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In Sessional paper No. 6, Appendices, page 136 is incorrectly numbered
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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

5-6

VOLUME 4.

FIRST SESSION OF THE SEVENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1891.



H

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See also Numerical List, page 4.

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OF THE
PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

FIRST SESSION, SEVENTH PARLIAMENT, 1891.

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CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 1.

1. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1890 ; presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster. Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1892 ; presented 18th May, 1891. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1891 ; presented 4th June, 1891. Supplementary Estimates, 1891-32 ; presented, 16th September, 1891. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1892 ; presented 29th September, 1891. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
2. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the dominion of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 2.

3. Report of the Auditor General on Appropriation Accounts, for the year ended 30th June, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 3.

4. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. M. Bowell—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 4.

5. Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. J. Costigan. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 5a. Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas, being a supplement to the report of the department of inland revenue, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. J. Costigan—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 5b. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st June, 1891, by Hon. J. Costigan—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
6. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the dominion of Canada, for the calendar year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. John Haggart—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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- 6a. Report on Canadian Archives, 1891.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
 6b. Report on Western Hemisphere Trade.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
 6c. Reports of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. J. Haggart—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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- 6d. First Annual Report of the Dairy Commissioner for the dominion of Canada for 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th May, 1891, by Hon. J. Haggart—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
 6e. Report of the High Commissioner for Canada, with Reports from Agents in the United Kingdom, for the year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. J. Haggart—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
 6f. Mortuary Statistics of the principal cities and towns of Canada for the year 1890—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
 6g. Criminal Statistics for the year ended 30th September, 1890—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
 6h. Report of the Honorary Commissioner, Mr. Adam Brown, representing Canada at the Jamaica Exhibition, 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th June, 1891, by Hon. J. Haggart—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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7. Twenty-third Annual Report of the Department of Marine, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. C. H. Tupper—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
 7a. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, etc., for calendar year ended 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. C. H. Tupper—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
 7b. Evidence on the Export Cattle Trade of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. C. H. Tupper.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
 7c. Report of Evidence relative to the Carrying of Deck Loads of Timber and Deals during the winter months. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. C. H. Tupper—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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8. Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries for the year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1891, by Hon. C. H. Tupper....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
 8a. Fisheries Statements and Inspectors' Reports for the year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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- 9b. Correspondence relative to the Seizure of British Vessels in Behring Sea by United States Authorities in 1886-91.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
 9c. Correspondence respecting the Seizure of the British schooner "Araunah," off Copper Island, by the Russian Authorities, 1888-90.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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9. Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year 1889-90, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Sir Hector Langevin—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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- 10.** Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals for the past fiscal year, from the 1st July, 1889, to 30th June, 1890, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Sir John A. Macdonald. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 10a.** Canal Statistics for season of Navigation, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891, by Hon. M. Bowell. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 10b.** Reports, Railway Statistics of Canada, and capital, traffic and working expenditure of the railways of the Dominion, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th June, 1891, by Hon. M. Bowell. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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- 11.** Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ending 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th September, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11a.** Preliminary abstract of the business of Canadian Life Insurance Companies for the year ending 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11b.** Abstract of statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 12.** Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1891, by Sir John Thompson—
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- 13.** Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the dominion of Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1891, by Sir Adolphe Caron. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 14.** Report of the Secretary of State, for the year ended 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 14a.** The Civil Service List of Canada, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 14b.** Report of the Board of Examiners for the civil service of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 14c.** Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the dominion of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1890, with a partial report for services during six months ending 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 15.** Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament on the state of the library of parliament. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1891, by Hon. Mr. Speaker. *Printed for sessional papers only.*

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- 16.** Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. J. Haggart. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 17.** Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. E. Dewdney—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 17a.** Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department, for the year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. E. Dewdney—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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- 18.** Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. E. Dewdney.—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 19.** Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1891, by Sir John A. Macdonald.—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 20.** Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the closing of Parliament, and of the expenditure made on them, in accordance with the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster....*Printed for distribution only.*
- 20a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for a return showing details of the following items of expenditure which appear in the statement of Governor General's warrants issued since the closing of the last parliament: July 10th, 1890, franchise act, \$4,000; March 26th, 1891, Kingston graving dock, \$6,006.14; August 30th, 1890, new dredging plant, \$5,991.91; March 26th, 1891, breakwater at Southampton, \$38,022.39; April 28th, 1891, cost of litigated matters, \$10,468.79; January 31st, 1891, seed grain to settlers in N.W.T., \$2,298.18. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd May, 1891.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Printed for distribution only.*
- 21.** Statement of expenditure on account of Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses from 1st July, 1890, to 30th April, 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1891, by Sir John A. Macdonald.....*Printed for distribution only.*
- 22.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1891, for a return of the receipts and expenditures in detail, chargeable to the consolidated fund, from the 1st day of May, 1890, to 1st day of May, 1891; and comparative statements from 1st July, 1889, to 1st May, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th May, 1891.—*Sir R. Cartwright*.....*Printed for distribution only.*
- 22a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1891, for a return giving comparative statement of receipts and expenditures from 1st July, 1890, to 10th May, 1891, and from 1st July, 1889, to 10th May, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1891.—*Sir R. Cartwright*.....*Printed for distribution only.*
- 22b.** Statement of receipts and expenditures, in detail, chargeable to the consolidated fund, from 1st July, 1889, to 20th May, 1890; and like statement from 1st July, 1890, to 20th May, 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for distribution only.*
- 22c.** Statement of receipts and expenditures, in detail, chargeable to the consolidated fund, from 1st July, 1889, to 31st May, 1890; and like statement from 1st July, 1890, to 31st May, 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st June, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for distribution only.*
- 22d.** Statement of receipts and expenditures, in detail, chargeable to the consolidated fund, from 1st July, 1889, to the 10th June, 1890; and like statement from 1st July, 1890, to 10th June, 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster.—
Printed for distribution only.

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- 23.** 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 the vacancy has been filled by promotion or new appointment, etc., for year ended 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 24.** List of public officers to whom commissions have issued under chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, during the year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th May, 1891, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed in No. 14.*
- 25.** 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. Selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the return. 10. Copies of all orders in council and 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, 14th May, 1891, by Hon. E. Dewdney *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 25a.** List of lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1889, to 1st October, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1891, by Hon. E. Dewdney—
..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 26.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1891, for an abstract copy or copies of the cargoes carried by the steamships subsidized to run between the maritime provinces and the West Indies on each voyage during the present year 1891; showing the character and value of the cargoes carried and the port or ports of lading and discharge of such cargoes, with an abstract of any other information given in such manifest; and also showing number of trips made by the steamers subsidized to carry on the steam service between the maritime provinces and the West India ports, during the year 1890; the dates of such trips, amount paid for each trip, the person or company carrying out said service for the present year, and whether any contract has been entered into for the service this year, and what rates are being paid therefor and to whom. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1891—*Mr. Davies*..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 26a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, to his excellency the Governor General of the 27th May, 1891, for: 1. Copies of all correspondence and reports to council on the subject of payment of subsidies to the Canadian, West Indian and South American Steamship Company, and to Messrs. Pickford and Black, or either of them, and for copies of all contracts between the Canadian, West Indian and South American Steamship Company (Limited), and Messrs. Pickford and Black, or either of them, and the government, for the steam service between Canada and the West Indies, entered into during the year 1890. 2. Also the names of persons or companies to whom the subsidies for the steam service between St. John, N.B., and the West Indies were paid, previously to the execution of the contract by the Canadian, West Indian and South American Steamship Company, and the amounts so paid, and dates. Also the amount paid, and dates when paid to such steamship company, after entering into the contract. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th July, 1891—*Mr. Davies* *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 27.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated the 6th May, 1891, for a return giving the date of the declarations in every riding during the recent general election. If adjournments or enlargements were made, in any case, from the time fixed at the nominations, stating where, when, how often and for what reason, and giving the name and address of the returning officer where such occurred; also giving the name, occupation and post office address of every returning officer; showing the date of return by returning officer to the clerk of the crown in chancery, and the date of receipt of each by the clerk of the crown in chancery; together with the name of the electoral district and the member elected thereto, and the date of publication of his return in the *Canada Gazette*. Also copies of all letters written by or on behalf of any member of the government to any member elect or to any other person or persons suggesting that any returning officer be asked to delay making his return to the clerk of the crown in chancery. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1891.—*Mr. Landerkin*..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 27a.** Return of the Seventh General Election for the House of Commons of Canada, by Samuel E. St. O. Chapleau, Esq., Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1891, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 28.** Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the department of the secretary of state of Canada, since last return, 1890, submitted to the parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th May, 1891, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Not printed.*
- 29.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1891, for a return showing a detailed account of all expenses incurred in connection with an investigation held into the conduct of the indian agent at Sutton West. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st May, 1891.—*Mr. Mulock* *Not printed.*
- 29a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for a list and prices paid for all articles purchased for the indians of the counties of Guysboro' and Antigonish, including in said list any cattle purchased as well as farming implements, during the last three years. Also statement of prices realized from sale of cattle or other articles purchased for the use of the indians in said counties. Also statement in full of articles belonging to the department of the interior in said counties for the use of the said indians. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1891.—*Mr. Fraser*..... *Not printed.*

- 30.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 11th May, 1891, for a return of: 1. Copies of all correspondence and telegrams between the department of militia and defence, or any officer thereof, and the commander of "C" battery, having reference to sending a detachment of men under his command to Wellington on the 4th or 5th day of August last, ostensibly to aid the civil authorities of that district. 2. Also copies of the requisition served on the said commanding officer, invoking military aid at Wellington, together with the names of the magistrates who signed the requisition, also the distance from Wellington at which said magistrates reside. 3. Also copies of the reports of the commanding officer, confidential or otherwise, as to the necessity there was for the military occupation of Wellington, and for their continuance there, until they were recalled. 4. Also of all telegraphic or other correspondence between the department of militia and defence, or any officer of the government of Canada, and the provincial government of British Columbia, or with any officer thereof, if any, or with any other person, in reference to sending the said military force to Wellington. 5. Also a detailed statement of all moneys disbursed by the government of Canada, or by any department thereof, either as regimental pay, or for active service allowance, either to the officers and men of "C" battery, or both officers and men of the British Columbia Garrison Artillery, while on service at Wellington, or for their maintenance while there, or for their transportation to and from Wellington. 6. Also copies of all militia general and special orders issued by the militia department for the regulation and guidance of the officers of "C" battery since its establishment in British Columbia. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd May, 1891.—*Mr. Gordon*—
Not printed.
- 30a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons dated 3rd June, 1891, for a return of all reports from the deputy adjutant general of military district No. 11 to the minister of militia, since January, 1888: 1. In regard to "C" battery barracks. 2. In regard to drill hall in Victoria. 3. In regard to removal of magazine from Beacon Hill Park. 4. In regard to condition of guns, stores, gun platforms, etc. Also copies of all correspondence between the deputy adjutant general of military district No. 11 and the minister of militia, on the same subjects, since the same date. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st July, 1891.—*Mr. Prior*.....*Not printed.*
- 31.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th May, 1891, for a return of all petitions addressed to the government, praying for the analysis of intoxicating liquor manufactured or offered for sale, by wholesale or retail, in the dominion of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd May, 1891.—*Mr. Curran*.*Not printed.*
- 32.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1891, for copies of correspondence, papers, and all documents respecting steps taken by the government during last session, or since that time, to prevent American cheese being shipped through or from Canadian ports, and branded as Canadian; also copies of the instructions now given to the proper authorities or preventive officers on the subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th May, 1891.—*Mr. Marshall*—
Not printed.
- 33.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1891, for a return in the form used in the statements usually published in the *Gazette* of the exports and imports from 1st day of May, 1890, to 1st day of May, 1891, distinguishing the products of Canada and those of other countries; and comparative statements from 1st July, 1889, to 1st May, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1891.—*Sir R. Cartwright*.*Printed for distribution only.*
- 34.** Copies of papers relating to the sale of the Carleton Branch Railway to the city of St. John. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster*Not printed.*
- 34a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th June, 1891, for copies of all orders in council, correspondence, papers, reports and documents in relation to the returning of the debentures of the North Shore Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th August, 1891.—*Mr. Langelier*.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 34b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th July, 1891, for all papers in reference to the claim of Hugh Munroe, of River John, Pictou County, for damages for injuries caused to his farm by the building of the Short Line Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th August, 1891.—*Mr. Fraser*.....*Not printed.*
- 34c.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 20th July, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, petitions and memorials relating to the construction of a line of railway by the Inverness and Richmond Railway Company (Limited), in the county of Inverness, up to date. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th August, 1891. *Mr. Cameron* ('*Inverness*').*Not printed.*

- 34d.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 20th July, 1891, for copies of all petitions, letters or communications whatsoever received by the government from any of the municipalities of the county of Napierville, or from any person in the said county, and of any answers made by the government thereto, up to the 5th March last, in relation to the granting of a subsidy in aid of the construction of a railway between the village of Napierville and the village of St. Rémi. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th August, 1891.—*Mr. Monet*..... *Not printed.*
- 34e.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated the 18th June, 1891, for a return showing :
 1. The names of the several railways in the dominion to which dominion aid has been granted, except the Canadian Pacific main line 2. The province within which the said railway, in whole or in part, is located, and if located in two or more provinces, the number of miles in each. 3. The county or counties through which the said lines run in each province. 4. The amount of money paid to each up to the 1st January, 1891. 5. The railways built in the dominion by the dominion since confederation, excepting the main line of the Intercolonial and main line of the Canadian Pacific. 6. The province within which built. 7. The entire cost of each line built or assisted by the dominion, in each province, including equipment. 8. The entire sum spent up to 1st January last, on the construction of dominion roads in each province, excepting the Intercolonial main line and Canadian Pacific main line. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th September, 1891.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 35.** Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police, for the year 1890, under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 184, section 5. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st June, 1891, by Sir John Thompson..... *Not printed.*
- 36.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 12th May, 1891, for copies of all orders in council, letters, correspondence, and documents of every nature respecting the resignation of James Thurber, Esq., lieutenant-colonel of the sedentary militia, in the county of Lotbinière; the appointment of his son, Mr. William Thurber, as lighthouse keeper in the parish of St. Croix; and the refusal of the government to grant to the said James Thurber, Esq., the amount claimed by him as his superannuation allowance. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st June, 1891.—*Mr. Rinfret*..... *Not printed.*
- 36a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1891, for all correspondence and papers relating to the resignations and re-appointments to office of the following parties: Samuel Genest, John Cosgrove and Charles Leduc. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891.—*Mr. Devlin*..... *Not printed.*
- 36b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th June, 1891, for a return of all letters, correspondence and papers relating to the cause of the resignation and removal of William Laidlow, of Arthur, from the North-West Mounted Police, and all papers and correspondence relating to his application for compensation for the loss of his thumb while in the service; also the award of compensation paid him, if any. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th July, 1891.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
- 37.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th May, 1891, for a return showing how many yards of cotton sail duck have been imported at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from the 30th June, 1889, to 30th June, 1890, and from 30th June, 1890, to 30th December, 1890, and the value of such importation respectively. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd June, 1891.—*Mr. White (Shelburne)*..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 17.

- 38.** Papers relating to the extension and development of trade between the United States and the dominion of Canada, including the colony of Newfoundland. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd June, 1891, by Sir John Thompson..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 38a.** Further papers relating to the extension and development of trade between the United States and dominion of Canada, including the colony of Newfoundland. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1891, by Sir John Thompson. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 38b.** Copy of a report of the honourable the privy council of the 4th November, 1890, relative to the proposal made by the government of Canada to the governors of British West India Islands and of British Guiana for the extension of trade, together with correspondence, etc., referring to the same subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th July, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

- 38c.** Correspondence and telegrams respecting the Spanish American Treaty. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd September, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster. *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 39.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th May, 1891, for copies of the report of the enquiry held by J. B. Caouette, in 1890, respecting the abstraction, from the post office at Isle Verte, of a newspaper addressed to a resident of that parish ; of all letters from the post office department to the said Caouette, and replies thereto, and of any report made by the said Caouette ; also of all official correspondence in relation to the said enquiry. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1891.—*Mr. Amyot* *Not printed.*
- 39a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for copies of all letters, petitions and memorials relating to and praying for the construction of a suitable post office in the town of Buckingham, county of Ottawa. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1891.—*Mr. Devlin* *Not printed.*
- 39b.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 27th May, 1891, for copies of all petitions, memorials, reports and orders in council in reference to the establishment of a post office at Campbellton, in the county of Inverness, Nova Scotia. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th June, 1891.—*Mr. Laurier* *Not printed.*
- 39c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1891, for a return showing the contingent expenses of the several salaried postmasters of the dominion for the fiscal years 1888, 1889 and 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th July, 1891.—*Mr. McMullen*—
Printed for sessional papers only.
- 39d.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1891, for a return showing the amount deposited in each of the post office and dominion savings banks in the dominion on the 30th June, 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th August, 1891.—*Mr. McMullen*—
Not printed.
- 39e.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th July, 1891, for copies of correspondence between the proprietor or proprietors of the newspaper *Le Canada*, published at Ottawa, and any member of the government ; also of any correspondence between any member of the government and any other person in relation to the suspension of the publication in the said newspaper *Le Canada*, of the table showing the arrival and departure of mails at the Ottawa post office. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th August, 1891.—*Mr. Beauvoil*. *Not printed.*
- 39f.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for copies of all letters, correspondence and petitions relating to the establishment of a post office in the township of Lowe, county of Ottawa ; also petitions, memorials and documents complaining of the mail service between Ste. Emile de Suffolk and St. André Avelin, in the county of Ottawa. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th August, 1891.—*Mr. Devlin* *Not printed.*
- 40.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1891, for copies of the tenders asked for to construct a graving dock at Kingston ; the tenders received ; the reports and calculations made by the engineers of the department of public works made and based on these tenders ; the contract which has been entered into ; the reports of the engineers which may have been made on the carrying out of the works ; or the changes which may have been made in them ; and also a statement of the sums paid out to the contractors up to date. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891.—*Mr. Guay* *Not printed.*
- 40a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th July, 1891, for copies of the tenders received and accepted for the construction of a caisson in connection with the Esquimalt graving dock ; the report of Mr. H. F. Perley in this connection ; and all other correspondence referring to this contract. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th August, 1891.—*Mr. Tarte* *Not printed.*
- 40b.** Papers respecting the Kingston graving dock. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th July, 1891, by Sir Hector Langevin *Not printed.*
- 40c.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 1st July, 1891, for : 1. Copy of original plan and also of alteration made to Kingston dry dock, showing the additional excavations, crib work, extra masonry and additional iron works in caissons, together with the quantities of each class of extra work paid or undertaken to be paid for, and the rates of payment for the said extra work. 2. Copy of the order in council, dated 5th July, 1890, concerning the contract for the building of said dry dock. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th August, 1891.—*Mr. Amyot* *Not printed.*
- 40d.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd August, 1891, for copies of all petitions, correspondence, reports of surveys and any other documents relating to the construction of a dry

- dock at the town of Amherstburg. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th August, 1891.—*Mr. Allan* *Not printed.*
41. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1891, for a return giving the report of Mr. J. R. Arnoldi, engineer of the mechanical department of public works, to the special committee on ballot boxes last session. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891.—*Mr. Landerkin* *Printed for sessional papers only.*
42. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1891, for a return of all papers, correspondence and other documents relating to the dredging on the bar of the Kaministiquia River, Thunder Bay, since July, 1890, including the advertisement, tenders received and contract for such dredging; also engineer's report to the department, showing what progress has been made in the work up to the 1st of December last; also statement showing the amounts paid on account of such work, to whom paid, dates and amounts of such payments. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891.—*Mr. Campbell* *Not printed.*
43. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1891, for copy of the report of H. F. Perley, Esq., chief engineer of the public works department, respecting the causes of the flooding by the waters of the Richelieu River, of the lands of the riparian owners, in the counties of Iberville, St. John and Missisquoi. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891.—*Mr. Béchard* *Not printed.*
- 43a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th June, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, letters, reports and documents of every description, respecting the deepening of the river and the lifting and removal of boulders from the batture of St. Jean Deschaillons. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd July, 1891.—*Mr. Rinfret* *Not printed.*
- 43b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th July, 1891, for copies of reports of engineers as to improvements in the navigation of the Grand River. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th August, 1891.—*Mr. Montague* *Not printed.*
- 43c. Supplementary return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 21st January, 1890, for copies of all reports and other communications in reference to the deposit of sawdust, slabs and other offensive material in the Ottawa and other rivers of the dominion, together with a letter from the deputy minister of fisheries relative thereto. Presented to the Senate, 19th August, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. Clemow* *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 43d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd August, 1891, for copies of petitions, correspondence, etc., relating to reconstruction, by private parties, of the Caledonia Dam, across the Grand River. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th September, 1891.—*Mr. Montague*—
Not printed.
44. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1891, for copies of all letters, communications, and reports in the possession of the government, relating to the fixing of a standard of time and the legalization thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891.—*Mr. Kirkpatrick* *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
45. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th May, 1891, for copies of all letters and correspondence between the government or any member thereof, or any public department, and Mr. Solyme Forgues, of St. Michel de Bellechasse, returning officer, in relation to the last dominion election in the electoral district of Bellechasse. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891.—*Mr. Amyot* *Not printed.*
46. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for a return showing what amount of money was expended in repairing wharf at Big Bay, in the township of Keppel, North Grey, during the summer of 1890; whether the work was let by tender or private contract; who performed the work; who acted as inspector, and what compensation did the inspector receive. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891.—*Mr. Somerville* *Not printed.*
47. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th May, 1891, for a return showing the number of bushels of potatoes exported from Canada from 1st October, 1890, to 1st May, 1891, and the place to which exported. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th June, 1891.—*Mr. McMullen*—
Printed for sessional papers only.
48. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1891, for a return of all correspondence between all persons and the department of marine and fisheries, recommending or with reference to a reward given to Captain Peterson of the American schooner "Seigfried," for his services in rescuing the captain and crew of the schooner "Blizzard," of Lunenburg, in October last. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1891.—*Mr. Flint* *Not printed.*

49. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1891, for correspondence with the department of marine respecting presentation of binocular glasses to the volunteers rescuing the crew of the barqué "Medmerly," lost on Ray's Island, Pictou County, in November last past. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1891.—*Mr. Fraser*..... *Not printed.*
50. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for copy of all correspondence, papers and reports, in the possession of the government, relating to the locality for holding the camp of militia district No. 1, for the years 1890 and 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1891.—*Mr. Hyman*..... *Not printed.*
51. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, petitions, memorials and any other documents submitted to the privy council, in connection with the abolition of the official use of the French language in the province of Manitoba by the legislature of that province; also copies of reports to, or orders in council thereon; also copies of the act or acts relating thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th June, 1891.—*Mr. LaRivière*..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
52. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1891, for copies of the order in council of date the 10th May, 1888, granting a subsidy of \$12,500 per annum to Mr. Julien Chabot, for the use of the steamboat "Admiral," between Dalhousie and Gaspé, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway; and also of all other orders in council which may have been passed afterwards in respect to the same steamboat. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th June, 1891.—*Mr. Guay*..... *Not printed.*
- 52a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1891, for copies of the contract with the owners or owner, or the party in possession of the steamboat "Admiral," made by the government in consequence of an order in council bearing date the 10th May, 1888; also of the contracts, deeds or transfers which may have been executed or notified to the government, since the said date of the 10th of May, 1888; also a statement of the sums paid out for the use of the said steamboat; the names of the persons to whom these sums have been paid; and the date of the payments and of the receipts which have been given therefor. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th June, 1891.—*Mr. Guay*..... *Not printed.*
- 52b. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 13th July, 1891, for copies of any order or orders in council, adopted between the years 1883 and 1888, in relation to the steamer "Admiral" and the service performed by the said steamer between Dalhousie and Gaspé or other points, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th August, 1891.—*Mr. Tarte*..... *Not printed.*
- 52c. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 13th July, 1891, for copies of the contract or contracts between the owners or owner or person in possession of the steamer "Admiral" and the government, between the years 1883 and 1888; also copies of all deeds of transfer, etc., filed with the government, in respect of the said steamer; also a statement of all sums paid during the said period of time for the service of the said steamer, with the names of the persons to whom the said sums were paid and the dates of said payments. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th August, 1891.—*Mr. Tarte*..... *Not printed.*
53. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1891, for a return showing the cost of construction of the several elevators built on the Intercolonial Railway and branches; showing where erected and the capacity of each; the date of erection, and the quantity of grain that passed through each of them, each year, since their completion. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th June, 1891.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
- 53a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th May, 1891, for copies of all letters, documents, etc., between the officials of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton and the department of railways in relation to the accident at St. Joseph de Lévis, on the 18th December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th June, 1891.—*Mr. Carroll*..... *Not printed.*
- 53b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for all correspondence, telegrams, letters, reports and other papers relating to the proposed "additional property accommodation" of Intercolonial Railway at St. John, N.B. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th August, 1891.—*Mr. Davies*..... *Not printed.*
- 53c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th July, 1891, for copies of all paper writings, documents, depositions, etc., respecting or in connection with the enquiry held at St. Flavie, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, into the conduct of Mr. Hormidas Ouillet, superintendent

of the workshops of the said Intercolonial Railway, as well as in relation to any other employees. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th September, 1891.—*Mr. Choquette*.....*Not printed.*

- 54.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1891, for : 1. A statement of all fishing licenses granted in 1890, in the following counties : Berthier, Maskinongé, St. Maurice, Champlain, Nicolet, Yamaska and Richelieu, showing the names of those who obtained such licenses, the amount paid by each of them and the date of each payment. 2. A statement of the quantity and value of the several kinds of fish taken by the said license-holders, according to the reports of the fishery overseers for the said counties. 3. Copies of all instructions sent to the fishery overseers of the said several counties in 1890 and 1891, up to date. 4. Copies of all letters, petitions and complaints received in relation to this subject during the years 1890 and 1891, up to this date, and of all replies made thereto. 5. For a statement of the salaries of the fishery overseers of the said counties, and of all other costs and expenditure incurred by the government in connection with the fisheries of the counties aforesaid, during the year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1891.....*Not printed.*
- 54a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1891, for a return showing the names of all persons in the county of Queen's, Nova Scotia, to whom fishing bounties have been paid during the last five years, with the amount paid each, and the dates of payment ; the amount still unpaid, with the names of the persons to whom such bounties are still due. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1891.—*Mr. Forbes*.....*Not printed.*
- 54b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for a return of the names of all persons in the county of Guysboro' to whom fishing bounties have been paid during the last three years, with the amount paid each, the amount still unpaid with the names of the persons to whom such bounties are still due. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1891.—*Mr. Fraser*—*Not printed.*
- 54c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th May, 1891, for a return showing the amount paid for the supplies required by the crews of the several government vessels engaged in the fishery protection service, in the province of Ontario, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1890, together with the names of parties from whom purchases were made, and the prices paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th June, 1891.—*Mr. Somerville*..... *Not printed.*
- 54d.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1891, for a return of papers, correspondence, reports and other documents in the possession of the government relating to the subject of the herring fisheries of the Bay of Fundy and its adjacent waters during the past year, including the report of the conference of fishery officers held at Ottawa on the subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th June, 1891.—*Mr. Bowers*..... *Not printed.*
- 54e.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th May, 1891, for a return of the costs and expenses of adjusting the amounts claimed for fishery bounties and of preparing and distributing the fishery bounty cheques in each year since 1883, and also the names of the persons authorized to distribute the bounty cheques in the province of Nova Scotia during the years 1889, 1890 and 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th July, 1891.—*Mr. Flint*—
Printed for sessional papers only.
- 54f.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th May, 1891, for a return giving the names of all persons in the county of Guysboro' fined for violation of the fishery laws, since the 1st day of January, 1890 ; the amount of each fine and costs ; the sum collected of each ; the names of the parties whose fines have been remitted, with the reason for such remission ; the names of parties in said county against whom fines are still outstanding, with the amount of each and costs. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1891.—*Mr. Fraser*.....*Not printed.*
- 54g.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 15th May, 1891, for a return of all papers, letters and documents in any way whatever relating to the dispensing with the services of J. R. Graham, of Fenelon Falls, as fishery inspector or overseer within the county of Victoria, and of all communications with or representations to the government, or any member thereof, or any officer or clerk in the department of marine and fisheries, relating to the said J. R. Graham and the performance of his duties prior to dispensing with his services ; and of all new rules or regulations (if any) for the appointment of fishery inspectors in said county and the performance of their duties. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd August, 1891.—*Mr. Barron*.....*Not printed.*
- 54h.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th April, 1890, for copies of all departmental orders relating to the fisheries of the counties of Richelieu and Ber-

- thier, and a copy of all correspondence had since 1887 between the department of fisheries and the fishery officers of the said counties on this subject. Presented to the Senate, 14th July, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. Guévremont*.....*Not printed.*
- 54.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th July, 1891, for copies of all correspondence connected with the appointment of George Boisvert as fishery officer over that portion of the River St. Lawrence along the front of the county of Nicolet. Also for copies of all correspondence connected with the issuing of fishing licenses for the county of Nicolet between Fabien Boisvert, at that time member of the House of Commons of Canada, or any other persons, and the government. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st August, 1891.—*Mr. Leduc*.....*Not printed.*
- 55.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for a return for the years 1889 and 1890 of all reports from or correspondence with the superintendent of the Prince Edward Island Railway, with respect to the condition of the road-bed or the rails of such railway, together with any reports or representations made with respect to such road-bed or rails by any of the track masters or other officers of said road. 2. Showing what portion in mileage of such road-bed has been relaid with steel rails since the completion of such road. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd July, 1891.—*Mr. Davies*.....*Not printed.*
- 56.** Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, for the year ended 31st December, 1890; also a list of shareholders on 31st December, 1890. Presented to the Senate, 4th May, 1891, by the Hon. the Speaker.....*Not printed.*
- 57.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1891, for a return showing the quantities and kinds of timber and sawlogs cut annually in the lately disputed territory, in the province of Ontario, under the authority of timber licenses issued by the government of Canada; the names of such licensees; and showing also how the dues were imposed, and the amount per thousand feet, board measure, realized by the government of Canada from each person or firm so licensed in each year from 1875 to 1887, inclusive; or what royalty or other revenue was received by the government from licensees aforesaid on such quantities cut or sold. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th July, 1891.—*Mr. Barron*.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 58.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th May, 1891, for a return giving the date at which the steamer "Stanley" commenced running between Prince Edward Island and the mainland in the fall of 1890, how many trips made, date of each trip, the number of passengers and the amount of freight taken to and from Prince Edward Island; the amount of money collected on account of passengers and the amount for freight; also the expenses of working said steamer during the winter of 1891, and the date at which said steamer stopped running from Prince Edward Island to the mainland; together with the report of the deputy minister, dated 5th March, 1891, touching this steamer, and all correspondence, telegrams and representations made to the marine and post office departments touching the mail and steamboat service between the island and the mainland. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th July, 1891.—*Mr. Perry*—*Not printed.*
- 59.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 8th July, 1891, for copies of all petitions, correspondence and documents whatsoever, respecting the grant of a subsidy to the Quebec Oriental Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th July, 1891.—*Mr. Vaillancourt*.....*Not printed.*
- 60.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, letters or telegrams addressed to the auditor general with reference to the payment of accounts as rendered to the auditor general by the returning officer of the electoral district of the east riding of Elgin; also the names and post office addresses of the returning officer, deputy returning officers, poll clerks and constables for the electoral district of the east riding of Elgin; also the respective amounts as claimed by each; the amount actually paid to each up to date, including amount of balance, if any, as rendered by the returning officer in his original account to the auditor general. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th July, 1891.—*Mr. Ingram*—*Not printed.*
- 60a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, to his excellency the Governor General, dated 27th July, 1891, for copy of all correspondence between John A. Macdonald, M. P. (Victoria, N. S.), or any other parties in the county of Victoria, N. S., and the government, or any department or official of the government, previous to the late general elections, in reference to the appointment of a returning officer at said elections for said county. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd August, 1891.—*Mr. Flint*.....*Not printed.*

- 61.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th June, 1891, for copy of the report of Collingwood Schreiber, Esq., upon survey made by him of the river St. Lawrence immediately opposite and in the vicinity of the city of Quebec, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was possible to build a railway bridge there. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th July, 1891.—*Mr. Laurier*. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 62.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 11th May, 1891, for all correspondence between any department of the government and H. E. Hartley, late lockmaster on the Carillon and Grenville Canal, in reference to his retirement from the civil service, and any report to council or order in council upon the same subject, together with all papers connected with the dismissal of Mr. Hartley. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th June, 1891.—*Mr. Christie*. *Not printed.*
- 62a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for a copy of the report of Thos. Monro, government engineer, upon the Manchester Ship Canal. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st July, 1891.—*Mr. Mulock*. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 62b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for copies of all letters, correspondence, documents and papers showing the number of extra or additional men employed on the old and new Welland Canal, between the 10th day of February, 1891, and the 7th day of March, 1891; the names of such men, the work required to be done, and the amount of money paid to each man. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th July, 1891.—*Mr. German*. *Not printed.*
- 62c.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th June, 1891, for a statement and account showing the amount of money received and taken in excess of what was just and proper by William Ellis, superintendent of the Welland Canal, if any, from the 29th day of December, 1879, until the 11th day of September, 1889; also a statement showing the amount of money paid back by Mr. Ellis, if any, and date of payments, if any. Further, a copy of the bond given as security by Mr. Ellis, if any, to secure the payment of the money taken in excess. Presented to the Senate, 29th July, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. McCallum*. *Not printed.*
- 62d.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th June, 1891, for copies of all petitions, letters and communications from the city of St. Catharines, and other municipalities on the Welland Canal, or from any persons or corporations, for the privilege of using surplus water from said canal for manufacturing or other purposes; and of the reports of engineers of canals, thereon, and the replies of the government to all such applications. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th August, 1891.—*Mr. Gibson*. *Not printed.*
- 62e.** Return to order of the House of Commons, dated 13th July, 1891, for: 1. Copies of the specifications prepared by the government and which formed the basis of the call for tenders for the work of constructing a drain from Lachine to Cote St. Paul, along the Lachine Canal. 2. Copies of all tenders filed for the said work, and of the reports of the officers of the department of railways and canals thereupon. 3. Copies of the report awarding the contract for the said work, and of the said contract. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th August, 1891.—*Mr. Préfontaine*. *Not printed.*
- 62f.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for copies of all reports of engineers respecting the proposed Soulanges Canal, showing the number of sections into which the work is to be divided, the length of each section, the quantities of the several classes of work in each section, and detailed estimates of the cost of each section; the whole to be accompanied with a continuous tracing or plan and profile of the whole line showing the several sections and the structures of each section. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th August, 1891.—*Mr. Mousseau*. *Not printed.*
- 62g.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th May, 1891, for a statement showing all expenditure, and a return of all reports and plans of government engineers, if any, in connection with the Soulanges Canal, from 1873 to 1889, exclusively, and from 1889, inclusively, to June, 1890; also a return of all plans and specifications made by engineers and completed by them, at the said date, June, 1890, in relation to the said Soulanges Canal. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th August, 1891.—*Mr. Mousseau*. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 62h.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 27th May, 1891, for copies of all tenders, both first and second calls, for sections one, two and three respectively, of the enlargement of the Rapide Plat or Morrisburg Canal, a division of the St. Lawrence Canals, the return to comprise the quantities of the several items in the schedule of prices on which the tenders were computed, and the aggregate of each tender. Also copies of all correspondence, orders in council, reports of engineers relating to the tenders, or contracts, for

- works, or as to changes in location or of designs, and all estimates in detail of the cost of said works and the reason for rejecting the first batch of tenders. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st August, 1891.—*Mr. Murray*. *Not printed.*
- 62i.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1891, for a return of all letters and memorials complaining of the high water in the Rideau Canal between Kingston and Jones' Falls; copies of letters from Colonel By and others, showing the depth of water allowed for vessels navigating the canal; a statement showing the average depth of water in the canal for the first forty years after construction, and for the last ten years; also for copies of plans and reports of engineers engaged on the survey of the Kingston Mills Level, showing the estimate of cost of lowering the water and the quantity of land to be reclaimed if the water is lowered. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th September, 1891.—*Mr. Kirkpatrick*. *Not printed.*
- 63.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, petitions, memorials, briefs and factums, and of any other documents submitted to the privy council in connection with the abolition of separate schools in the province of Manitoba by the legislature of that province; also copies of reports to, and orders in council thereon; also copies of any act or acts of said legislature abolishing said separate schools or modifying in any way the system existing prior to 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th July, 1891.—*Mr. La Rivière*. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 63a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1891, for a copy of all petitions presented to his excellency with reference to the school acts of Manitoba; and all memorials, reports, orders in council and correspondence in connection with the same. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th August, 1891.—*Mr. Devlin*. *Not printed.*
- 63b.** Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, petitions, memorials, briefs and factums, and of any other documents submitted to the privy council in connection with the abolition of separate schools in the province of Manitoba by the legislature of that province; also copies of reports to, and orders in council thereon; also copies of any act or acts of said legislature abolishing said separate schools or modifying in any way the system existing prior to 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th September, 1891.—*Mr. La Rivière*—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 64.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th July, 1891, for copies of the petition of right presented to the minister of justice for his *fiat* by Joseph Desmarteau for improvements alleged to have been made by him on a "piece of land forming part of the property heretofore known as Logan's Farm, and being a portion of the lot number eleven hundred and thirty-six (1136) of the official plan and book of reference of the St. Mary's Ward, in the city of Montreal, measuring one hundred and fifty-six feet in width by a depth of four hundred and fifty-two (452) feet on the south-west side, and four hundred and eighty-seven (487) feet on the north-east side, English measure, and more or less, and being bounded on the north-east side by the highway known as Papineau Road, on the south-west side by a portion of the said lot number eleven hundred and thirty-six (1136), on the south-east by the lot number eleven hundred (1100) of said plan and book of reference, and on the north-west by Sherbrooke Street, being another portion of the said lot eleven hundred and thirty-six;" of the decision of the minister of justice; and of all correspondence on the same. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st July, 1891.—*Mr. Laurier*. *Not printed.*
- 65.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 12th May, 1890, for a statement showing the expenses incurred by the inspector of penitentiaries in his visits, ordinary or extraordinary, to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the last ten years, as well as his personal expenses for each day of such visits, as those occasioned on each day of such visits by his travelling from Montreal to St. Vincent de Paul, and *vice versa*, for horses, servants, and their keep and lodging. Presented to the Senate, 18th June, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*. *Not printed.*
- 65a.** Supplementary return *re* St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Presented to the Senate, 19th June, 1891, by Hon. Mr. Abbott. *Not printed.*
- 65b.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th July, 1891, for a detailed copy of accepted tender, giving estimated quantity, price per unit, and amount of all drugs and medicines to be supplied the British Columbia Penitentiary by McPherson & Thompson, of New Westminster, B.C., for the year ending 30th June, 1892. Presented to the Senate, 12th August, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. McInnes (Victoria, B.C.)*. *Not printed.*

- 66.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 23rd June, 1891, for copies of all correspondence between the department of justice and the judges in Canada charged with judicial functions in criminal matters as well as the attorney general of each province, respecting the expediency of abolishing the functions of the grand jury in relation to the administration of criminal justice. Presented to the Senate, 8th July, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. Gowan*—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 67.** Statement of amounts paid for claims for bounty on pig iron manufactured in the dominion; showing quantities claimed upon and names of claimants, as well as amount paid in each case. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th July, 1891, by Hon. Mr. Bowell—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 68.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 1st July, 1891, for a statement showing the amount of dominion notes in circulation on 31st May, 1891, and amount of gold and guaranteed debentures held in security on said date for redemption of said notes. Also statement showing the proportion of such gold reserve held by the minister of finance and receiver-general, and the proportion thereof held by any chartered banks for such redemption. Also statement showing the arrangements made with such banks, under which they hold such gold reserve. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th July, 1891.—*Mr. Mulock*—
Not printed.
- 69.** Departmental report on charges preferred against the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th July, 1891, by Sir John Thompson—
Printed for sessional papers only.
- 70.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th May, 1891, for copies of all correspondence since 1st July, 1890, from the New Glasgow board of trade and other boards or persons, respecting the through train from Sydney, C.B., to Oxford, Cumberland County, *via* the Short Line Railway. Also copies of all correspondence during said time from any person or persons, asking for better railway accommodation between Pictou and New Glasgow, to and from Halifax. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st July, 1891.—*Mr. Fraser*.....*Not printed.*
- 71.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th May, 1891, for copies of all tenders for the construction of the Annapolis public buildings; a copy of the contract entered into with the Government for the construction of the same; a copy of the conveyance to the Queen of the land upon which the same are erected; a statement of all amounts paid to the contractor on account of the work, with dates of payment. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th August, 1891.—*Mr. Lister*—
Not printed.
- 72.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for copies of all correspondence and all documents, or other information in the possession of the Government, relating to entire horses stationed at the central experimental farm, or at any other of the experimental farms in the dominion of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th August, 1891.—*Mr. McMillan*—
Not printed.
- 73.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th July, 1891, for copies of all correspondence and orders relative to the dismissal of William Saunders and William Muttart, section foremen of the Prince Edward Island Railway, in March or April last. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th August, 1891.—*Mr. Perry*.....*Not printed.*
- 73a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th July, 1891, for a return of all correspondence, letters or papers in any way connected with the dismissal, in June, 1884, of one Samuel Johnston, from his position as a preventive officer, in her majesty's customs, for the station from Clifton to Dunnville. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd September, 1891.—*Mr. German*—
Not printed.
- 74.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th May, 1891, for a return showing: 1. Copies of all reports and correspondence relating to the permit system, and the administration thereof; copies of all regulations under which liquor is brought into the North-West Territories and sold there; also copies of all memorials addressed to the government relating to the present system and the sale of liquors, and the replies to the same. 2. Copies of orders or regulations relating to the sale of liquor on passenger trains in the North-West Territories, and within the limits of Banff Park, and statement of kinds and quantities of liquor so sold. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th August, 1891.—*Mr. Watson*.....*Not printed.*
- 75.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th June, 1891, for copies of the pay-roll of the last military camp at Sorel and St. John's, P.Q. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th August, 1891.—*Mr. Lépine*.....*Not printed.*

- 75a.** Statement showing names of tenderers, names of contractors and contract prices of military clothing for 1891-92. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st August, 1891, by Sir Adolphe Caron—
Printed for sessional papers only.
- 76.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th June, 1891, for copies of all correspondence between the minister of customs and the collector of customs at Kootenay Lake, and between the minister of customs and any other person, relating to the admission of mining machinery into the Kootenay Lake district free of duty. Also a copy of instructions from the minister of customs to the collector of customs on Kootenay River, referring to the free admission of mining machinery. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th August, 1891.—*Mr. Mara. Not printed.*
- 77.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, reports, paper writings and documents respecting the seizure and sale of the schooner "Marie Eliza," in 1887, by the collector of customs at Rimouski. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th August, 1891.—*Mr. Langelier. Not printed.*
- 78.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for a return showing:—1. The names of all permanent clerks in the department of public works, their duties and annual salaries. 2. Names of all extra clerks in the said department, their salaries, and the kind of work performed; also copies of their civil service examination certificates. 3. The names of all persons doing extra work outside of the building, and the nature of work, giving the names of ladies and gentlemen separately. 4. The names of mechanics or others employed in the government workshops at Ottawa. 5. The names of all messengers employed in the said department, either permanent or temporary. 6. The number and names of all labourers employed by the said department since January last, in and around the buildings under government control at Ottawa, including Rideau Hall, stating the kind of work performed and wages paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st August, 1891.—*Mr. McMullen. Not printed.*
- 79.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th July, 1891, for: 1. Copies of all claims presented to the government since 1880, by Mr. Joseph Antoine Maurice, merchant, of the village of Chambly Basin, and Dame Julie Fournier, his wife, for losses suffered by them in reference to lands purchased by them from the government in 1875. 2. Copies of all correspondence and letters addressed to any department of the government by any person or persons, in relation to said matter. 3. Copies of all correspondence between any of the said departments, or between any Department and the claimants, or any persons acting for them or in their interests, in relation to such claims. 4. Copies of the order of reference made by government referring the said claims to Joseph Simard, Esq., then dominion arbitrator, and of his award. 5. Copies of correspondence following the said award. 6. Copies of the opinions given on the subject by the honourable the minister of public works, and of the opinion of the honourable the minister of justice. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st August, 1891.—*Mr. Préfontaine. Not printed.*
- 80.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th June, 1891, for copies of order in council, correspondence, reports, statement of claims, receipts or accounts with or made by Dr. Walker, or on his behalf, or with or by any other person respecting the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized road, since the close of the session of 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th August, 1891.—*Mr. Bain. Not printed.*
- 81.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd June, 1891, for copies of all correspondence between the imperial government and the government of Canada, on the subject of the copyright laws of Canada, and all other papers relating thereto, not already brought down. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th August, 1891.—*Mr. Edgar—
Not printed.*
- 82.** Third census of Canada—statement of population—compared with preceding censuses, 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th August, 1891, by Hon. J. Haggart—
Printed for distribution only.
- 82a.** Census of Canada, 1891—electoral divisions—statement of population by districts. Also census bulletin No. 1, and statements of population of cities, of towns and of villages. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th August, 1891, by Hon. J. Haggart.*Printed for distribution only.*
- 83.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd August, 1891, showing: 1. The names of all employees of the customs at Montreal; the date of their appointment; their respective duties; the salary of each; their nationality; their place of birth; and, in case of their not having been born in Canada, for what period they had been in this country at the time of their appointment; and upon whose recommendation they had been appointed. 2. Whether they have all

- passed the civil service examination, and the names of those, if any, who have not passed this examination, since the law requiring it has been in force. 3. The names of those, if any, who have received salaries or pay in addition to that attached to the offices to which they were appointed; the amounts received by such persons, and for what additional work given. 4. The names of the extra labourers for whose services there was paid in 1889-90 the sum of \$12,176.25, as recorded in the Auditor General's Report for the year 1889-90 at page C—254. 5. To whom was paid the sum of \$5,930.29 for cartage at the customs house at Montreal, as recorded in the said report of the Auditor General at page C—254. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th September, 1891.—*Mr. Lépine*.....*Not printed.*
- 84.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th May, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, memoranda, documents, letters, petitions and all papers whatsoever in relation to the encouragement of the cultivation of the sugar beet and the protection of the manufacture and refining of beet-root sugar in the dominion of Canada, exchanged between the government or any of its members and any person or company. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd September, 1891.—*Mr. Beausoleil*.....*Not printed.*
- 85.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, papers and documents relating to the appointment of customs officers at Crystal Beach and Point Abino, in the township of Bertie, and Carroll's Landing, in the township of Humberstone, in the county of Welland. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd September, 1891.—*Mr. German*—*Not printed.*
- 86.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th September, 1891, for all correspondence between his excellency and the Lieutenant Governor of the province of Quebec, in connection with the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, and all other papers and correspondence in the possession of the government on that subject. Presented to the Senate, 16th September, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. Miller*.....*Not printed.*
- 86a.** Supplementary return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th September, 1891, for all correspondence between his excellency and the lieutenant governor of the province of Quebec, in connection with the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, and all other papers and correspondence in the possession of the government on that subject. Presented to the Senate, 23rd September, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. Miller*.....*Not printed.*
- 86b.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 21st August, 1891, for an account showing all the moneys expended by subsidy or otherwise on the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, from the commencement of the works thereon to the present time; the names of those to whom paid, and the amount, if any, appropriated to said works and remaining unpaid by the government of Canada. Presented to the Senate, 24th September, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. McInnes (Victoria, B.C.)*.....*Not printed.*
- 87.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 29th May, 1891, for copies of all orders in council, commissions and instructions for nominating a person or persons specially charged to examine the situation and resources of that part of the dominion known as the Great Basin of the Mackenzie; and also of the report or reports made by such persons, in order to put the government in a position to decide upon the measures necessary for the protection and development of the territory. Presented to the Senate, 23rd September, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. Girard*.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 88.** General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials in the district of Chicoutimi, Gaspé, Montmagny and Iberville.....*Not printed.*

REPORT,
RETURNS AND STATISTICS
OF THE
INLAND REVENUES
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA,
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE,
1890.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Excellency.

JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Inland Revenue.



OTTAWA :
PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY

—
1890.

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord STANLEY of PRESTON, Governor General
of Canada, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency the RETURNS AND STATISTICS of Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1890, as prepared and laid before me by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Inland Revenue.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INLAND REVENUE.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honor to submit statements of the Inland Revenues collected by this Department during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1890, with the usual information as to the cost of collection and statistics respecting the sources whence those revenues were derived.

The following summary comparison shows the accrued revenue for the years ended 30th June, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890, respectively :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Excise.....	5,883,580	6,466,151	6,010,561	6,892,612	7,779,616
Public Works other than Canals.....	11,287	11,950	13,708	10,457	6,782
Culling Timber.....	30,073	19,707	15,096	21,416	17,420
Weights and Measures, Gas and Law Stamps.....	42,001	43,621	46,033	50,034	50,700
Other Revenues.....		231	56	21	63
	5,966,941	6,541,660	6,085,454	6,974,540	7,854,581
Canal Revenue.....	429,390	436,625	418,945		
Total.....	6,396,331	6,978,285	6,504,399	6,974,540	7,854,581

The following statement exhibits the details of Excise Revenue accrued during the undermentioned years :—

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits.....	3,214,075	3,737,339	3,099,016	* 3,874,022	4,620,393
Malt Liquor.....	6,189	7,045	6,997	12,710	13,631
Malt.....	382,572	433,130	493,030	518,239	556,365
Cigars.....	560,351	524,281	554,067	563,172	603,473
Tobacco.....	1,629,604	1,668,002	1,740,542	1,840,522	1,896,359
Petroleum.....	29,181	31,989	36,569	35,745	39,737
Manufactures in Bond.....	46,523	50,005	53,312	28,082	29,610
Seizures.....	2,697	2,029	13,066	4,880	3,886
Other Receipts.....	12,388	12,331	13,962	15,240	16,162
Totals.....	5,883,580	6,466,151	6,010,561	6,892,612	7,779,616

* This amount exceeds that shown by Statistical Statements Nos. 1 and 4, the reason being that an over-collection of \$414.15 was made in Prescott Division, which was afterwards refunded.

While it will be seen that an increase has taken place in respect of every item upon which excise duties are levied, the main increase—nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars—has been upon spirits.

Two-thirds of this increase may be considered as borrowed from the now current fiscal year, inasmuch as it represents duties upon spirits withdrawn from bond during June, in view of the provisions of the law as to the maturing of spirits coming into force on and after the 1st day of July.

The quantity of spirits produced during the year was 5,091,475 proof gallons, as compared with 5,847,508 proof gallons produced in the previous fiscal year. The raw material used in its production being as follows :—

	Lbs.
Malt.....	4,290,212
Indian corn.. .. .	66,790,421
Rye.....	13,404,186
Wheat.....	26,600
Oats.....	1,024,964
Barley.....	145,660
	85,682,043

The transactions of the several distilleries will be found stated in detail in Appendix A (Statement No. 3).

	Proof Gallons.
There were on the 1st July, 1889, in process of manufacture	117,029
Manufactured during the fiscal year.....	5,091,475
Returned to distilleries for re-distillation.....	154,325
Received into distilleries from other sources, duty paid... ..	4,590
	5,367,419
	5,367,419

These were disposed of as follows:—

Placed in warehouse under Crown lock.....	5,136,814
Fusel oil extracted by redistillation.....	21,691
Deficiency arising from rectification.....	38,899
Remaining in process of manufacture, 30th June, 1890, by actual stock-taking.....	170,015
	5,367,419
	5,367,419

The following Statement shows the warehousing transactions in spirits during the year ended 30th June, 1890, and the four preceding years:—

Fiscal Year.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	In Warehouse at beginning of Year.	Warehoused during the Year. Ex-Dis-tillery.	Other-wise Ware-housed.	Taken for Consump-tion.	Exported.	Used in Bonded Factories.	Other-wise Accounted for.	For Re-Distillation.	In Warehouse at end of period.
	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.
1885-86	1,242,197	4,290,456	11,276	2,412,818	9,310	287,209	2,119	.....	2,832,473
1886-87	2,832,473	4,890,187	15,442	2,864,935	4,597	301,503	3,090	.....	4,563,977
1887-88	4,563,977	5,649,632	44,609	2,326,327	7,889	335,785	49,672	115,337	7,423,208
1888-89	7,423,208	5,915,673	16,769	2,960,447	8,731	218,142	103,924	116,224	9,948,182
Totals	16,061,855	20,745,948	88,096	10,564,527	30,527	1,142,639	158,805	231,561	24,767,840
Annual average of four years ended 30th June, 1889....	4,015,464	5,186,487	22,024	2,641,132	7,632	285,659	39,701	57,890	6,191,960
1889-90.....	9,948,182	5,136,688	31,015	3,521,194	12,003	254,666	74,518	154,325	11,099,179

In addition to the quantities of domestic spirits shown in column 6, the following quantities of imported spirits were used in bonded factories during the same period, viz. :—1884-85, 11,372 pf. galls. ; 1885-86, 9,670 pf. galls. ; 1886-87, 15,426 pf. galls. ; and 1887-88, 32,884 pf. galls.

From these and the foregoing statistics it will be seen that the quantity entered for consumption was 3,521,194 proof gallons, as against 2,960,447 proof

gallons last year and an average of 2,641,132 proof gallons for the four preceding years.

The increase over last year is due mainly to distillers paying duty during the last part of June upon spirits to be held in stock to enable them to meet the wants of the trade, in view of the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act, as to maturing of spirits, coming into force on the 1st of July, 1890.

The further increase as compared with the consumption during the four preceding years may be attributed, in a great measure, to the fact that during 1888-89 and 1889-90 methylated spirits, which had been largely used by druggists, ceased to be available, and a larger quantity of duty-paid alcohol had to be used.

The following statement exhibits the entire quantities upon which duties were collected during the several years recited therein. The total column will be found to accord with the figures shown in Financial Statement No. 13:—

Fiscal Year.	Canadian Spirits.		Imported Spirits used in Bonded Factories. Paid difference between Customs and Excise Duty.	Total Quantity upon which Duty was Collected.	Memorandum of Revenue accrued, including License Fees.
	Paid duty. Ex-Distillery.	Paid duty. Ex-Warehouse.			
	Pf. Gallons.	Pf. Gallons.	Pf. Gallons.	Pf. Gallons.	\$
1885-86.....	65,280	2,412,818	9,670	2,487,768	3,214,075
1886-87.....	1,904	2,864,935	15,426	2,882,265	3,737,338
1887-88.....	46,505	2,326,327	32,884	2,405,716	3,099,016
1888-89.....	12,485	2,945,124	15,322	2,972,931	3,873,607
Totals.....	126,174	10,549,204	73,302	10,748,680	13,924,036
Annual average of four years ended 30th June, 1889.....	31,543	2,637,301	18,325	2,687,170	3,481,009
1889-90.....	22,590	3,490,324	30,870	3,543,784	4,620,393

Appendices A and B show the consumption per head of the population, of spirits, tobacco and other goods subject to Excise, and similar goods subject to Customs.

It must be borne in mind, however, that a large proportion of the goods entered for consumption at the chief importing centres is consumed beyond the limits of the Province in which those duties are paid.

MALT AND MALT LIQUORS :

The following statement shows the transactions in Malt during the year 1889-90, and the four years preceding :—

Fiscal Year.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	In Warehouse at Commencement of Period.	Manufactured during the Year.	Taken for Consumption.	Exported.	Otherwise Accounted for.	In Warehouse at end of Period.	Memorandum of Revenue accrued, including License Fees.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$
1885-86.....	14,913,873	48,212,695	37,604,708	9,793,202	921,201	14,807,457	388,761
1886-87.....	14,807,457	54,662,804	42,630,440	6,064,360	505,077	20,270,384	440,175
1887-88.....	20,270,384	54,282,943	48,640,467	5,470,338	671,923	19,770,599	500,027
1888-89.....	19,770,599	60,500,427	51,111,429	3,339,627	1,055,348	24,764,622	530,949
Totals	69,762,313	217,658,869	179,987,044	24,667,527	3,153,549	79,613,062	1,859,912
Annual average of 4 years ended 30th June, 1889.	17,440,578	54,414,717	44,996,761	6,166,882	788,387	19,903,265	464,978
1889-90.....	24,764,622	64,314,257	54,974,013	5,471,737	2,034,125	26,599,004	556,365

The revenue accruing upon Malt during the year ended 30th June, 1890, is 5 per cent. in excess of the preceding year, and 20 per cent. in excess of the average of the four preceding years. The quantity exported still declines.

TOBACCO :

The following table exhibits the transactions during the Fiscal Year in Tobacco, Snuff and Cigarettes :—

Fiscal Year.	1. In Warehouse 1st July.	2. Manufactured during the Year.	3. Taken for Consumption.	4. Exported.	5. Otherwise Accounted for.	6. In Warehouse 30th June.	7. Raw Leaf taken for Consumption.		8. Total Tobacco taken for Consumption.	9. Duty Collected thereon, including License Fees
							Canadian.	Foreign.		
1885-86.....	Lbs. 1,026,280	Lbs. 9,594,121	Lbs. 8,507,074	Lbs. 454,631	Lbs. 46,237	Lbs. 1,612,409	Lbs.	Lbs. 142	Lbs. 8,507,216	\$ 1,629,604
1886-87.....	Lbs. 1,612,409	Lbs. 9,114,944	Lbs. 8,816,573	Lbs. 93,930	Lbs. 25,262	Lbs. 1,791,588	Lbs.	Lbs. 20	Lbs. 8,816,593	Lbs. 1,668,002
1887-88.....	Lbs. 1,791,588	Lbs. 10,608,026	Lbs. 9,248,034	Lbs. 87,720	Lbs. 39,455	Lbs. 3,024,405	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs. 9,248,034	Lbs. 1,740,542
1888-89.....	Lbs. 3,024,405	Lbs. 9,003,065	Lbs. 9,749,213	Lbs. 110,574	Lbs. 53,422	Lbs. 2,114,261	Lbs.	Lbs. 20	Lbs. 9,749,233	Lbs. 1,840,522
Totals.....	Lbs. 7,454,632	Lbs. 38,320,156	Lbs. 36,320,894	Lbs. 746,855	Lbs. 164,376	Lbs. 8,542,663	Lbs.	Lbs. 182	Lbs. 36,321,076	Lbs. 6,878,670
Average for four years ended 30th June, 1889.....	Lbs. 1,863,658	Lbs. 9,580,039	Lbs. 9,080,223	Lbs. 186,714	Lbs. 41,094	Lbs. 2,135,666	Lbs.	Lbs. 45	Lbs. 9,080,269	Lbs. 1,719,667
1889-90.....	Lbs. 2,114,261	Lbs. 10,260,275	Lbs. 9,875,337	Lbs. 146,259	Lbs. 87,762	Lbs. 2,265,178	Lbs.	Lbs. 90	Lbs. 9,875,427	Lbs. 1,896,359

27. The following is a statement of Canadian tobacco taken for use during the last five years:—

Fiscal Year.	Leaf and Twist paid duty.	Taken for use in Manufactories.	Total.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1885-86.....	93,490	305,751	399,691
1886-87.....	91,593	426,223	517,816
1887-88.....	77,104	599,231	676,335
1888-89.....	74,071	711,334	785,405
1889-90.....	79,518	602,095	681,613

The following statement shows the quantity of Canadian roll tobacco which paid duty, and the divisions within which such duty was collected. The quantities shown are included in the foregoing statement (column 3):—

DIVISIONS.	LICENSES.		Tobacco paid Duty during Year ended 30th June, 1890.	Duty Collected, including Fees.
	No.	Amount.		
		\$	Lbs.	\$ cts.
Cornwall.....	3	6	700½	41 03
Ottawa.....	6	12	402	32 10
Joliette.....	28	56	39,471	2,029 55
Montreal.....	46	92	27,540	1,469 00
St. John's.....	1	2	260	15 00
Terrebonne.....	43	86	11,145	643 25
Total.....	127	254	79,518½	4,229 93
Total for previous year.....	95	190	74,071½	3,893 58

The following statement shows the transactions in Cigars during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1890, and the four years preceding :—

Fiscal Year.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	In Ware-house 1st July.	Manufac-tured during the Year.	Assessrent to bring pro-duction up to Standard.	Taken for Con-sumption.	Exported.	Otherwise Accounted for.	In Ware-house 30th June.	Memorandum of Revenue accrued includ-ing License Fees.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
1885-86.....	10,306,500	90,427,275	346,889	92,046,289	124,750	163,000	8,746,625	560,351
1886-87.....	8,746,625	85,587,505	222,223	85,974,823	33,475	45,250	8,505,805	524,281
1887-88.....	8,505,805	93,098,838	47,685	90,783,558	59,500	.....	10,809,270	554,067
1888-89.....	10,809,270	92,590,012	11,388	92,599,820	17,675	.....	10,793,175	563,172
Totals.....	38,368,200	361,708,630	628,185	361,404,490	236,400	208,250	38,854,875	2,201,871
Annual average of four years ended 30th June, 1889.	9,592,050	90,425,907	157,046	90,351,125	58,850	52,062	9,713,719	550,468
1889-90.....	10,793,175	100,311,140	165,392	98,976,117.	124,550	11,800	12,157,240	603,473

The revenue derived from goods manufactured in bond during the past five years has been as follows :—

1885-86.....	\$46,523
1886-87.....	50,005
1887-88.....	53,312
1888-89.....	28,082
1889-90	29,610

INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM :

The number of packages of Canadian petroleum inspected during the year is 274,357, and the fees collected thereon \$24,594.37.

The number of imported, inspected by officers of the Department, is 91,348, and the fees collected thereon \$15,142.70.

PUBLIC WORKS :

The revenue from this source was as follows :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	Per cent.	Per cent.
Hydraulic and other Rents	6,052	3,138	.....	0·48
Minor Public Works	4,405	3,644	.....	0·17

CULLING TIMBER :

The amount accrued upon culling of timber was, during 1889-90, \$17,419.82; the cost of the service having been \$30,581.16.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND GAS :

The usual special reports in relation to these services have been prepared, containing full statistical information.

The revenue accrued from these services and from law stamps of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts was \$50,699.80, being \$666 in excess of the previous year.

PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL FERTILIZERS :

The usual supplementary report in relation to this service will be submitted, containing details of the work done and the reports of the analysts.

INSPECTION OF STAPLES :

The usual statistics in relation to this service will be found in Appendices C and D.

METHYLATED SPIRITS :

The quantity of methylated spirits manufactured during the year was 108,894 proof gallons; 109,077 gallons were sold, and 2,628 gallons still remain in warehouse.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. MIALL,

Commissioner.

APPENDIX 3.

(Formerly Appendices A and B.)

TABLE showing the Annual Consumption per head of the undermentioned Articles paying Excise or Customs Duties, and the Revenue per head derived annually.

YEARS.	DOMINION OF CANADA.									
	Quantity.					Duty.				
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.
Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	
1867.....	1·621	1·973	·098	1·815						
1868.....	1·604	2·269	174	1·738	·193	1·028	·097	·043	·176	·014
1869.....	1·124	2·290	·115	1·755	·575	·761	·092	·037	·193	·041
1870.....	1·434	2·163	·195	2·190	1·103	·962	·085	·049	·259	·061
1871.....	1·578	2·490	·259	2·052	1·591	1·059	·095	·056	·336	·077
1872.....	1·723	2·774	·257	2·481	1·302	1·160	·108	·070	·422	·076
1873.....	1·682	3·188	·238	1·999	1·387	1·135	·120	·066	·350	·084
1874.....	1·994	3·012	288	2·566	1·618	1·363	·119	·086	·442	·103
1875.....	1·394	3·091	·149	1·915	1·589	1·127	·114	·069	·428	·098
1876.....	1·204	2·454	·177	2·316	1·360	1·182	·098	·075	·513	·105
1877.....	·975	2·322	·096	2·051	1·103	·949	·109	·057	·446	·084
1878.....	·960	2·169	·096	1·976	.....	·927	·147	·052	·439	.....
1879.....	1·131	2·209	·104	1·954	.....	1·095	·125	·057	·449	.....
1880.....	·715	2·248	·077	1·936	.....	·772	·081	·055	·428	.....
1881.....	·922	2·293	·099	2·035	.....	·990	·081	·073	·443	.....
1882.....	1·009	2·747	·120	2·150	.....	1·084	·098	·092	·485	.....
1883.....	1·090	2·882	·135	2·280	.....	1·186	·103	·097	·473	.....
1884.....	·998	2·924	117	2·476	.....	1·074	·104	·082	·365	.....
1885.....	1·126	2·639	·109	2·623	.....	1·198	·111	·074	·393	.....
1886.....	·711	2·839	·110	2·052	.....	1·007	·091	·074	·502	.....
1887.....	·746	3·084	·095	2·062	.....	1·045	·100	·066	·514	.....
1888.....	·645	3·247	·094	2·093	.....	·944	·110	·066	·509	.....
1889.....	·776	3·263	·097	2·153	.....	1·107	·114	·068	·529	.....
1890.....	·883	3·360	·104	2·143	.....	1·251	·121	·072	·539	.....
Average...	1·168	2·664	·142	2·117	.....	1·061	·105	·067	·419	.....

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

APPENDIX C

List of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce who are empowered to act under the Inspection Act of 1874, 37 Vic., cap. 45, and amending Acts, made up to the 30th June, 1890; also showing the District for which they are appointed, and the Territory comprised in each District.

District.	Territory comprising District.	Date of Order in Council.	Articles.	Name.	Office.	Residence.
<i>Ontario.</i>						
Brant and Haldimand.	Countries of Brant and Haldimand.	Sept. 27, 1873.	Leather and raw hides.	Wm. G. Culbard	Inspector.	Paris.
Bruce and Grey	do do	do	Fish and fish oils.	do	do	do
do	do	do	do	John Campbell	Dep. Inspector	Kincardine.
do	do	do	do	Geo. S. Miller	do	Owen Sound.
Carleton and Russell.	Carleton and Russell.	do	do	do	do	do
Essex, Kent and Lambton.	Essex, Kent and Lambton.	do	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	Leather and raw hides.	Richard Linton	Inspector	Chatham.
do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Frontenac, Leeds and Addington.	Frontenac, Leeds and Addington.	do	do	Jos. W. Barringer	Dep. Inspector	Windsor.
Grenville, Dundas and Stormont.	do	do	do	do	do	do
Glenargy and Prescott.	Countries of Glenargy and Prescott.	do	do	do	do	do
Hamilton	All that territory lying south of the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway (not incorporated in the Division of Toronto) and east of the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway.	do	Leather and raw hides.	do	do	do
do	City of Hamilton	Nov. 10, 1885.	Wheat and other grain.	Edward Adamson	Inspector	Hamilton.
Kingston	Comprising all that portion of Ontario lying west of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, and east of the eastern boundaries of the Counties of Ontario, Muskoka and Parry Sound.	Aug. 29, 1873.	Leather and raw hides.	James Brown	do	do
do	City of Kingston	Nov. 10, 1885.	Wheat and other grain.	Wm. Bletcher	do	Port Hope.
do	Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.	Aug. 27, 1873.	Leather and raw hides.	Peter McKim	do	Kingston.
Lennox and Prince Edward.	do	Sept. do	Beef and pork	Wm. Gardner	do	Dallhouseie.
Lincoln and Welland.	do	do	Leather and raw hides.	Michael Cairns	Inspector	St. Catharines.

List of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce, &c.—Continued.

District.	Territory Comprising District.	Date of Order in Council.	Articles.	Name.	Office.	Residence.
<i>Ontario</i> —Continued.						
London.....	All that territory lying south of the line of the Grand Trunk Railway and west of the line of the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway.....	Nov. 10, 1885.	Wheat and other grain.	Simpson Thompson.....	Inspector.....	London.
do.....	City of London.....	Aug. 29, 1873.	Leather and raw hides.	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex and Elgin.....	Counties of Middlesex and Elgin.....	Sept. 27, 1873.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland and Hastings.....	do Northumberland and Hastings.....	do.....	Leather and raw hides.	John Hodge.....	Inspector.....	Belleville.
do.....	do Ontario and Durham.....	do.....	Flour and meal.....	Wm. Eletcher.....	do.....	Port Hope.
do.....	do Oxford and Norfolk.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do.....	Comprising all that portion of Ontario lying east of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway.....	Nov. 10, 1885.	Wheat and other grain.	W. J. McNeil.....	Inspector.....	Kingston.
do.....	City of Ottawa.....	Aug. 29, 1873.	Leather and raw hides.	Francis McCullough.....	do.....	Ottawa.
Perth and Huron.....	Counties of Perth and Huron.....	Sept. 27, 1873.	do.....	John Meyers.....	do.....	Stratford.
Peterborough and Victoria.....	do Peterborough and Victoria.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stratford.....	Comprising all that territory lying north of the Grand Trunk Railway between Guelph and Sarnia, and west of the western boundary of the Toronto Division, also all stations upon the line of the Grand Trunk and Georgian Bay Extension between Stratford and Wiarton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto.....	Beginning at the western boundary of the Kingston Division, thence westerly along the north shore of Lake Ontario to Burlington, thence northerly along the route of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway to Georgetown, thence westerly to	Nov. 10, 1885.	Wheat and other grain.	.....	.....	.....

do	Guelph, along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, and thence north-westerly by the westernmost route of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway to Kincardine, excepting thereout all stations upon the line of the Grand Trunk and Georgian Bay Extension, which shall be deemed to be within the Inspection Division of Stratford.	Nov. 10, 1885.	Wheat and other grain	Joseph Harris	Inspector	Toronto.
do	City of Toronto and Counties of York and Peel.	April 26, 1875.	Flour and meal.	James Pepler	Inspector	do
do	do	do	Leather and raw hides.	do	do	do
Port Arthur	Town of Port Arthur and the territory adjacent thereto and comprised within a radius of 15 miles.	Sept. 11, 1885.	Wheat and other grain	Frank E. Gibbs	do	Port Arthur.
Simcoe and Algoma.	Counties of Simcoe and Algoma.	Sept. 27, 1873.	Fish and fish oils	Pat. Doherty	do	Collingwood.
Wellington and Waterloo.	do Wellington and Waterloo.	do	do	do	do	do
Wentworth and Halton	do Wentworth and Halton.	do	do	do	do	do
<i>Quebec.</i>						
X Drummond and Arthabaska.	Counties of Drummond and Arthabaska.	Sept. 18, 1877.	do	do	Inspector	Hochelega.
X Gaspé and Bonaventure	do Gaspé, Bonaventure and the Magdalen Islands.	Oct. 19, 1877.	do	do	do	do
Hochelega.	County of Hochelega.	April 12, 1886.	Leather and raw hides.	Flavien Genest	Inspector	do
Lévis	Counties of Lévis, Lotbinière, Bellechasse and Dorchester.	March 15, 1886.	do	E. Lemieux	do	Lévis.
Montreal	City of Montreal.	Aug. 19, 1873.	Flour and meal.	Louis A. Boyer	do	Montreal.
do	do	do	do	J. C. Gingras	Dep. Inspector	do
do	do	do	Wheat and other grain	Hospice Labelle	Inspector	do
do	do	do	do	W. E. Scott	Dep. Inspector	do
do	do	do	Beef and pork	Edward J. Major	Inspector	do
do	do	do	Ashes.	do	do	do
do	do	do	Fish and fish oils	Thos. Hawkins	Inspector	do
do	do	do	Leather and raw hides.	Antoine Masson	do	do
do	do	do	Hides.	D. Sykes	Dep. Inspector	do
do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ottawa, County of.	County of Ottawa, including City of Hull.	Feb. 5, 1884.	Leather and raw hides.	B. Simard	Inspector	Hull.
Quebec.	City of Quebec.	Aug. 29, 1873.	Flour and meal.	Benjamin Rousseau	do	Quebec.
do	do	do	do	Philéas Rousseau	Dep. Inspector	do
do	do	do	Beef and pork.	David Nolan	Inspector	do
do	Counties of Quebec, Montmorency, Charlevoix, Saguenay and Chicoutimi, for the purposes of inspection of fish and fish oils.	April 29, 1878.	Fish and fish oils.	Hilaire Grenier	do	do
do	do	do	do	Louis Côté	Dep. Inspector	do

List of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce, &c.—Continued.

District.	Territory comprising District.	Date of Order in Council.	Articles.	Name.	Office.	Residence.
<i>Quebec—Continued.</i>						
Quebec.....	City of Quebec, Counties of Quebec, Montmorency, Charlevoix, Saguenay, and Chicoutimi, for the purposes of inspection of fish and fish oils.....	April 29, 1878.	Fish and fish oils	F. Grenier.....	Dep. Inspector	Quebec.
do	do	do	do	W. Sutherland.....	do	do
do	do	do	do	J. Mathieu.....	do	do
do	do	do	do	J. Roe.....	do	do
do	City of Quebec.....	do	Leather and raw hides.	Aldéric Fortin.....	Inspector.	do
do	do	do	do	Joseph Légaré.....	Dep. Inspector	do
do	do	do	Butter.....	Pierre Patone.....	Inspector.	do
<i>Temiscouata and Kamouraska</i>						
X	Counties of Temiscouata and Kamouraska	April 1, 1875.				
<i>New Brunswick.</i>						
Carleton.....	That portion of the County of St. John, including Town of Carleton, lying to the west of the river.....	March 18, 1876.	Fish and fish oils	S. L. Brittain.....	Inspector	Carleton.
Gloucester.....	County of Gloucester.....	Oct. 12, 1875.	do	Peter Haché.....	do	Caracquette.
do	do	do	do	P. L. Comeau.....	Dep. Inspector	Petit Rocher.
Northumberland.....	do	April 26, 1880.	Fish and fish oils			
Restigouche.....	do	May 23, 1882.	do			
St. John.....	That portion of the City and County of St. John, lying to the east of the river.	March 18, 1876.	do	F. W. Thomson.....	Inspector	St. John.
do	do	do	do			
do	do	do	Leather and raw hides.	Chas. Clarke.....	Dep. Inspector	do
do	do	do	do	Geo. Murdoch.....	do	do
York.....	County of York.....	Dec. 27, 1883.	do	Israel Atherton.....	Inspector	Fredericton.
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>						
Annapolis.....	do	June 25, 1877.	Fish and fish oils.	Israel Letteny.....	do	Granville.
Antigonish.....	do	Oct. 16, 1873.	do			
Argyle.....	Township of Argyle for fish and fish oils only.....	April 25, 1879.				
Barrington.....	Township of Barrington.....	April 20, 1876.				
Cape Breton.....	County of Cape Breton.....	July 8, 1874.	Fish and fish oils	George Scott.....	Inspector.	Main-à-dieu.

List of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce, &c.—Continued.

District.	Territory comprising District.	Date of Order in Council.	Articles.	Name.	Office.	Residence.
<i>Nova Scotia—Continued.</i>						
do	do	do	do	Jeremiah Fillis.....	do	3-Fathom Harbour.
do	do	do	do	Peter Fleming.....	do	Ketch Harbour.
do	do	do	do	Richard J. Fleming..	do	do
do	do	do	do	Wm. Fraser.....	do	Seaforth L. Ward
do	do	do	do	Jas. Fraser.....	do	Dover.
do	do	do	do	Charles Fulker.....	do	S. F. Passage.
do	do	do	do	Sydney Garrison...	do	Peggy's Cove.
do	do	do	do	James M. Gates.....	do	Seaforth.
do	do	do	do	S. B. Hardiman.....	do	Upper Prospect.
do	do	do	do	Ed. Hayes.....	do	Herring Cove.
do	do	do	do	John Hayes.....	do	do
do	do	do	do	Jas. Hearn.....	do	Upper Prospect.
do	do	do	do	John A. Hearn.....	do	do
do	do	do	do	George Hertling.....	do	Bay of Islands.
do	do	do	do	Charles Holland.....	do	Duncan's Cove.
do	do	do	do	Ephraim Hubley.....	do	St. Mary's Bay,
do	do	do	do	Isaac Hubley.....	do	Black Point.
do	do	do	do	James Hubley.....	do	French Village.
do	do	do	do	Judson T. Hubley...	do	St. Mary's Bay,
do	do	do	do	Wm. B. Johnston...	do	Black Point.
do	do	do	do	Peter Jollimore.....	do	Indian Harbour.
do	do	do	do	John Julian.....	do	Herring Cove.
do	do	do	do	Maurice Kavanagh...	do	Turn's Bay.
do	do	do	do	Geo. Lapierre.....	do	Chezetcook.
do	do	do	do	Geo. Leslie.....	do	Halifax.
do	do	do	do	Thomas Lynch.....	do	Chezetcook.
do	do	do	do	Simon Mackay.....	do	Spry Bay.
do	do	do	do	George Marryatt.....	do	Dover.
do	do	do	do		do	Ketch Harbour.
do	do	do	do		do	Pennant.

Halifax	City and County of	Oct. 16, 1873.	Fish and fish oils.	Isaac Melvin	Dep. Inspector	Halifax.
do	do	do	do	Jacob E. Marryatt.	do	Pennant.
do	do	do	do	Francis Mason	do	St. Mary's Bay, Inkerman H.
do	do	do	do	Peter Mitchell	do	Ship Harbor.
do	do	do	do	John Mongovan	do	Lawrence Town.
do	do	do	do	William Monk	do	Ship Harbour.
do	do	do	do	Joseph Mulcahy	do	Halifax.
do	do	do	do	Wm. McCarthy	do	Taylor's Head.
do	do	do	do	Charles McLean	do	Hubbard's Cove.
do	do	do	do	Wm. McLean	do	Ferguson's Cove.
do	do	do	do	Thomas Noonan	do	Upper Prospect.
do	do	do	do	Martin O'Neil	do	Portuguese Cove
do	do	do	do	Wm. Power	do	Halifax.
do	do	do	do	James Publicover	do	Ecum Secum.
do	do	do	do	Henry Quan	do	Portuguese Cove
do	do	do	do	David Redmond	do	Shad Bay.
do	do	do	do	Jas. Reno	do	Herring Cove.
do	do	do	do	Michael Rice	do	Lower Prospect.
do	do	do	do	John Richardson	do	Indian Harbour.
do	do	do	do	Dennis Ryan	do	Lower Prospect.
do	do	do	do	Henry A. Shalford	do	Hubbard's Cove.
do	do	do	do	John E. Shalford	do	do
do	do	do	do	Nath. Smith	do	Halifax.
do	do	do	do	Amos Slaunwhite	do	Musquodoboit.
do	do	do	do	Jas. F. Slaunwhite	do	Turn's Bay.
do	do	do	do	Jas. W. Slaunwhite	do	do
do	do	do	do	John P. Slaunwhite	do	do
do	do	do	do	S. Slaunwhite	do	do
do	do	do	do	J. W. Sineltzer	do	French Village.
do	do	do	do	James Troop	do	Dover.
do	do	do	do	Alex. Turple	do	Clam Bay.
do	do	do	do	Jeremiah Twobig	do	Pennant.
do	do	do	do	John Verge	do	Sober Island.
Inverness	County of Inverness	Aug. 26, 1874.				
Isle Madame.	That portion of the County of Richmond lying to the south of the Lennox Channel	May 10, 1880.		E. E. Binet	Dep. Inspector	Arichat.
do	do	do		Charles Doyle	do	Rocky Bay.
do	do	do		David M. Gruchy	do	West Arichat.
do	do	do		W. J. Levesconte	do	D'Escousse.
do	do	do		Malcolm Macdonald.	do	Arichat.
Lunenburg	County of Lunenburg	Oct. 16, 1873.				
Pictou	County of Pictou	do	Leather.	John Sucherland	Inspector	Pictou.
do	do	do	Hides	Charles Wilson	do	do
Queen's	County of Queen's	Feb. 28, 1881.	Fish and fish oils.			
Richmond.	County of Richmond, exclusive of territory set apart as the District of Isle Madame	Oct. 16, 1873.	do	Maurice J. Kavanagh	Inspector	St. Peter's.

List of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce, &c.—Continued.

District.	Territory comprising District.	Date of Order in Council.	Articles.	Name.	Office.	Residence.
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —Continued.						
do	do	do	do	Saml. Clannon	Dep. Inspector	Point Michaud.
do	do	do	do	E. Malcolin	do	Cariboo Cove.
do	do	do	do	Fred. Mauborquet	do	Upper L'Ardoise
do	do	do	do	Colin McDonald	do	Fourchu.
do	do	do	do	John McDonald	do	St. Peter's
do	do	do	do	Alex. McKay	do	Grand River.
do	do	do	do	Chas. F. Samson	do	Lower L'Ardoise
do	do	do	do	John Walker	do	River Inhabit'rs.
Shelburne	Township of Shelburne.	April 20, 1876.	do			
Victoria	County of Victoria.	Oct. 16, 1873.	do	J. A. Matheson	Inspector	S. Bay, Ingonish
do	do	do	do	George Fader	Dep. Inspector	Englishtown.
do	do	do	do	Murdoch McDonald	do	Neil's Harbor.
do	do	do	do	John McNeil	do	Ingonish.
do	do	do	do	Hugh McQueen	do	North Shore.
do	do	do	do	Isaac Roper	do	Ingonish.
Windsor	Township of Windsor, in County of Hants.	April 3, 1884.	Leather and raw hides.			
Yarmouth	County of Yarmouth.		Fish and fish oils			
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>						
Charlottetown	Province of Prince Edward Island.	June 22, 1886.	Fish and fish oils	Nathan Davies	Inspector	Charlottetown.
Prince	County of Prince	do 13, 1886.	do			
<i>Manitoba.</i>						
Winnipeg	City of Winnipeg.	Aug. 20 1884.	Wheat and other grain.	Wm. Clark	Inspector	Winnipeg.

do	.....	do	.....	do	.....	do	.....	do	.....
do	.....	do	.....	do	.....	do	.....	do	.....
do	.....	do	.....	do	.....	do	.....	do	.....

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.
INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

APPENDIX

STATEMENT showing Quantity of certain Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce, June, 1890, and the Fees accrued thereon as returned to the WHEAT AND

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.										
	Manitoba Hard.			Cn'da Hard.	Northern.			Spring.			
	Extra.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 1.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Re-jected.
	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.
Montreal.....		131,700	34,140		11,400			478,980	267,000	6,540	6,660
Kingston.....											
Toronto.....		11,200	11,000	4,560		1,400		3,300	36,900	8,100	3,200
Port Arthur.....	71,820	402,420	490,580		25,460	97,660	6,460	10,640	1,140		113,240
Winnipeg.....	29,260	503,080	378,480		22,420	147,060	13,300				176,640
Total.....	101,080	1,048,400	914,200	4,560	59,280	246,120	19,760	492,920	305,040	14,640	299,740

WHEAT AND OTHER

DISTRICTS.	OTHER GRAIN.									
	Indian Corn.				Oats.			Rye.		
	No. 2 White.	No. 1.	No. 2.	Re-jected.	No. 1.	No. 2.	Re-jected.	No. 1.	No. 2.	
	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	
Montreal.....	149,072	280	2,585,856	4,200	7,680	128,352	3,072	840	216,240	
Kingston.....										
Toronto.....										
Port Arthur.....										
Winnipeg.....										
Total.....	149,072	280	2,585,856	4,200	7,680	128,352	3,072	840	216,240	

FLOUR AND

District.	Patent White.	Straight Roller.	Extra.		Superfine.	
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Bags.	Brls.	Bags.
Quebec.....		1,991	2,475		1,534	
Montreal.....	51	26,239	16,651	848	20,061	388
Totals.....	51	28,230	19,126	848	21,595	388

D.

inspected under provisions of 37 Vic., cap. 45, during the Year ended 30th Department of Inland Revenue by the respective Inspectors.

OTHER GRAIN.

WHEAT.

White Fyfe.	Goose.	Frosted.			White Winter.			Mixed Winter.		Red Winter.		No. of Grade.	Con- demned.
No. 1.	No. 1.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 2.	Re- jected	No. 1.	No. 2.		
Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.
.....	.....	9,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,500	.....	.....	86,460	97,680	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,600	6,900	.....	4,200	27,600	36,400	300	300	.....	4,700	.....	.....
.....	760	18,060	7,220	3,800	18,060	7,220	3,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,640	.....	3,420	1,900	2,660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380	760
10,640	760	32,380	16,020	6,460	22,260	34,820	51,500	300	300	86,460	102,380	380	760

GRAIN—Concluded.

OTHER GRAIN.

OTHER GRAIN.									FEES.		
Barley.					Pease.					\$	cts.
No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3 Extra.	No. 3.	Rejected.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Rejected.			
Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.			
1,728	22,272	67,986	4,896	3,744	600	889,020	44,800	2,400		3,954	65
32,440	48,600	90,800	18,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		292	60
85,435	316,053	730,766	23,700	2,400	.....	900	.....	.....		2,283	79
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,480	.....	.....	.....	.....		2,902	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		2,044	20
119,603	386,925	889,534	47,516	9,624	600	889,920	44,800	2,400		11,477	64

MEAL.

Strong Bakers.	On Sample.		Sour.		Rejected.		Indian Meal.		Fees.	
	Brls.	Bags.	Brls.	Bags.	Brls.	Bags.	1st sort.	2nd sort.	\$	cts.
.....	.....	23,115	.....	.....	125	250	.....	.....	500	90
50	6,789	1,990	1,616	508	120	541	30	14	1,289	33
50	6,789	25,105	1,616	508	245	791	30	14	1,790	23

STATEMENT showing Quantity of certain Staple
BEEF AND

District.	Beef.		
	Mess.	Prime Mess.	Rejected.
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
Quebec.....	328	117	25

ASHES.

District.	Pot	
	First.	Second.
	Brls.	Brls.
Montreal.....	1,997	159

PICKLED

District.	Salmon.		Sea Trout.		Lake Trout.	Mackerel.	
	Brls.	$\frac{1}{2}$ brls.	Brls.	$\frac{1}{2}$ brls.	$\frac{1}{2}$ brls.	Brls.	$\frac{1}{2}$ brls.
	Quebec.....	447	20	100	7		
Carleton (St. John).....							
St. John.....							
Halifax.....	1,673	19	64	4		11,163	444
Cape Breton.....						676	
Victoria.....	40	1				378	16
Simcoe and Algoma.....					49		
	2,160	40	164	11	49	12,217	460

FISH

District.	Seal Oil.								Porpoise			
	No. 2 Pale.		No. 3 Straw.		No. 4 Brown.		No. 5 Dark Brown.		No. 1 Pale.		No. 2 Straw.	
	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.
	Quebec.....	140	1	1,128	35	104	11	30	5	120	1	173	8
St. John.....												17
Halifax.....	606	2	159	2	105	4	50	2			3	2
	746	3	1,287	37	209	15	80	7	120	1	176	27

Articles of Canadian Commerce Inspected, &c.—*Concluded.*

PORK.

Pork.				Fees.
Mess.	Prime Mess.	Thin Mess.	Rejected.	
Brls. 762	Brls. 34	Brls. 72	Brls. 18	\$ cts. 339 00

Ashes.	Pearl Ashes.		Fees.
Third.	First.	Second.	
Brls. 5	Brls. 357	Brls. 61	\$ cts. 5,062 60

FISH.

Herring.			Newfound-land Herring.	Gaspeaux and Alewives.		Codfish.		White-fish.	Other Fish.		Fees.
Brls.	$\frac{1}{2}$ brls.	Boxes.	Brls.	Brls.	$\frac{1}{2}$ brls.	Brls.	$\frac{1}{2}$ brls.	$\frac{1}{2}$ brls.	Brls.	$\frac{1}{2}$ brls.	
1,177	70	147	.....	2,049	.....	6,883	4	.....	63	3	\$ cts. 545 14
89	1,614		2,101
3,051	5,783	.....	.....	1,447	14	710	.....	.....	74	.....	434 09
4,170	272	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,640 74
856	.....	.....	53	19	1	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	138 21
50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	54 07
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 28
9,393	7,744	147	53	5,726	15	7,679	4	34	137	3	2,975 60

OIL.

Oil.	Cod Oil.				Herring Oil.		Hake.		Other Fish Oil.		Fees.
No. 3 Brown.	A.		B.		A.		A.		A.		
Tierces.	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	
16	2,315	195	30	1	10	3	.....	.....	46	9	\$ cts. 856 25
.....	.....	498	.....	32	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	115 35
.....	1,821	179	30	1	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	586 20
16	4,136	872	60	34	10	24	13	201	46	9	1,567 80

STATEMENT showing Quantity of certain Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce Inspected, &c.—*Concluded.*

LEATHER AND HIDES.

District.	Leather.			Hides.				Calf Skins.			Fees.
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	Sq. Ft.	1.	2.	3.	
											\$ cts.
Montreal				47,155	11,006	6,519					3,167 56
Quebec	750	1,150	300	11,780	7,070	635	133,950				2,548 00
Belleville				4,088	776	49					245 55
Hamilton				18,272	5,042	590		3,215	1,180		1,388 07
Kingston				6,150	666	705					270 60
London				3,280	489						188 45
Ottawa				5,258	3,064	475					399 80
Paris				6,605	1,723	237					428 70
Stratford				1,934	182	35		13	6		108 45
St. Catharines				4,171	310	80		1,294	256	1	255 53
Toronto				50,405	34,695	2,773		5,246	2,908		4,789 10
Fredericton				2,408	181	2					104 26
St. John				6,895	965						394 60
Charlottetown				141	3	1					6 25
Winnipeg				8,145	5,717	550		428	647	128	781 15
	750	1,150	300	176,687	71,889	12,651	133,950	10,196	4,997	129	15,076 07

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Illicit Stills seized during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1890, with Names of Owners, Schedule Value, &c.

Date.	Name.	No.	Schedule Value.	Division.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.		
Nov. 26, 1889.	J. H. Rooney.....	49	5 00	London.....	Fined \$100.
do 1, 1889.	Joseph Bassett.....	83	20 00	Ottawa.....	Sentenced to \$100 fine and 1 month in gaol, or 1 month extra. Served full sentence.
do 29, 1889.	Wm. McLelland.....	91	64 40	do	Fined \$100 and 1 month in gaol.
Jan. 6, 1890.	James O'Moore.....	92	26 00	do	do do Fine not paid.
do 29, 1890.	Murdoch McRae.....	53	39 00	Pictou.....	
Sept. 14, 1889.	John Hunter.....	252	25 00	Quebec.....	
do 18, 1889.	C. & A. Birtz.....	33	41 00	St. Hyacinthe.	
do 19, 1889.	E. Colvi.....	34	80 50	do	Fined \$100 and 1 month in gaol. Fine not paid.
Feb. 6, 1890.	E. C. Wurtelle.....	44	32 75	Sorel.....	

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

FINANCIAL RETURNS, 1889-90.

DR. No. 1.—GENERAL REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1889-90. CR.

Memo. of Refunds deducted below.	Amounts deposited to the Credit of the Receiver-General.	Authorized Abatements.	Balances due 30th June, 1890.	Total.	Service.	Revenue of previous years not collected 1st July, 1889.	Revenue Accrued 1889-90.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
40,804 86	7,645,873 56	6 00	165,085 33	7,810,964 89	Excise and Seizures, per Statement No. 3	31,319 02	7,779,615 87	7,810,964 89
	65,290 60		28,590 83	93,851 43	Hydraulic and Other Rents, per Statement No. 5	90,713 04	3,137 79	93,851 43
	4,982 00	165 83	24,323 25	29,471 08	Minor Public Works, per Statement No. 6	25,827 25	3,643 83	29,471 08
	18,223 69		41,315 68	59,539 37	Culling Timber, per Statement No. 7	42,119 55	17,419 82	59,539 37
	40,438 88		3,036 83	43,475 71	Weights and Measures, per Statements 19(A) and 19(B)	4,971 91	38,503 80	43,475 71
	8,485 80		504 15	8,989 95	Gas Inspection, per Statement 20	540 75	8,449 20	8,989 95
	3,746 80			3,746 80	Law Stamps, per Statements 10 and 18		3,746 80	3,746 80
			45 04	45 04	Bill Stamps, per Statement No. 9			45 04
	63 50			63 50	Sundry Minor Revenues, per Statement No. 11		63 50	63 50
40,804 86	7,787,104 83			8,050,147 77	Less—Refunds, as per Statement No. 16		7,854,580 61	8,050,147 77
	40,804 86			40,804 86			40,804 86	40,804 86
	7,746,299 97	171 83	262,871 11	8,009,342 91	Totals	195,567 16	7,813,775 75	8,009,342 91

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

DR.

No. 2.—GENERAL EXPENDITURE

Amounts due to Collectors, &c., 1st July, 1889.	EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY DEPARTMENT.					Refunds.	Amounts due by Collectors, &c., 30th June, 1890.	Total.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Seizures.	Cullers' Fees.	Cullers' Annuities.			
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
49 08	275,005 99	88,184 83	211 74				468 98	363,920 62
	8,100 00	6,418 51		7,562 61	8,500 04		75 00	30,656 16
			3,837 89					3,837 89
	8,173 47	17,140 78						25,314 25
	41,942 50	6,459 45					216 66	48,618 61
	51,516 80	17,583 92	44 04			8 25	193 26	69,346 27
5 00	12,023 67	7,058 36					412 88	19,499 91
54 08	396,762 43	142,845 85	4,093 67	7,562 61	8,500 04	8 25	1,366 78	561,193 71

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

ACCOUNT, 1889-90.

CR.

Service.	Amounts due by Collectors, &c., 1st July, 1889.	Amounts disbursed by the Receiver-General on requisition of the Department.	Amounts deducted from Salaries for Superannuation.	Amounts due to Collectors, &c., 30th June, 1890.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Excise and Seizures, per Statement No. 4....	673 98	357,804 08	5,393 48	49 08	363,920 62
Culling Timber, per Statement No. 8.....	75 00	30,432 00	149 16	.....	30,656 16
Seizures Distributed, per Statement No. 4, Appendix B.....	.....	3,837 89	.....	.....	3,837 89
Sundry Minor Expenditures, per Statement No. 12.....	.....	25,150 91	163 34	.....	25,314 25
Departmental Expenditure, per Statement No. 17.....	16 66	47,923 29	678 66	.....	48,618 61
Weights and Measures, per Statements Nos. 21 A and 21 B.....	201 51	68,153 80	990 96	.....	69,346 27
Gas Inspection, per Statement No. 22.....	262 88	19,004 95	232 08	.....	19,499 91
.....Totals.....	1,230 03	552,306 92	7,607 68	49 68	561,193 71

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

EXCISE

DR.

No. 3.—COLLECTION Divisions,
(For Details,

AMOUNTS ACCRUED DURING THE YEAR, INCLUDING LICENSE FEES.								
Balances due 1st July, 1889.	Spirits.	Malt Liquor.	Malt.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Petroleum Inspection Fees.	Bonded Manufactures.	Seizures.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
196 37	116,502 05	100 00	3,017 73	11,258 90	2,891 10	291 90		
339 21	22,830 49	150 00	4,272 24	21,530 20	16,740 90	18 60	788 28	
	8,815 39			1,282 73				31 40
96 00	215,236 37	550 00	37,345 19	9,634 90	13,633 95	46 50		
295 20	158,522 59	150 00	32,169 88	226,835 90	29,570 56	674 40	6,968 54	
	68,854 06	100 00	2,586 97	24,149 30	11,403 37	556 10	1,788 26	383 10
918 40	106,505 98	300 00	49,559 94	107,304 90	70,774 08	16,015 32		313 65
	206,062 30	200 00	2,244 66	39,795 80	1,375 70	2,557 60		169 98
29 70	23,451 06	200 00	2,880 02		2,932 80			
757 15	60,849 23	75 00	221 00	4,211 20				
346 57	29,025 89	250 00	10,698 06	1,644 50	825 60			2 00
	10,627 29	50 00	45 80	1,067 10		689 80		
192 82	126,526 72	150 00	29,708 11	13,761 10	2,800 20	267 50	300 00	
	35,647 63	100 00	8,325 24	2,696 70	5,082 30			250 00
332 51	39,762 53	500 00	34,036 43	2,869 20	7,141 20	411 35		
3,129 06	801,341 33	8,056 20	155,672 32	271,022 70	55,399 37	4,502 50	12,681 84	483 65
2,436 70	437,896 70	100 00	18,664 72	16,961 60	4,895 70	628 60		
430 23								
9,499 92	2,468,457 61	11,031 20	391,448 31	756,026 73	225,464 83	26,660 17	22,526 92	1,633 78
263 23	20,696 76	75 00		13,318 35				90 00
8,314 00	1,060,143 96	450 00	88,101 75	529,902 80	308,764 81	8,376 60	5,726 91	983 92
2,559 93	314,810 88	50 00	10,807 57	142,397 14	166 80	359 50	401 76	227 30
238 65	79,559 24	100 00	1,440 00	8,382 90	10,850 35			50 00
	24,173 38			523 35	75 00			58 86
	56,547 62	50 00			801 00			
491 40	35,028 90	50 00	183 40	346 95	18,087 63			306 40
		50 00	788 77	643 25				
304 29	39,725 20	50 00		579 67	6,685 50			
12,171 50	1,630,685 94	875 00	101,321 49	696,094 41	345,431 09	8,736 10	6,128 67	1,716 48
405 20	137,056 94	200 00	20,372 41	4,999 05	402 60			55 40
78 14				145,619 15				50 00
5,860 50				9,311 00				5 44
6,343 84	137,056 94	200 00	20,372 41	159,929 20	402 60			110 84
	620 16			6,880 30				
1,389 18	152,369 27	100 00	8,974 57	129,059 90	11,983 80	517 60	954 00	
1,389 18	152,989 43	100 00	8,974 57	135,940 20	11,983 80	517 60	954 00	
40 80	3,327 70	50 00	970 00	38,731 50				
1,014 22	131,835 64	475 00	18,336 52	94,899 20	5,595 90	1,602 50		225 00
889 56	96,039 95	900 00	14,941 83	14,737 90	14,594 55	2,220 70		200 00
1,944 58	231,203 29	1,425 00	34,248 35	148,368 60	20,190 45	3,823 20		425 00
31,349 02	4,620,393 21	13,631 20	556,365 13	1,896,359 14	603,472 77	39,737 07	29,609 59	3,886 10
	9,288 04	79 16	27,036 56	3,731 01			98 33	175 10
... ..	4,611,105 17	13,552 04	529,328 57	1,892,628 13	603,472 77	39,737 07	29,511 26	3,711 00

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

1889-90.

in Account with Revenue.

CR.

see Appendix A.)

Other Receipts.	Total Duties accrued.	TOTAL DEBITS.	Divisions.	Abatements Authorized.	Deposited to the credit of the Receiver General.	Balances due 30th June, 1890.	TOTAL CREDITS.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
140 00	134,201 68	134,398 05	05 Belleville		110,748 51	23,649 54	134,398 05
440 00	66,770 71	67,109 92	92 Brantford.....		65,607 62	1,502 30	67,109 92
40 00	10,169 52	10,169 52	52 Cornwall.....		9,983 66	185 86	10,169 52
430 00	276,876 91	276,972 91	91 Guelph		276,481 53	491 38	276,972 91
1,110 00	456,001 87	456,297 07	07 Hamilton		431,891 90	24,405 17	456,297 07
480 00	110,301 16	110,301 16	16 Kingston		108,175 15	2,126 01	110,301 16
420 60	351,194 47	352,112 87	87 London		349,396 88	2,715 99	352,112 87
110 00	252,514 04	252,514 04	04 Ottawa		252,514 04		252,514 04
60 00	29,523 88	29,553 58	58 Owen Sound.....		29,527 58	26 00	29,553 58
100 00	65,456 43	66,213 58	58 Perth		61,995 90	4,217 68	66,213 58
130 00	42,576 05	42,922 62	62 Peterborough.....		40,891 78	2,030 84	42,922 62
120 00	12,599 99	12,599 99	99 Port Arthur.....		12,599 99		12,599 99
275 00	173,788 63	173,981 45	45 Prescott		171,808 94	2,172 51	173,981 45
130 00	52,231 87	52,231 87	87 St. Catharines.....		48,756 83	3,475 04	52,231 87
140 00	84,860 71	85,193 22	22 Stratford.....		79,950 91	5,242 31	85,193 22
4,083 20	1,313,243 11	1,316,372 17	17 Toronto		1,311,472 51	4,899 66	1,316,372 17
3,268 45	482,415 77	484,852 47	47 Windsor		464,653 94	20,198 53	484,852 47
		430 23	23 Suspense Account.....			430 23	430 23
11,477 25	3,914,726 80	3,924,226 72	..... Ontario.....		3,826,457 67	97,769 05	3,924,226 72
30 00	34,210 11	34,473 34	34 Joliette		31,074 45	3,398 89	34,473 34
1,993 91	2,004,444 66	2,012,758 66	66 Montreal	6 00	1,989,201 25	23,551 41	2,012,758 66
270 00	469,490 95	472,050 88	88 Quebec		465,723 02	6,327 86	472,050 88
40 00	100,422 49	100,661 14	14 Sherbrooke.....		100,616 14	45 00	100,661 14
20 00	24,850 59	24,850 59	59 Sorel		23,810 38	1,040 21	24,850 59
60 00	57,458 62	57,458 62	62 St. Hyacinthe.....		57,440 62	18 00	57,458 62
60 00	54,063 28	54,554 68	68 St. Johns.....		54,051 88	502 80	54,554 68
	1,482 02	1,482 02	02 Terrebonne.....		1,482 02		1,482 02
80 00	47,120 37	47,424 66	66 Three Rivers.....		44,178 89	3,245 77	47,424 66
2,553 91	2,793,543 09	2,805,714 59	..... Quebec.....	6 00	2,767,578 65	38,129 94	2,805,714 59
40 00	5,094 45	5,094 45	Cape Breton		5,094 45		5,094 45
580 50	304,281 60	304,686 80	80 Halifax		302,412 76	2,274 04	304,686 80
20 00	9,336 44	9,414 58	58 Pictou		9,414 58		9,414 58
		5,860 50	50 Suspense Account.....			5,860 50	5,860 50
640 50	318,712 49	325,056 33	..... Nova Scotia.....		316,921 79	8,134 54	325,056 33
40 00	7,540 46	7,540 46	Chatham.....		7,540 46		7,540 46
820 00	304,779 14	306,168 32	32 St. John		295,696 29	10,472 03	306,168 32
860 00	312,319 60	313,708 78	..... New Brunswick.....		303,236 75	10,472 03	313,708 78
40 00	43,119 20	43,180 00	00 Charlottetown, P.E.I.....		42,946 20	213 80	43,180 00
350 00	253,319 76	254,333 98	98 Winnipeg, Man.....		250,284 48	4,049 50	254,333 98
240 00	143,874 93	144,764 49	49 Victoria, B.C.....		138,448 02	6,316 47	144,764 49
630 00	440,313 89	442,258 47			431,678 70	10,579 77	442,258 47
16,161 66	7,779,615 87	7,810,964 89	..... Totals.....	6 00	7,645,873 56	165,085 33	7,810,964 89
396 66	40,804 86		..... Less—Refunds as per Statement No. 16.				
15,765 00	7,738,811 01		..... Net Revenue.				

E. MIALI, Commissioner.

EXCISE,

No. 4.—Collection Divisions

DR.

(For Details, see

Balances due by Collectors 1st July, 1889.	Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure.	Deductions from Salaries for Superannuation.	Balances due to Collectors 30th June, 1890.	Total.	Divisions.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
43 98	6,694 62	119 80		6,858 40	Belleville..
	7,743 09	132 68		7,875 77	Brantford..
	769 00	14 00		783 00	Cornwall..
	15,249 74	278 91		15,528 65	Guelph..
	17,899 92	350 29		18,250 21	Hamilton..
	7,902 58	144 34		8,046 92	Kingston..
	15,808 64	286 22		16,094 86	London..
	5,428 70	95 08		5,523 78	Ottawa..
	1,940 33	34 96		1,975 29	Owen Sound..
	4,130 94	73 00		4,203 94	Perth..
	5,054 17	91 96		5,146 13	Peterborough..
	1,175 12	20 00		1,195 12	Port Arthur..
	11,096 73	215 53		11,312 26	Prescott..
	8,851 00	153 99		9,004 99	Stratford..
	3,498 45	63 56		3,562 01	St. Catharines..
60 00	32,655 78	617 89		33,333 67	Toronto..
	17,156 66	339 05	49 08	17,544 79	Windsor..
	8,907 25	140 00		9,047 25	District Inspectors..
103 98	171,962 72	3,171 26	49 08	175,287 04	Ontario..
	1,891 62	20 00		1,911 62	Joliette..
	41,039 13	758 47		41,797 60	Montreal..
	11,176 56	211 80		11,388 36	Quebec..
	2,095 28	37 60		2,132 88	Sherbrooke..
	1,246 93	14 64		1,261 57	Sorel..
	1,243 85	18 40		1,262 25	St. Hyacinthe..
	2,636 41	40 03		2,676 44	St. John's..
	826 13	14 49		840 62	Terrebonne..
	1,777 54	34 96		1,812 50	Three Rivers..
	5,294 04	50 00		5,344 04	District Inspectors..
	69,227 49	1,200 39		70,427 88	Quebec..
	828 25	15 00		843 25	Cape Breton..
	10,475 92	197 72		10,673 64	Halifax..
	1,685 23	29 36		1,714 59	Pictou..
	3,274 05	48 00		3,322 05	District Inspector..
	16,263 45	290 08		16,553 53	Nova Scotia..
	1,294 36	25 04		1,319 40	Chatham..
	7,266 06	122 28		7,388 34	St. John..
	2,642 03	42 00		2,684 03	District Inspector..
	11,202 45	189 32		11,391 77	New Brunswick..
100 00	1,922 29	37 96		2,060 25	Charlottetown, P. E. I..
200 00	12,472 13	190 85		12,862 98	Winnipeg, Man..
	6,216 17	66 12		6,282 29	Victoria..
	98 00	2 00		100 00	Vancouver..
	2,919 50	42 00		2,961 50	District Inspector..
	9,233 67	110 12		9,343 79	British Columbia..

1889-90.

in Account with Expenditure.

Appendix B.)

Cr.

Balances due to Collectors 1st July, 1889.	EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY DEPARTMENT.						Balances due by Collectors 30th June, 1890.	Total.
	Salaries.	Seizure Expenses.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.		
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	6,145 00			36 00	344 50	288 92	43 98	6,858 40
	6,688 10		281 71	106 00	400 60	399 36		7,875 77
	700 00					83 00		783 00
	14,068 98		56 94	48 00	655 20	699 53		15,528 65
	17,631 25		40 00		263 70	315 26		18,250 21
	7,225 00	28 05	13 00	270 00	14 08	496 79		8,046 92
	14,435 56	28 65	30 00	193 50	216 70	1,190 45		16,094 86
	4,821 64	37 55	360 03		12 60	291 96		5,523 78
	1,750 00			72 00	103 80	49 49		1,975 29
	3,799 96			132 45	85 85	185 68		4,203 94
	4,600 00			294 00	41 60	210 53		5,146 13
	1,000 00			120 00	24 25	50 87		1,195 12
	10,776 25		100 00	100 00	33 00	303 01		11,312 26
	7,703 94			108 00	858 85	334 20		9,004 99
	3,180 20		180 00		107 23	94 58		3,562 01
	30,944 85	19 42	492 13		762 04	1,040 23	75 00	33,333 67
49 08	16,969 85		41 66		212 00	272 20		17,544 79
	7,000 00			100 00	1,771 75	175 50		9,047 25
49 08	159,440 58	113 67	1,595 47	1,579 95	5,907 75	6,481 56	118 98	175,287 04
	1,000 00	0 60	499 92	116 67	87 25	207 18		1,911 62
	38,442 01	11 65	1,606 67		197 95	1,539 32		41,797 60
	10,590 00	37 67	87 70		313 70	359 29		11,388 36
	1,885 00				165 80	82 08		2,132 88
	1,234 92				6 00	20 65		1,261 57
	920 00	7 00	100 00	160 00	17 75	57 50		1,262 25
	2,223 91	7 65		108 00	239 21	97 67		2,676 44
	743 73			30 00	12 20	54 69		840 62
	1,750 00				23 30	39 20		1,812 50
	4,700 00				599 47	44 57		5,344 04
	63,489 57	64 57	2,294 29	414 67	1,662 63	2,502 15		70,427 88
	750 00				7 00	36 25	50 00	843 25
	9,884 59				265 58	523 47		10,673 64
	1,471 63	4 00			51 03	187 93		1,714 59
	2,400 00				719 36	202 69		3,322 05
	14,506 22	4 00			1,042 97	950 34	50 00	16,553 53
	1,250 00					69 40		1,319 40
	6,225 00		600 00	120 00	210 50	232 84		7,388 34
	2,100 00				567 91	16 12		2,684 03
	9,575 00		600 00	120 00	778 41	318 36		11,391 77
	1,900 00					60 25	100 00	2,060 25
	9,640 05	25 00	798 50	340 00	1,302 70	556 73	200 00	12,862 98
	3,600 00	4 50	1,287 47	220 00	521 30	649 02		6,282 29
	100 00							100 00
	2,100 00				860 00	1 50		2,961 50
	5,800 00	4 50	1,287 47	220 00	1,381 30	650 52		9,343 79

EXCISE,

No. 4.—Collection Divisions

DR.

(For Details, see

Balances due by Collectors 1st July, 1889.	Amount received from Department to meet Expenditure.	Deductions from Salaries for Superannuation.	Balances due to Collectors 30th June, 1890.	Total.	Divisions.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
	34,020 77	127 07		34,147 84	General Contingencies.....
	2,214 24			2,214 24	Legal Expenses.....
	4,989 49			4,989 49	Queen's Printer.....
	1,166 96			1,166 96	Stationery.....
	1,651 32			1,651 32	Lithographing, Engraving, &c.....
270 00	12,954 12	76 43		13,300 55	Preventive Service.....
	3,456 43			3,456 43	Commission to Customs Officers.....
	114 32			114 32	Commission on sale of stamps for Canada Twist.....
	4,952 23			4,952 23	Duty-pay to officers in charge of most important establishments.....
673 98	357,804 08	5,393 48	49 08	363,920 62	Grand Totals.....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

1889-90.

in Account with Expenditure—*Concluded.*

Appendix B.)

Cr.

Balances due to Collectors 1st July, 1889.	EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY DEPARTMENT.						Balances due by Collectors 30th June, 1890.	Total.
	Salaries.	Seizure Expenses.	Special Assistance	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.		
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	6,353 75				2,011 30	25,782 79		34,147 84
						2,214 24		2,214 24
						4,989 49		4,989 49
						1,166 96		1,166 96
						1,651 32		1,651 32
	4,300 82		2,337 12		3,922 46	2,740 15		13,300 55
						3,456 43		3,456 43
						114 32		114 32
						4,952 23		4,952 23
49 08	275,005 99	211 74	8,912 85	2,674 62	18,009 52	58,587 84	468 98	363,920 62

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

HYDRAULIC AND OTHER RENTS.

No. 5.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF LESSEES' ACCOUNTS.
(For Details, See Appendix C.)

CR.

DR.

Balances due 1st July, 1889.	Accrued during the Year ended 30th June, 1890.	Total.	NAME OF WORK.	Deposited to the Credit of the Receiver-General.	Balances due 30th June, 1890.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
64,830 31	2,774 29	67,604 60	Chaudière Falls and Ottawa River	65,139 60	2,465 00	67,604 60
12 00	28 00	40 00	St. Lawrence River	40 00	40 00	40 00
320 00	130 00	450 00	Burlington Bay	40 00	410 00	450 00
503 00	205 50	708 50	Sundry Properties	111 00	597 50	708 50
			Land Sales.			
15,573 50		15,573 50	Principal Accounts		15,573 50	15,573 50
9,474 83		9,474 83	Interest do		9,474 83	9,474 83
90,713 64	3,137 79	93,851 43	Totals	65,290 60	28,560 83	93,851 43

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

DR. No. 6.—MINOR PUBLIC WORKS, 1889-90.

Cr.

Balances due 1st July, 1889.	Accrued during year ended 30th June, 1890.	Total.	Works.	Authorized Abate-ments.	Deposited to credit of Receiver General.	Balances due 30th June, 1890.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2,600 62		2,600 62	<i>Bridges.</i> Dunnville.....			2,600 62	2,600 62
			<i>Ferries.</i>				
10 00	20 00	30 00	Bristol.....			30 00	30 00
65 00	65 00	130 00	Buckingham and Cumber- land.....			130 00	130 00
	50 00	50 00	Buffalo and Navy Island.....			50 00	50 00
	2 00	4 00	Dalhousie.....			4 00	4 00
2 00	2 00	4 00	Fitzroy and Onslow.....			20 00	20 00
10 00	10 00	20 00	Fort Erie and Buffalo.....		100 00	100 00	100 00
	100 00	100 00	Gower Point and Lapasse.....		20 00	10 00	30 00
10 00	20 00	30 00	Hull (old lease).....			1,736 79	1,736 79
1,736 79	20 00	1,756 79	do (new lease).....		400 00	687 50	1,087 50
950 00	137 50	1,087 50	Montebello & St. Thomas d'Alfred.....		15 00	5 00	20 00
	20 00	20 00	New Edinburgh and Gat- ineau (old lease).....			920 00	920 00
920 00		920 00	New Edinburgh and Gat- ineau (new lease).....	145 83		1,079 17	1,225 00
1,225 00	100 00	100 00	Niagara and Youngstown.....			100 00	100 00
	2 00	2 00	Ouellette Street, Detroit.....			2 00	2 00
10 00		10 00	Papineauville & Brown's Wharf.....			10 00	10 00
1 00		1 00	Pembroke and Allumette Island (old lease).....			1 00	1 00
51 00	51 00	102 00	Pembroke and Allumette Island (new lease).....		51 00	51 00	102 00
200 00	100 00	300 00	Prescott & Ogdensburgh.....		100 00	200 00	300 00
10 00	10 00	20 00	Restigouche.....			20 00	20 00
25 00	10 00	35 00	Rockland and Lochaber.....		15 00	20 00	35 00
	50 00	50 00	Rocklife and Gatineau.....		50 00	50 00	50 00
	50 00	50 00	Sault Ste. Marie.....		50 00	50 00	50 00
40 00		40 00	St. Basil.....			40 00	40 00
65 00		65 00	Thurso and Clarence (old lease).....	20 00	45 00		65 00
	10 00	10 00	Thurso and Clarence (new lease).....		10 00		10 00
			<i>Sundries.</i>				
	100 00	100 00	Custom House, City of Hamilton.....		100 00		100 00
8,000 00		8,000 00	Dundas & Waterloo Road Government Telegraph Lines.....			8,000 00	8,000 00
4,812 50	1,378 00	6,190 50	Old Post Office Building, Hamilton.....		2,751 00	3,439 50	6,190 50
	833 33	833 33	Old Post Office Building, Montreal.....		750 00	83 33	833 33
4,933 34		4,933 34	Part of Building, Port- land, N. B.....			4,933 34	4,933 34
125 00	500 00	625 00	Warton Docks.....		500 00	125 00	625 00
25 00	25 00	50 00			25 00	25 00	50 00
25,827 25	3,643 83	29,471 08	Totals.....	165 83	4,982 00	24,323 25	29,471 08

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

No. 7.—CULLERS' REVENUE, 1889-90.

(For Details, see Appendix A.)

Dr.

Cr.

Balances due 1st July, 1889.	Amounts accrued for Measuring and Culling Timber during the Year ended 30th June, 1890.	Total.	Offices.	Deposited to the Credit of the Receiver General.	Balances due 30th June, 1890.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5,140 82	1,262 61	6,403 43	Montreal.....	631 63	5,771 80	6,403 43
36,774 65	16,014 11	52,788 76	Quebec.....	17,497 85	35,290 91	52,788 76
204 08	143 10	347 18	Three Rivers.....	94 21	252 97	347 18
42,119 55	17,419 82	59,539 37	Totals.....	18,223 69	41,315 68	59,539 37

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

No. 8.—CULLERS' EXPENDITURE, 1889-90.
(For Details see Appendix B).

DR.

CR.

Balances due by Sundry Persons, 1st July, 1889.	Received from Department to meet Expenditure	Deducted from Salaries for Superannuation.	Total.	AUTHORIZED EXPENDITURE.				Balances due by Sundry Persons, 30th June, 1890.	Total.
				Salaries.	Contingen- ctes.	Cullers' Fees	Annuit-ies.		
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
75 00	18,511 32	121 12	18,632 44	6,400 00	5,932 44	6,300 00	75 00	18,632 44	18,632 44
.....	2,336 57	18 00	2,429 57	900 00	191 96	1,262 61	.....	2,429 57	2,429 57
.....	861 21	10 04	871 25	800 00	71 25	.....	.....	871 25	871 25
.....	8,500 04	.....	8,500 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,500 04	8,500 04
.....	165 26	.....	165 26	.....	165 26	.....	.....	165 26	165 26
.....	57 60	.....	57 60	.....	57 60	.....	.....	57 60	57 60
75 00	30,432 00	149 16	30,656 16	8,100 00	6,418 51	7,562 61	75 00	30,656 16	30,656 16

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

BILL STAMPS, 1889-90.

No. 9.—BILL STAMPS Distributors in account with Inland Revenue.

Cr.

Dr.

BALANCES, 1st JULY, 1889.		BALANCES, 30th JUNE, 1890.		Total.
Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.	Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1,372 77	11 54	1,372 77	11 54	1,372 77
160 00	33 50	160 00	33 50	11 54
				33 50
1,532 77	45 04	1,532 77	45 04	160 00
				1,577 81
				Totals

LAW STAMPS, 1889-90.

No. 10.—LAW STAMPS Distributors in account with Inland Revenue Department.

Cr.

Dr.

Stamps received from Department.	Total.	Commission of 5 per cent. allowed by Department on Stamps Sold.	Deposited to credit of Receiver-General.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1,804 00	1,804 00	90 20	1,713 80	1,804 00
2,140 00	2,140 00	107 00	2,033 00	2,140 00
3,944 00	3,944 00	197 20	3,746 80	3,944 00
				Totals

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

DR. No. 11.—**SUNDRY MINOR REVENUES, 1889-90.**

CR.

Accrued during the year ended 30th June, 1890.	Total.		Deposited to the Credit of the Receiver General.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
22 00	22 00	Fertilizer's Inspection Fees.....	22 00	22 00
41 50	41 50	Adulteration of Food Fees.....	41 50	41 50
63 50	63 50	.....Totals.....	63 50	63 50

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.
 INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
 OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

No. 12.—**SUNDRY MINOR EXPENDITURES, 1889-90.**

DR. *(For Details, see Appendix B.)*

CR.

Amounts Received from Department to meet Expenditure.	Deduction from Salaries for Superannuation.	Total.		Salaries.	Contingencies.	Queen's Printer.	Stationery.	Lithographing, &c.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
14 37	.....	14 37	Minor Public Works.....	.....	5 50	8 87	.....	.....	14 37
2,040 51	.....	2,040 51	Inspection of Staples.....	.....	2,026 76	13 75	.....	.....	2,040 51
23,096 03	163 34	23,259 37	Adulteration of Food.....	8,173 47	14,428 92	419 95	230 84	6 19	23,259 37
25,150 91	163 34	25,314 25		8,173 47	16,461 18	442 57	230 84	6 19	25,314 25

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.
 INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
 OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

No. 13.—STATEMENT showing the quantities of the several articles subject to
1888, 1889 and 1890, and

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO EXCISE DUTY.	1888.			Duty. \$ cts.
	QUANTITIES.			
	Ex-Manu- factory.	Ex- Warehouse.	Total.	
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	
Spirits	46,505	2,326,327	2,405,716	3,096,390 71
Malt Liquor, the duty being paid on Malt.....	15,944,002	32,884 imported.	15,944,002	697 08
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Malt	6,063,321	42,577,146	48,640,467	486,404 67
	No.	No.	No.	
Cigars	62,280,253	28,503,305	90,783,558	544,729 43
Cigarettes				
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Tobacco from Foreign Leaf	951,740	7,325,820	8,277,560	1,666,121 43
do Canadian Leaf	355,579	276,190	631,769	31,588 45
Snuff	261,600		261,600	36,889 50
Canada Twist.....	77,104		77,104	3,855 20
Raw Leaf Tobacco, Foreign.....				
do Canadian.....				
Inspection Fees on Petroleum.....	1,646,023	7,602,010	9,248,033	1,738,454 58
Manufactures in Bond.....				36,569 10
Licenses, Spirits				52,412 45
do Malt Liquor.....				2,625 00
do Malt				6,300 00
do Cigars.....				6,625 00
do Tobacco.....				9,337 50
do Manufactures in Bond.....				2,087 00
do				900 00
Total.....				5,983,532 52

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

Excise Duty taken for Consumption during the years ended 30th June, the Duty collected thereon.

1889.				1890.			
QUANTITIES.			Duty.	QUANTITIES.			Duty.
Ex-Manu- factory.	Ex-Ware- house.	Total.		Ex-Manu- factory.	Ex-Ware- house.	Total.	
Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	§ cts.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	§ cts.
12,485	2,945,124	2,972,931	3,870,732 43	22,590	3,521,194	3,574,799	4,617,643 21
16,352,507	15,322 imported.	16,352,507	6,309 72	17,196,115	31,015 imported.	17,196,115	7,281 20
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
4,205,230	46,906,199	51,111,429	511 114 29	3,572,476	51,401,537	54,974,013	549,740 13
No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	
58,182,720	34,396,850	92,579,570	553,621 56	59,503,310	39,307,415	98,810,725	593,710 27
				18,226,440	10,764,000	28,990,440	43,508 16
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
872,946	7,827,486	8,700,432	1,762,246 48	982,958	7,930,268	8,913,226	1,782,645 50
404,117	308,268	712,385	35,619 25	243,517	309,000	552,517	27,625 86
262,235		262,235	37,019 20	257,600		257,600	36,347 84
74,071		74,071	3,703 58	79,518		79,518	3,975 93
	20	20	6 00		90	90	26 85
1,613,369	8,135,774	9,749,143	1,838,594 51	1,563,593	8,239,358	9,802,951	1,850,621 98
			35,744 83				39,737 07
			27,133 50				28,734 59
			2,875 00				2,750 00
			6,400 00				6,350 00
			7,125 00				6,625 00
			9,550 00				9,762 50
			1,927 50				2,229 00
			950 00				875 00
			6,872,078 34				7,759,568 11

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

No. 14.—AMOUNTS deposited monthly to the Credit of the Hon. the Receiver General, on account of Inland, Revenue during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1890.

	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba and North West.	British Columbia.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
JULY:—								
Excise	286,483 60	221,188 42	22,852 28	23,211 07	2,977 42	17,931 28	9,933 84	584,577 91
Excise Seizures.....	112 66	302 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	415 06
Callers	3,676 91	4,784 66	49 60	167 02	.....	169 11	23 75	4,784 66
Weights and Measures	25 00	827 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,914 19
Weights and Measures Seizures.....	416 25	5 00	36 00	83 50	12 00	12 00	13 00	30 00
Gas Inspection.....	525 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	572 75
Minor Public Works.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	525 00
Other Revenues.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00
Totals.....	291,242 42	227,108 28	22,937 88	23,451 59	2,989 42	18,112 39	9,970 59	595,822 57
AUGUST:—								
Excise	285,897 70	234,253 56	28,707 33	22,847 17	3,160 20	20,994 31	12,309 73	608,170 00
Excise Seizures.....	102 70	100 00	.....	5 44	.....	50 00	.....	258 14
Callers	20 00	4,127 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,127 13
Hydraulic Rents.....	1,199 54	1,293 66	212 10	336 56	50 75	118 00	18 20	20 00
Weights and Measures .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,228 81
Weights and Measures Seizures.....	281 50	420 00	46 00	8 50	.....	.....	.....	756 00
Gas Inspection.....	97 50	45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 00
Minor Public Works.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97 50
Other Revenues.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	287,598 94	240,239 35	28,965 43	23,197 67	3,210 95	21,162 31	12,327 93	616,702 58
SEPTEMBER:—								
Excise	293,448 16	220,628 61	25,330 81	24,530 97	2,582 38	21,670 60	12,069 05	600,250 58
Excise Seizures.....	123 15	260 50	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	433 65
Callers	1,310 69	2,573 35	156 35	328 37	.....	.....	.....	2,573 35
Weights and Measures	5 00	1,518 55	.....	.....	51 05	.....	.....	3,458 26
Weights and Measures Seizures.....	400 75	11 75	27 75	16 00	.....	.....	.....	110 00
Gas Inspection.....	365 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	456 25
Minor Public Works.....	409 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365 00
Other Revenues.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	409 80
Totals.....	296,062 55	224,992 76	25,514 91	24,925 34	2,633 43	21,670 60	12,257 30	608,056 89

OCTOBER :—	334,481 27	256,543 02	29,441 27	30,183 50	3,824 40	23,879 95	12,838 34	691,191 75
Excise.....		100 00				150 00		250 00
Excise Seizures.....		2,211 70						2,211 70
Cullers.....	3,658 49	1,179 64	91 46	313 19	45 05	192 70	5 00	5,486 53
Weights and Measures.....	5 00							5 00
Weights and Measures Seizures.....	406 25	435 25	52 00	32 00		4 00	33 00	962 50
Gas Inspection.....	161 00		125 00					298 00
Minor Public Works.....	745 75							745 75
Other Revenues.....								
Totals.....	339,457 76	260,469 61	29,709 73	30,528 69	3,869 45	24,226 65	12,876 34	701,138 23
NOVEMBER :—	334,141 19	240,285 93	20,873 49	28,406 60	3,916 17	22,599 40	12,000 72	680,223 50
Excise.....		76 50						280 15
Excise Seizures.....	213 65	831 05						831 05
Cullers.....	104 00							104 00
Hydraulic Rents.....	1,447 28	1,553 25	160 77	295 60	58 95	160 49	19 20	3,695 54
Weights and Measures.....	15 00							15 00
Weights and Measures Seizures.....	362 00	15 75	19 00		6 25		20 50	423 80
Gas Inspection.....	100 00					2,750 00		2,850 00
Minor Public Works.....	356 25							356 25
Other Revenues.....								
Totals.....	336,739 37	251,762 48	30,053 26	28,702 20	3,981 37	25,509 89	12,040 42	688,788 99
DECEMBER :—	294,026 46	252,994 15	26,248 96	33,361 25	4,134 41	25,496 44	10,716 39	646,978 06
Excise.....	357 54	121 40						478 94
Excise Seizures.....		625 96						625 96
Cullers.....	1,081 88	897 86	145 78	61 80	27 75	128 55	17 70	2,361 82
Weights and Measures.....	15 00	34 20						49 20
Weights and Measures Seizures.....	358 40	185 00	6 00	24 25		1 50		575 15
Gas Inspection.....	250 00							250 00
Minor Public Works.....	53 50		3 00					56 50
Other Revenues.....								
Totals.....	296,142 78	254,858 57	26,403 74	33,447 30	4,162 16	25,626 49	10,734 09	651,375 13
JANUARY :—	281,070 86	192,983 39	18,002 86	19,181 31	2,292 71	15,002 37	8,879 35	537,412 85
Excise.....	383 10	324 56						707 66
Excise Seizures.....		666 55						666 55
Cullers.....	64,685 60							64,710 60
Hydraulic Rents.....	2,569 74	460 35	57 31	97 98	10 55		25 00	3,197 99
Weights and Measures.....	30 80	30 80					2 05	35 80
Weights and Measures Seizures.....	5 00							5 00
Gas Inspection.....	541 75	374 75	46 50	69 50	18 50		23 00	1,074 00
Minor Public Works.....	25 00	125 00						150 00
Other Revenues.....	370 75			3 00				373 75
Totals.....	349,651 80	194,840 41	18,231 67	19,351 79	2,321 76	15,002 37	8,929 40	608,329 20

No. 14.—AMOUNTS deposited monthly to the Credit of the Hon. the Receiver General, &c.—*Concluded.*

	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba and North West.	British Columbia.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
FEBRUARY :—								
Excise	266,363 21	186,893 59	21,427 55	18,223 01	2,640 18	12,003 90	6,887 04	513,938 48
Excise Seizures.....	21 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121 00
Cullers .....	.....	32 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 72
Hydraulic Rents.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00
Weights and Measures.....	1,038 82	194 77	51 02	3 35	10 70	158 93	6 85	1,464 44
Weights and Measures Seizures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gas Inspection.....	402 25	10 00	23 00	.....	.....	21 50	.....	456 75
Gas Penalty.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00
Minor Public Works.....	465 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	465 00
Other Revenues.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	268,320 28	186,731 08	21,501 57	18,226 36	2,650 88	12,184 33	6,895 89	516,510 89
MARCH :—								
Excise	259,766 73	184,651 39	36,469 94	26,990 13	4,230 49	20,841 54	11,648 50	544,588 72
Excise Seizures.....	29 98	113 57	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	168 55
Cullers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weights and Measures.....	1,090 05	583 53	79 80	28 64	14 97	332 95	.....	2,129 94
Weights and Measures Seizures.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00
Gas Inspection.....	337 15	173 75	32 75	5 50	.....	1 50	.....	610 65
Gas Penalty.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00
Minor Public Works.....	384 75	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	387 75
Other Revenues.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	261,713 66	185,522 24	36,585 49	27,024 27	4,245 46	21,200 99	11,648 50	547,940 61
APRIL :—								
Excise	329,469 34	236,879 95	19,826 57	24,558 82	3,685 74	19,674 78	11,205 21	645,300 41
Excise Seizures.....	35 00	30 35	.....	32 60	.....	.....	.....	97 95
Cullers .....	.....	39 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 44
Weights and Measures.....	2,050 93	1,190 52	50 91	43 69	14 90	55 67	.....	3,406 02
Weights and Measures Seizures.....	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00
Gas Inspection.....	461 75	225 00	62 25	56 50	7 50	1 00	.....	814 00
Gas Penalty.....	10 00	.....	125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	135 00
Minor Public Works.....	337 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	337 25
Other Revenues.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	332,368 27	238,365 26	20,064 73	24,691 01	3,708 14	19,736 45	11,205 21	650,139 07

MAY —	299,798 61	232,019 86	19,273 63	25,855 70	4,771 71	21,148 20	10,007 11	612,874 82
Excise.....	170 75	535 42	.....	22 80	.....	.....	.....	193 55
Excise Seizures.....	10 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	535 42
Cullers.....	1,170 29	1,244 48	88 25	100 64	16 05	56 80	.....	10 00
Hydraulic Rents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,676 51
Weights and Measures.....	449 25	386 25	22 50	34 00	.....	8 00	.....	8 00
Weights and Measures Seizures.....	50 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	6 50	.....	908 50
Gas Inspection.....	208 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 00
Minor Public Works.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208 25
Other Revenues.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	301,676 40	234,891 76	19,384 38	26,013 14	4,787 76	21,219 50	10,007 11	617,480 05
JUNE —	559,886 75	298,040 30	25,757 06	39,486 42	4,730 39	28,816 71	19,762 74	976,480 38
Excise.....	255 00	16 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	471 45
Excise Seizures.....	.....	1,795 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,795 71
Cullers.....	350 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425 00
Hydraulic Rents.....	2,394 33	1,186 42	256 86	92 11	54 54	78 87	75 00	4,067 13
Weights and Measures.....	5 00	41 20	.....	.....	.....	40 00	4 00	86 20
Weights and Measures Seizures.....	528 75	232 25	52 00	19 00	28 75	5 00	.....	865 75
Gas Inspection.....	260 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260 00
Minor Public Works.....	369 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	369 50
Other Revenues.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	564,049 34	301,312 33	26,065 92	39,597 53	4,813 68	28,940 58	20,041 74	984,821 12
Grand Totals	3,925,023 57	2,800,594 13	305,418 71	319,166 89	43,374 46	254,592 55	136,984 52	7,787,104 83

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

EXCISE

No. 15.—COMPARATIVE Monthly

—		July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Spirits.....	{ 1888-89.....	333,420 88	303,476 65	325,558 20	383,474 91	360,998 86
	{ 1889-90.....	361,188 29	324,466 14	340,398 43	404,147 91	368,729 95
Increase.....	1889-90.....	27,767 41	20,989 49	14,840 23	20,673 00	7,731 09
Decrease.....	1889-90.....					
Malt Liquor.....	{ 1888-89.....	6,237 32	1,140 36	637 40	628 24	203 36
	{ 1889-90.....	6,035 60	1,208 40	1,070 00	750 40	476 80
Increase.....	1889-90.....		68 04	432 60	122 16	273 44
Decrease.....	1889-90.....	201 72				
Malt.....	{ 1888-89.....	32,172 26	32,507 33	38,450 78	49,373 65	45,848 53
	{ 1889-90.....	36,262 26	36,148 91	41,598 77	54,408 18	55,889 68
Increase.....	1889-90.....	4,090 00	3,641 58	3,147 99	5,034 53	10,041 15
Decrease.....	1889-90.....					
Tobacco.....	{ 1888-89.....	152,631 12	153,724 55	155,584 96	181,692 41	179,722 10
	{ 1889-90.....	165,536 45	164,356 86	160,088 80	191,389 99	174,983 77
Increase.....	1889-90.....	12,905 33	10,632 31	4,503 84	9,697 58	
Decrease.....	1889-90.....					4,738 33
Cigars.....	{ 1888-89.....	51,974 47	51,806 04	44,002 59	48,061 04	44,468 51
	{ 1889-90.....	61,736 76	55,552 53	52,812 54	57,551 53	50,576 20
Increase.....	1889-90.....	9,762 29	3,746 49	8,809 95	9,490 49	6,107 69
Decrease.....	1889-90.....					
Petroleum.....	{ 1888-89.....	1,743 00	2,974 48	4,832 70	5,055 76	4,181 88
	{ 1889-90.....	2,077 13	2,521 65	4,910 38	5,154 40	4,160 28
Increase.....	1889-90.....	334 13		77 68	98 64	
Decrease.....	1889-90.....		452 83			21 60
Manufactures in Bond	{ 1888-89.....	2,172 98	1,796 34	2,386 07	3,754 25	2,456 79
	{ 1889-90.....	1,970 25	1,840 98	2,412 83	2,947 22	2,568 76
Increase.....	1889-90.....		44 64	26 76		111 97
Decrease.....	1889-90.....	202 73			807 03	
Seizures.....	{ 1888-89.....	161 30	145 97	241 38	571 95	307 46
	{ 1889-90.....	449 80	223 40	263 65	420 00	290 15
Increase.....	1889-90.....	288 50	77 43	22 27		
Decrease.....	1889-90.....				151 95	17 31
Other Receipts.....	{ 1888-89.....	5,015 00	1,229 83	970 00	1,041 78	640 00
	{ 1889-90.....	5,218 45	1,140 00	1,424 41	775 00	1,234 70
Increase.....	1889-90.....	203 45		454 41		594 70
Decrease.....	1889-90.....		89 83		266 78	
Total increase in 1889-90.....		54,946 66	38,657 32	32,315 73	43,890 64	20,082 80
Total decrease in 1889-90.....						

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

REVENUE.

Statement, 1888-89, 1889-90.

December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
411,903 15	308,437 53	264,180 74	280,417 44	282,279 66	326,689 42	293,184 14	3,874,021 58
411,405 06	312,758 76	300,134 64	317,765 35	362,623 94	306,117 23	810,657 51	4,620,393 21
.....	4,321 23	35,953 90	37,347 91	80,344 28	.....	517,473 37	746,371 63
498 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,572 19	.....	.....
356 92	514 68	328 52	585 44	154 80	1,031 92	890 76	12,709 72
486 00	653 20	380 00	532 80	696 40	749 60	592 00	13,631 20
129 08	138 52	51 48	.....	541 60	.....	.....	921 48
.....	.....	.....	52 64	.....	282 32	298 76	.....
46,466 70	47,867 53	40,930 11	51,231 00	52,442 31	46,909 64	34,039 45	518,239 29
49,804 49	44,414 84	45,593 74	51,917 48	54,585 59	50,976 81	34,764 38	556,365 13
3,337 79	.....	4,663 63	686 48	2,143 28	4,067 17	724 93	38,125 84
.....	3,452 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
136,758 61	132,411 22	124,971 01	139,592 63	161,455 34	171,240 66	150,737 40	1,840,522 01
145,307 71	120,944 14	117,249 60	143,495 96	171,823 59	175,578 30	165,603 47	1,896,359 14
8,549 10	.....	.....	3,903 33	10,368 25	4,338 14	14,866 07	55,837 13
.....	11,467 08	7,721 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45,746 58	43,063 40	38,418 42	43,900 32	46,541 16	52,435 23	52,753 80	563,171 56
48,817 30	38,188 35	37,651 38	41,805 90	48,531 99	54,745 23	55,503 06	603,472 77
3,070 72	.....	.....	.....	1,990 83	2,310 00	2,749 26	40,301 21
.....	4,875 05	767 04	2,094 42	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,985 65	3,095 38	2,549 25	2,476 15	1,422 01	1,485 21	1,943 36	35,744 83
4,512 15	3,544 27	3,598 55	2,416 63	2,284 97	2,278 28	2,278 38	39,737 07
526 50	448 89	1,049 30	.....	862 96	793 07	335 02	3,992 24
.....	.....	.....	59 52	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,970 72	1,990 72	2,372 26	2,049 69	2,456 12	2,391 58	2,285 98	28,083 50
2,297 14	1,896 13	2,126 72	2,524 18	2,794 34	2,999 62	3,231 42	29,609 59
326 42	.....	.....	474 49	338 22	608 04	945 44	1,526 09
.....	94 59	245 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
344 75	276 50	436 45	701 86	862 00	368 00	462 25	4,879 87
772 04	423 56	143 70	136 85	117 95	73 55	571 45	3,886 10
427 29	147 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	109 20	.....
.....	.....	292 75	565 01	744 05	294 45	.....	993 77
1,390 80	785 00	641 80	721 20	972 98	635 00	1,196 66	15,240 05
654 95	1,150 00	585 00	1,015 50	605 00	630 60	1,728 05	16,161 66
.....	365 00	.....	294 30	.....	.....	531 39	921 61
735 85	.....	56 80	.....	367 98	4 40	.....	.....
15,132 96	.....	32,634 77	39,934 92	95,477 39	.....	537,435 92	887,003 46
.....	14,468 71	.....	.....	.....	9,036 94	.....	.....
Total Revenue in 1888-89.....							6,892,612 41
do do 1889-90.....							7,779,615 87

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

No. 16.—REFUNDS OF REVENUE during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1890.

EXCISE.						
Articles.	To Whom Paid.	Date.	Division.	Under what Authority Refunded.	Amount.	Total.
					\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Spirits.....	T. J. Lyons.....	1889. Oct. 8.	Prescott.....	Refunded under Revised Statutes, Cap. 34, Sec. 238.....	4,633 00	9,288 04
	T. J. Lyons.....	1890. May 22.	do.....	do do 34 do 238.....	4,655 04	
Malt Liqueur.....	Jos. Daunt.....	1889. Sept. 27.	Kingston.....	do do do 29 do 78.....	33 33	79 16
	Mrs. Geo. Gay.....	1890. April 24.	Owen Sound.....	do do do 29 do 78.....	45 83	
Malt.....	J. Kormann.....	1889. July 27.	Toronto.....	do do 34 do 177.....	469 80	483 94 50 00 87 88 466 92 395 48 355 24 47 79 433 44 8 17 265 31 57 58 39 96 289 90 83 34 29 62 73 07
	do.....	Aug. 27.	do.....	do do 34 do 177.....	483 94	
	J. C. Oland.....	Sept. 16.	Halifax.....	do do 29 do 78.....	50 00	
	The Carling B. & M. Co.....	do 27.	London.....	do do 29 do 78.....	87 88	
	J. Kormann.....	Oct. 8.	Toronto.....	do do 34 do 177.....	466 92	
	W. N. Wickwire.....	do 9.	Halifax.....	do do 34 do 178.....	395 48	
	J. C. Oland.....	do 9.	do.....	do do 34 do 178.....	355 24	
	Hazenratz & Lawson.....	do 9.	Victoria.....	do do 34 do 178.....	47 79	
	J. Kormann.....	do 26.	Toronto.....	do do 34 do 177.....	433 44	
	P. Bejus.....	do 30.	Kingston.....	do do 29 do 78.....	8 17	
	The Prescott B. & M. Co.....	Nov. 12.	Prescott.....	do do 29 do 78.....	265 31	
	Commler & White.....	do 12.	St. Catharines.....	do do 29 do 78.....	57 58	
	J. A. Roy.....	do 12.	Belleville.....	do do 29 do 78.....	39 96	
	J. M. Lottridge.....	do 12.	Hamilton.....	do do 29 do 78.....	289 90	
	Jas. J. Steele.....	do 12.	do.....	do do 29 do 78.....	83 34	
	R. Dempster.....	do 12.	Windsor.....	do do 29 do 78.....	29 62	
	P. Shea.....	do 12.	Winnipeg.....	do do 29 do 78.....	73 07	

No 16—REFUNDS, 1889-90—Continued.

Articles.	To Whom Paid.	Date.	Division.	Under what Authority Refunded.	Amount.		Total.
					\$	cts.	
EXCISE—Continued.							
Malt—Continued...		1889.		Refunded under Revised Statutes, Cap.			
	D. Macpherson.....	Dec. 4.	Peterborough...	do	29	78	41 22
	J. C. Oland.....	do	Halifax.....	do	29	78	144 31
	W. H. Wickwire.....	do	do	do	29	78	187 10
	J. C. O'Mullin.....	do	do	do	29	78	109 74
	E. W. Hayward.....	do	do	do	29	78	40 04
	L. H. Clarke.....	do	Stratford.....	do	29	78	639 34
	F. X. Messner.....	do	do	do	29	78	21 96
	David Schwan.....	do	do	do	29	78	24 45
	Henry Willis.....	do	do	do	29	78	11 29
	T. H. Carling.....	do	London.....	do	29	78	180 29
	John Labatt.....	do	do	do	29	78	74 18
	Cyrus Bixell.....	do	do	do	29	78	16 68
	Henry Rudolph.....	do	do	do	29	78	421 69
	J. H. R. Molson.....	do	Montreal.....	do	29	78	81 97
	C. Strangman.....	do	do	do	29	78	130 38
	C. S. Reinhardt.....	do	do	do	29	78	461 46
	A. J. Dawes.....	do	do	do	29	78	551 70
	Wm. Dow & Co.....	do	do	do	29	78	129 54
	The Toronto B. & M. Co.....	do	Toronto.....	do	29	78	78 55
	Geo. Sleeman.....	do	Guelph.....	do	29	78	13 50
	F. H. Walker.....	do	do	do	29	78	12 07
	R. Dempster.....	do	do	do	29	78	13 72
	H. Caicut.....	do	Peterborough.....	do	29	78	8 66
	D. Macpherson.....	do	do	do	29	78	1 85
	Wm. Haslam.....	do	do	do	29	78	58 47
	T. W. Ambrose.....	do	do	do	29	78	10 50
	C. Huether.....	do	Guelph.....	do	29	78	13 64
	L. Kuntz.....	do	do	do	29	78	
1890.							
	Thos. Holliday.....	Jan. 8.	Guelph.....	do	29	78	26 14
	Geo. Sleeman.....	do	do	do	29	78	98 66

No. 16.—REFUNDS, 1889-90—Continued.

EXCISE—Continued.

Articles.	To whom Paid.	Date.	Division.	Under what Authority Refunded.	Amount.	Total.
		1890.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Malt—Continued	Wm. Haslam	March 4.	Peterborough	Refunded under Revised Statutes, Cap. 29, Sec. 78	5 50	
	D. Macpherson	do 4.	do	do do 29 do 78	13 14	
	T. H. Ambrose	do 4.	do	do do 29 do 78	21 24	
	The Toronto B. & M. Co.	do 6.	Toronto	do do 29 do 78	198 25	
	D. Morris	do 11.	Terrebonne	do do 29 do 78	5 08	
	John Fisher	do 11.	Kingston	do do 29 do 78	4 89	
	A. J. Dawes	do 19.	Montreal	do do 29 do 78	210 67	
	Wm. Dow & Co.	do 19.	do	do do 29 do 78	296 98	
	Chas. Strangman	do 19.	do	do do 29 do 78	27 58	
	C. S. Reinhardt	do 19.	do	do do 29 do 78	31 10	
	J. H. R. Molson	do 19.	do	do do 29 do 78	141 99	
	J. Kormann	April 1.	Toronto	do do 34 do 177	221 76	
	W. H. Wickwire	do 2.	Halifax	do do 34 do 178	229 32	
	H. C. Hayward	do 2.	do	do do 34 do 178	28 18	
	J. C. Oland	do 2.	do	do do 34 do 178	310 63	
	Hasenfrazz & Lawson	do 2.	Victoria	do do 34 do 178	24 30	
	Lowen & Erb	do 2.	do	do do 34 do 178	41 31	
	Jas. A. Roy	do 8.	Belleville	do do 29 do 78	5 84	
	J. P. Wiser & Son	do 22.	Prescott	do do 29 do 78	36 87	
	D. J. McCarthy	do 22.	do	do do 29 do 78	40 42	
	Robert Bowie	do 22.	do	do do 29 do 78	12 32	
	Prescott B. & M. Co.	do 22.	do	do do 29 do 78	51 15	
	C. Eaton	do 22.	Owen Sound	do do 29 do 78	4 88	
	do	do 22.	do	do do 29 do 78	26 10	
	J. J. Steele	do 22.	Hamilton	do do 29 do 78	25 55	
	M. S. Wilson	do 22.	do	do do 29 do 78	71 69	
	Jas. M. Lottridge	do 22.	do	do do 29 do 78	99 05	
	J. F. Flindall	do 22.	Belleville	do do 29 do 78	1 79	
	Jas. Bell	do 22.	Winnipeg	do do 29 do 78	1 79	
	E. L. Drevvy	do 22.	do	do do 29 do 78	44 08	
	David Schwan	do 22.	Stratford	do do 29 do 78	4 10	
	F. X. Messner	do 22.	do	do do 29 do 78	10 42	
	L. H. Clarke	do 22.	do	do do 29 do 78	234 30	

Arthur Anderson	do	Ottawa	do	do	26 54
C. S. Reinhardt	do	Montreal	do	do	50 76
Wm. Dow & Co.	do	do	do	do	363 72
A. J. Dawes	do	do	do	do	190 32
Chas. Strangman	do	do	do	do	28 25
J. H. R. Molsen	do	do	do	do	158 46
C. W. Hayward	do	Halifax	do	do	18 00
W. H. Wickwire	do	do	do	do	76 99
J. C. O'Mullin	do	do	do	do	26 50
J. C. Oland	do	do	do	do	48 12
Bunster Bros	do	Victoria	do	do	8 56
Patrick Shea	do	Winnipeg	do	do	5 25
R. Dempster	do	Windsor	do	do	138 44
F. H. Walker	do	do	do	do	148 67
F. O'Keefe	do	Toronto	do	do	172 59
Robt. Davies	do	do	do	do	48 15
Thos. Davies	do	do	do	do	14 12
John Brain	do	do	do	do	58 20
The Ontario B. & M. Co	do	do	do	do	74 75
L. J. Cosgrave	do	do	do	do	126 11
W. G. Gooderham	do	do	do	do	0 60
E. E. Williams	do	do	do	do	5 59
M. J. Herbert	do	do	do	do	12 59
James Anderson	do	do	do	do	127 71
T. H. Carling	do	London	do	do	5 98
Henry Henser	do	do	do	do	16 30
Cyrus Bixel	do	do	do	do	9 00
Henry Rudolph	do	do	do	do	81 03
John Labatt	do	do	do	do	2 85
Philip Bajus	do	Kingston	do	do	7 10
John Fisher	do	do	do	do	6 37
C. Huether	do	Guelph	do	do	103 10
George Sleeman	do	do	do	do	13 20
L. Kuntz	do	do	do	do	11 12
Peter Bernhardt	do	do	do	do	3 75
J. Rau	do	do	do	do	10 70
T. Halliday	do	do	do	do	13 50
J. E. Seagram	May	do	do	do	316 80
J. Kormann	do	Toronto	do	do	5 91
D. Morris	do	Terrebonne	do	do	75 40
W. H. Wickwire	do	Halifax	do	do	37 37
J. C. Oland	do	do	do	do	9 00
C. W. Hayward	do	do	do	do	8 57
J. C. O'Mullin	do	do	do	do	42 63
Toronto B. and M. Co	do	Toronto	do	do	126 65
J. E. Millett	do	do	do	do	377 28
J. Kormann	do	do	do	do	2,700 00
Toronto B. and M. Co	June	do	do	do	11 15
H. Calcutt	do	Peterborough	do	do	

No. 16.—REFUNDS, 1889-90—Continued.

EXCISE—Continued.

Articles.	To Whom Paid.	Date.	Division.	Under what Authority Refunded.	Amount.		Total.
					\$	cts.	
Malt—Continued...							
	D. Macpherson	June 17	Peterborough	Refunded under Revised Statutes, Cap. 29, Sec. 78.....	8	82	
	A. Winslow	do 17	do	do do 78.....	21	69	
	William Haslam	do 17	do	do do 78.....	3	96	
	Boswell & Bros	do 19	Quebec	do do 78.....	265	57	
							27,036 56
		1889.					
Tobacco	B. Houde & Cie	July 9	Quebec	do do 259.....	81	44	
	J. Lemesurier	do 9	do	do do 259.....	22	85	
	D. Ritchie & Co	do 12	Montreal	do do 259.....	46	85	
	American Cigarette Co.	do 24	do	do do 259.....	18	26	
	George T. Tuckett	Aug. 5	Hamilton	do do 259.....	57	00	
	A. A. Boutell	do 5	Windsor	do do 259.....	11	62	
	J. Lemesurier	do 5	Quebec	do do 259.....	27	53	
	B. Houde & Cie	do 5	do	do do 259.....	95	33	
	J. L. Samuel	do 6	Montreal	do do 259.....	46	05	
	D. Ritchie & Co	do 13	do	do do 259.....	67	31	
	J. Lemesurier	do 22	Quebec	do do 259.....	18	75	
	J. Lemesurier	Sept. 9	do	do do 259.....	28	05	
	B. Houde & Cie	do 9	do	do do 259.....	100	24	
	A. A. Boutell	do 10	Windsor	do do 259.....	12	38	
	J. E. Tuckett	do 10	Hamilton	do do 259.....	32	14	
	D. Ritchie & Co	do 27	Montreal	do do 259.....	96	57	
	Empire Tob. Co	do 27	do	do do 259.....	6	26	
	G. T. Tuckett	Oct. 8	Hamilton	do do 259.....	54	60	
	American Cigarette Co.	do 16	Montreal	do do 259.....	59	44	
	D. Ritchie & Co	do 17	do	do do 259.....	98	00	
	B. Houde & Cie	do 22	Quebec	do do 259.....	101	08	
	J. Lemesurier	do 22	do	do do 259.....	26	52	
	D. Ritchie & Co	Nov. 2	Montreal	do do 270.....	20	62	
	A. A. Boutell	do 5	Windsor	do do 259.....	28	16	
	G. T. Tuckett	do 6	Hamilton	do do 259.....	78	00	
	B. Houde & Cie	do 11	Quebec	do do 259.....	97	17	

No. 16.—REFUNDS, 1889-90—Concluded.

EXCISE—Concluded.						
Articles.	To whom Paid.	Date.	Division.	Under what Authority Refunded.	Amount.	Total.
					\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Tobacco—Continued.		1890.		Refunded under Revised Statutes, Cap. 34, Sec. 259....		
	G. T. Tuckett.	June 4.	Hamilton.	do	39 73	
	J. Lemeurier.	do 4.	Quebec.	do	23 89	
	B. Houde & Cie.	do	do	do	89 08	
	A. A. Boutell.	do 4.	Windsor.	do	16 16	
	Turner, Rose & Co.	do 11.	Montreal.	do	7 40	
	McAlpine Tobacco Co.	do 12.	Toronto.	do	180 97	
	Empire Tobacco Co.	do 14.	Montreal.	do	17 82	
	American Cigarette Co.	do 14.	do	do	36 63	
	D. Ritchie & Co.	do 18.	do	do	34 78	
	do	do 21.	do	do	32 18	
	J. L. Samuel	do 30.	do	do	43 05	
Bonded Manufac-		1889.				3,731 01
ories	Hamelin's Wizard Oil Co.	July 18.	Toronto	do	50 00	
	C. M. Arkell.	do 24.	do	do	15 00	
	H. A. Mathews.	Dec. 27.	Toronto	do	33 33	
Officers' Salaries						98 33
	H. A. Mathews.	Sept. 27.	Toronto	do	300 00	
	John McCrea.	Dec. 4.	Guelph.	do	20 00	
	John A. Rose.	do 9.	London	do	16 66	
	Robt. Turner.	do 9.	Toronto	do	50 00	
	Crichton & Forbes	do 27.	Halifax.	do	10 00	
Seizures						396 66
	L. Buck, Son & Co.	Sept. 2.	St. Johns, P.Q.	do	5 00	
	Alex. Mahen.	do 10.	Montreal.	do	10 00	
	Leduc & Fortin.	Nov. 27.	do	do	10 00	
	A. Keith & Son.	Dec. 9.	Halifax.	do	25 00	
	C. Bellemare.	do 13.	Three Rivers.	do	25 00	
	D. Darling.	do 13.	Prescott.	do	12 70	
	C. Thompson.	do 13.	do	do	20 00	
	W. J. Gibson.	do 13.	do	do	16 00	
	S. Sheppard.	do 13.	do	do	4 00	
	Britton & Donovan.	do 13.	do	do	8 80	

CR.

(For Details, see Appendix B.)

DR.

No. 17.—DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE, 1889-90.

Due by sundry persons, 1st July, 1889.	Disbursed by the Receiver General.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Total.	Salaries.	Contingen- ctes.	Due by sundry persons, 30th June, 1890.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
7,000 00	7,000 00		7,000 00	7,000 00			7,000 00
34,263 84	34,263 84	678 66	34,942 50	34,942 50			34,942 50
572 26	572 26		572 26		572 26		572 26
1,149 91	1,149 91		1,149 91		1,149 91		1,149 91
620 54	620 54		620 54		620 54		620 54
1,621 47	1,621 47		1,621 47		1,621 47		1,621 47
726 14	726 14		726 14		726 14		726 14
153 35	153 35		153 35		153 35		153 35
175 15	175 15		175 15		175 15		175 15
1,640 63	1,640 63		1,657 29		1,440 63	216 66	1,657 29
16 66	47,923 29	678 66	48,618 61	41,942 50	6,459 45	216 66	48,618 61

E. MIALLI,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, GAS AND LAW STAMPS.

DR. No. 18.—STATEMENT showing amount of Revenue accrued during Year ended 30th June, 1890. CR.

	Weights and Measures Stamps.	Gas Stamps.	LAW STAMPS.		Total.	Weights and Measures Stamps.	Gas Stamps.	LAW STAMPS.		Total.
			Supreme Court.	Exchequer Court.				Supreme Court.	Exchequer Court.	
To amount of stamps destroyed or returned by distributors	\$ cts. 976 60		\$ cts. 90 20	\$ cts. 107 00	976 60 197 20					\$ cts. 59,120 35
To commission allowed										
To amount of stamps remaining in hands of distributors, 30th June, 1890.	38,826 30	17,731 65			56,557 95	38,637 00	19,483 35	1,804 00	2,140 00	48,963 00
To balance, being the revenue accrued during 1889-90.	38,165 60	8,439 20	1,713 80	2,033 00	50,351 60					
Totals.	77,968 50	26,170 85	1,804 00	2,140 00	108,083 35	77,968 50	26,170 85	1,804 00	2,140 00	108,083 35

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1889-90.
No. 19 (A)—INSPECTORS in Account with Revenue.

DR.

CR.

BALANCES DUE BY INSPECTORS, 1st JULY, 1889.		BALANCES DUE BY INSPECTORS, 30th JUNE, 1890.		Deposited to credit of Receiver General.	Stamps returned or Destroyed	DIVISIONS.	Total.	Seizures and Penalties.	Stamps issued to Inspectors.	Total.	Stamps on hand.	Total.		
\$	cts.	\$	cts.											
1,070	77	948	66	1,389	89	Belleville.....	2,405	34	1,213	00	87	52	2,405	29
2,809	76	3,183	85	8,722	08	Hamilton.....	13,505	10	8,185	64	2,510	64	13,505	40
1,347	45	1,648	98	1,770	50	Kingston.....	3,547	10	1,896	00	294	52	3,547	97
1,181	04	1,397	61	3,033	43	London.....	4,717	5	3,345	00	186	90	4,717	94
2,596	66	1,639	92	936	74	Orillia.....	2,596	00	3,345	00	186	90	4,717	94
832	20	404	64	1,285	11	Ottawa.....	2,596	00	1,825	00	8	55	2,596	66
2,106	80	2,351	23	3,919	35	Toronto.....	6,270	15	3,600	00	548	78	6,270	58
3,481	00	2,895	15	1,695	85	Windsor.....	4,591	10	1,100	00			4,591	00
15,425	68	14,469	54	22,772	95	Ontario.....	40,300	74	21,164	00	3,636	91	40,300	59
7,314	59	9,456	65	7,984	36	Montreal.....	17,983	41	9,950	00	678	20	17,983	99
3,510	05	3,007	21	3,105	32	Quebec.....	6,200	65	2,625	00			6,200	05
2,338	78	2,691	02	1,152	36	Three Rivers.....	3,843	38	1,350	00	154	60	3,843	38
13,163	42	15,154	88	12,242	04	Quebec.....	28,027	106	13,925	00	832	80	28,027	42
1,147	35	906	00	241	35	Fredericton.....	1,147						1,147	35
1,175	42	761	60	423	82	King's.....	1,185	42	10	00	49	60	1,185	42
1,111	00	432	36	728	24	St. John.....	1,160	60					1,160	60
3,433	77	2,099	96	1,393	41	New Brunswick.....	3,493	37	10	00	49	60	3,493	37
747	54	705	51	42	03	Cape Breton.....	747	54					747	54
958	43	563	15	568	63	Halifax.....	1,154	59	130	00	66	16	1,154	59

778 09	465 00	1,243 09	Pictou.....	527 84	715 25	1,243 09
211 02	670 00	981 88	Yarmouth.....	746 65	235 23	981 88
2,695 08	1,265 00	4 127 10	Nova Scotia.....	1,875 15	2,209 14	4,127 10
326 48	387 50	713 98	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	355 26	358 72	713 98
3,257 15	1,580 00	5,059 26	Winnipeg, Man.....	1,505 07	3,368 89	5,059 26
1,335 42	105 00	1,464 17	Victoria, B. C.....	295 00	1,165 17	1,464 17
39,637 00	38,331 50	83,185 89	Grand Totals.....	40,438 88	38,826 30	83,185 89
	338 20			976 60	2,944 11	

* NOTE.—The division of Sherbrooke has been incorporated with Montreal.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1889-90.

No. 19 (B.)—Deputy Inspectors of the Old Divisions in account
 DR. with Revenue. CR.

Balances due 1st July, 1889. — Cash on hand.	Total.	Divisions.	Balances due 30th June, 1890. — Cash on hand.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
87 10	87 10	.....Essex.....	87 10	87 10
87 10	87 10	.....Ontario.....	87 10	87 10
5 62	5 62	.....Hull.....	5 62	5 62
5 62	5 62	.....Quebec.....	5 62	5 62
92 72	92 72	.....Totals.....	92 72	92 72

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
 OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

GAS INSPECTION AND LAW STAMPS, 1889-90.
 No. 20.—STAMP Distributors in account with Inland Revenue Department.

DR. CR.

BALANCES, 1st JULY, 1889.		Stamps issued to Inspectors.	Penalties.	Total.	Districts.	Commission allowed to Distributors of Law Stamps.	Deposited to Credit of Receiver- General.	BALANCES, 30th JUNE, 1890.		Total.	
Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.							Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.		
\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
254 50		250 00		504 50	Belleville	51 25		453 25		504 50	
685 50				665 50	Brockville	96 25		614 50	38 50	665 50	
810 75				810 75	Cobourg	14 00		714 50		810 75	
2 00	12 00			14 00	Cornwall	788 50		14 00		14 00	
2,243 75	58 50	650 00		2,952 25	Hamilton	245 50		2,163 75		2,952 25	
1,317 25	19 00	100 00		1,436 25	Kingston	13 75		1,190 75	6 00	1,436 25	
		282 50		1,262 50	Listowel	741 50		242 75		262 50	
171 50	84 00	775 00	10 00	1,040 50	London			211 25	87 75	1,040 50	
598 00				786 25	Napanee	268 25		518 00		786 25	
	38 25	150 00		150 00	Ottawa	19 25		505 75		525 00	
354 00		525 00		525 00	Owen Sound	143 50		248 50	12 00	404 00	
2,045 85	197 50	50 00		404 00	Peterborough	2,621 80		885 40	236 15	3,743 35	
		1,500 00		3,743 35	Toronto						
8,463 10	409 25	4,262 50	10 00	13,144 85	Ontario	5,016 05		7,748 40	380 40	13,144 85	
1,394 50				3,269 50	Montreal	2,191 00		1,078 50		3,269 50	
1,080 75		1,875 00		1,080 75	Quebec	286 75		840 00	4 00	1,080 75	
562 25				562 25	Sherbrooke	27 50		534 75		562 25	
241 00				241 00	Three Rivers	24 50		216 50		241 00	
3,278 50		1,875 00		5,153 50	Quebec	2,479 75		2,669 75	4 00	5,153 50	
1,088 25				1,108 25	Fredricton	115 75		992 50		1,108 25	
1,511 50		50 00		1,511 50	Moncton	8 25		1,503 25		1,511 50	
1,280 75	36 00	100 00		1,416 75	St. John	301 75		1,115 00		1,416 75	
3,850 50	36 00	160 00		4,036 50	New Brunswick	425 75		3,610 75		4,036 50	

GAS INSPECTION AND LAW STAMPS, 1889-90—*Concluded.*
 No. 20.—Stamp Distributors in account with Inland Revenue Department.

CR.

DR.

BALANCES, 1st JULY, 1889.		BALANCES, 30th JUNE, 1890.		Deposited to credit of Receiver- General.	Commission to allowed Distributors of Law Stamps.	Districts.	Total.	Penalties.	Stamps issued to Inspectors.	Total.	Total.
Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.	Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.								
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1,500 50	83 50	1,395 75	89 50	348 75		Halifax	1,884 00		250 00		
110 25		110 25				Pictou	110 25				
1,610 75	83 50	1,506 00	89 50	348 75		.....Nova Scotia.....	1,944 25		250 00		
687 00	12 00	676 00		73 00		.....Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	749 00		100 00		
973 50				53 00		.....Winnipeg, Man.....	973 50				
670 00				89 50		.....Victoria, B.C.....	720 00		50 00		
19,483 35	540 75	17,731 65	504 15	8,485 80		.....Grand Totals, Gas Inspection.....	26,721 60	10 00	6,687 50		
				3,746 80	197 20	.....Law Stamps.....	3,944 00		3,944 00		

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
 OTTAWA, 26th August, 1890.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1889-90.
 No. 21 (A).—INSPECTION DIVISIONS in Account with Expenditure.
 (For Details, see Appendix B.)

DR.

CR.

Balances due by sundry persons, 1st July, 1889.	Amounts received from Department to meet expenditure.		Deductions from Salaries for Superannuation.		Total.	Divisions.	Refund.	EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.						Total.
	cts.	\$	cts.	\$				cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	
	2,997 87	45 92	45 92	2,997 87	3,048 79	Belleisle.			2,300 00	87 50	451 20	205 09	3,048 79	
	6,025 53	97 60	97 60	6,025 53	6,123 13	Hamilton.			4,917 99	283 93	564 47	356 74	6,123 13	
	2,975 92	43 96	43 96	2,975 92	3,019 28	Kingston.			2,200 00	96 00	481 84	241 44	3,019 28	
	3,417 99	49 04	49 04	3,417 99	3,467 03	London.			2,450 00		875 46	141 57	3,467 03	
	2,185 45	36 00	36 00	2,185 45	2,221 45	Orillia.			1,800 00	280 83	373 35	49 10	2,221 45	
	3,847 16	54 32	54 32	3,847 16	3,901 48	Ottawa.			2,900 00		579 48	131 17	3,901 48	
	3,526 96	66 92	66 92	3,526 96	3,593 88	Toronto.			3,250 00		244 88	99 30	3,593 88	
	2,522 89	33 28	33 28	2,522 89	2,556 67	Windsor.			1,666 64	2 85	782 25	103 93	2,556 67	
	34 00			34 00	34 00	District Inspectors.					34 00		34 00	
	27,532 67	427 04	427 04	27,532 67	27,959 71	Ontario.			21,484 63	2 85	4,385 63	1,328 34	27,959 71	
	7,711 53	126 04	126 04	7,711 53	7,837 57	Montreal.			6,611 52		926 18	291 58	7,837 57	
	5,470 42	61 00	61 00	5,470 42	5,531 42	Quebec.			3,700 00	42 00	1,394 36	334 86	5,531 42	
	2,368 03	40 24	40 24	2,368 03	2,398 27	Three Rivers.			2,200 00	16 67	150 48	31 12	2,398 27	
	15,539 98	227 28	227 28	15,539 98	15,767 26	Quebec.			12,511 52	15 49	2,471 02	657 56	15,767 26	
	1,759 11	31 96	31 96	1,759 11	1,791 07	Fredericton.			1,600 00		175 93	15 14	1,791 07	
	1,514 64	22 36	22 36	1,514 64	1,537 00	King's.			1,300 00		230 55	16 45	1,537 00	
	1,880 87	36 00	36 00	1,880 87	1,916 87	St John.			1,800 00		106 13	10 74	1,916 87	
	5,154 62	90 32	90 32	5,154 62	5,244 94	New Brunswick.			4,700 00		502 61	42 33	5,244 94	
	942 80	16 00	16 00	942 80	958 80	Cape Breton.			800 00	70 00	15 40	73 49	958 80	
	2,001 01	30 00	30 00	2,001 01	2,031 01	Halifax.			1,500 00	326 67	3 20	201 14	2,031 01	

DR. No. 21 (A).—INSPECTION DIVISIONS in Account with Expenditure—Concluded. CR.

Balances due by sundry persons, 1st July, 1889.	Amounts received from Department to meet expenditure.	Deductions from Salaries for Superannuation.	Total.	Divisions.	Refund.	EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.						Total.
						Salaries.	Seizure Expenses.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
8 25	1,700 43	23 20	1,723 63	Pictou	8 25	1,316 60				373 04	33 99	1,723 63
	1,304 60	20 00	1,324 60	Yarmouth		1,000 00				309 15	15 45	1,324 60
8 25	5,948 93	89 20	6,046 38	Nova Scotia	8 25	4,616 60		396 67	700 79	324 07		6,046 38
	1,445 15	24 00	1,469 15	Charlottetown, P.E.I.		1,200 00	0 70		222 17		46 28	1,469 15
	4,688 94	67 41	4,756 35	Winnipeg, Man.		3,587 43			108 00		75 32	4,756 35
	1,414 20	16 40	1,430 60	Victoria, B.C.		950 00	25 00		210 00	141 20	104 40	1,430 60
	5,723 25	49 31	5,772 56	General Contingencies		2,466 62				649 62	2,456 32	5,772 56
	372 49		372 49	Queen's Printer							372 49	372 49
	318 57		318 57	Stationery Office							318 57	318 57
	15 00		15 00	Lithographing, &c.							15 00	15 00
8 25	68,153 80	990 96	69,153 01	Grand Total	8 25	51,516 80	44 04	336 93	1,247 67	10,058 64	5,940 68	69,153 01

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1889-90.

No. 21 (B.)—INSPECTION Divisions in account with Expenditure.

DR.

(Old Divisions.)

CR.

Balances due by sundry persons, 1st July, 1889.	Total.	DIVISIONS.	Balances due by sundry persons, 30th June, 1890.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
39 56	39 56	Essex	39 56	39 56
33 53	33 53	Waterloo.....	33 53	33 53
73 09	73 09	Ontario.....	73 09	73 09
0 33	0 33	Drummond.....	0 33	0 33
41 45	41 45	Laval	41 45	41 45
26 88	26 88	Montmorency.....	26 88	26 88
27 51	27 51	Richelieu.....	27 51	27 51
96 17	96 17	Quebec	96 17	96 17
24 00	24 00	Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.....	24 00	24 00
193 26	193 26	Totals.....	193 26	193 26

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

GAS INSPECTION, 1889-90.
No. 22.—INSPECTION Districts in account with Expenditure.
(For Details, see Appendix B.)

Dr.

Cr.

Balances due by Sun- dry Persons, 1st July, 1889.	Amount received from Department to meet Expendi- ture.	Deduction from Sala- ries for Superan- nation.	Total.	Districts.	Balances due to Sun- dry Persons, 1st July, 1889.	EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.					Balances due by Sun- dry Persons, 30th June, 1890.	Total.		
						Salaries.	Special Assistance	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.				
\$	cts.	\$	cts.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
33 00	33 00		33 00	Barrie							33 00	33 00		33 00
355 17	4 96		360 13	Belleveille			62 50				47 63	360 13		360 13
33 00			33 00	Berlin							33 60	33 00		33 00
84 00	1 60		85 60	Brockville							2 30	85 60		85 60
247 46	8 43		249 06	Cobourg			60 00				64 96	249 06		249 06
8 43	0 17		8 60	Cornwall								8 60		8 60
1,614 44	21 92		1,636 36	Hamilton			11 50				259 05	1,636 36		1,636 36
829 83	8 00		837 83	Kingston			33 00				218 53	837 83		837 83
363 07	0 94		363 07	Listowel			45 00				207 87	363 07		363 07
1,438 95	20 00		1,458 95	London			110 00				67 75	1,458 95		1,458 95
89 93	0 36		90 29	Napansé							31 20	90 29		90 29
1,240 57	12 32		1,252 89	Ottawa	5 00		105 00				298 73	1,252 89		1,252 89
409 13	2 35		411 48	Owen Sound							52 05	411 48		411 48
375 66	4 36		380 02	Peterborough			80 00				32 76	380 02		380 02
33 00			33 00	Sarnia							33 00	33 00		33 00
1,230 22	24 00		1,254 22	Toronto							54 22	1,254 22		1,254 22
51 10			51 10	District Inspectors							51 10	51 10		51 10
8,436 02	102 58		8,538 60	Ontario	5 00		149 50				909 96	8,538 60		8,538 60
2,218 03	40 04		2,258 07	Montreal			120 00				38 07	2,258 07		2,258 07
1,724 53	19 96		1,744 49	Quebec			42 00				552 49	1,744 49		1,744 49
98 00	2 00		100 00	Sherbrooke								100 00		100 00
197 50	2 50		200 00	Three Rivers								200 00		200 00
4,238 06	64 50		4,302 56	Quebec			162 00				590 56	4,302 56		4,302 56
197 50	2 50		200 00	Fredericton								200 00		200 00
344 00	6 00		350 00	Moncton								350 00		350 00
50 00			50 00									100 00		100 00

1,008 00	20 00	1,028 00	St. John	1,000 00	28 00	1,028 00
50 00	28 50	1,628 00	.....New Brunswick	1,500 00	28 00	1,628 00
2,247 02	25 96	2,272 98	Halifax	1,300 00	211 65	2,272 98
12 88		12 88	Pictou		12 88	12 88
2,247 02	25 96	2,285 86	.....Nova Scotia	1,300 00	211 65	2,285 86
245 50	2 50	248 00	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	200 00	31 00	248 00
309 25	4 00	313 25	.....Winnipeg, Man.	200 00	5 25	313 25
407 21	4 04	411 25	.....Victoria, B.C.	200 00	1 25	411 25
1,111 62		1,311 62	General Expenses		645 19	1,311 62
308 50		308 50	Queen's Printer		308 50	308 50
129 77		129 77	Stationery		129 77	129 77
22 50		22 50	Lithographing, &c.		22 50	22 50
262 88	232 08	19,499 91	Totals	5 00	3,578 14	19,499 91
				12,023 67	1,728 05	412 88

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

No. 23.—STATEMENT showing the Amount Voted and the Expenditure
Authorized for each Service, 1889-90.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Over Expended.	Under Expended.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Minister's Salary	7,000 00	7,000 00		
Departmental Salaries	41,050 00	34,942 50		6,107 50
do Contingencies	7,100 00	6,659 45		440 55
Excise Salaries	274,701 25	270,705 17		3,996 08
do Contingencies	70,200 00	70,727 12	527 12	
Commission to Customs Officers	3,500 00	3,456 43		43 57
Duty Pay	5,000 00	4,952 23		47 77
Cullers' Salaries	8,100 00	8,100 00		
do Contingencies	6,837 35	6,418 51		418 84
do Fees	7,562 61	7,562 61		
do Annuities	8,500 04	8,500 04		
Preventive Service	15,900 00	13,030 55		2,869 45
Minor Revenues	800 00	14 37		785 63
Tobacco Stamps' Commission	250 00	114 32		135 68
Weights and Measures Salaries	52,100 00	51,516 80		583 20
do do Contingencies	18,000 00	17,627 96		372 04
Gas Inspection Salaries	11,350 00	12,023 67	673 67	
do Contingencies	9,300 00	7,213 36		2,086 64
Inspection of Staples	3,000 00	2,040 51		959 49
Adulteration of Food	25,000 00	23,259 37		1,740 63
Total	575,251 25	555,864 97	1,200 79	20,587 07

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

APPENDIX A.

—

STATISTICS.

APPENDIX A—SPIRITS.

No. 1.—RETURN of Manufactures

REVENUE DIVISIONS.	GRAIN, ETC., USED FOR DISTILLATION.						Total Grain used for Distillation.
	Malt.	Indian Corn.	Rye.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Belleville, Ont.....	117,430	2,196,100	658,245		26,365		2,998,140
Guelph, Ont.....	196,300	3,805,200	966,400		105,700		5,073,600
Hamilton, Ont.....	179,098	3,562,440	671,390		55,222		4,468,150
Perth, Ont.....	330,746						330,746
Prescott, Ont.....	625,838	8,329,398	1,354,756		104,407		10,414,399
Toronto, Ont.....	1,149,880	26,606,690	5,082,000		365,270	109,760	33,313,600
Windsor, Ont.....	1,195,795	20,144,893	4,431,920	26,600	335,600		26,134,808
Halifax, N.S.....	495,125	2,145,700	239,475		32,400	35,900	2,948,600
Totals.....	4,290,212	66,790,421	13,404,186	26,600	1,024,964	145,660	85,682,043

In addition to the above, the following articles were used for distillation at Windsor:—

Apple Pomace.....	47,303 lbs.
Pear do.....	14,508 "
Grape do.....	38,958 "
Ground apples.....	62,413 "
Glucose.....	2,330 "
Molasses.....	1,488 "
Lees.....	1,731 "
Total.....	168,731 "

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

LICENSES.		Proof Spirits Manufactured at \$1.30 and \$1.32 per gallon.		Assessments to bring production up to Standard.		Total.		Total Duty Collected on Assess- ments, Deficiencies, and on License Fees.
No.	Fees.	Gallons.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	250	179,617·29	233,502 47	.....	.....	179,617·29	233,502 47	2,022 12
1	250	273,201·55	355,162 00	.....	.....	273,201·55	355,162 00	6,463 04
1	250	248,767·89	323,398 27	.....	.....	248,767·89	323,398 27	4,653 81
2	500	16,440·84	21,701 90	.....	.....	16,440·84	21,701 90	925 19
1	250	584,155·84	759,402 58	.....	.....	584,155·84	759,402 58	7,627 80
2	500	2,011,021·63	2,614,328 09	.....	.....	2,011,021·63	2,614,328 09	835 52
2	500	1,624,188·94	2,111,445 62	.....	.....	1,624,188·94	2,111,445 62	7,056 81
1	250	154,081·45	203,387 51	.....	.....	154,081·45	203,387 51	2,574 34
11	2,750	5,091,475·43	6,622,328 44	.....	.....	5,091,475·43	6,622,328 44	32,158 63

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—SPIRITS.

No. 2.—COMPARTIVE STATEMENT of Spirits manufactured

PROVINCES.	GRAIN, &C., USED FOR DISTILLATION.						Total Grain used for Distillation.
	Malt.	Indian Corn.	Rye.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	
* 1889.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Ontario.....	4,321,918	75,590,925	14,861,967	99,087	1,225,531	.....	96,099,428
Nova Scotia.....	537,113	2,075,700	144,950	.....	59,750	56,000	2,873,513
Totals.....	4,859,031	77,666,625	15,006,917	99,087	1,285,281	56,000	98,972,941
+ 1890.							
Ontario.....	3,795,087	64,644,721	13,164,711	26,600	992,564	109,760	82,733,443
Nova Scotia.....	495,125	2,145,700	239,475	.....	32,400	35,900	2,948,600
Totals.....	4,290,212	66,790,421	13,404,186	26,600	1,024,964	145,660	85,682,043

In addition to the above, the following articles were used for distillation in Ontario :—

*1889—Ground apples.....	26,367 lbs.
Cider.....	2,330 "
Ale.....	606 "
Apple pomace.....	58,059 "
Grape do.....	81,880 "
Sour wine.....	12,680 "
Lees.....	7,482 "
Total.....	189,404 "

+1890—Apple pomace.....	47,303 lbs.
Pear do.....	14,508 "
Grape do.....	38,958 "
Ground apples.....	62,413 "
Glucose.....	2,330 "
Molasses.....	1,488 "
Lees.....	1,731 "
Total.....	168,731 "

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

during the Years ended 30th June, 1889 and 1890.

LICENSES.		Proof Spirits Manufactured at \$1.30 and \$1.32 per gallon.		Assessments to bring production up to Standard.		Total.		Total Duty Collected on Assess- ments, Deficiencies and on License Fees
No.	Fees.	Gallons.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	\$ cts.	
11	2,625	5,700,656 74	7,411,159 68	145 10	190 29	5,700,801 84	7,411,349 97	17,506 65
1	250	146,851 66	193,844 18	.....	.....	146,851 66	193,844 18	1,624 65
12	2,875	5,847,508 40	7,605,003 86	145 10	190 29	5,847,653 50	7,605,194 15	19,131 30
10	2,500	4,937,393 98	6,418,940 93	.....	.....	4,937,393 98	6,418,940 93	29,584 29
1	250	154,081 45	203,387 51	.....	.....	154,081 45	203,387 51	2,574 34
11	2,750	5,091,475 43	6,622,328 44	.....	.....	5,091,475 43	6,622,328 44	32 158 63

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—SPIRITS.

No. 3.—STATEMENT showing the transactions in the Distilleries

DIVISIONS.	Spirits in process of Manufacture, 1st July, 1889.	Spirits Manufactured during Year.	Spirits returned to Distillery for Re-distillation.	Spirits received at Distillery from other Sources.	
				Duty Paid.	In Bond.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Belleville.		179,617·29			
Guelph		273,201·55	1,614·01	553·71	
Hamilton	5,791·06	248,767·89	424·21		
Perth	163·92	16,440·84			
Prescott	9,085·98	584,155·84	1,399·20	742·59	
Toronto	47,819·76	2,011,021·63	29,119·99	1,611·81	
Windsor	52,844·72	1,624,188·94	120,255·51	918·78	
Halifax, N.S.	1,323·07	154,081·45	1,512·00	763·05	
Totals.	117,028·51	5,091,475·43	154,324·92	4,589·94	

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

in the Dominion of Canada, during the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

Total.	Spirits Warehoused during Year.	Fusel Oil.		Deficiencies in Spirits at Stock-taking 30th June, 1890.	Spirits in Process of Manufacture, 30th June, 1890.	Totals.
		Destroyed.	Removed.			
Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
179,617·29	176,837·98	1,758·94	.....	1,020·37	.....	179,617·29
275,369·27	266,916·45	2,049·69	.....	4,183·54	2,219·59	275,369·27
254,983·16	241,492·28	238·64	.....	6,532·08	6,720·16	254,983·16
16,604·76	15,901·24	.....	.....	187·74	515·78	16,604·76
595,383·61	576,599·54	4,800·24	174·10	5,299·73	8,510·00	595,383·61
2,089,573·19	2,007,272·12	6,574·75	316·68	17,748·52	57,661·12	2,089,573·19
1,798,207·95	1,701,973·49	5,777·26	.....	3,084·82	87,372·38	1,798,207·95
157,679·57	149,821·18	.....	.....	842·52	7,015·87	157,679·57
5,367,418·80	5,136,814·28	21,199·52	490·78	38,899·32	170,014·90	5,367,418·80

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—SPIRITS.

DR.

No. 4.—SPIRIT WAREHOUSE RETURN

Remaining in Warehouse from last Year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Imported	Received from other Divisions.	Totals.	REVENUE DIVISIONS.	Entered for Consumption at \$1.30 and \$1.32 per Gall.	
Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.		Gallons.	\$ cts.
252,674 55	176,837 98		32,746 47	462,259 00	Belleville.....	88,061 35	114,479 93
851 49			23,249 28	24,100 77	Brantford.....	17,561 42	22,830 49
774 04			6,036 85	6,810 89	Cornwall.....	6,781 07	8,815 39
478,228 88	266,779 71	144 88	98,400 41	843,553 88	Guelph.....	160,594 80	208,773 33
63,334 78	241,492 28		98,273 53	403,100 59	Hamilton.....	118,360 48	153,868 78
3,626 10			56,793 17	60,419 27	Kingston.....	52,964 59	68,854 06
11,485 07			72,729 81	84,214 88	London.....	81,927 51	106,505 98
10,681 05			150,695 38	161,376 43	Ottawa.....	158,509 70	206,062 30
1,157 15			82,234 72	83,391 87	do Govt. ware- house.....		
			47 59	47 59	do Dept. labor- atory.....		
1,716 27			16,384 11	18,100 38	Owen Sound.....	18,039 25	23,451 06
41,898 11	15,901 24		33,027 32	90,826 67	Perth.....	45,958 45	59,924 04
1,306 92			21,020 71	22,327 63	Peterborough.....	22,327 63	29,025 89
4,100 62			5,851 91	9,952 53	Port Arthur.....	8,174 79	10,627 29
877,657 01	576,599 54	30,869 69	21,411 68	1,506,537 92	Prescott.....	84,337 22	118,898 92
3,121 28			24,718 50	27,839 78	St. Catharines.....	27,421 19	35,647 63
3,771 52			26,847 96	30,619 48	Stratford.....	30,586 48	39,762 53
4,338,934 45	2,007,272 12		148,419 09	6,494,625 66	Toronto.....	615,774 07	800,505 81
3,496,658 47	1,701,973 49		16,062 81	5,214,694 77	Windsor.....	331,415 98	430,839 89
1,212 88			14,707 70	15,920 58	Joliette.....	15,920 58	20,696 76
82,324 31			818,961 69	901,286 00	Montreal.....	815,494 93	1,060,143 96
30,594 29			219,383 83	249,978 12	Quebec.....	242,149 95	314,810 88
4,113 00			40,115 92	44,228 92	St. Hyacinthe.....	43,498 13	56,547 62
3,886 77			23,058 39	26,945 16	St. John's.....	26,945 16	35,028 90
4,507 25			56,692 14	61,199 39	Sherbrooke.....	61,199 39	79,559 24
460 40			18,230 44	18,690 84	Sorel.....	18,594 74	24,173 38
3,257 41			27,300 38	30,557 79	Three Rivers.....	30,557 79	39,725 20
			472 30	472 30	Chatham, N.B.....	472 30	620 16
19,622 26			104,970 85	124,593 11	St. John, N.B.....	117,143 25	152,369 27
167,593 31	149,831 61		42,778 52	360,203 44	Halifax, N.S.....	102,597 45	134,482 60
465 80			2,896 80	3,362 60	Charlottetown, P. E. I.....	2,535 44	3,327 70
13,255 71			93,737 00	106,992 71	Winnipeg, Man... ..	101,411 81	131,835 64
16,298 61			65,671 93	81,970 54	Victoria, B.C.....	73,876 36	96,039 95
8,612 54				8,612 54	Suspense.....		
9,948,182 30	†5,136,687 97	31,014 57	2,463,929 19	17,579,814 03	.... Totals.....	3,521,193 76	4,588,234 58

†Spirits warehoused as shown by Statement No. 3..... 5,136,814 28 galls.
do do above..... 5,136,687 97 do
126 31 do

Difference being..... 144 88 galls. imported at Guelph and warehoused at distillery.
Less surplus on reducing—
Guelph..... 8 14
Halifax..... 10 43
18 57
126 31

*Imported for use in Bonded Factory. Paid duty at the rate of 30 cents per gallon.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

CR.

REMOVED IN BOND.		FREE.		Exported.	Used in Bonded Factories.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Totals.
To other Divisions.	To distillery for redistillation	Legal Allowance.	Other.				
Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
62,314 44		3,029 05	200 12			308,654 04	462,259 00
689 19					5,424 36	425 30	24,100 77
						29 82	6,810 89
72,303 29	1,614 01	6,480 03	348 74	36 60		602,176 41	843,553 88
57,823 66	424 21				35,566 72	190,925 52	403,100 59
					5,747 43	1,707 25	60,419 27
				31 89		2,255 48	84,214 88
640 51			12 30			2,213 92	161,376 43
					81,847 80	1,544 07	83,391 87
			47 50				47 50
		413 49				61 13	18,100 38
						44,454 73	90,826 67
							22,327 63
56 64						1,721 10	9,952 53
318,802 51	1,399 20	3,023 76	656 74	374 97	30,960 15	1,066,983 37	1,506,537 92
						418 59	27,839 78
						33 00	30,619 48
1,022,639 01	29,119 99	20,062 48	1,639 16	946 60	60,495 39	4,743,948 96	6,494,625 66
883,302 23	120,255 51	32,699 08	937 84	8,002 56		3,838,081 57	5,214,694 77
							15,920 58
32,459 07				41 31	27,230 49	26,060 20	901,286 06
758 95			330 17	40 13	2,190 58	4,508 34	249,978 12
662 85						67 94	44,228 92
							26,945 16
							61,199 39
						96 10	18,690 84
							30,557 79
							472 30
164 12					5,202 59	2,083 15	124,593 11
11,312 72	1,512 00	3,497 51	1,140 23	1,375 81		238,767 72	360,203 44
						827 16	3,362 60
				302 69		5,278 21	106,992 71
				850 63		7,243 55	81,970 54
						8,612 54	8,612 54
2,463,929 19	154,324 92	69,205 40	\$5,312 89	12,003 19	†81,847 80 172,817 71	11,099,179 17	17,579,814 03

‡Of this quantity 4,922 83 galls. spirits allowed distillers, free of duty, as compensation for duty paid spirits taken into distillery.

181 38 galls. used in Dominion Cartridge Factory, Quebec.

161 09 galls. for use of His Excellency the Governor General.

47 59 galls. for use in laboratory, Inland Revenue Dept., Ottawa.

5,312 89

Used in manufacture of methylated spirits at Government warehouse, Ottawa.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—SPIRITS.

DR.

No. 5.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Warehouse

Remaining in Warehouse from last Year.	Placed in Warehouse	Imported	Received in Bond from other Divisions.	Totals.	Provinces.	Entered for Consumption at \$1.30 and \$1.32 per Gall.	
						Gallons.	\$ cts.
7,166,877 13	5,768,646 19	15,462 44	904,721 24	13,855,707 00	Ontario	1,492,224 27	1,944,503 09
141,801 62		176 30	1,218,264 00	1,360,241 92	Quebec	1,144,251 74	1,487,835 82
15,538 68			115,516 22	131,054 90	New Brunswick	104,767 80	136,437 77
74,437 21	148 157 05		38,759 05	261,353 31	Nova Scotia	72,953 50	95,541 81
31 87			2,157 72	2,189 59	Prince Edward Isl'd.	1,723 79	2,274 18
11,878 49			94,520 45	106,398 94	Manitoba	92,284 94	119,970 62
12,642 70			56,046 55	68,689 25	British Columbia	52,240 69	67,912 84
7,423,207 70	5,916,803 24	15,638 74	2,429,985 23	15,785,634 91	..... Totals	2,960,446 73	3,854,476 13
					1890.		
9,600,590 30	4,986,856 36	31,014 57	934,951 30	15,553,412 53	Ontario	1,868,796 48	2,438,873 32
130,356 31			1,218,450 49	1,348,806 80	Quebec	1,254,360 67	1,630,685 94
19,622 26			105,443 15	125,065 41	New Brunswick	117,615 55	152,989 43
167,593 31	149,831 61		42,778 52	360,203 44	Nova Scotia	102,597 45	134,482 60
465 80			2,896 80	3,362 60	Prince Edward Isl'd.	2,535 44	3,327 70
13,255 71			93,737 00	106,992 71	Manitoba	101,411 81	131,835 64
16,298 61			65,671 93	81,970 54	British Columbia	73,876 36	96,039 95
9,948,182 30	5,136,687 97	31,014 57	2,463,929 19	17,579,814 03	..... Totals	3,521,193 76	4,588,234 58

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

Returns for the Years ended 30th June, 1889 and 1890.

CR.

REMOVED IN BOND.		FREE.		Exported.	Used in Bonded Factories.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Totals.
To other Divisions.	To Distillery for Re-Distillation.	Legal Allowance.	Other.				
Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
2,367,086·74	116,224·41	74,135·93	24,353·67	7,671·44	{ 74,084·61 99,335·63 }	9,600,590·30	13,855,707·00
43,077·69			3,216·12	137·81	39,202·25	130,356·31	1,360,241·92
1,145·68					5,519·16	19,622·26	131,054·90
17,880·99		1,517·49	700·55	707·47		167,593·31	261,353·31
						465·80	2,189·59
794·13				64·16		13,255·71	106,398·94
				149·95		16,298·61	68,689·25
2,429,985·23	116,224·41	75,653·42	28,270·34	8,730·83	{ *74,084·61 144,057·04 }	9,948,182·30	15,785,634·91
2,418,571·48	152,812·92	65,707·89	3,842·49	9,392·62	{ *81,847·80 138,194·05 }	10,814,246·80	15,553,412·53
33,880·87			330·17	81·44	29,421·07	30,732·58	1,348,806·80
164·12					5,202·59	2,083·15	125,065·41
11,312·72	1,512·00	3,497·51	1,140·23	1,375·81		238,767·72	360,203·44
						827·16	3,362·60
				302·69		5,278·21	106,992·71
				850·63		7,243·55	81,970·54
2,463,929·19	154,324·92	69,205·40	5,312·89	12,003·19	{ *81,847·80 172,817·71 }	11,099,179·17	17,579,814·03

* Used in the manufacture of Methylated Spirits at Government Warehouse, Ottawa.

	1889.	1890.
Total Duty collected, Ex-Manufactory and Ex-Warehouse.....	\$3,870,732 43	\$4,617,643 21
do On Licenses.....	2,875 00	2,750 00
Total.....	<u>\$3,873,607 43</u>	<u>\$4,620,393 21</u>

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT.

No. 6.—RETURN of Malt Manufactured for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

REVENUE DIVISIONS.	No. of Maltsters.	License Fees.	Grain placed in Steep.	Malt manufactured at 1 cent per lb.	Paid Duty Ex-manufactory.	Warehoused.	Total Duty Collected Ex-manufactory and on Licenses.
		\$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
Belleville	2	100	238,699	188,191	79,086	109,105	890 86
Brantford	3	150	1,023,766	829,420	38,815	790,605	538 15
Guelph	6	650	7,780,324	6,206,887	136,020	6,070,867	2,010 20
Hamilton	4	500	5,138,367	4,181,990	.....	4,181,990	500 00
Kingston	2	100	380,812	302,573	.....	302,573	100 00
London	4	500	5,669,492	4,556,799	4,318	4,552,481	543 18
Ottawa	1	50	277,920	217,813	.....	217,813	50 00
Owen Sound	2	100	292,072	237,909	.....	237,909	100 00
Perth	2	100	361,716	283,708	.....	283,708	100 00
Peterborough	3	300	1,853,113	1,501,230	16,495	1,484,735	464 95
Prescott	4	350	3,855,535	3,078,544	431,265	2,647,279	4,662 65
St. Catharines	2	100	1,082,978	871,521	327,669	543,852	3,376 69
Stratford	4	350	5,944,097	4,715,450	10,734	4,704,716	457 34
Toronto	12	1,700	26,317,188	21,332,004	270,884	21,061,120	4,408 84
Windsor	1	200	3,728,025	3,111,755	.....	3,111,755	200 00
Totals	52	5,250	63,944,104	51,615,794	1,315,286	50,300,508	18,402 86
Montreal	5	700	11,807,227	9,399,469	2,186,298	7,153,171	22,562 98
Quebec	1	150	1,353,157	1,065,757	.....	1,065,757	150 00
Terrebonne	1	50	186,024	146,656	.....	146,656	50 00
Totals	7	900	13,346,408	10,551,882	2,186,298	8,365,584	22,762 98
Halifax, N. S.	2	100	829,634	670,527	4,641	665,886	146 41
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	1	50	155,508	120,051	.....	120,051	50 00
Winnipeg, Man	4	275	1,408,183	1,122,690	23,990	1,098,700	514 90
Victoria, B. C.	1	50	74,036	60,371	42,261	18,110	472 61
Totals	67	6,625	79,757,873	64,141,315	3,572,476	60,568,839	42,349 76

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT.

No. 7.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Malt manufactured for the Years ended
30th June, 1889 and 1890.

PROVINCES.	No. of Maltsters.	License Fees.	Grain placed in Steep.	Malt manufactured at 1c. per lb.	Paid Duty Ex-manufactory.	Warehoused	Total Duty collected Ex-manufactory, and on Licenses.
		\$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
1889.							
Ontario..	60	5,600	60,007,696	48,379,239	1,885,849	46,493,390	24,458 49
Quebec..	8	950	12,103,483	9,431,898	2,048,960	7,382,938	21,439 60
Nova Scotia.	2	100	890,229	715,314	164,108	551,206	1,741 08
Prince Edward Island.	1	50	165,400	126,086	.....	126,086	50 00
Manitoba..	5	350	2,084,477	1,643,225	91,227	1,551,998	1,262 27
British Columbia.. . . .	2	75	19,229	15,086	15,086	.....	225 86
Totals..	78	7,125	75,270,514	60,310,848	4,205,230	56,105,618	49,177 30
1890.							
Ontario..	52	5,250	63,944,104	51,615,794	1,315,286	50,300,508	18,402 86
Quebec..	7	900	13,346,408	10,551,882	2,186,298	8,365,584	22,762 98
Nova Scotia.	2	100	829,634	670,527	4,641	665,886	146 41
Prince Edward Island.	1	50	155,508	120,051	.....	120,051	50 00
Manitoba..	4	275	1,408,183	1,122,690	23,990	1,098,700	514 90
British Columbia.. . . .	1	50	74,036	60,371	42,261	18,110	472 61
Totals..	67	6,625	79,757,873	64,141,315	3,572,476	60,568,839	42,349 76

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT.

DR.

No. 8.—MALT WAREHOUSE RETURN

Remaining in Warehouse from last year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Increases.	Received from other Divisions.	Imported.	Total.	REVENUE DIVISIONS.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
92,340	109,105		117,058		318,503	Belleville.....
196,526	790,605	10,287			997,418	Brantford.....
2,387,870	6,070,867	34,463	108,000		8,601,200	Guelph.....
1,293,447	4,181,990	16,942	610,978	6,736	6,110,093	Hamilton.....
136,137	302,573				438,710	Kingston.....
2,104,987	4,552,481	4,504	339,230	18,741	7,019,943	London.....
70,641	217,813				288,454	Ottawa.....
59,546	237,909		65,132		362,587	Owen Sound.....
202	283,708		72,663		356,573	Perth.....
578,311	1,484,735	1,906	10,800		2,075,752	Peterborough.....
			4,580		4,580	Port Arthur.....
662,298	2,647,279	1,635	232,264		3,543,476	Prescott.....
108,584	543,852				652,436	St. Catharines.....
1,816,678	4,704,716	22,640	85,651		6,629,685	Stratford.....
7,868,409	21,061,120	26,321	830,446	30,800	29,817,096	Toronto.....
3,987,609	3,111,755	38,386	217,022		7,354,772	Windsor.....
2,370,550	7,153,171	1,173	296,501	1,727	9,823,122	Montreal.....
	1,065,757				1,065,757	Quebec.....
			144,000		144,000	Sherbrooke.....
18,340					18,340	St. John's.....
92,606	146,656		393		239,655	Terrebonne.....
72,000			1,179,635	1,822	1,253,457	St. John, N.B.....
282,489	665,886	14,685	1,832,889	1,968	2,797,917	Halifax, N.S.....
20,086	120,051				140,137	Charlottetown, P. E. I.....
534,406	1,098,700		217,741	155,550	2,006,397	Winnipeg, Man.....
10,560	18,110			1,422,252	1,450,922	Victoria, B.C.....
24,764,622	60,568,839	172,942	6,364,983	1,639,596	93,510,982	..... Totals.....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

CR.

Entered for Consumption. at 1 cent per lb.		Removed to other Divisions.	Exported.	Free and Written off by Authority.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Total.
Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
212,687	2,126 87	36,000			69,816	318,503
373,409	3,734 09	287,630			336,379	997,418
3,533,499	35,334 99	1,205,487	1,299,948		2,562,266	8,601,200
3,166,988	31,669 88	494,614	972,507		1,475,984	6,110,093
248,697	2,486 97				190,013	438,710
4,901,676	49,016 76	258,000			1,860,267	7,019,943
219,466	2,194 66				68,988	288,454
278,002	2,780 02				84,585	362,587
12,100	121 00			330,746	13,727	356,573
1,023,311	10,233 11	580,905			471,536	2,075,752
4,580	45 80					4,580
2,504,546	25,045 46	131,241			907,689	3,543,476
494,855	4,948 55				157,581	652,436
3,357,909	33,579 09	1,349,050		22,640	1,900,086	6,629,685
15,126,348	151,263 48	1,943,949	156,473	126,665	12,463,661	29,817,096
1,846,472	18,464 72	7,200	4,672,822		828,278	7,354,772
6,553,877	65,538 77	9,451		1,058,949	2,200,845	9,823,122
1,065,757	10,657 57					1,065,757
144,000	1,440 00					144,000
18,340	183 40					18,340
73,877	738 77	61,456			104,322	239,655
897,457	8,974 57				356,000	1,253,457
2,022,600	20,226 00		9,583	495,125	270,609	2,797,917
92,000	920 00				48,137	140,137
1,782,162	17,821 62				224,235	2,006,397
1,446,922	14,469 22				4,000	1,450,922
51,401,537	514,015 37	6,364,983	7,111,333	2,034,125	26,599,004	93,510,982

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT.

DR.

No. 9.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Malt Warehouse

Remaining in Warehouse from last year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Increases.	Received from other Divisions.	Imported.	Total.	PROVINCES.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	1889.
16,664,951	46,493,390	189,579	1,454,351	42,476	64,844,747	..... Ontario.....
2,400,713	7,382,938	.....	288,418	11,596	10,083,665	..... Quebec.....
72,000	.....	.....	788,574	570	861,144	..... New Brunswick.....
149,988	551,206	.....	1,701,447	.....	2,402,641	..... Nova Scotia.....
27,727	126,086	.....	36,000	.....	189,813	..... Prince Edward Island.....
442,031	1,551,998	.....	79,319	85,887	2,159,235	..... Manitoba.....
13,189	.....	.....	.....	1,401,757	1,414,946	..... British Columbia.....
19,770,599	56,105,618	189,579	4,348,109	1,542,286	81,956,191	..... Totals.....
						1890.
21,363,585	50,300,508	157,084	2,693,824	56,277	74,571,278	..... Ontario.....
2,481,496	8,365,584	1,173	440,894	1,727	11,290,874	..... Quebec.....
72,000	.....	.....	1,179,635	1,822	1,253,457	..... New Brunswick.....
282,489	665,886	14,685	1,832,889	1,968	2,797,917	..... Nova Scotia.....
20,086	120,051	.....	.....	.....	140,137	..... Prince Edward Island.....
534,406	1,098,700	.....	217,741	155,550	2,006,397	..... Manitoba.....
10,560	18,110	.....	.....	1,422,252	1,450,922	..... British Columbia.....
24,764,622	60,568,839	172,942	6,364,983	1,639,596	93,510,982	..... Totals.....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

Returns for the Years ended 30th June, 1889 and 1890.

Cr.

Entered for Consumption at 1 cent per lb.		Removed to other Divisions.	Exported.	Free, and Written off by Authority.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Totals.
Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
33,935,736	339,357 36	4,175,513	4,851,678	518,235	21,363,585	64,844,747
7,487,263	74,872 63	100,596	14,310	.....	2,481,496	10,083,663
753,144	7,531 44	36,000	.....	.....	72,000	861,144
1,531,114	15,311 14	36,000	15,925	537,113	282,489	2,402,641
169,727	1,697 27	.....	.....	.....	20,086	189,813
1,624,829	16,248 29	.....	.....	.....	534,406	2,159,235
1,404,386	14,043 86	.....	.....	.....	10,560	1,414,946
46,906,199	469,061 99	4,348,109	4,881,913	1,055,348	24,764,622	81,956,191
37,304,545	373,045 45	6,294,076	7,101,750	480,051	23,390,856	74,571,278
7,855,851	78,558 51	70,907	.....	1,058,949	2,305,167	11,290,874
897,457	8,974 57	.....	.....	.....	356,000	1,253,457
2,022,600	20,226 00	.....	9,583	495,125	270,609	2,797,917
92,000	920 00	.....	.....	.....	48,137	140,137
1,782,162	17,821 62	.....	.....	.....	224,235	2,006,397
1,446,922	14,469 22	.....	.....	.....	4,000	1,450,922
51,401,537	514,015 37	6,364,983	7,111,333	2,034,125	26,599,004	93,510,982

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT LIQUOR.

No. 10.—Return of Malt Liquor Manufactured for the Year ended
30th June, 1890.

REVENUE DIVISIONS.	No of Brewers.	License Fees.	Total Quantity of Malt used for Brewing.	Sugar or Syrup, &c.	Malt Liquor Manufactured.	Malt Liquor Exported and used by H. M. Army and Navy.	Duty Collected including License Fees.
		\$	Lbs.		Galls.	Galls.	\$ cts.
Belleville.....	2	100	177,437	.....	52,305	.....	100 00
Brantford.....	3	150	401,592	.....	127,450	.....	150 00
Guelph.....	11	550	3,583,692	.....	1,274,000	.....	550 00
Hamilton.....	3	150	2,526,656	.....	923,300	.....	150 00
Kingston.....	2	100	247,565	.....	78,175	.....	100 00
London.....	6	300	4,978,164	.....	1,787,985	105	300 00
Ottawa.....	4	200	673,710	.....	238,691	.....	200 00
Owen Sound.....	4	200	388,405	.....	145,420	.....	200 00
Perth.....	2	75	19,411	.....	7,002	.....	75 00
Peterborough.....	5	250	821,279	.....	269,928	.....	250 00
Port Arthur.....	1	50	28,358	.....	10,984	.....	50 00
Prescott.....	3	150	2,291,599	.....	738,824	.....	150 00
St. Catharines.....	2	100	776,700	.....	269,435	.....	100 00
Stratford.....	10	500	1,102,442	.....	463,959	.....	500 00
Toronto.....	16	775	12,994,961	80,480	4,829,626	.....	8,056 20
Windsor.....	2	100	498,038	.....	188,061	.....	100 00
Ontario.....	76	3,750	31,510,009	80,480	11,370,145	105	11,031 20
Joliette.....	2	75	52,160	.....	16,426	.....	75 00
Montreal.....	9	450	10,991,184	.....	3,553,474	.....	450 00
Quebec.....	1	50	1,041,103	.....	345,800	.....	50 00
Sherbrooke.....	2	100	463,108	.....	150,491	.....	100 00
St. Hyacinthe.....	1	50	4,500	.....	1,500	.....	50 00
St. John's.....	1	50	33,460	.....	11,118	.....	50 00
Three Rivers.....	1	50	7,000	.....	3,836	.....	50 00
Terrebonne.....	1	50	31,290	.....	10,195	.....	50 00
Quebec.....	18	875	12,623,805	.....	4,092,840	.....	875 00
St. John.....	2	100	916,960	.....	267,400	.....	100 00
Halifax.....	4	200	2,123,300	.....	747,504	131,521	200 00
Charlottetown.....	1	50	94,900	.....	31,700	.....	50 00
Winnipeg.....	10	475	529,071	.....	176,479	.....	475 00
Victoria.....	18	900	1,581,360	.....	510,047	12,412	900 00
Totals.....	129	6,350	49,379,405	80,480	17,196,115	*144,038	13,631 20

*Exported, 2,469 gallons.
Used by H. M. Army and Navy, 141,569 gallons.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT LIQUOR.

No. 11.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Malt Liquor Manufactured for the
Years ended 30th June, 1889 and 1890.

PROVINCES.	No. of Brewers.	License Fees.	Total Quantity of Malt used for Brewing.	Sugar, Syrup, &c.	Malt Liquor Manufactured.	Malt Liquor Exported and used by H. M. Army and Navy.	Dnty Collected including License Fees.
		\$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	\$ cts.
1889.							
Ontario.....	78	3,850	29,386,837	65,740	10,651,876	326	10,159 72
Quebec.....	18	875	11,811,792		3,791,800		875 00
New Brunswick.....	2	100	860,962		251,550		100 00
Nova Scotia.....	4	200	1,850,871		638,986	132,804	200 00
Prince Edward Island..	1	50	169,200		56,400		50 00
Manitoba.....	9	450	1,616,101		505,542		450 00
British Columbia.....	19	875	1,463,041		467,195	6,858	875 00
Totals.....	131	6,400	47,158,804	65,740	16,363,349	* 139,988	12,709 72
1890.							
Ontario.....	76	3,750	31,510,009	80,480	11,370,145	105	11,081 20
Quebec.....	18	875	12,623,805		4,092,840		875 00
New Brunswick.....	2	100	916,960		267,400		100 00
Nova Scotia.....	4	200	2,123,300		747,504	131,521	200 00
Prince Edward Island..	1	50	94,900		31,700		50 00
Manitoba.....	10	475	529,071		176,479		475 00
British Columbia.....	18	900	1,581,360		510,047	12,412	900 00
Totals.....	129	6,350	49,379,405	80,480	17,196,115	+ 144,038	13,631 20

* Exported, 4,201 gallons; used by H. M. Army and Navy, 135,787.

+ do 2,469 do do do 141,569.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

APPENDIX A—Continued—TOBACCO.

No. 12.—RETURN of Manufactures

INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS.	LICENSES.		Total weight of Leaf and other material actually used in production of Tobacco made and excised.	Deficiencies upon which duty was collected	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.			CIGARETTES MANU	
	No.	Amount			At 20c. per lb.	Paid Duty	Warehoused.	At \$1.50 per M.	Paid Duty
		\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	No.
Hamilton	1	75 00	1,339,493	.....	1,337,003½	145,337	1,191,666½	.....	.....
Toronto	1	75 00	416,556	.....	444,462	68,980	375,482	.....	.....
Windsor.....	1	75 00	39,702	.....	37,538¾	37,538¾	.....	1,175,240	*1,155,240
Ontario.....	3	255 00	1,795,751	.....	1,819,004½	251,855¾	1,567,148½	1,175,240	1,155,240
Joliette	2	100 00	370,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal	14	875 00	6,795,486	.....	6,390,790½	187,362½	6,203,428	33,024,100	17,063,600
Quebec.....	5	325 00	619,816	.....	515,626¾	433,758¾	81,868	7,600	7,600
Sorel.....	1	50 00	15,696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Johns . . .	1	25 00	5,591	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	23	1,375 00	7,607,344	.....	6,906,417	621,121	6,285,296	33,031,700	17,071,200
Halifax	2	150 00	209,082	.....	212,531½	11,665½	200,866	.....	.....
Pictou.....	1	75 00	41,580	.....	47,805	12,723	35,082	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.	3	225 00	250,662	.....	260,336½	24,388½	235,948	.....	.....
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	2	150 00	203,109	.....	207,026	85,593	121,433	.....	.....
Totals	31	1,975 00	10,056,866	.....	9,192,783¾	982,958¾	8,209,825½	34,206,940	18,226,440

* 500 at \$6.00.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

FACTURED.		CANADIAN TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.			SNUFF MANUFACTURED.						DUTY COLLECTED, INCLUDING LICENSE FEES.
Warehoused	At 5c. per lb.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused.	At 20c. per lb.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused.	At 14c. per lb.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused.		
No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,142 40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,871 00
20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,338 10
20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,351 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,940 76
15,960,500	372,607	76,814½	295,792½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,283 84
.....	234,334	136,340	97,994	4,825	4,725	100	104,155	104,135	20	108,747 25	
.....	16,704	16,704	.....	5	5	.....	148,735	148,735	.....	425 95
.....	14,951	7,519	7,432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331 95
.....	6,139	6,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,960,500	644,735	243,516½	401,218½	4,830	4,730	100	252,890	252,870	20	199,729 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,483 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,619 60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,102 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,268 60
15,980,500	644,735	243,516½	401,218½	4,830	4,730	100	252,890	252,870	20	274,452 55	

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—TOBACCO.

No. 13.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Manufactures

PROVINCES.	LICENSES.		Total weight of Leaf and other material actually used in production of Tobacco made and excised.	Deficiencies upon which duty was collected.	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.			CIGARETTES MANU	
	No.	Amount			At 20c. per lb.	Paid Duty	Warehoused.	At 60c. and \$1 per lb.	Paid Duty
1889.		\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Ontario	3	225 00	1,335,631	.....	1,342,440½	201,842½	1,140,597½	4,313½	4,010½
Quebec	18	1,137 50	7,070,050	72	6,183,662½	542,894½	5,640,768½	52,965½	37,725½
Nova Scotia.....	3	225 00	215,365	.....	220,211½	11,355½	208,856	.....	.....
P. E. Island....	2	150 00	185,167	.....	188,598	75,203	113,390	.....	.....
Total	26	1,737 50	8,806,213	72	7,934,912½	831,300½	7,103,612	57,278½	41,736
1890.								At \$1.50 per M. Number.	Number.
Ontario	3	225 00	1,795,751	.....	1,819,004½	251,855½	1,567,148½	1,175,240	1,155,240
Quebec	23	1,375 00	7,807,344	.....	6,906,417	621,121	6,285,296	33,031,700	17,071,200
Nova Scotia.....	3	225 00	250,662	.....	260,336½	24,388½	235,948	.....	.....
P. E. Island....	2	150 00	203,109	.....	207,026	85,593	121,433	.....	.....
Total	31	1,975 00	10,056,866	.....	9,192,783½	982,958½	8,209,825½	34,206,940	18,226,440

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

ERRATUM.

To face page 71.

Column headed "at 14c. per lb."—252,870 should be 252,890.

In the next column 252,890 should be 252,870.

for the Years ended 30th June, 1889 and 1890.

FACTURED.	CANADIAN TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.			SNEFF MANUFACTURED.						DUTY COLLECTED, INCLUDING LICENSE FEES.	
	Warehoused	At 5c. per lb.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused.	At 20c. per lb.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused.	At 14c. per lb.	Paid Duty.		Warehoused.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
302½											43,036 04
15,240	674,542½	404,116½	270,425½	5,110	5,105	5	257,150	257,150			189,582 93
											2,496 10
											15,191 60
15,542½	674,542½	404,116½	270,425½	5,110	5,105	5	257,150	257,150			250,306 67
Number.											
20,000											52,351 50
15,960,500	644,735	243,516½	401,218½	4,830	4,730	100	252,870	252,890	20		199,729 75
											5,102 70
											17,268 60
15,980,500	644,735	243,516½	401,218½	4,830	4,730	100	252,870	252,890	20		274,452 55

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—TOBACCO WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT.

DR.

No. 15.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the Years ended 30th June, 1889 and 1890.

CR.

REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE FROM LAST YEAR.			PLACED IN WAREHOUSE.				PLACED IN WAREHOUSE FROM OTHER DIVISIONS.		TOTAL WEIGHT TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR.				PROVINCES.	EX-WAREHOUSED FOR EXCISE DUTY.				EX-WAREHOUSED FOR REMOVAL TO OTHER DIVISIONS.		EX-WAREHOUSED FOR EXPORTATION.			WRITTEN OFF BY AUTHORITY.		TAKEN FOR RE-WORKING.		REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE.			TOTAL WEIGHT ACCOUNTED FOR.				
Tobacco.	Cigarettes.	Canadian Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Cigarettes.	Canadian Tobacco.	Snuff.	Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Cigarettes.	Canadian Tobacco.	Snuff.		Tobacco, at 20c. per lb.	Cigarettes, at 60c. per lb.	Canadian Tobacco, at 5c. per lb.	Duty.	Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Cigarettes.	Snuff.	Ships' Stores Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Cigarettes.	Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Cigarettes.	Canadian Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Cigarettes.	Canadian Tobacco.	Snuff.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
943,828			1,140,597½	302½			2,876,762		4,961,188½	302½			Ontario.....	3,605,061		721,012 20	719,180		8,288	302½					19,664½		608,995		4,961,188½	302½				
1,419,882½	125	110,954½	5,640,768½	15,240	270,425½	25	210,084½	46,096½	7,270,735½	15,365	427,476½	25	Quebec.....	2,189,599½	13,512½	306,853	461,371 81	4,054,754½	47,148½	56,833	415	25			16,557	3,720½	952,991½	1,437½	69,724½	7,270,735½	15,365	427,476½	25	
88,459		967					671,331		759,790		967		New Brunswick.....	669,646½		967	133,977 65	2,705									87,438½		759,790		967			
327,186½			208,856				570,700½	1,052	1,106,743		1,052		Nova Scotia.....	765,229½		418	153,066 80	13,859½		44,281½					9,904		273,468½		1,106,743		1,052			
10,394			113,390				1,686		125,470				Prince Edward Island.....	104,462			20,892 40	5,042		285					3,356		12,325		125,470					
87,525½							409,705		497,230½				Manitoba.....	409,054			81,810 80	6,702½		110							81,364		497,230½					
15,363½							61,974½		77,338				British Columbia.....	70,920½			14,184 10			35		219½					6,163		77,338					
19,719½									19,719½				Sundry Collectors.....														19,719½		19,719½					
2,912,358½	125	111,921½	7,103,612	15,542½	270,425½	25	4,802,243½	47,148½	14,818,215	15,667½	429,495½	25	Totals.....	7,813,973	13,512½	308,268	1,586,315 76	4,802,243½	47,148½	109,832½	717½	25	219½			49,481½	3,720½	2,042,465	1,437½	70,358½	14,818,215	15,667½	429,495½	25
	No.			No.						No.			1890.		At \$1.50 per M. No.					No.					No.			No.						
608,995			1,567,148½	20,000			2,805,382		4,981,525½	20,000			Ontario.....	3,518,010½		703,602 10	675,478		9,575½	20,000					35,235		743,226½		4,981,525½	20,000				
952,991½	575,000	69,724½	6,285,296	15,960,500	401,218½	120	191,665	96,590	7,429,952½	16,535,500	567,533	120	Quebec.....	2,303,305½	10,764,000	307,472½	492,181 01	4,032,124½	99,277	99,707½	2,176,500	120	50	15,000	27,383½	79	967,381½	3,580,000	16,535,500	567,533	120			
87,438½							659,863		747,301½				New Brunswick.....	679,701			135,940 20	1,448									66,152½		747,301½					
273,468½		634	235,948				540,224½	3,321	1,049,641		3,955		Nova Scotia.....	773,750½		1,528	154,826 50	20,000	634	30,552					24,645		200,693½		1,049,641		3,955			
12,325			121,433				357½		134,115½				Prince Edward Island.....	107,314½			21,462 90	8,333		410							17,676		134,115½					
81,364							463,073		544,437				Manitoba.....	474,496			94,899 20	1,125									68,816		544,437					
6,163							77,993½		84,156½				British Columbia.....	73,689½			14,737 90					402½					10,064½		84,156½					
19,719½									19,719½				Sundry Collectors.....														19,719½		19,719½					
2,042,465	575,000	70,358½	8,209,825½	15,980,500	401,218½	120	4,738,558½	99,911	14,990,849	16,555,500	571,488	120	Totals.....	7,930,267½	10,764,000	309,000½	1,617,649 81	4,738,558½	99,911	140,245½	2,196,500	120	402½	50	15,000	87,595½	79	2,093,730	3,580,000	162,497½	14,990,849	16,555,500	571,488	120

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—RAW LEAF TOBACCO, INCLUDING STEMS, SCRAPS AND CUTTINGS.
 No. 16.—RETURN for the Year ended 30th June, 1890, and Comparative Statement for Years 1889 and 1890.

Remaining in Warehouse from last Year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Placed in Warehouse from other Divisions.	Total Weights to be Accounted for.	INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS.		Ex-Warehoused for Duty, being Deficiencies on Samples, &c.		Ex-Warehoused for Removal to other Divisions.	Ex-Warehoused for Exportation.	Written off by Authority.	Ex-Warehouse for Manufactory.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Total Weights Accounted for.
				Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.							$	cts.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	4,462	5,173	9,635	4,394	217	5,024	4,394	217	5,024	240	9,635	240	9,635
	11,000	10,615	21,615	2,402	8,151	9,798	2,402	8,151	9,798	22,534	21,615	22,534	21,615
	11,297	17,965	29,262	12,563	4,121	13,524	12,563	4,121	13,524	2,220	17,965	2,220	17,965
964,052	668,973	1,920	1,624,945	1,563	372,511	917,629	1,563	372,511	917,629	2,441	1,624,945	2,441	1,624,945
287	2,809	4,699	7,795	3,041	2,809	4,986	3,041	2,809	4,986	2,441	7,795	2,441	7,795
528	39,675	16,287	56,490	85	29,986	13,098	85	29,986	13,098	4,671	56,490	4,671	56,490
	2,348	2,323	4,671	193	85	4,586	193	85	4,586	1,188	4,671	1,188	4,671
	2,779	3,842	6,621	2,380	7,326	6,428	2,380	7,326	6,428	7,058	6,621	7,058	6,621
	7,451	1,063	8,514	573	34,915	1,188	573	34,915	1,188	1,765	8,514	1,765	8,514
1,504	37,235	5,564	44,353	2,380	4,680	7,058	2,380	4,680	7,058	1,809,622	44,353	1,809,622	44,353
	7,018		7,018	573		1,765	573		1,765		7,018		7,018
956,371	795,067	58,184	1,809,622	25,839	464,716	985,084	25,839	464,716	985,084	338,983	1,809,622	338,983	1,809,622
240	446,620	8,268	454,908	89½	26 85	489,791	89½	26 85	489,791	240	446,620	240	446,620
34,913	29,248	559	34,715			29,248			29,248	876	34,913	876	34,913
1,661		2,441	4,102			2,441			2,441		1,661		1,661
	3,690	4,611	8,301			3,690			3,690		3,690		3,690
	327	4,611	4,938	327		4,938	327		4,938		327		327
36,814	450,637	45,117	532,568	89½	26 85	532,568	89½	26 85	532,568	876	36,814	876	36,814
	1,491	4,810	6,301			6,301			6,301		1,491		1,491
	1,557		1,557			1,557			1,557		1,557		1,557
	2,976	10,585	13,561	2,544		13,561	2,544		13,561		2,976		2,976
	464	2,619	3,083	94		3,083	94		3,083		464		464
993,943	1,252,192	121,315	2,367,450	89½	26 85	2,367,450	89½	26 85	2,367,450	876	993,943	876	993,943

APPENDIX A—Continued—RAW LEAF TOBACCO, &c.—Concluded.
 No. 16.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the Years ending 30th June, 1889 and 1890.

Remaining in Warehouse from last Year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Placed in Warehouses from other Divisions.	Total Weights to be Accounted for.	INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS.		Ex-Warehoused for Duty, being Deficiencies on Samples, &c.		Ex-Warehoused for Removal to other Divisions.	Ex-Warehoused for Exportation.	Written off by Authority.	Ex-Warehoused for Manufactory.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Total Weights Accounted for.
				1889.	1890.	Quantity.	Duty.						
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
533,149	1,423,392	43,249	1,999,790	Ontario.....	20	6 00	22,654	226,429	109	794,207	956,371	1,999,790	
33,243	290,431	87,167½	410,841½	Quebec.....	89½	26 85	114,130½	163,038	200	96,559	36,814	410,841½	
.....	.....	1,585	2,417	New Brunswick.....	.....	.....	.....	832	.....	1,585	.....	2,417
.....	.....	400	400	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	3,481	400	.....	7,760	.....	400
254	3,461	7,506	11,241	Manitoba.....	.....	.....	.....	227	.....	.....	758	11,241
.....	.....	758	985	British Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	309	900,211	.....	985
566,646	1,718,763	140,265½	2,425,674½	.....	.....	.....	140,265½	390,926	.....	.....	993,943	2,425,674½
986,371	795,067	58,184	1,809,622	Ontario.....	.....	.....	25,839	464,716	.....	985,084	333,983	1,809,622
36,814	450,637	45,117	532,568	Quebec.....	.....	.....	92,838	338,048	876	75,723½	24,994	532,568
.....	1,491	4,810	6,301	New Brunswick.....	.....	.....	.....	1,491	.....	4,810	.....	6,301
.....	1,557	.....	1,557	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....	1,557	.....	.....	.....	1,557
.....	2,976	10,585	13,561	Manitoba.....	.....	.....	2,544	971	.....	8,748	1,298	13,561
758	464	2,619	3,841	British Columbia.....	.....	.....	94	370	.....	3,377	.....	3,841
993,943	1,252,192	121,315	2,367,450	.....	.....	.....	121,315	807,153	876	1,077,741½	360,275	2,367,450

E. MIALLE,
 Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
 OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—CANADA TWIST TOBACCO.

No. 17.—STATEMENT of Revenue collected from Canada Twist Tobacco for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS.	LICENSESES.		Canada Twist, at 5 cts. per lb.	Duty Collected, including Fees.
	No.	Fees.		
		\$	Lbs.	\$ cts.
Ottawa	6	12	402	32 10
Cornwall	3	6	700½	41 03
Joliette	28	56	39,471	2,029 55
Montreal	46	92	27,540	1,469 00
St. John's	1	2	260	15 00
Terrebonne	43	86	11,145	643 25
Total	127	254	79,518½	4,229 93

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for Years ended 30th June, 1889 and 1890.

YEARS.	PROVINCES.	LICENSESES.		Canada Twist, at 5 cts. per lb.	Duty Collected, including Fees.
		No.	Fees.		
			\$	Lbs.	\$ cts.
1889	Ontario			348	17 40
	Quebec	95	190	73,723½	3,876 18
	Total	95	190	74,071½	3,893 58
1890	Ontario	9	18	1,102½	73 13
	Quebec	118	236	78,416	4,156 80
	Total	127	254	79,518½	4,229 93

E. MIALL,
*Commissioner.*INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CIGARS.

No. 18.—RETURN of Manufactures

INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS.	LICENSES.		Total weight of Leaf and other material actually used in production.	Deficiencies in production and Stock of Cigars upon which Duty was collected.
	No.	Amount.		
		\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Belleville	1	75 00	5,882	
Brantford	11	825 00	46,530	
Guelph	*10	375 00	36,063	
Hamilton	16	1,200 00	76,723	327
Kingston	2	150 00	29,941	732
London	13	937 50	192,166	
Ottawa	2	112 50	3,787	100
Owen Sound	1	75 00	4,394	
Peterborough	1	75 00	1,960	
Prescott	2	150 00	7,988	
St. Catharines	4	300 00	13,741	
Stratford	4	300 00	22,950	
Toronto	19	1,337 50	137,595	4,257
Windsor	1	75 00	6,857	
	87	5,987 50	586,577	5,416
Montreal	28	2,062 50	987,101	159,976
Sherbrooke	2	100 00	31,495	
Sorel	1	75 00		
St. Hyacinthe	2	150 00	1,893	
St. Johns	1	75 00	48,865	
Three Rivers	1	75 00	7,788	
	35	2,537 50	1,077,142	159,976
St. John, N.B.	2	150 00	40,604	
Winnipeg, Man	1	75 00	15,643	
Victoria, B.C	14	1,012 50	45,664	
Totals	139	9,762 50	1,765,630	165,392

* 5 paid in previous year.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

ERRATUM.

To face page 78.

Heading of last column, "Deficiencies in Production and Stock of Cigars upon which duty was collected," should be *No.* instead of *Lbs.*

for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

CIGARS AT \$7 PER THOUSAND.			CIGARS AT \$6 PER THOUSAND.			CANADIAN CIGARS AT \$3 PER THOUSAND.			DUTY COLLECTED INCLUDING LICENSE FEES.
Produced.	Paid Duty	Ware-housed.	Produced.	Paid Duty	Ware-housed.	Pro-duced.	Paid Duty.	Ware-housed.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$ cts.
			363,350	35,000	328,350				285 00
			2,747,400	1,493,175	1,254,225				9,784 05
			2,143,925	876,575	1,267,350				5,634 45
			4,612,050	3,156,175	1,455,875				20,139 01
			1,788,855	875,615	913,240				5,408 08
			11,959,705	7,374,355	4,585,350				45,183 63
			223,300	147,200	76,100				996 30
			249,950	89,800	160,150				613 80
			125,100	125,100					825 60
			466,600	264,300	202,300				1,735 80
			701,000	529,250	171,750				3,475 50
			1,190,000	774,200	415,800				4,945 20
1,020	1,020		8,380,340	5,099,090	3,281,250	31,750	31,750		32,059 97
			372,650	129,050	243,600				849 30
1,020	1,020		35,324,225	20,968,885	14,355,340	31,750	31,750		131,935 69
			54,122,065	31,444,615	22,677,450				191,690 05
			1,872,650	1,389,560	483,090	17,400	17,400		8,489 56
			106,000	98,500	7,500				75 00
			2,968,730	1,796,455	1,172,275				10,853 73
			552,975	189,175	363,800				1,210 05
			59,622,420	34,918,305	24,704,115	17,400	17,400		213,059 39
			2,156,200	1,242,300	913,900				7,603 80
			865,150	324,025	541,125				2,019 15
			2,292,975	1,999,625	293,350				13,010 25
1,020	1,020		100,260,970	59,453,140	40,807,830	49,150	49,150		367,628 28

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CIGARS.

No. 19.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Manufactures

PROVINCES.	LICENSES.		Total weight of Leaf and other material actually used in production.	Deficiencies in production and Stock of Cigars upon which Duty was Collected.	CIGARS AT \$7 PER THOUSAND.		
	No.	Amount.			Produced.	Paid Duty.	Ware-hous'd
1889.		\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	No.	No.
Ontario	*88	6,262 50	557,102	857			
Quebec	32	2,162 50	976,229	10,531	3,087	3,087	
New Brunswick	2	150 00	33,093				
Manitoba	1	75 00	12,331				
British Columbia	12	900 00	41,894				
Total	135	9,550 00	1,620,649	11,388	3,087	3,087	
1890.							
Ontario	+87	5,987 50	586,577	5,416	1,020	1,020	
Quebec	35	2,537 50	1,077,142	159,976			
New Brunswick	2	150 00	40,604				
Manitoba	1	75 00	15,643				
British Columbia	14	1,012 50	45,664				
Total	139	9,762 50	1,765,630	165,392	1,020	1,020	

* 5 of year 1889-90. + 5 paid in previous year.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

ERRATUM.

To face page 80.

Heading of fifth column, "Deficiencies in production and Stock of Cigars upon which duty was collected," should be *No.* instead of *Lbs.*

for the Years ended 30th June, 1889 and 1890.

CIGARS AT \$6 PER THOUSAND.			CANADIAN CIGARS AT \$3 PER THOUSAND.			DUTY COLLECTED, INCLUDING LICENSE FEES.
Produced.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused.	Produced.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$ cts.
32,498,950	20,700,400	11,798,550	.....	.....	.....	130,470 04
54,934,200	33,685,070	21,249,130	615,750	595,500	20,250	206,132 52
1,672,850	938,150	734,700	.....	.....	.....	5,778 90
688,750	301,150	337,600	.....	.....	.....	1,881 90
2,176,425	1,947,975	228,450	.....	.....	.....	12,587 85
91,971,175	57,572,745	34,398,430	615,750	595,500	20,250	356,851 21
35,324,225	20,968,885	14,355,340	31,750	31,750	.....	131,935 69
59,622,420	34,918,305	24,704,115	17,400	17,400	.....	213,059 39
2,156,200	1,242,300	913,900	.....	.....	.....	7,603 80
865,150	324,025	541,125	.....	.....	.....	2,019 15
2,292,975	1,999,625	293,350	.....	.....	.....	13,010 25
100,260,970	59,453,140	40,807,830	49,150	49,150	.....	367,628 28

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CIGAR WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT.

DR.

No. 20.—RETURN for the Year

Remaining in Warehouse from last Year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Placed in Warehouse from other Divisions.	Total Number to be Accounted for.	INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS.
No.	No.	No.	No.	
128,000	328,350		456,350	Belleville
197,125	1,254,225		1,451,350	Brantford
401,475	1,267,350		1,668,825	Guelph
563,050	1,455,875	8,000	2,026,925	Hamilton
325,475	913,240		1,238,715	Kingston
527,150	4,585,350	65,000	5,177,500	London
18,800	76,100		94,900	Ottawa
113,750	160,150	262,000	535,900	Owen Sound
62,650	202,900		264,950	Prescott
141,550	171,750	60,000	373,300	St. Catharines
85,700	415,800		501,500	Stratford
1,300,825	3,281,250	593,000	5,175,075	Toronto
166,000	243,600	440,700	850,300	Windsor
4,031,550	14,355,340	1,428,700	19,815,590	..... Ontario
4,294,750	22,677,450	114,000	27,086,200	..... Montreal
224,925	483,090	122,150	122,150	..... Quebec
709,825	7,500	10,000	708,015	..... Sherbrooke
916,075	1,172,275		17,500	..... St. Hyacinthe
	363,800		1,882,100	..... St. Johns
			1,279,875	..... Three Rivers
6,145,575	24,704,115	246,150	31,095,840	..... Quebec
411,250	913,900		1,325,150	..... St. John, N.B.
12,300		65,700	78,000	..... Halifax, N.S.
57,700	541,125	55,000	653,825	..... Winnipeg, Man.
134,800	293,350		428,150	..... Victoria, B.C.
10,793,175	40,807,830	1,795,550	53,396,555	..... Totals

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

ended 30th June, 1890.

CR.

Ex-Warehoused for Excise Duty.		Ex-Warehoused for Removal to other Divisions.	Ex-Warehoused for Exportation.	Ex-Warehoused for Re-Working.	Written Off.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Total Number Accounted for.
At \$6 p. M.	Duty.						
No.	\$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
434,350	2,606 10					22,000	456,350
1,159,475	6,956 85	33,000				258,875	1,451,350
1,333,250	7,999 50	73,000				262,575	1,668,825
1,571,925	9,431 55					455,000	2,026,925
999,215	5,995 29					239,500	1,238,715
4,265,075	25,590 45	82,000				830,425	5,177,500
62,900	377 40	20,000				12,000	94,900
386,500	2,319 00	8,500				140,900	535,900
177,400	1,064 40					87,550	264,950
267,800	1,606 80					105,500	373,300
366,000	2,196 00					135,500	501,500
3,889,900	23,339 40			9,100		1,276,075	5,175,075
674,400	4,046 40				2,700	173,200	850,300
15,588,190	93,529 14	216,500		9,100	2,700	3,999,100	19,815,590
19,512,460	117,074 76	1,308,700	124,550			6,140,490	27,086,200
27,800	166 80					94,350	122,150
393,465	2,360 79					314,550	708,015
10,000	60 00	7,500					17,500
1,205,650	7,233 90					676,450	1,882,100
912,575	5,475 45	262,850				104,450	1,279,875
22,061,950	132,371 70	1,579,050	124,550			7,330,290	31,095,840
730,000	4,380 00					595,150	1,325,150
67,100	402 60					10,900	78,000
596,125	3,576 75					57,700	653,825
264,050	1,584 30					164,100	428,150
39,307,415	235,844 49	1,795,550	124,550	9,100	2,700	12,157,240	53,396,555

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—CIGAR WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT.

DR.

No. 21—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the

Remaining in Warehouse from last Year.	Placed in Warehouse — Canadian.	Placed in Warehouse.	Placed in Warehouse from other Divisions.	Total Number to be accounted for.	PROVINCES.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	1889.
4,690,825	11,798,550	1,794,300	18,283,675	..... Ontario.....
5,551,795	20,250	21,249,130	45,000	26,866,175	..... Quebec.....
434,650	734,700	.....	1,169,350	..... New Brunswick.....
.....	65,000	65,000	..... Nova Scotia.....
40,600	387,600	.....	428,200	..... Manitoba.....
91,400	228,450	.....	319,850	..... British Columbia.....
10,809,270	20,250	34,398,430	1,904,300	47,132,250	..... Totals.....
					1890.
4,031,550	14,355,340	1,428,700	19,815,590	..... Ontario.....
6,145,575	24,704,115	246,150	31,095,840	..... Quebec.....
411,250	913,900	.....	1,325,150	..... New Brunswick.....
12,300	65,700	78,000	..... Nova Scotia.....
57,700	541,125	55,000	653,825	..... Manitoba.....
134,800	293,350	.....	428,150	..... British Columbia.....
10,793,175	40,807,830	1,795,550	53,396,555	..... Totals.....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

Years ended 30th June, 1889 and 1890.

CR.

EX-WAREHOUSED FOR EXCISE DUTY.			Ex-Ware- housed for removal to other Divisions.	Ex-Ware- housed for Exporta- tion.	Ex- Ware- housed for Re- work- ing.	Written off.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Total Number Accounted for.
At \$6 per M.	Can- adian Cigars at \$3 per M	Duty.						
No.	No.	\$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
14,140,425	84,842 55	111,700	.....	.....	.....	4,031,550	18,283,675
18,874,825	20,250	113,309 70	1,792,600	32,925	.....	.....	6,145,575	26,866,175
758,100	4,548 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	411,250	1,169,350
47,700	286 20	.....	5,000	.....	.....	12,300	65,000
370,500	2,223 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,700	428,200
185,050	1,110 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	134,800	319,850
34,376,600	20,250	206,320 35	1,904,300	37,925	.....	.....	10,793,175	47,132,250
15,588,190	93,529 14	216,500	.....	9,100	2,700	3,999,100	19,815,590
22,061,950	132,371 70	1,579,050	124,550	.....	.....	7,330,290	31,096,840
730,000	4,380 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	595,150	1,325,150
67,100	402 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,900	78,000
596,125	3,576 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,700	653,825
264,050	1,584 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	164,100	428,150
39,307,415	235,844 49	1,795,550	124,550	9,100	2,700	12,157,240	53,366,555

Total Excise Duty collected on Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, including Canada Twist :—

1889—Ex-Manufacture and Ex-Warehouse, including Licenses.....\$2,403,693 57

1890—do do do 2,499,831 91

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM.

No. 22.—RETURN OF FEES for the Inspection of Petroleum for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS.	PACKAGES.						FEES COLLECTED.	
	At 30 cts.		At 10 cts.		At 5 cts.			At 2½ cts.
	Imported.	Canadian.	Imported.	Canadian.	Imported.	Canadian.		
							\$ cts.	
Belleville	973						291 90	
Brantford	62						18 60	
Guelph	155						46 50	
Hamilton	892	4,068					574 40	
Kingston	1,853				4		556 10	
London	76	152,213		7	2	30,830	16,015 32	
Ottawa	5,174	10,053			2		2,557 60	
Port Arthur	2,266				200		689 80	
Prescott	891				4		267 50	
Stratford		2,351				7,050	411 35	
Toronto	7,295	23,140					4,502 50	
Windsor	2,086		7		42		628 60	
	21,723	191,825	7	7	254	37,880	26,660 17	
Montreal	14,569	39,469	290		600		8,376 60	
Quebec	1,198				2		359 50	
	15,767	39,469	290		602		8,736 10	
St. John, N.B.		5,176					517 60	
Winnipeg, Man.	4,461				5,284		1,602 50	
Victoria, B.C.	255		179		42,526		2,220 70	
Total	42,206	236,470	476	7	48,666	37,880	39,737 07	

APPENDIX A.—Continued—INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the Years ended 30th June, 1889 and 1890.

YEARS.	PROVINCES.	PACKAGES.				FEES COLLECTED.
		At 30 cts.	At 10 cts.	At 5 cts.	At 2½ cts.	
1889.....	Ontario.....	19,963	190,655	86	31,930	\$ cts. 25,857 03
	Quebec.....	15,850	28,779	458	.....	7,655 80
	New Brunswick.....	.....	2,144	.....	.....	214 40
	Nova Scotia.....	16	.....	.....	.....	4 80
	Manitoba.....	4,857	1	11,112	.....	2,012 80
	Total.....	40,686	221,579	11,656	31,930	35,744 83
1890.....	Ontario.....	21,723	191,832	261	37,830	26,660 17
	Quebec.....	15,767	39,759	602	.....	8,736 10
	New Brunswick.....	.....	5,176	.....	.....	517 60
	Manitoba.....	4,461	.....	5,284	.....	1,602 50
	British Columbia.....	255	179	42,526	.....	2,220 70
	Total.....	42,206	236,946	48,673	37,830	39,737 07

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 23.—RETURN of Manufactures for

REVENUE DIVISIONS.	Number of Licenses.	License Fees.	MATERIALS USED.		
			Proof Spirits.	Beer, Wine, &c.	Vinegar.
		\$	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Brantford	1	50	5,424·36	20·50	.....
Hamilton	2	100	35,566·72	974·60	.....
Kingston	1	50	5,747·43	328·32	557·75
Prescott	1	300	30,960·15	.....	{ *157·927·00 +15·517·00
Toronto	4	200	60,495·39	1,422·40	.....
Montreal	2	100	27,230·49	754·14	416·83
Quebec	1	25	2,190·58	78·92	.....
St. John, N. B.	1	50	5,202·59	.....	.....
Totals	13	875	172,817·71	3,578·88	*157·927·00 +15·517·00 974·58

*Nitric Acid.
+Quicksilver.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES.			Duty Collected on Vinegar Ex-Manufactory.		ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSE.		Total duties collected including License Fees.
Vinegar at 4 cts. per gall.	Crude Fulminate.	Duties accruing.			Vinegar.	Crude Fulminate.	
Galls.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	Galls.	\$ cts.	Galls.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
22,445·00	.....	897 80	9,443·00	377 72	13,002·00	.....	427 72
176,813·90	.....	7,072 56	154,264·47	6,170 58	22,549·43	.....	6,270 58
32,980·73	.....	1,319 21	15,303·31	612 14	17,677·42	.....	662 14
}	19,219	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,219	300 00
312,046·63	.....	12,481 84	312,046·63	12,481 84	.....	.....	12,681 84
141,582·38	.....	5,663 28	140,673·18	5,626 91	909·20	.....	5,726 91
9,418·87	.....	376 76	9,418·87	376 76	.....	.....	401 76
22,600·37	.....	904 00	22,600·37	904 00	.....	.....	954 00
717,887·88	19,219	28,715 45	663,749·83	26,549 95	54,138·05	19,219	27,424 95

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 24.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Manufactures

PROVINCES.	Number of Licenses.	License Fees.	MATERIALS USED.			PRODUCTS
			Proof Spirits.	Beer, Wine, &c.	Wood Naphtha.	Vinegar at 4 cts. per Gall.
		\$	Gallons.	Gallons.	Lbs.	Gallons.
1889.						
Ontario	9	700	99,335·63	21,364·20	*78,851 †7,735	393,765·55
Quebec	4	200	39,202·25	8,245·09	*13,909 †1,752	203,406·00
New Brunswick	1	50	5,519·16	284·50		22,448·74
Totals	14	950	144,057·04	29,893·79	*92,760 †9,487	619,620·29
1890.						
Ontario	9	700	138,194·05	2,745·82	{ 157,927 15,517 55,775 }	544,286·26
Quebec	3	125	29,421·07	833·06	41,683	151,001·25
New Brunswick	1	50	5,202·59			22,600·37
Totals	13	875	172,817·71	3,578·88	*157,927 †15,517 ‡97,458	717,887·88

*Nitric Acid.
†Quicksilver.
‡Vinegar.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

for the Years ended 30th June, 1889 and 1890.

OF MANUFACTURES.		Duty Collected on Vinegar Ex-Manufactory.		ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSE.		Total Duties Collected Including License Fees.
Crude Fulminate.	Duties. Accruing.			Vinegar.	Crude Fulminate.	
Lbs.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
9,561	15,750 60	349,086 10	*836 64 13,963 42	44,679 45	9,561	15,500 06
.....	8,136 24	189,880 38	7,595 22	13,525 62	.....	7,795 22
.....	897 93	22,448 74	897 93	.....	.....	947 93
9,561	24,784 77	561,415 22	*836 64 22,456 57	58,205 07	9,561	24,243 21
19,219	21,771 41	491,057 41	19,642 28	53,228 85	19,219	20,342 28
.....	6,040 04	150,092 05	6,003 67	909 20	.....	6,128 67
.....	904 00	22,600 37	904 00	.....	.....	954 00
19,219	28,715 45	663,749 83	26,549 95	54,138 05	19,219	27,424 95

*Assessment.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 25.—WAREHOUSE RETURN for the

REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE FROM LAST YEAR.	PLACED IN WAREHOUSE.		TOTAL.		REVENUE DIVISIONS.
	Vinegar.	Crude Fulminate.	Vinegar.	Crude Fulminate.	
Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	
.....	13,002·00	.....	13,002·00	.....	Brantford.....
4,983·74	22,540·43	.....	27,533·17	.....	Hamilton.....
10,476·52	17,677·42	.....	28,153·94	.....	Kingston.....
.....	.....	19,219	.....	19,219	Prescott.....
.....	*30·31 } 909·20 }	.....	939·51	.....	Montreal.....
15,460·26	*30·31 54,138·05	19,219	69,628·62	19,219	.....Total.....

* Free vinegar brought in.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

Year ended 30th June, 1890.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		EXPORTED.	REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE.	TOTALS.	
Vinegar.	Duty.		Vinegar.	Vinegar.	Crude Fulminate.
Gallons.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Lbs.
9,014·00	360 56	.....	3,988·00	13,002·00	.....
17,448·87	697 96	.....	10,084·30	27,533·17	.....
28,153·94	1,126 12	.....	.....	28,153·94	.....
.....	.....	†19,219·00	.....	.....	19,219
.....	.....	‡939·51	.....	939·51	.....
54,616·81	2,184 64	†939·51 +19,219·00	14,072·30	69,628·62	19,219

† Crude fulminate. ‡ Vinegar.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 26.—COMPARATIVE Warehouse Return for the

REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE FROM LAST YEAR.		PLACED IN WAREHOUSE.		TOTAL.			PROVINCES.
Vinegar.	Methy- lated Spirits.	Vinegar.	Crude Fulminate	Vinegar.	Methy- lated Spirits.	Crude Fulminate	
Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Lbs.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Lbs.	1889.
27,898·59	645·35	44,679·45	9,561	72,578·04	645·35	9,561	..... Ontario
22,944·30	.....	13,525·62	.....	36,469·92	.....	.....	..... Quebec
50,842·89	645·35	58,205·07	9,561	109,047·96	645·35	9,561	..... Totals
15,460·26	.....	53,228·85	19,219	68,689·11	.....	19,219	1890.
.....	.....	909·20	.....	939·51	.....	.....	..... Ontario
.....	.....	*30·31	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Quebec
15,460·26	.....	54,138·05	19,219	69,628·62	.....	19,219	..... Totals
.....	.....	*30·31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Free vinegar brought in, 30·31 gallons.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

Years ended 30th June, 1889 and 1890.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			Vinegar Ex- ported.	Crude Fulminate Exported.	Remain- ing in Ware- house. — Vinegar.	TOTALS.		
Vinegar.	Methy- lated Spirits.	Duty.				Vinegar.	Methy- lated Spirits.	Crude Fulminate
Gallons.	Gallons.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	Lbs.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Lbs.
57,117·78	645·35	2,381 50	.....	9,561	15,460·26	72,578·04	645·35	9,561
36,469·92	.....	1,458 79	.....	.....	.....	36,469 92	.....	.....
93,587·70	645·35	3,840 29	.....	9,561	15,460·26	109,047·96	645·35	9,561
.....
54,616·81	.....	2,184 64	.....	19,219	14,072·30	68,689·11	.....	19,219
.....	.....	.....	939·51	.....	.....	939·51	.....	.....
54,616·81	.....	2,184 64	939·51	19,219	14,072·30	69,628·62	.....	19,219

	1889.	1890.
Total duty collected ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse.....	\$23,291 21	\$28,734 59
do on licenses.....	950 00	875 00
	<u>\$24,243 21</u>	<u>\$29,609 59</u>

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued.*

No. 27.—STATEMENT of Lumber Measured, Culled and Counted, at the Port of Quebec, during the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

Pieces.	Description of Timber.	Measured, Culled or Counted.	Tons Standard.	RATE.			Cullers' Fees.	Office Fees.	Total Amount Collected.	
				Office Fees.	Cullers' Fees.	Total.				
			Tons. Pts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
58,911	Waney White Pine.....	Stringed.....	88,863 00							
2,839	do Ash.....	do.....	2,433 04							
339	do Oak.....	do.....	554 08							
34	do Elm.....	do.....	39 30							
55	do Basswood.....	do.....	43 19							
28	do Butternut.....	do.....	23 00							
393	do Birch.....	do.....	253 24							
439	do Maple.....	do.....	488 28							
222	do Tamarac.....	do.....	163 01							
270	do Whitewood.....	do.....	286 38							
2,301	do Walnut.....	do.....	1,259 20							
207	do Cherry.....	do.....	88 27							
403	do Hickory.....	do.....	204 27							
			94,701 26	3½	4	7½	3,314 53	3,788 09	7,102 62	
68,701	White Pine.....	Measured.....	80,810 32							
28	Basswood.....	do.....	26 25							
			80,837 17	1	4	5	808 38	3,233 49	4,041 87	
11,310	Red Pine.....	Measured.....	11,961 33							
20,398	Oak.....	do.....	32,979 30							
12,119	Elm.....	do.....	14,805 28							
382	Ash.....	do.....	227 18							
265	Tamarac.....	do.....	187 35							
16,853	Birch.....	do.....	6,777 13							
34	Maple.....	do.....	16 10							
140	Hickory.....	do.....	154 37							

2	Whitewood.....	do	2 09	2 1/16		6 1/8	1,745 03	2,684 65	4,429 68
2	Cherry.....	do	1 28						
1	Balm of Gilead.....	do	1 16						
			67,116 17						
33	Red Pine Spars.....	Measured.	12 at 19 inches.			46 5/8	4 42	11 02	15 44
55,712	Standard Staves.....	Culled.	60 0 1 12			350	42 03	168 09	210 12
149,769	West India.....	do	124 8 0 9			162	39 94	162 24	202 18
4,874	Barrel Staves.....	do	1 5 2 14			113 1/4	0 37	1 40	1 77
407,064							6,984 70	10,048 98	16,003 68
	Deduct for fractions.....							1 80	1 80
	Add to Office and deduct from Cullers..						5,954 70	10,047 18	16,001 88
	Add for extra specification.....						0 20	0 20	
							5,954 90	10,046 98	16,001 88
							12 23		12 23
							5,967 13	10,046 98	16,014 11

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. 28.—STATEMENT of Lumber Measured, Culled and Counted, at the Ports of Montreal, Lachine and Sorel, for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

Pieces.	Description of Timber.	Measured, Culled or Counted.	Tons. Standard.	Rate.	Office Fees.	Cullers' Fees.	Total Amount Accrued.
			Tons. Pts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
8,293	Square Pine.....	Measured.....	4,958 12				
12,675	Flat do	do	7,596 11				
			12,554 23	5			627 72
1,285	Waney Pine (stringed).....	do	928 32	7 ¹ / ₂			69 67
96	Waney do	do	93 02	6 ¹ / ₂			5 77
6,777	Cedars.....	do	4,641 27				
430	Flat Tamarac.....	do	335 10				
37	do Pine.....	do	48 00				
142	Round Pine.....	do	125 27				
			5,150 24	80			164 82
425	Square Hemlock.....	do	287 31				
1,290	do	do	920 28				
3,020	Flat do	do	2,378 14				
			3,596 33	3 ¹ / ₂			125 91
3,585	Square Red Pine.....	do	2,457 03				
3,013	Flat Tamarac.....	do	1,614 22				
			4,071 25	6 ¹ / ₂			268 72
41,068							1,262 61

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. 29.—STATEMENT of Lumber Measured, Culled and Counted, at the Port of Three Rivers, for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

Pieces.	Description of Timber.	Measured, Culled or Counted.	Tons. Standard.	Rate.	Office Fees.	Cullers' Fees.	Total Amount Accrued.
			Tons. Pts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
4,000	Spruce Deals.....	Culled.....	4,000 00	60	4 00	20 00	24 00
15,000	do	Counted off.....	15,000 00	11 ⁷ / ₁₆	7 50	10 05	17 55
35,000	Fine do	do	35,000 00	11 ¹ / ₁₆	17 50	23 45	40 95
56,348	Spruce do	do	51,791 54	11 ¹ / ₁₆	25 90	34 70	60 60
110,348			105,791 54		54 90	88 20	143 10

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

APPENDIX

DR.

No. 30.—HYDRAULIC and other Rents, &c.—

Balances due on 1st July, 1889.		Rents and Interests accrued up to 30th June, 1890.		Total.	Number.	Location.	Original Lessee.	Present Occupant.
\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$					cts.
11,766	31	328	45	12,094	76	1 Ottawa River		Perley & Pattee
2,080	00	96	00	2,176	00	2 do		do
9,148	00	216	00	9,364	00	3 do	Thompson & Perkins	do
8,113	00	221	20	8,334	20	4 do	Lyman Perkins	J. R. Booth
2,440	00	53	32	2,493	32	5 do	John McKay & Co.	Thos. McKay, heirs of
2,480	00	53	32	2,533	32	6 do	J. & J. Petrie	Mrs. Petrie
7,320	00	180	00	7,500	00	7 do	P. H. & L. R. Church	Blaisdell & Co.
2,980	00	300	00	3,280	00	8 do		Levi Young
2,440	00	60	00	2,500	00	9 do	Perley & Pattee	Philip Thompson
14,400	00	360	00	14,760	00	10 do	J. M. Currier	N. S. Blaisdell
		200	00	200	00	11 do	Harris, Bronson & Co.	Bronson & Weston
		104	00	104	00	12 do		Levi Young
		10	00	10	00	13 do		J. R. Booth
		100	00	100	00	14 do		Bronson & Weston
		96	00	96	00	15 do		do
		8	00	8	00	16 do		Perley & Pattee
650	00			650	00	17 do	J. M. Coutlee	Mary Conroy
75	00	25	00	100	00	18 do		John Rochester
		1	00	1	00	19 do		N. Tétreau
		2	00	4	00	20 do		G. A. Grier & Co.
200	00			200	00	21 do		Hector Pruneau
96	00			96	00	22 do	Hon. J. Skead	
260	00	360	00	620	00	23 do	do	
380	00			380	00	24 do		D. Carmichael
7	00	2	00	9	00	25 do		John Rankin
						1 St. Lawrence River	Quebec Harbour Commission	
5	00	1	00	6	00	2 do	L. T. Peuze	
		25	00	25	00	3 do	Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.	
300	00	100	00	400	00	4 Burlington Bay	N. F. Birely	S. K. Birely
		20	00	20	00	5 do	B. Perry	
20	00	10	00	30	00	6 do	J. C. McKeand	
		5	00	5	00	7 Brantford	B. Heyd	
86	00	64	50	150	50	8 Presqu'Isle Harbour	Thomas Webb	
		1	00	1	00	9 Rondeau Harb'r	School Trustees	
2	00	2	00	4	00	10 Collingwood do	Great Northern Transit Co.	
160	00	20	00	180	00	11 Fort Francis	S. H. Fowler	
						12 British Columbia	Henry Holbrooke	
165	00			165	00	13 do	A. Peel	
90	00			90	00	14 do	Jonathan Maury	
		25	00	25	00	15 do	Roderick Finlayson	
		25	00	25	00	16 do	Joseph Spratt	
		50	00	50	00	17 do	Corporation New Westminster	
		1	00	1	00	18 Nanaimo, B.C.	The Bank of British Columbia	
		10	00	10	00	19 Rivière du Lièvre	The Dominion Phosphate Co.	
		2	00	2	00	20 Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Right Reverend Bishop McIntyre	
65,665	31	3,137	79	68,803	10			

A.—Continued.

Lessees' Accounts 1889-90.

CR.

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Paid during Fiscal Year.		Balances due 30th June, 1890.		Total.
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
Lot A, Chaudière Street, service ground.....	1						
Lots B and C do do	2	July 1, 1890	12,094	76			12,094 76
Lot D do do	3	do	2,176	00			2,176 00
Lots E, F and G, South Head Street, service ground.	4	Jan. 1, 1890	9,364	00			9,364 00
Lots H, I and J, Grist Mill, South Head Street.....	5	do	8,334	20			8,334 20
Lot K, Fanning Mill do	6	do	2,493	32			2,493 32
Lot L, service ground do	7	do	2,533	32			2,533 32
Lots Q, R and T, service ground, North Middle St.	8	do	7,500	00			7,500 00
Lots M, N, O and P, service ground. No water used.	9	July 1, 1890	3,280	00			3,280 00
Lot S, service ground.....	10	Jan. 1, 1890	2,500	00			2,500 00
Lots U, V, W, X, Y and Z, service ground	11	do	14,760	00			14,760 00
Two strips of land.....	12	Jan. 1, 1891			200	00	200 00
Lumber yard, head of slides	13	Sept. 20, 1890	104	00			104 00
Bridge over slides	14	July 1, 1890			10	00	10 00
Strip of land (Amelia Island).....	15	Jan. 1, 1891			100	00	100 00
Reserve, head of island	16	do			96	00	96 00
Small island, Duchêne Rapids	17	Jan. 1, 1890			8	00	8 00
Portion of Lot 39, Con. A, Nepean.....	18	July 1, 1890			650	00	650 00
Excavated channel, slide and two dams, Little Chaudière	19	Mar. 1, 1890			100	00	100 00
Covering over portion of Ottawa slides	20	Nov. 10, 1890			1	00	1 00
Site for boathouse, foot of Cathcart Street.....	21	May 1, 1890			4	00	4 00
Water lots opposite Lot 30, Con A, Nepean	22	Dec. 1, 1881			200	00	200 00
Three small islands do	23	May 1, 1882			96	00	96 00
Water Lot, Calumet	24	July 1, 1890			620	00	620 00
East portion of Hawley's Island.....	25	Jan. 30, 1881			380	00	380 00
Small Lot of land near Custom House, Quebec.....	1	Sept. 1, 1890			9	00	9 00
do for an Office, Rivière du Loup.....	2	June 30, 1890			6	00	6 00
Roadway from Pier at Coteau Landing.....	3	July 1, 1890			25	00	25 00
Reserve on Beach	4	Jan. 1, 1891			400	00	400 00
do	5	do			20	00	20 00
do	6	do			20	00	20 00
Permission to tap Post Office drain.....	7	Aug. 1, 1890			5	00	5 00
Lots on North Bay.....	8	May 1, 1890			150	50	150 50
Use of old log house formerly used as Custom House, Shrewsbury, Ont.....	9	Sept. 11, 1889			1	00	1 00
Use of old breakwater for storing coal.....	10	Feb. 5, 1891			4	00	4 00
Lot near town of Alberton, for piling lumber.....	11	May 1, 1891			180	00	180 00
Camp reserve with wharf and building, New Westminster.....	12						
Portion of Assay Office, New Westminster	13				165	00	165 00
do do	14				90	00	90 00
Privilege to erect two Bulk-heads, Rock Bay, Victoria Harbour.....	15	June 1, 1891	25	00			25 00
Privilege to build a Wharf opposite his own property, Victoria Harbour	16	do	25	00			25 00
Two Lots of Land for C. P. R. purposes.....	17	May 12, 1890	50	00			50 00
Right of drainage through Government property.....	18	Dec. 1, 1890	1	00			1 00
Permission to erect a landing at Little Rapids, Rivière du Lièvre.....	19	April 30, 1891	10	00			10 00
Leave to connect drain to main sewer of Public Buildings.....	20	May 6, 1891			2	00	2 00
			65,290	00	3,512	50	68,803 10

DR.

APPENDIX A.—No. 30.—HYDRAULIC and other Rents, &c.—

Balances due 1st July, 1889.	Accrued year ended 30th June, 1890.	Total.	Number.	Location.	Name of Proprietors.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
LAND SALES—PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.					
12,092 83		12,092 83	1	Hamilton and Port Dover Road	Choat & Kern
433 34		433 34	2	Bonner's property, Quebec	Timothy Sullivan, now M. Murphy
333 34		333 34	3		John Bailey, now Alex. Powell
300 00		300 00	4		Abraham Thompson
147 80		147 80	5		John Boomer
248 40		248 40	6		John Garbatz, now J. C. Nolan
154 80		154 80	7		N. H. Bowen
600 00		600 00	8		Estate Robert Reid
333 33		333 33	9		Jean Chevalier
533 33		533 33	10		Daniel Holden
333 33		333 33	11		George Creeley
63 00		63 00	12		Thomas McAdam
15,573 50		15,573 50			
LAND SALES—INTEREST ACCOUNT.					
6,298 25		6,298 25	1	Hamilton and Port Dover Road	Choat & Kern (matured)
558 00		558 00	2	Bonner's property, Quebec	Timothy Sullivan, now M. Murphy
180 00	20 00	200 00	3		John Bailey, now Alex. Powell
288 00	18 00	306 00	4		Abraham Thompson
146 35	8 87	155 22	5		John Boomer
260 91	14 91	275 82	6		John Garbatz, now J. C. Nolan
199 66	9 29	208 95	7		N. H. Bowen
792 00	36 00	828 00	8		Estate Robert Reid
190 00		190 00	9		Jean Chevalier
298 68		298 68	10		Daniel Holden
35 91		35 91	11		George Creeley
100 00		100 00	12		Thomas McAdam
100 00		100 00	13		Joseph Brook, tenant
9,447 76	107 07	9,554 83			

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

Lessees' Accounts, 1889-90—*Concluded.*

CR.

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the account is made up.	Paid during fiscal year.		Balances due 30th June, 1889.	Total.
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	$	cts.
Hamilton and Port Dover Road and Caledonia Bridge	1				12,092 83	12,092 83
Lot No. 1, Wolfe street.	2				433 34	433 34
do 9, do	3				333 34	333 34
do 49, do	4				300 00	300 00
do 73 and 74 Tower street	5				147 80	147 80
do 64, Wolfe street and 211 and 252 Ware street.	6				248 40	248 40
do 67 and 68 Monument street	7				154 80	154 80
do 22 and 23 Wolfe street.	8				600 00	600 00
do 32, Wolfe street.	9				333 33	333 33
do 65 and 66 Wolfe street.	10				533 33	533 33
do 31, Wolfe street.	11				333 33	333 33
do 135, Church street.	12				63 00	63 00
					15,573 50	15,573 50
	1	June 30, 1874.			6,298 25	6,298 25
Lot No. 1, Wolfe street.	2	May 1, 1889.			558 00	558 00
do 9, do	3	do	80 00		120 00	200 00
do 49, do	4	do			306 00	306 00
do 73 and 74 Tower street.	5	do			155 22	155 22
do 64, Wolfe street and 211 and 252 Ware street.	6	do			275 82	275 82
do 67 and 68 Monument street	7	do			208 95	208 95
do 22 and 23 Wolfe street.	8	do			828 00	828 00
do 32, Wolfe street.	9	Nov. 1, 1863.			190 00	190 00
do 65 and 66 Wolfe street.	10	do			298 68	298 68
do 31, Wolfe street.	11	do			35 91	35 91
do 135, Church street.	12	do			100 00	100 00
Monument Hotel.	13	do			100 00	100 00
			80 00		9,474 83	9,554 83

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.

No. 1.—DETAILS of Excise Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amount Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Belleville.</i>				
McAllister, A.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	30 76	1,509 24	
Pole, C. W.	do Dep. Collector do	23 04	1,131 96	
Craig, Jos.	do Special Class Exciseman for the year.....	28 04	1,371 96	
Bish, P.	do Exciseman for the year.....	17 17	844 08	
McCoy, Wm.	do do do	15 83	772 92	
McCuaig, A. F.	do do do	4 96	395 04	
	Salaries.....	119 80	6,025 20	
	Contingencies.....		669 42	6,694 62
<i>Brantford.</i>				
Spence, John	Salary as Collector for the year	29 40	1,440 60	
Hawkins, Wm. L.	do Accountant do	24 00	1,176 00	
Fraser, G. J.	do Exciseman do	17 17	844 08	
Hart, P. D.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
Sinon, E. H.	do do 1st July to 31st Dec.....	8 46	416 52	
Webster, T.	do do for the year	15 00	735 00	
Lyons, E.	do do do	12 60	617 40	
Jubenville, J. P.	do do 1st Jan. to 30th June.....	7 53	369 36	
Murray, D.	do do 1st April to 30th June.....	1 56	123 42	
	Salaries.....	132 68	6,555 42	
	Contingencies.....		1,187 67	7,743 09
<i>Cornwall.</i>				
Mulhern, M. M.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	14 00	686 00	
	Contingencies.....		83 00	769 00
<i>Guelph.</i>				
Powell, J. B.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	31 96	1,568 04	
Till, T. M.	do Dep. Collector do	24 00	1,176 00	
Spereman, J. J.	do Sp. Class Exciseman, 1st to 31st July.....	2 33	114 33	
Woodward, G. W.	do do do for the year.....	24 00	1,176 00	
Campbell, J. McD.	do do do do	24 00	1,176 00	
Lynes, K.	do Exciseman do	19 57	961 68	
Broadfoot, S.	do do do	19 30	943 20	
Brougham, M. E.	do do 1st July to 31st Oct.....	5 00	245 00	
Erb, A. A.	do do for the year	15 00	735 00	
Howie, A.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Robson, James.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Gow, J. E.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Bouteiller, G. A.	do Sp. Class do 1st Aug. to 30th June.....	25 96	1,273 96	
Crowe, Wm.	do do do 1st Aug. to 30th June.....	25 63	1,257 63	
Spence, F. H.	do do do 1st Aug. to 30th Nov.....	6 40	314 40	
McSween, J.	do do do 1st Jan. to 30th June.....	9 96	490 02	
McIntyre, D.	do do do 1st Feb. to 30th June.....	2 43	192 48	
Davis, Jas.	do do do 12th April to 30th June.....	1 37	108 33	
	Salaries.....	278 91	13,790 07	
	Contingencies.....		1,459 67	15,249 74

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1889-90—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amount Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Hamilton.</i>				
Miller, W. F.	Salary as Collector for the year.	33 08	1,621 92	
Ross, S. F.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	25 96	1,274 04	
McPherson, A. F.	do Accountant do	28 04	1,371 96	
Greay, S.	do Special Class Exciseman do	24 00	1,176 00	
Donaghy, Wm.	do do do do	28 04	1,371 96	
Baby, W. A. D.	do do do do	24 00	1,176 00	
Iler, B.	do do do do	24 00	1,176 00	
O'Brien, J. F.	do Exciseman, for the year.	17 17	844 08	
Crawford, W. P.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
Egener, A.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
Hobbs, G. N.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
Courtney, J. J.	do do do	16 90	825 60	
Logan, J.	do do do	16 07	787 68	
Amor, W.	do do do	15 83	772 92	
Mackay, G. W.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Dumbrille, R. W.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Irwin, R.	do do do	12 60	617 40	
Beasley, R. S.	do Messenger do	3 72	296 28	
	Salaries.	350 29	17,280 96	
	Contingencies.		618 96	17,899 92
<i>Kingston.</i>				
Rowland, F.	Salary as Collector for the year.	31 96	1,568 04	
Dickson, C. T.	do Accountant do	24 00	1,176 00	
Grimason, T.	do Dep. Collector do	18 00	882 00	
Hanley, A.	do Book-keeper do	16 96	833 04	
Browne, G. W.	do Exciseman do	16 96	833 04	
Fahey, Ed.	do do do	7 96	392 04	
O'Donnell, J.	do do do	13 80	676 20	
Hamilton, C. M.	do do do	12 60	617 40	
Sullivan, L. D.	do do 1st May to 30th June.	2 10	102 90	
	Salaries.	144 34	7,080 66	
	Contingencies.		821 92	7,902 58
<i>London.</i>				
Alexander, T.	Salary as Collector for the year.	34 80	1,705 20	
Davis, T. G.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	25 96	1,274 04	
Power, T. A.	do do do	24 00	1,176 00	
Elwood, G. V.	do do 1st July to 30th Nov.	8 30	408 35	
McSween, J.	do Exciseman, 1st July to 31st Dec.	9 96	490 02	
Moore, Wm.	do do for the year.	19 96	980 04	
Barrett, T. J.	do Accountant do	19 57	961 68	
Coles, F. H.	do Aast. Accountant for the year.	19 88	975 12	
Stewart, Jas.	do Exciseman do	18 05	883 20	
Lee, E.	do do do	17 17	844 08	
Taylor, J. F.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
Rowland, E.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
Yates, J. M.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
Neelands, H.	Salary as Exciseman for the year.	15 00	735 00	
Wilson, D.	do do	12 60	617 40	
Bayard, G. A.	do do 12th Dec. to 30th June.	3 45	273 41	
Brown, J. J.	do do 1st March to 30th June.	6 64	326 68	
	Salaries.	286 22	14,149 34	
	Contingencies.		1,659 30	15,808 64

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1889-90.—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amount Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Ottawa.</i>				
Battle, M.	Salary as Collector for the year	31 96	1,568 04	
Henry, J. M. B.	do Deputy Collector for the year.....	23 04	1,131 96	
Bédard, W. G.	do Exciseman do	15 00	735 00	
Lett, F. P. A.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Waller, J.	do do do	10 08	556 56	
	Salaries.....	95 08	4,726 56	
	Contingencies		702 14	5,428 70
<i>Owen Sound.</i>				
Graham, W. J.	Salary as Collector for the year	19 96	980 04	
Lang, V.	do Exciseman do	15 00	735 00	
	Salaries.....	34 96	1,715 04	
	Contingencies.....		225 29	1,940 33
<i>Perth.</i>				
Kellock, D.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	28 04	1,371 96	
Conway, B. J.	do Special Class Exciseman, for the year	28 04	1,371 96	
McKimm, U. H.	do Dep. Collector for the year.....	12 00	588 00	
Devine, J. J.	do do 1st July to 31st March	3 69	296 28	
Devine, Felix M.	do do 1st April to 30th June	1 23	98 76	
	Salaries.....	73 00	3,726 96	
	Contingencies.....		403 98	4,130 94
<i>Peterborough.</i>				
Hall, John J.	Salary as Collector for the year	21 00	1,029 00	
Cahill, T.	do Deputy Collector for the year.....	18 00	882 00	
Murphy, Francis.	do Exciseman do	16 96	833 04	
Bickle, J. W.	do Deputy Collector	12 00	588 00	
Knowlson, J. B.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Howden, Richard.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries.....	91 96	4,508 04	
	Contingencies.....		546 13	5,054 17
<i>Port Arthur.</i>				
Ironside, G. A.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	20 00	980 00	
	Contingencies.....		195 12	1,175 12
<i>Prescott.</i>				
Dumbrille, J.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	34 12	1,670 88	
Mason, F.	do Special Class Exciseman for the year.....	28 04	1,371 96	
Keilty, T.	do Deputy Collector for the year.....	25 96	1,274 04	
Gerald, W. H.	do Special Class Exciseman for the year.....	24 00	1,176 00	
Slattry, R.	do Exciseman for the year.....	17 17	844 08	
Jamieson, R. C.	do Deputy Collector for the year.....	16 04	783 96	
Ferguson, J.	do Exciseman do	15 00	735 00	
Marshall, F.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Johnston, G. E.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Macdonald, A. B.	do do do	12 60	617 40	
Keeler, G. S.	do do do	12 60	617 40	
	Salaries.....	215 53	10,560 72.	
	Contingencies.....		536 01	11,096 73

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1889-90—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amount Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Stratford.</i>				
Caven, A.	Salary as Collector for the year	31 96	1,568 04	
Rennie, Geo.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	24 00	1,176 00	
Dingman, N. J.	do Exciseman do	24 00	1,176 00	
Brown, J. J.	do do 1st July to 23rd Feb.	13 28	653 36	
Clark, A. F.	do Accountant for the year	18 00	882 00	
Nichols, J. T.	do Exciseman do	18 85	926 95	
Caven, J. McD.	do do do	12 60	617 40	
Spence, F. H.	do do 1st Dec. to 30th June.	11 30	550 20	
	Salaries	153 99	7,549 95	
	Contingencies		1,301 05	
				8,851 00
<i>St. Catharines.</i>				
Hesson, C. A.	Salary as Collector for the year	21 00	1,029 00	
Schram, B.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	24 00	1,176 00	
Spence, F. H.	do Exciseman, 1st July to 1st Aug.	1 60	78 60	
Milliken, E.	do do for the year.	16 96	833 04	
	Salaries	63 56	3,116 64	
	Contingencies		381 81	
				3,498 45
<i>Toronto.</i>				
Stratton, W. C.	Salary as Collector for the year	43 96	2,156 04	
Bennett, Jas.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	30 00	1,470 00	
Dudley, W. H.	do Special Class Exciseman for the year.	28 04	1,371 96	
Blair, J. B.	do Accountant for the year.	30 04	1,469 96	
Macdonell, A. D.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	25 96	1,274 04	
Rogerson, J. M.	do Special Class Exciseman for the year.	24 00	1,176 00	
Dawson, Wm.	do do do	24 00	1,176 00	
Quinn, J. D.	do do do	24 00	1,176 00	
Boomer, J. B.	do Exciseman for the year.	22 04	1,077 96	
Coleman, C.	do do do	19 96	980 04	
Shanacy, M.	do do do	19 96	980 04	
Henderson, W.	do do do	19 57	961 68	
Evans, G. T.	Salary as Exciseman for the year.	18 44	824 90	
Weyms, C.	do do do	17 84	872 16	
Dick, J. W.	do do do	17 56	862 44	
Helliwell, H. N.	do do do	17 17	844 08	
McDonald, J. A.	do do do	17 17	844 08	
Barber, J. S.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
Murray, A. E.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
O'Leary, T. J.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
Goodman, A. W.	do do do	16 96	815 34	
Westman, T.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
Hamilton, T. C.	do do do	15 44	754 56	
Flynn, D.	do do do	15 03	738 72	
Wilson, R.	do do 1st July to 31st March.	11 25	551 25	
Coyle, J.	do do 1st July to 31st January	8 75	428 75	
Adams, J. S.	do do for the year.	15 00	735 00	
Dodds, E. W.	do do do	14 40	705 60	
Walsh, D.	do do do	13 20	646 80	
Reddan, C. J.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Taylor, G. W.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Williamson, J.	do do 1st July to 18th July	0 23	18 04	
Winter, A. W.	do do 19th Sept. to 30th June.	6 52	413 59	
Hicks, W. H.	do do 1st Dec. to 30th June.	8 75	428 75	
Graham, W. T.	do Messenger, 12th April to 30th June.	0 81	65 02	
	Salaries	617 89	30,326 96	
	Contingencies		2,313 82	
				32,640 78

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1889-90—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amount Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Windsor.</i>				
Kenning, J. H.	Salary as Collector for the year	43 64	2,136 36	
Ramon, P.	do Deputy Collector for the year.....	30 00	1,470 00	
Gerald, C.	do Special Class Exciseman for the year.....	28 04	1,371 96	
Crowe, W.	do do 1st July to 31st July	2 33	114 33	
Cox, J. E.	do do for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Dunlop, C.	do Deputy Collector for the year.....	24 00	1,176 00	
Beasley, R.	do Accountant do	22 96	1,127 04	
Standish, J. G.	do Exciseman, 1st July to 30th Sept.....	4 89	240 42	
Girard, I.	do do for the year	18 21	893 04	
Henwood, G.	do do do	16 90	825 60	
Brennan, J.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
Jubenville, J. P.	do do 1st July to 31st Dec	7 50	369 36	
Falconer, J.	do do for the year	15 00	735 00	
Keogh, P. M.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Crotty, J.	do do do	13 20	646 80	
Cahill, J. W.	do do do	12 60	617 40	
Sullivan, L. D.	do do 1st July to 30th April	10 18	499 07	
Allen, G. A.	do do for the year	12 60	617 40	
Weir, Jas.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Simon, E. H.	do do 1st Jan. to 30th June.....	8 50	416 52	
Marcou, F. E.	do do 1st June to 30th June.....	0 54	42 46	
	Salaries.....	339 05	16,630 80	
	Contingencies.....		525 86	
				17,156 66
<i>Joliette.</i>				
Leprohon, R. M.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	20 00	980 00	
	Contingencies.....		911 62	
				1,891 62
<i>Montreal.</i>				
Vincent, J. L.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	43 96	2,156 04	
Dodd, J.	do Deputy Collector for the year.....	30 00	1,470 00	
Lawlor, H.	do do do	30 00	1,470 00	
Macdonald, D.	do Accountant do	28 04	1,371 96	
Baby, J. C.	do Special Class Exciseman for the year.....	24 00	1,176 00	
Caven, W.	do do do	24 00	1,176 00	
Earle, R. H.	do do do	24 00	1,176 00	
Miller, J. E.	do do 1st July to 31st Aug.	4 00	196 00	
Lecours, H. T.	do Exciseman for the year.....	22 04	1,077 96	
Hudon, A.	do do do	19 96	980 04	
Beauchamp, J. P.	do do do	19 96	980 04	
Fox, Thos.	do do do	19 96	980 04	
Dustan, W. M.	do do do	19 96	980 04	
Harwood, R. U.	do do do	19 30	943 20	
Richard, R.	do do 1st July to 31st Oct.....	6 32	310 32	
Ste. Marie, L. C. A.	do do for the year.....	18 84	926 16	
Hastie, Wm.	do do do	18 00	882 00	
Fox, J. D.	do do do	17 66	864 84	
Toupin, F. X. J. A.	do do do	17 17	844 08	
Barker, C.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
Bulmer, Wm.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
Goron, D.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
Malo, T.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
Tansey, J. P. F.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
Forest, E. R.	do do 1st July to 31st July.....	1 41	69 42	
Scullion, J. W.	do do for the year.....	16 96	833 04	
Dumouchel, L.	do do do	16 90	825 60	
Villeneuve, J.	do do do	16 04	783 96	

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1889-90—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amount Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Montreal—Concluded.</i>				
McClanaghan, M...	Salary as Exciseman for the year.	15 03	738 72	
Millier, E.....	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Perry, G. L.....	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Manning, Jas.....	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Baby, J.....	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Panneton, G. E....	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Pinsonneault, A...	do do do	15 06	735 00	
Laporte, G.....	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Watkins, J. A.....	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Coleman, J. J.....	do do do	13 20	646 80	
Costigan, J. J.....	do do do	13 20	646 80	
Dixon, H. G. S....	do do do	12 60	617 40	
Verner, F.....	do do do	9 12	540 84	
Cullen, P.....	do Messenger do	6 24	493 68	
Codd, H. J. S.....	do Exciseman, 1st Sept. to 30th June..	7 12	442 84	
Standish, J. G....	do do 1st Oct. do	14 68	721 26	
Racicot, C. G.....	do do 13th Jan. do	2 91	230 92	
Reilly, John S....	do do 28th April do	1 09	86 34	
	Salaries.....	758 47	37,683 54	
	Contingencies.....		3,355 59	41,039 13
<i>Quebec.</i>				
LaRue, G.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	31 96	1,568 04	
Cahill, J. H.....	do Deputy Collector for the year.....	24 00	1,176 00	
Cameron, D. M....	do Special Class Exciseman for the year.	24 00	1,176 00	
Bourassa, G.....	do Exciseman for the year.....	16 04	783 96	
Rouleau, J.....	do do do	15 00	735 00	
McNamara, M.....	do do do	15 00	735 00	
LeMoine, J.....	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Bourget, O.....	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Lépine, L.....	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Langlois, F. X. dit				
Traversy.....	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Fahey, O.....	do do do	13 80	676 20	
Sexton, John.....	do do do	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries.....	211 80	10,378 20	
	Contingencies.....		798 36	11,176 56
<i>Sherbrooke.</i>				
Simpson, A. F.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	22 96	1,127 04	
Pennoyer, H. J....	do Exciseman do	14 64	720 36	
	Salaries.....	37 60	1,847 40	
	Contingencies.....		247 88	2,095 28
<i>Sorel.</i>				
Fortier, J. J. O....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	14 64	720 36	
Duguay, Jos.....	do Exciseman do		499 92	
	Salaries.....	14 64	1,220 28	
	Contingencies.....		26 65	1,246 93
<i>St. Hyacinthe.</i>				
Boivin, C. A.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	18 40	901 60	
	Contingencies.....		342 25	1,243 85

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1889 90—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amount Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>St. Johns.</i>				
Regnier, P.	Salary as Collector, 1st July to 31st July.....	1 08	53 08	
Perkins, L. A.	do Deputy Collector for the year.....	5 48	434 52	
Gatien, F.	do Exciseman for the year.....	10 40	561 89	
Forest, E. R.	do do 1st August to 30th June..	15 51	763 62	
Boucher, O. N. E..	do Dep. Collector, 14th Nov. to 30th June	7 56	370 77	
	Salaries.	40 03	2,183 88	
	Contingencies.....		452 53	2,636 41
<i>Terrebonne.</i>				
Desroches, D.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	13 96	686 04	
Fiset, A.	do Dep. Collector, 12th Apr ^l to 30th June	0 53	43 20	
	Salaries.....	14 49	729 24	
	Contingencies.....		96 89	826 13
<i>Three Rivers.</i>				
Hébert, C. D.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	19 96	980 04	
Duplessis, C. Z.	do Exciseman do	15 00	735 00	
	Salaries.....	34 96	1,715 04	
	Contingencies.....		62 50	1,777 54
<i>Cape Breton.</i>				
McDonald, M. A..	Salary as Collector for the year.....	15 00	735 00	
	Contingencies.....		43 25	778 25
<i>Halifax.</i>				
Grant, H. H.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	31 96	1,568 04	
Bouteiller, G. A.	do Sp. Class Exciseman, 1st to 31st July	2 00	98 00	
King, R. M.	do Deputy Collector for the year.....	24 00	1,176 00	
James, T. C.	do Accountant do	19 96	980 04	
Carroll, D.	do Exciseman do	19 30	943 20	
Wainwright, F. G.	do do do	16 75	822 00	
Tompkins, P.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Hagarty, P.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Munro, H. D.	do do do	14 84	725 16	
Blethem, C. W.	do do do	13 20	646 80	
Spereman, J. J.	do Special Class Exciseman, 1st August to 30th June.....	25 71	1,257 63	
	Salaries.....	197 72	9,686 87	
	Contingencies.....		789 05	10,475 92
<i>Pictou.</i>				
Mackay, J. H.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	14 96	736 67	
Campbell, G. J.	do Exciseman do	14 40	705 60	
	Salaries.....	29 36	1,442 27	
	Contingencies.....		242 96	1,685 23

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1889-90—*Con.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amount Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Chatham.</i>				
Lawlor, R. A.	Salary as Collector for the year	21 00	1,029 00	
Renaud, A.	do Dep. Collector do	4 04	195 96	
	Salaries	25 04	1,224 96	
	Contingencies		69 40	1,294 36
<i>St. John.</i>				
Burke, T.	Salary as Collector for the year	28 04	1,371 96	
Atherton, R.	do Dep. Collector do	23 04	1,131 96	
Belyea, T. H.	do Accountant do	16 04	783 96	
Mason, Jas.	do Exciseman do	15 00	735 00	
Smyth, B. B.	do do do	13 20	646 80	
McCloskey, J. R.	do do do	13 20	646 80	
Hill, A. M.	do Dep. Collector do	10 04	489 96	
Dibblee, Wm.	do do do	3 72	296 28	
	Salaries	122 28	6,102 72	
	Contingencies		1,163 34	7,266 06
<i>Charlottetown.</i>				
Nash, S. C.	Salary as Collector for the year	21 00	1,029 00	
Moore, T.	do Exciseman do	16 96	833 04	
	Salaries	37 96	1,862 04	
	Contingencies		60 25	1,922 29
<i>Winnipeg.</i>				
Costigan, H. A.	Salary as Collector for the year	36 00	1,764 00	
Christie, W. J.	do Dep. Collector do	25 92	1,274 04	
Gosnell, T. S.	do Accountant do	24 00	1,176 00	
Camyré, J. N.	do Exciseman do	16 96	833 04	
Girdlestone, R. J. M.	do do do	15 83	773 35	
Hicks, W. H.	do do 1st July to 30th Nov.	6 25	306 25	
Code, A.	do do for the year	13 20	646 80	
Saucier, X.	do do 1st Dec. to 30th June.	4 69	323 72	
	Salaries	142 85	7,097 20	
	Contingencies		1,910 84	9,008 04
<i>Victoria.</i>				
Jones, R.	Salary as Collector for the year	16 04	783 96	
Williams, G.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	22 04	1,077 96	
Dowling, Thos.	do do do	6 32	493 68	
Leighton, W. R.	do do do	3 72	296 28	
Miller, J. E.	do do 1st Sept. to 31st May.	18 00	882 00	
	Salaries	66 12	3,533 88	
	Contingencies		2,682 29	6,216 17
<i>Vancouver.</i>				
Miller, J. E.	Salary as Dep. Collector, 1st June to 30th June.	2 00		98 00

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1889-90—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amount Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DISTRICT INSPECTORS.				
<i>Ontario.</i>				
Morrow, John.....	Salary for the year.....	50 00	2,450 00	2,927 54
	Contingencies		477 54	
Gow, James.....	Salary for the year.....	44 00	2,156 00	2,767 77
	Contingencies		611 77	
Hamilton, Wm. L..	Salary for the year.....	46 00	2,254 00	3,211 94
	Contingencies		957 94	
<i>Quebec.</i>				
Bellefleur, R.....	Salary for the year.....	50 00	2,450 00	2,768 84
	Contingencies.....		318 84	
LeMoine, J. M....	Salary for the year		2,200 00	2,525 20
	Contingencies.....		325 20	
<i>Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.</i>				
Borradaile, R.....	Salary for the year	48 00	2,352 00	3,274 05
	Contingencies		922 05	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>				
Moore, J. N.....	Salary for the year	42 00	2,058 00	2,642 03
	Contingencies		584 03	
<i>Manitoba.</i>				
Barrett, J. K....	Salary for the year.....	48 00	2,352 00	3,464 09
	Contingencies.....		1,112 09	
<i>British Columbia.</i>				
Gill, William.....	Salary for the year.....	42 00	2,058 00	2,919 50
	Contingencies		861 50	
INSPECTOR OF DISTILLERIES.				
Davis, John.....	Salary for the year.....	56 00	2,744 00	4,146 47
	Contingencies		1,402 47	
CHIEF INSPECTOR.				
Godson, Henry	Salary for the year.....	56 00	2,744 00	2,907 25
	Contingencies		163 25	
OFFICER IN CHARGE OF WOOD NAPHTHA WAREHOUSE.				
Flynn, J. P.....	Salary for the year.....	15 07		738 68
INSPECTOR OF TOBACCO FACTORIES.				
Gerald, W. J.....	Contingencies.....			226 57
INSPECTOR OF BONDED FACTORIES.				
Morrow, John.....	Contingencies.....			395 97

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1889-90—Continued.

To Whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amount Paid.
	<i>General Excise Contingencies.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kennedy, C. J.	Extra services from 25th June to 8th July, 1889, inclusive, at \$400 per annum.	15 34	
Registrar, Exchequer Court.	Writ of assistance in favour of W. F. Miller, Collector of Inland Revenue, Hamilton.	2 90	
B. A. Bank Note Co.	On account of tobacco stamps, &c.	22,674 26	
Weir, J. P.	Services from 19th June to 3rd August, inclusive, at \$400 per annum.	49 32	
Guilfoyle, Mrs. B.	Extra work from 2nd July to 1st August, 1889, 31 days, at \$400 per annum.	33 97	
LaRue, George.	Expenses <i>in re</i> arrest of Joseph Doyon.	34 90	
Costigan, H. A.	Expenses to Montreal and return, on business connected with Department.	52 50	
Waters, Geo. A.	13 days work, from 11th to 23rd September.	14 24	
Lyman, Sons & Co.	Chemical apparatus and empty bottles.	36 09	
Dickerman's "U. S. T. C. Detector"	Subscription to 57 copies, quarterly, from June, 1889, to June, 1891, two years, at \$1 per annum.	114 00	
O'Sullivan, Miss M. A.	Extra work from the 8th to 14th October, 1889, and from 3rd to 9th January, 1890, inclusive, 14 days, at \$400 per annum.	15 32	
O'Hanly, Miss T.	Special services as typewriter, 31 days, from 6th July to 5th August, at \$400 per annum.	33 97	
Esmonde, J. R.	Repairing coal oil stove, &c., and blowers for Department.	1 75	
Birkett, Thos.	Hardware, &c.	43 94	
Mason, F. (Ex-officer) ..	Expenses from Prescott to Ottawa and Perth, &c.	32 80	
Hughes, James.	Services from 19th November, 1889, to 19th January, 1890, 62 days, at \$400 per annum.	67 96	
MacIvor, Mrs. H. H.	2 weeks services, from 4th to 19th December; 7 days copying, from 11th to 17th January, inclusive, at \$400 per annum.	23 00	
Bossé, H.	Services as packer and extra writer for 105 days, at \$400 per annum.	115 07	
Goldie & McCullough.	1 safe for Gooderham's Distillery, \$165; 1 safe for Walker's Distillery, \$165; removing old safe from Gooderham's to warehouse, \$7.50.	337 50	
Oertling, L.	For 48 petroleometers; for repairing, regilding, &c., 24 hydrometers, and 25 new hydrometers with thermometers.	990 77	
Bailey, Geo.	Brass fittings, &c.	22 15	
McKeown, H.	Services from 19th January to 18th February, inclusive, 31 days, at \$400 per annum.	33 97	
Farley & Sons, John, Boston, Mass.	For brokerage, freight, &c., on box of thermometers.	12 72	
Negretti & Zambra.	For 72 thermometers.	287 68	
Higgins, Miss Eliza M.	Services from 23rd February to 22nd March, 1890, inclusive, at \$400 per annum.	30 68	
Harris & Campbell.	1 repp curtain, with rings.	6 00	
McCarthy, Miss.	1 month's services to 12th April, 1890, at \$400 per annum.	33 33	
Wiser & Son, J. P.	27'92 galls. alcohol, for testing instruments at Department.	17 35	
Moore, Theo.	To expenses to Montreal from Charlottetown.	60 50	
Eimer & Amend.	For Burettes & Pipettes.	11 38	
Potter, Chas.	12 pyrometers, at \$27 each, \$324; spirit lamps, &c., \$71.	395 00	
Lyons, Mrs.	Services from 29th May to 23th June, inclusive, 1 month, at \$400 per annum.	33 34	

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1889-90 —*Continued.*

To Whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amount Paid.
	<i>General Excise Contingencies—Continued.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cullen, Patrick.....	Additional sum granted for year to 30th June, 1890, O. C. 5th June, 1890, Supply Bill Schedule A.	200 00	,
Jamieson, R. C.....	Expenses while on temporary duty at Gooderham's Distillery.....	52 75	
	Total.....	25,886 45	
	DEDUCT—Received from sale of testing glass, tank ventilators, hydrometers, py- rometers, thermometers, wine still, gravity tables and vinegar testing apparatus, &c.....	280 62	
	Total General Contingencies.....	.....	25,605 83

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1889-90—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amount Paid.
	<i>Law Costs.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. A. MacDonnell, Q.C.	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Michie & Co. and Regina vs. Elder.....	28 00	
do	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Crouch, \$10; Regina vs. Kennedy, \$10; Regina vs. Colladine, \$10; Regina vs. Coates, \$10.....	40 00	
do	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. E. S. Clarke.....	5 00	
Wallace Graham, Q.C.	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. McIsaac, for counterfeit duty stamps.....	5 00	
do	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. McIsaac, Campbell, Rankin, <i>et al</i>	57 68	
do	Professional services to pay for disbursements <i>in re</i> schooner "Handy Andy," Regina vs. Crawford, Regina vs. Mosher and Regina vs. Conrad, advance to pay witness fees, &c.....	83 55	
do	Professional services <i>in re</i> McDonald vs. J. H. McKay, G. J. Campbell and A. Gillies for false imprisonment.....	207 83	
do	Professional services and disbursements <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Sievert & Jones, in action upon excise bonds <i>re</i> schooner "Handy Andy".....	45 00	
J. H. Jamieson	Professional services <i>in re</i> Dugald Campbell, Donald McDonnell, Angus Rankin, John McIsaac, Wm. McMillan, Duncan McIsaac, John A. McIssac, James McEachern, John Gillies, and D. A. McDonald.....	599 60	
do	Professional services <i>in re</i> MacDonald vs. McKay and others.....	20 63	
J. M. Desilets, Q.C.	Professional services in Regina vs. Alfred Picard for unlawful possession of unstamped, &c., tobacco, \$26; Regina vs. C. Bellemare, \$13.....		620 23
J. R. McDonnell	Services as magistrate <i>re</i> conviction of Duncan McIsaac, Wm. McMillan and John McIsaac for illicit distillation in Port Hood.....		39 00
John S. Hall, jun., Q.C.	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Wilson and Regina vs. Dion, tobacco seizures, and <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Jamieson, cigar seizure.....	274 21	
do	Professional services <i>in re</i> Tragheim.....	21 20	
do	do <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Colvi.....	118 65	
do	Professional services in Regina vs. Senecal and Regina vs. F. C. Miller.....	20 00	
	DEDUCT—Refund of advance made last year <i>in re</i> Beaugard vs. Curless for assault, \$50—Less 75 cts. charged by the bank for exchange.....	434 06 49 25	
Drake, Jackson & Co.	Professional services <i>in re</i> Linton.....		384 81
E. D. Tremaine	do <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Dougald Campbell, Donald McDonnell, Angus Rankin, J. McIsaac, W. McMillan, D. McIsaac, J. A. McIsaac, J. McEachern, J. Gillies and D. A. McDonald.....	130 00	
do	Professional services <i>in re</i> McDonald vs. J. H. McKay <i>et al</i>	16 60	
D. O'Connor	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Bassett & Foster.....	15 00	
do	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. McLlland.....	20 00	
do	do <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Lavigne and Regina vs. Labrie.....	38 00	
			73 00

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1889-90—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amount Paid.
<i>Law Costs—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. Bergin.....	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. I. Caron.....	18 70	
do	do <i>in re</i> Regina vs. McPhail.....	17 70	
J. K. Elliott.....	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. A. Denault and Regina vs. Beauregard.....		36 40
R. Dandurand, J. P., of Montreal	Magistrate's services in several prosecutions which he went out of his own district to try, viz. : - Beauharnois and Valleyfield, 9 days, at \$20 per diem.....	180 00	
	LESS—Disbursements made for him by Mr. Hall and which were included in an ac- count already paid to him	3 20	
G. F. Hamel.....	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Houde.....	20 34	
do	do <i>in re</i> Regina vs. J. G. Coté...	46 50	
do	do <i>in re</i> Regina vs. N. Montam- bault	33 10	
Macdonell & Wickham.	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Burke.....		99 94
John McIntyre, Q.C....	do <i>in re</i> Regina vs. R. S. Patter- son.....		10 00
J. A. Champagne, J. P.	Services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. J. O'Moore.....		5 00
Jos. Martel	Professional services <i>in re</i> Lamarche.....		8 80
Borden, Ritchie, Parker & Chisholm	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Sievert.....		5 00
L. J. Massé	Services as bailiff <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Colvi.....		8 00
Thos. B. Newton	To pay his account for the arrest and conveying to gaol of Duncan Calder, of Township of Mara, Ontario, charged with using illicit still.....		7 35
	Total Law Costs.....		21 25
			2,214 24

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1889-90—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Place of Residence.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amount Paid.
		<i>Commission to Customs Officers.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Pile, T. G.....	Deseronto, Ont ...	From 1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1889.		141 85
Hogg, Wm. A.....	Collingwood, Ont..	do do		250 00
McGuire, F. J.	Trenton, Ont.....	do do		250 00
Wilson, Joseph	Sault Ste. Marie, O.	do do		87 15
Plummer, H.	do	do do		62 85
Cameron, A. McK..	Meaford, Ont.....	do do		60 20
Beauchesne, P. C. ...	Paspebiac, Que.	do do		73 33
Gove, C. M.	St. Andrew's, N.B.	do do		250 00
Street, A. F.	Fredericton, N.B.	do do		250 00
Park, W. A.	Newcastle, N.B.	do do		150 00
O'Brien, W. J.....	Bathurst, N.B.....	do do	71 03	
do	do	do 1889, to 5th Feb., 1890	78 10	
				149 13
Wilson, W. C.	Sackville, N.B.	do 1888, to 30th June, 1889.		73 39
Binney, J. W.	Moncton, N.B.....	do do		150 00
Wallace, G. H.	Sussex, N.B.....	do do		91 90
Gallagher, F.	Bathurst, N.B.	25th Feb., 1890, to 30th April, 1890.		28 10
Blair, H. C.	Truro, N.S.....	1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1889.		250 00
Jones, Norman B. ...	Weymouth, N.S.	do do		21 56
Ratchford, C. E.	Amherst, N.S.	do do		200 00
Boyd, Angus	Antigonish, N.S.	do do		87 42
Hamilton, A. G.	NorthSydney, N.S.	do do		129 55
Clute, Jno. S.	New Westminster, B.C.	do do		150 00
Leighton, W. K.	Nanaimo, B.C.	do do		150 00
Johns, Isaac.....	Vancouver, B.C.	do do	250 00	
do	do	do 1889, to 26th Sept., 1889.	150 00	
				400 00
		Total Com. to Custom Officers....		3,456 43

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1889—90—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Place of Residence.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amount Paid.
<i>Commission on Tobacco Stamps.</i>			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
LeBlanc, Ed	L'Epiphanie, Que.	Allowance of 5 p. c. on sale of stamps.	0 50	
Ferland, Ed	St. Alexis, Que....	do do ..	11 77	
Martineau, S.....	Lavaltrie, Que....	do do ..	5 51	
Piquette, Ludger....	St. Alexis, Que....	do do ..	76 54	
Gauthier, P.....	St. Eustache, Que.	do do ..	20 00	
Total Commission on sale of Canada Twist Stamps.....				114 32
<i>Duty-Pay.</i>			\$ cts.	
Hier, B.....	From 1st January to 31st December, 1889.....		200 00	
Cameron, D. M.....	do	do	200 00	
Caven, Wm.....	do	do	200 00	
Dudley, W. H.....	do	do	200 00	
Dawson, W.....	do	do	150 00	
Quinn, J. D.....	do	do	100 00	
McDonald, J. A.....	do	do	100 00	
O'Leary, F. J.....	do	do	100 00	
Reddan, C. J.....	do	do	100 00	
Flynn, D.....	do	do	100 00	
Gerald, C.....	do	do	200 00	
Cox, J. E.....	do	do	150 00	
Falconer, J. E.....	do	do	100 00	
Brennan, J.....	do	do	100 00	
Jubenville, J. P.....	do	do	100 00	
Crotty, J.....	do	do	100 00	
Cahill, J. W.....	do	do	100 00	
Allen, G. A.....	do	do	100 00	
Sullivan, L. D.....	do	do	100 00	
Weir, Jas.....	do	do	100 00	
Henwood, George...	23rd January	do	93 90	
Keogh, P. M.....	30th May	do	58 33	
Mason, F.....	30th June	do	175 00	
Gerald, W. G.....	do	do	150 00	
Johnston, G. E.....	do	do	100 00	
Keeler, G. S.....	do	do	100 00	
Spereman, J.....	do	do	150 00	
Howie, A.....	do	do	150 00	
Caven, J. McD.....	January to 30th April, 1890.....		33 34	
Gow, J. E.....	1st April to 31st December, 1889.....		66 66	
Craig, J.....	1st January	do	150 00	
Bish, P.....	do	do	150 00	
Donaghy, Wm.....	do	do	150 00	
Baby, W. A. D.....	do	do	150 00	
Bouteiller, G. A.....	do	do	150 00	
Tompkins, P.....	do	do	150 00	
Conway, B. J.....	do	do	125 00	
Crowe, W.....	do	do	125 00	
Milner, E.....	1st July	do	75 00	
Goodman, A. W.....	do	do	50 00	
Total Duty-Pay				4,952 23
Total.....				336,977 19
ADD—Printing			4,989 49	
Stationery			1,166 96	
Lithographing, engraving, &c.....			1,651 32	

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1889-90—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Superannuation Fees.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amount Paid.
		Superannuation Fees.		
		¢ cts.		
	Preventive Service—			
	Salaries	76 43	4,223 39	
	Contingencies		9,000 73	
				13,224 12
	Authorized disbursements (less superannuation).....			358,009 08
ADD—Balances due to Collectors, &c., 1st July, 1889			49 08	
do do 30th June, 1890			468 98	
				518 06
LESS—Balances due by Collectors, &c., 1st July, 1889			673 98	358,527 14
do do 30th June, 1890			49 08	
				723 06
Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement No. 4, page 10				357,804 08

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.—Continued.
 No. 2.—DETAILS of Fees paid to Cullers, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1890.

Office.	Department.	Names of Cullers.	Amounts Paid.	Total.	Grand Total.	
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
QUEBEC	Square Timber	Dorval, George	700 00			
		Kelly, Edward	700 00			
		Frederick, A.	700 00			
		McKendry, D.	700 00			
		O'Brien, M.	700 00			
		Bergeron, Jos	700 00			
		McPeak, Wm.	700 00			
				4,900 00		
				625 00		700 00
				75 00		
						6,300 00
MONTREAL, LACHINE AND SOREL	General Cullers	Total, Quebec				
		Cusson, Francois.	631 31			
		Barsac, Edouard.	631 30			
		Total, Montreal, Lachine and Sorel			1,262 61	
		Total fees paid to Cullers			7,562 61	

E. MIALLE,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
 OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

APPENDIX B.—Continued.

DETAILS of Cullers' Expenditure, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1890.

Office.	Names.	Nature of Service.	Deduction for Super-annuation.		Amounts Paid,		Total.	Grand Total.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.			
QUEBEC	Patton, James	Supervisor of Cullers for the year	36	00	1,764	00	6,278 88		
	Gowen, E.	Cashier and Accountant for the year	19	96	980	04			
	Power, R.	Chief Specification Clerk do	13	96	686	04			
	Whelan, W. F.	Specification Clerk do	13	96	686	04			
	DeMartigny, C. P. L.	do do	13	96	686	04			
	Gallagher, F.	do do	12	00	598	00			
	Bellefleur, C.	do do	6	88	543	12			
	Harney, T.	Messenger for the year	4	40	345	60			
		Total, Quebec Salaries.	121	02					
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Foley, Mary	Charwoman			96			00
		Duggan & Rogers	Night watchman			35			00
		Maguire, J.	Plumber			102			30
		Gowen, E.	Petty expenses			80			19
	Bell Telephone Co.	Rent of telephone			40	00			
	Côté & Cle., A.	Subscription to "Journal" do to "Chronicle" and advertising, "Shareholder" do do to "Gazette"			6	00			
	Footes, John J.	do do			6	00			
	Footes, S. B.	do do			8	00			
	"Gazette" Printing Co.	do do			6	00			
	Hall, H. E.	Board of Examiners			5	50			
	Hearn, John	Rent of Cullers' office for the year			1,040	00			
	Quebec Corporation.	Taxes			389	51			
	Pruneau, A. R.	Fuel			201	40			
	Rancour, N.	Ice			15	00			
	Simard, S.	Sawing wood, &c.			5	00			
	McManus & Fitzgerald	Carrying wood up-stairs			4	00			
	Walsh, John E.	Copying ink			1	00			
	Lemieux, Z.	Locksmith			2	00			
	Holmes, Margaret	Washing windows, &c.			60	00			
	Turgeon, P. L.	Sundries			10	00			

APPENDIX B.—No. 3.—DETAILS of Cullers' Expenditure, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1890—Continued.

Office.	Names.	Nature of Service.	Deduction for Super-annuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.	Grand Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
QUEBEC—Continued.	Corbin, Joseph.....	Sundries.....		23 23		
	Estate late J. Corbin.....	do.....		8 60		
	Behan Bros.....	do.....		10 91		
	LaRoche & Co.....	W. C. paper.....		3 40		
	Dawson & Co.....	Ready reckoners.....		9 00		
	Kane, J. R.....	Sundries.....		4 50		
	McCallum, A.....	Cleaning clock, &c.....		2 50		
	Arnold, T.....	Carting ashes and snow.....		28 25		
	Fitzgerald, J.....	Removing snow from roof.....		11 00		
	Quebec Post Office.....	Rent of post office drawer.....		6 00		
	Boulianger & Marcotte.....	Q. and L. Directory.....		4 00		
	Guerard, L.....	Moving furniture, &c.....		16 00		
	Miller, Pierre.....	Extra services.....		8 69		
	Walsh, T. J.....	do.....		75 00		
	Belland, J. E.....	do.....		84 00		
	Poiquin, F.....	do.....		105 00		
	LeVasseur, Z.....	do.....		87 75		
	Lecomte, S.....	do.....		63 00		
	Lane, J.....	do.....		213 34		
	Munro, W.....	do.....		125 00		
	Noël, Ellie.....	do.....		125 00		
	Duggan, E.....	do.....		125 00		
	Gilchen, T.....	do.....		125 00		
	Kelly, M.....	do.....		125 00		
	Lockquell, A. H.....	do.....		125 00		
McInenly, T.....	do.....		125 00			
		Total, Quebec Contingencies.....			3,752 36	
		<i>Cullers' Expenses.</i>				
	Bergeron, Jos.....	Cullers' expenses.....		142 92		
	Frederick, A.....	do.....		123 65		
	Kelly, E.....	do.....		130 43		
	McPeak, W.....	do.....		166 78		
	McKendry, D.....	do.....		491 20		
	O'Brien, M.....	do.....		166 03		

Gilchen, T	165 50		
Kelly, M.	60 24		
Duggan, E.	157 34		
McInenly, T.	288 12		
Noël, Elie	52 31		
Cauchy, C.	8 65		
Lynch, J.	28 60		
Brousseau, J. B.	14 15		
Frederick, Jos.	35 24		
Lockquell, A. H.	47 02		
Dorval, Geo.	101 92		
Total, Cullers' Expenses.....		2,180 08	
Total, Quebec Expenditure.....			12,211 32
<i>Paid to Retired Cullers.</i>			
Superannuation.....			
John, Jacques	200 00		
Jonest, P.	200 00		
Morrisette, J.	200 00		
Lockquell, L.	200 00		
Deners, L.	200 00		
Verrault, Ed.	200 00		
Murphy, M.	200 00		
Feore, J. F.	200 00		
Dorval, P.	200 00		
Walsh, W.	200 00		
Myrand, L.	200 00		
Hamel, A. F.	200 00		
Gibbon, M.	200 00		
Villeneuve, J.	200 00		
Couture, C.	200 00		
Bédard, Jér.	200 00		
Thompson, F. X.	200 00		
Rafferty, John	133 34		
McNaughton, J.	200 00		
Beaupré, N.	200 00		
Frenette, J.	200 00		
Malone, J. C.	200 00		
Brousseau, J. B.	200 00		
Duggan, E.	200 00		
Noël, Elie	200 00		
Gilchen, T.	200 00		
McInenly, T.	200 00		
Kelly, M.	200 00		
Lockquell, A. H.	200 00		
Lafamme, Jos.	200 00		
Morency, D.	166 68		

APPENDIX B.—No. 3.—DETAILS of Cutlers' Expenditure, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1890—Concluded.

Office.	Names.	Nature of Service.	Deduction for Super-annuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.	Grand Total.			
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
QUEBEC.	Malone, T., sen	<i>Paid to Retired Cutlers—Concluded.</i>							
	Parry, T.			200 00					
	Cauchy, C.			200 00					
	Lynch, J.			200 00					
	Glechrist, J.			16 68					
	Vachon, J. B.			200 00					
	Murphy, T.			200 00					
	Demers, F. X.			200 00					
	Ferland, P.			183 34					
	Munro, W.			200 00					
	McCormick, J.			200 00					
	Duggan, W.			200 00					
	Clark, T.			200 00					
				Total paid to Retired Cutlers		8,500 04			
	MONTREAL, LACHINE AND SOREL.				<i>Salaries.</i>				
				Daveluy, Geo.	Deputy Supervisor of Cutlers for year	18 00	882 00	882 00	
					Total Salaries				
					<i>Contingencies.</i>				
				Seath, David	Rent of office for year		99 96		
				Lanctot, Mrs.	Charwoman do		36 00		
Daveluy, J. P.		Specification clerk		52 00					
Postmaster		Rent of Box 486.		4 00					
		Total Contingencies			191 96				
		Total Montreal, Lachine and Sorel				1,073 96			

		<i>Salaries.</i>			
THREE RIVERS	Malone, T., Junior	3 72	296 26	789 96	861 21
	Gouin, N	6 32	493 68		
	Total, Salaries	10 04			
	<i>Contingencies</i>				
	Expenses for letter press		3 50		
	Stationary		3 20		
	Rent of Post Office box		2 00		
	Subscription to Quebec "Chronicle"		5 00		
	Petty expenses		56 55		
	Total, Contingencies			71 25	
	Total, Three Rivers				30,209 14
	Grand Total			165 26	
	ADD—Printing			57 60	
	Stationery				222 86
	Authorized disbursements (less supersannuation)				30,432 00
	ADD—Balances due by Supervisors, 30th June, '90				75 00
	Less—Balances due by Supervisors, 1st July, 1889				30,507 00
	Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement No. 8, page 15.				75 00
					30,432 00

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

APPENDIX B.—Continued.

No. 4.—DISTRIBUTION of Seizures, for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

Division.	To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.
		<i>Ontario.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cornwall	Officer C. Curless.....	For his proportion of Seizure No. 4..	0 80	96 07
		do do 12..	2 18	
		do do 13..	4 38	
		do do 14..	7 19	
		do do 18..	4 38	
		do do 19..	20 22	
		do do 20..	4 83	
		do do 21..	4 84	
		do do 22..	5 46	
		do do 23..	5 83	
		do do 24..	4 83	
		do do 25..	4 79	
		do do 26..	4 78	
		do do 27..	4 79	
		do do 28..	2 20	
	do do 29..	5 00		
	do do 30..	4 78		
	do do 31..	4 79		
	do C. Curless.....	To pay informer his proportion in Seizure No. 12..	2 19	
		do do 14..	7 18	
		do do 18..	5 00	
		do do 19..	12 50	
		do do 20..	5 00	
		do do 21..	5 00	
		do do 22..	5 00	
		do do 23..	5 00	
		do do 24..	5 00	
		do do 25..	5 00	
		do do 26..	5 00	
		do do 27..	5 00	
		do do 30..	5 00	
	do do 31..	5 00		
Kingston.....	do Wm. McCoy.....	For his proportion of Seizure No. 53..	9 12	76 87
		do do 54..	9 12	
		do do 55..	10 82	
		do do 56..	10 12	
		do do 57..	9 13	
		do do 58..	9 77	
		do do 59..	9 13	
		do do 60..	9 92	
		do do 61..	9 12	
		do do 62..	9 12	
		do do 63..	9 12	
		do do 64..	9 12	
		do do 65..	9 12	
		do do 66..	9 12	
		do do 67..	10 42	
		do do 69..	9 12	
		do do 70..	9 12	
do do 71..	9 12			
do do 72..	9 62			
do do 73..	9 12			
do do 74..	9 12			
do do 75..	9 12			
do do 76..	9 12			
			215 73	

APPENDIX B—No. 4.—Distribution of Seizures, 1889-90—Continued.

Division.	To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.		Total.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Ontario—Continued.</i>						
Kingston	Officer Geo. M. Elliott...	For his proportion of Seizure No. 77..	8	26		
		do do 78..	8	87		
		do do 79..	8	26		
		do do 80..	8	26		
London..	Coll. Thos. Alexander...	To pay informer penalty in Seiz. No. 48	200	00		33 65
		do do 49..	100	00		
Ottawa..	Officer C. Curless.....	For his proportion of Seizure No. 75..	5	25		300 00
		do do 90..	5	00		
		To pay informer penalty in Seiz. No. 75	3	50		
		do do 90	100	00		
Prescott.	do C. Curless.....	do do 91	5	00		10 25
		For his proportion of Seizure No. 12..	4	54		
		do do 14..	8	19		
		do do 15..	6	21		
		do do 16..	0	20		
		do do 17..	2	61		
		do do 18..	1	31		
		do do 22..	3	05		
Stratford	do J. J. Brown.....	For his proportion of Seizures Nos. 97				26 11
		and 98.....				
Toronto.	do J. B. Blair.....	For his proportion of Seizure No. 235..	0	34		12 50
		do do 236..	0	59		
		do do 237..	0	24		
		do do 239..	0	14		
		do do 240..	2	74		
		do do 241..	0	19		
		do do 242..	0	92		
		do do 244..	0	72		
		do do 245..	0	54		
		do do 246..	0	49		
		do do 247..	0	63		
		do do 248..	0	14		
		do do 249..	2	34		
		do do 250..	0	02		
		do do 252..	0	14		
		do do 253..	0	61		
		do do 254..	0	11		
		do do 255..	0	09		
		do do 256..	0	14		
		do do 257..	2	64		
		do do 258..	0	29		
		do do 259..	0	27		
		do do 260..	1	07		
		do do 261..	0	97		
		do do 262..	0	24		
		do do 264..	0	51		
		do do 265..	1	99		
		do do 266..	0	39		
		do do 267..	3	04		
		do do 268..	0	59		
do do 269..	1	89				
do do 270..	0	67				
do do 271..	3	27				
do do 272..	0	23				
do do 273..	0	29				
do do 274..	0	14				
do do 275..	0	49				
do do 276..	0	22				

APPENDIX B.—No. 4.—Distribution of Seizures, 1889-90—Continued.

Division.	To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		<i>Ontario—Continued.</i>		
Toronto	Officer J. B. Blair.....	For his proportion of Seizure No. 277..	25 28	
		do do 278..	0 26	
		do do 279..	0 39	
		do do 280..	0 16	
		do do 281..	0 39	
		do do 282..	0 14	
		do do 283..	0 98	
		do do 284..	0 51	
		do do 285..	2 38	
		do do 286..	0 31	
		do do 287..	0 04	
		do do 288..	0 11	
		do do 289..	7 27	
		do do 290..	6 65	
		do do 291..	5 16	
	do G. T. Evans.....	do do 197..	7 10	80 26
		do do 199..	9 67	
		do do 201..	5 85	
		do do 203..	10 13	
		do do 205..	3 26	
		do do 206..	0 45	
		do do 207..	0 37	
		do do 208..	0 56	
		do do 209..	0 11	
		do do 210..	0 39	
		do do 211..	0 03	
		do do 212..	0 87	
		do do 213..	0 31	
		do do 214..	0 56	
		do do 215..	0 66	
		do do 216..	0 16	
		do do 217..	3 81	
		do do 218..	0 36	
		do do 219..	0 63	
		do do 220..	0 91	
		do do 221..	0 19	
		do do 222..	0 16	
		do do 223..	0 36	
		do do 224..	0 16	
		do do 225..	0 04	
		do do 226..	0 81	
		do do 227..	0 46	
		do do 228..	0 73	
		do do 229..	0 14	
		do do 230..	0 53	
		do do 231..	1 11	
		do do 232..	0 66	
		do do 233..	0 36	
		do do 234..	0 11	
	do H. N. Helliwell...	do do 197..	7 10	52 01
		do do 199..	9 68	
		do do 201..	5 85	
		do do 203..	10 12	
		do do 205..	3 26	
		do do 206..	0 44	
		do do 207..	0 37	
		do do 208..	0 56	
		do do 209..	0 11	
		do do 210..	0 38	
		do do 211..	0 02	
		do do 212..	0 86	

APPENDIX B.—No. 4.—Distribution of Seizures, 1889-90—Continued.

Division.	To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.
		<i>Ontario—Continued.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Toronto.....	Officer H. N. Helliwell..	For his proportion of Seizure No. 213..	0 31	
		do do 214..	0 56	
		do do 215..	0 66	
		do do 216..	0 16	
		do do 217..	3 81	
		do do 218..	0 36	
		do do 219..	0 64	
		do do 220..	0 91	
		do do 221..	0 18	
		do do 222..	0 16	
		do do 223..	0 36	
		do do 224..	0 16	
		do do 225..	0 04	
		do do 226..	0 81	
		do do 227..	0 46	
		do do 228..	0 74	
		do do 229..	0 14	
		do do 230..	0 52	
		do do 231..	1 11	
		do do 232..	0 66	
		do do 233..	0 36	
		do do 234..	0 11	
	do M. Shanacy.....	do do 204..	.....	51 97
	do G. W. Taylor.....	do do 235..	0 34	75 39
		do do 236..	0 59	
		do do 237..	0 24	
		do do 239..	0 14	
		do do 240..	2 74	
		do do 241..	0 19	
		do do 242..	0 91	
		do do 244..	0 71	
		do do 245..	0 54	
		do do 246..	0 49	
		do do 247..	0 64	
		do do 248..	0 14	
		do do 249..	2 34	
		do do 250..	0 02	
		do do 252..	0 14	
		do do 253..	0 62	
		do do 254..	0 12	
		do do 255..	0 09	
		do do 256..	0 14	
		do do 257..	2 64	
		do do 258..	0 29	
		do do 259..	0 26	
		do do 260..	1 06	
		do do 261..	0 96	
		do do 262..	0 24	
		do do 264..	0 52	
		do do 265..	1 99	
		do do 266..	0 39	
		do do 267..	3 04	
		do do 268..	0 59	
		do do 269..	1 89	
		do do 270..	0 66	
		do do 271..	3 26	
		do do 272..	0 23	
		do do 273..	0 29	
		do do 274..	0 14	
		do do 275..	0 49	
		do do 276..	0 22	
		do do 277..	25 29	

APPENDIX B.—No. 4.—Distribution of Seizures, 1889-90—Continued.

Division.	To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.
		<i>Ontario—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Toronto	Officer G. W. Taylor	For his proportion of Seizure No. 278	0 28	
		do do 279	0 38	
		do do 280	0 16	
		do do 281	0 38	
		do do 282	0 13	
		do do 283	0 99	
		do do 284	0 51	
		do do 285	2 39	
		do do 286	0 31	
		do do 287	0 03	
		do do 288	0 11	
				61 24
Windsor	Officer C. Dunlop	do do 60	7 67	
		do do 61	7 67	
	do J. H. Kenney	To pay informer half penalty in Seizure No. 60	25 00	15 34
		To pay informer half penalty in Seizure No. 61	25 00	
				50 00
		<i>Quebec.</i>		
Beauharnois	Officer C. Curless	For his proportion of Seizure No. 7	6 23	
		do do 8	8 53	
		do do 10	7 00	
		do do 11	4 50	
		do do 12	4 50	
		do do 13	9 50	
		do do 14	23 30	
		do do 15	23 30	
		do do 16	23 30	
		do do 17	9 86	
		do do 18	5 80	
		do do 19	5 80	
		do do 20	23 30	
		do do 23	5 80	
		do do 24	4 56	
		do do 25	7 07	
		do do 26	7 06	
		do do 27	4 56	
		do do 32	25 00	
		do do Nil	40 00	
		do do 33	26 45	
		do do 34	14 67	
		do do 35	12 24	
		do do 36	9 13	
		do do 37	8 32	
		do of Seiz. from Nos. 7 to 38	67 01	
	do C. Curless	To pay informer penalty in Seiz. No. 7	7 50	386 79
		do do 8	7 50	
		do do 14	25 00	
		do do 15	25 00	
		do do 16	25 00	
		do do 17	12 50	
		do do 18	7 50	
		do do 19	7 50	
		do do 20	25 00	
		do do 23	7 50	
		do do 24	5 00	
		do do 25	7 50	
		do do 26	7 50	
		do do 27	5 00	

APPENDIX B.—No. 4.—Distribution of Seizures, 1889-90—Continued.

Division.	To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		<i>Quebec—Continued.</i>		
Beauharnois ...	Officer C. Curless	To pay informer penalty in Seiz. No 33.	25 00	
		do do 37.	5 00	
		do in Seiz. from Nos. 7 to 38.	5 00	210 00
Joliette.....	do C. Curless.....	For his proportion of Seizure No. 88..	6 12	
		do do 89..	2 38	
		do do 90..	6 25	14 75
	do C. Curless.....	To pay informer penalty in Seiz. No. 88	12 50	
		do do 89	5 00	
		do do 90	12 50	30 00
	Estate of A. Lafontaine.	For late A. Lafontaine's proportion in		
		Seizure No. 83.....	2 75	
		do do No. 84..	1 60	4 35
	Officer J. A. Watkins. . .	To pay informer penalty in Seiz. No. 88	6 13	
		do do 89	2 37	
		do do 90	6 25	14 75
Montreal	do C. Curless.....	For his proportion of Seizure No. 595..	2 12	
	do C. Curless.....	do do 601..	40 00	
		do do 602..	6 07	
		do do 603..	25 00	
		do do 604..	25 00	
		do do 605..	25 44	
		do do 608..	12 15	
		do do 610..	5 00	
		do do 611..	2 50	
		do do 613..	4 75	
		do do 614..	24 40	
		do do 617..	10 00	
	do C. Curless.....	To pay informer half penalty in Seiz-		
		ure No. 595..	2 50	182 43
		do do 601..	40 00	
		do do 602..	5 00	
		do do 603..	25 00	
		do do 604..	25 00	
		do do 605..	25 00	
		do do 608..	25 00	
		do do 610..	5 00	
		do do 611..	5 00	
		do do 613..	5 00	
		do do 614..	25 00	
		do do 617..	10 00	
		do do 627..	10 00	
		do do 629..	5 00	
	do E. Forest.....	To pay informer penalty in Seiz. No. 591		212 50
	do J. P. F. Tansey ..	do do 596..	25 60	48 19
		do do 599..	4 30	
		For his proportion in Seizure No. 600..	1 93	29 90
		do do 616..	3 10	
	do Wm. Ryan.....	For his proportion in Seizure No. 600..		5 03
	do H. G. S. Dixon...	To pay informer penalty in Seiz. No. 598		1 92
		For his proportion in Seizure No. 609..	2 50	34 46
		do do 616..	3 10	
				5 60

APPENDIX B.—No. 4—Distribution of Seizures, 1889-90—Continued.

Division.	To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Quebec—Continued.</i>				
Montreal.....	Collector J. L. Vincent..	To pay informer penalty in Seizure No. 598..	120 00	
		do do 599..	5 00	
		do do 600..	5 00	
		do do 609..	5 00	
		do do 616..	5 00	
	Officer J. A. Watkins...	For his proportion in Seizure No. 608..	12 15	140 00
		do do 609..	2 50	
		do do 611..	2 50	
St. Hyacinthe..	Officer C. Curless	For his proportion of Seizure No. 30..	24 83	17 15
		do do 31..	44 33	
		do do 32..	2 34	
Sherbrooke....	do C. Curless.....	do do 35..	.....	71 50
		To pay informer half penalty in Seizure No. 35..	.....	25 00
Sorel.....	do C. Curless.....	do do 45..	5 00	25 00
		do do 47..	10 00	
	Collector J. J. O. Fortier	do do 43..	.....	15 00
St. Johns.....	Officer A. Ladebauche...	For his proportion of Seizure No. 43..	.....	5 00
	do C. Curless.....	do do 7..	4 72	6 48
		do do 8..	6 11	
		do do 9..	9 72	
		do do 10..	12 51	
		do do 11..	9 72	
		do do 12..	9 71	
		do do 13..	5 01	
		do do 14..	9 70	
		do do 15..	7 33	
		do do 16..	7 33	
		do do 19..	9 20	
		do do 20..	6 70	
		do do 22..	26 67	
		do do 23..	18 05	
		do do 24..	12 20	
		do do 25..	24 00	
		do do 26..	4 50	
		do do 27..	24 35	
	do C. Curless.....	To pay informer penalty in Seiz. No. 7	5 00	207 53
		do do 9	10 00	
		do do 10	10 00	
		do do 11	10 00	
		do do 12	10 00	
		do do 13	10 00	
		do do 15	7 50	
		do do 16	7 50	
		do do 19	10 00	
		do do 20	7 50	
		do do 22	25 00	
		do do 23	5 00	
		do do 24	5 00	
		do do 25	25 00	
		do do 26	5 00	
		do do 27	25 00	
				177 50

APPENDIX B—No. 4.—Distribution of Seizures, 1889-90.—Continued.

Division.	To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts. Paid.	Totals.		
<i>Quebec—Concluded.</i>			\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Terrebonne ...	Officer C. Curless	For his proportion of Seizure No. 19..	5 50	39 06		
		do do 20..	4 83			
		do do 21..	5 03			
		do do 22..	5 00			
		do do 23..	7 85			
		do do 24..	5 35			
		do do 26..	5 50			
	do C. Curless.....	To pay informer penalty in Seiz. No. 19	5 00			
		do do 20	5 00			
		do do 21	5 00			
		do do 22	5 00			
		do do 23	5 00			
		do do 24	5 00			
	Three Rivers ..	do C. Curless	For his proportion of Seizure No. 64..		6 25	40 00
do do 65..			28 75			
do do 69..			2 50			
do do 71..			2 50			
do C. Curless.....		To pay informer penalty in Seiz. No. 64	12 50			
		do do 65	57 50			
		do do 69	5 00			
		do do 71	5 00			
do C. Z. Duplessis...		For his proportion in Seizure No. 63..	0 55	80 00		
		do do 66..	5 50			
		do J. A. Watkins....	do do 64..		6 25	
			do do 65..		28 75	
do do 69..			2 50			
do do 71..			2 50			
Quebec	do O. Bourget.....	do do 253..	4 94		40 00	
		do do 255..	1 32			
	do D. M. Cameron...	do do 251..	6 26			
		do do 245..	0 70			
	do C. Curless	do do 189..	2 50			
		do do 228..	29 96			
	do J. A. Gravelle....	do do 206..	9 60			
		do do 217..	48 90			
	do B. Her.....	do do 228..	89 71			
		do do 228..	29 95			
	Coll. Geo. LaRue.....	To pay informer half penalty in Seizure No. 245	5 00			
	Officer N. Macnamara...	For his proportion of Seizure No. 248..	do do 248..	4 50		6 75
			do do 257..	2 25		
		do J. Rouleau.....	do do 242..	5 18		
do do 189..			1 25			
do J. Sexton		do do 253..	4 93			
		do do 255..	1 32			
do J. A. Watkins....		do do 245..	7 50			
		do do 245..	2 50			
<i>New Brunswick.</i>						
St. John.....		do J. Bogue.....	For his proportion in Seizure No. 39..	3 20		
	Coll. T. Burk.....	do do 1778..	131 20			

APPENDIX B.—No. 4.—Distribution of Seizures, 1889-90.—*Concluded.*

Division.	To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.
		<i>Nova Scotia.</i>	\$ cts	\$ cts.
Halifax.....	Officer D. Carroll.....	For his proportion <i>in re</i> A. Keith & Sons' seizures.....	.....	25 00
Pictou.....	do N. McDonald.....	For his proportion in seizure No. 52.....	.....	1 01
		<i>Manitoba.</i>		
Winnipeg.....	Collector H. A. Costigan.	To pay informer half penalty in seizure No. 26.....	.....	75 00
	Officer T. S. Gosnell.....	For his proportion in seizure No. 24.....	.....	4 50
	do P. Thomas.....	For his proportion in seizure <i>re</i> A. G. Garrison.....	.....	65 00
		Grand Total.....	.....	3,837 89

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.....	\$ 1,265 99
Quebec.....	2,266 99
New Brunswick.....	134 40
Nova Scotia.....	26 01
Manitoba.....	144 50
Total.....	\$ 3,837 89

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

APPENDIX B.—*Continued.*

No. 5.—DETAILS of Sundry Minor Expenditures, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1890.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Minor Public Works.</i>		
LaRue, George.	Expenses in connection with Bonner's rents.	5 50	
	Total		5 50
	<i>Inspection of Staples.</i>		
Wills, E. A., Secretary of the Toronto Board of Trade...	To meet expenses in connection with the selecting of grain standards for 1889-90.		331 91
Hadrill, Geo., Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade	To meet expenses of selection and purchase of standards of flour and meal.		985 53
Roblin, R. P., Chairman, Board of Trade, Winnipeg.	To meet expenses of selection of standards of grain for country west of Lake Superior.		418 22
Bellemare, R., Montreal.	Express charges on flour samples sent to various inspection divisions.		73 70
Archibald & Foster.	Professional services <i>in re</i> McIntosh <i>vs.</i> Black <i>et al</i> , in appeal made against decision of Board <i>in re</i> examination of hides, &c.		110 00
McMaster, Hutchison & McLennan.	Professional services <i>in re</i> McIntosh <i>vs.</i> Black <i>et al</i> , in appeal made against decision of Board <i>in re</i> examination of hides, &c.		119 80
The Medicine Hat "Times"	Advertising <i>in re</i> leather inspection.		15 84
Stratton, W. C., Toronto.	Express charges on flour standards.		1 00
			2,056 00
	Less—Sale of old flour samples.		29 24
	Total		2,026 76

APPENDIX B.—No. 5.—Details of Sundry Minor Expenditures, &c.—*Con.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amount Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Adulteration of Food.</i>				
Macfarlane, Thos.....	Salary as Chief Analyst for the year.....	40 00	1,960 00	
McGill, A.....	do Assistant Analyst do	26 00	1,274 00	
Lefebvre, F. X.....	do do do	22 00	1,078 00	
Babbington, F. W.....	do do from 1st Oct., 1889, to 30th June, 1890.....	14 94	735 03	
Casey, Thomas.....	do Clerk in laboratory for the year	17 00	833 00	
Watson, Jas.....	do do do	14 00	686 00	
Webster, Thos.....	do Food Inspector do	5 00	245 00	
Ferguson, J. C.....	do do do	6 00	294 00	
Costigan, J. J.....	do do do	6 80	333 20	
Code, A.....	do do do	5 26	261 04	
Kelly, E.....	do do do	6 00	294 00	
Kidd, Thos.....	do do from 31st May to 30th June, 1890	0 34	16 86	
		163 34		8,010 13
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Macfarlane, Thos.....	Travelling and other expenses.....		478 30	
McGill, A.....	do do		341 91	
Watson, Jas.....	do do		3 00	
Webster, Thos.....	do do		531 85	
Ferguson, J. C.....	do do		407 06	
Costigan, J. J.....	do do		436 67	
Costigan, H. A.....	do do		96 80	
				2,295 59
Ellis, W. H.....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fee.....		200 00	
do	do do do rent.....		100 00	
do	do do do materials used in analysis.....		100 00	
do	Fees for analysis.....		1,012 00	
				1,412 00
Edwards, J. B.....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fee.....		200 00	
do	do do do rent.....		100 00	
do	do do do materials used in analysis.....		100 00	
do	Fees for analysis.....		1,150 00	
				1,550 00
Bowman, M.....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fee.....		200 00	
do	do do do rent.....		100 00	
do	do do do materials used in analysis.....		100 00	
do	Fees for analysis.....		776 00	
				1,176 00
Best, W. F.....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fee.....		200 00	
do	do do do rent.....		100 00	
do	do do do materials used in analysis.....		100 00	
do	Fees for analysis.....		480 00	
				880 00
Valade, F. X.....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fee.....		200 00	
do	do do do rent.....		100 00	
do	do do do materials used in analysis.....		100 00	
do	Fees for analysis.....		945 50	
				1,345 50
Fiset, M.....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fee.....		200 00	
do	do do do rent.....		100 00	
do	do do do materials used in analysis.....		100 00	
do	Fees for analysis.....		600 00	
				1,000 00
Kenrick, E. B.....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fee.....		200 00	
do	do do do rent.....		100 00	
do	do do do materials used in ana- lysis.....		100 00	

APPENDIX B.—No. 5.—Details of Sundry Minor Expenditures, &c.—*Con.*

To whom Paid.	Services.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amount Paid.
	<i>Contingencies—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kenrick, E. B.	Fees for analysis	1,034 00	
do	For express charges on materials used in analysis.	10 80	
			1,444 80
Tourchot, A. L.	Analysing samples and expenses incurred therein.		450 00
Marsan, Rev. C. F.	Expenses in connection with Board of Examiners.		32 75
Eimer & Amend.	Chemicals and chemical apparatus for Laboratory.		348 19
Lyman Sons & Co.	Chemicals, &c., for Chief Analyst.		165 05
Dunne, Mrs. S.	Cleaning, &c., at Laboratory on Sparks street.		215 67
Whitehead, Mrs. J.	Cleaning instruments, sample bottles, &c.		163 75
Chase & Sanborn.	Samples of coffee for Chief Analyst.		2 52
Canada Mining Review.	Advertising, &c.		234 00
Macfarlane, A. C.	Work in Laboratory.		307 33
Archambault, R.	Petty expenses, freight charges, cartage, &c.		298 86
Kelly, Dr. E. J.	30 days extra services, at \$2 a day.		60 00
E. B. Eddy Lumbering Co.	Lumber supplied.		7 50
Gerhardt, C.	For apparatus for Chief Analyst.		567 03
Esmonde, J. R.	Repairs for Laboratory.		134 12
Canada Atlantic Ry. Co.	Freight on chemical apparatus and chemicals.		26 24
Birkett, Thos.	Hardware, &c.		15 46
The Citizen P. & P. Co.	Advertising, &c.		75 00
Casey, Thos.	Books for Laboratory.		7 95
Sherwood, A. P.	For constable for procuring samples.		2 00
Bailey, Geo.	Brass fittings, &c.		11 30
McCormick, R. A.	Chemicals, &c., for Laboratory.		11 24
Groulx, A.	Work, soldering, &c., for Chief Analyst.		23 80
Gooderham & Worts.	Petty expenses, for Chief Analyst.		13 17
Pound, Nicholas.	Twenty-seven days' work in Laboratory.		68 00
Becker Bros.	Repairs to chemicals, &c.		5 75
Mahony, M.	Copper steam generator for Laboratory.		37 75
Garst, S.	To purchase one tub of oleomargarine.		3 10
Butterworth & Co.	Two agate dishes for Chief Analyst.		3 05
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Freight, &c., on chemicals for Laboratory.		31 10
Philip, Harris & Co.	Chemicals and apparatus for Laboratory.		193 35
Burgess, Thomas.	Twenty-five days' extra services in Laboratory.		25 00
			22,654 05
	Less—Sale of instruments, chemicals, &c.		215 00
	Total		22,439 05
	Grand Total		24,471 31
	ADD—Printing	442 57	
	Stationery	230 84	
	Lithographing, &c.	6 19	
			679 69
	Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement No. 12, page 17.		25,150 90

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 6.—DETAILS of Departmental Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

Name.	Rank.	Period.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Costigan, Hon. J.	Minister	For the year ..	.....	7,000 00	
Miall, E.	Commissioner	do ..	64 00	3,136 00	
Gerald, W. J.	Assist. Commissioner and Insp. of Tobacco Factories	do ..	56 00	2,744 00	
Robins, P. M.	Chief Accountant	do ..	48 00	2,352 00	
Himsworth, W.	Secretary	do ..	41 00	2,009 00	
Heron, W. L.	Statistical Clerk	do ..	36 00	1,764 00	
Campeau, F. R. E.	Assist. Accountant	do ..	36 00	1,764 00	
Valin, J. E.	Account's Branch Clerk	do ..	34 00	1,666 00	
Hall, C. R.	do do	do ..	33 00	1,617 00	
Carter, Wm.	Shorthand Writer and Corres- pondence Branch Clerk	do ..	29 00	1,421 00	
Nettle, R.	Statistical Clerk	do ..	28 00	1,372 00	
Blatch, F. K.	Clerk of Supplies	do ..	28 00	1,372 00	
Walsh, M. F.	Clerk	do ..	28 00	1,372 00	
do	Private Secretary	do ..	.....	600 00	
Lusignan, A.	Translator and Correspondence Branch Clerk	do ..	28 00	1,372 00	
Shaw, J. F.	Statistical Clerk	do ..	27 00	1,323 00	
Doyon, J. A.	Account's Branch Clerk	do ..	27 00	1,323 00	
Brunel, J.	Weights and Measures Branch Clerk	do ..	26 00	1,274 00	
Byrnes, J.	Account's Branch Clerk	do ..	24 00	1,176 00	
Quain, R.	do do	do ..	23 00	1,127 00	
Brown, J. F.	do do	do ..	20 00	980 00	
Brunel, Geo.	do do	do ..	20 00	980 00	
Fowler, Geo.	Stamp Branch Clerk	do ..	12 00	588 00	
Archambault, R.	Messenger	do ..	6 25	493 75	
McCullough, A.	do	do ..	4 41	348 09	
Courtman, John	do arrears of salary .....	.....	.....	90 00	
	Total Salaries .....	.....	678 66	.....	41,263 84
	<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Conway, Ambrose	Messenger for the year .....	.....	.....	300 00	
Waters, G. A.	5 days' work from 1st to 5th April, 1890 .....	.....	.....	5 47	
Forest, F.	Services as acting Private Secretary to Minister, from 17th July to 5th August, 1889 .....	.....	.....	115 35	
McNulty, J. J.	Extra Clerk in Account's Branch, from 2nd July to 3rd September, 1889 .....	.....	.....	66 66	
Malone, M.	Extra Messenger, from 10th to 18th January, 1890, at \$1 per diem .....	.....	.....	9 00	
McCarthy, John P.	Temporary Clerk, for 6 months ended 30th June, 1890, at \$1,100 per annum .....	.....	.....	549 96	
Conway, Miss Dora.	Copying, from 3rd to 16th February, and from 24th February to 3rd March, 1890—32 days, at \$400 per annum .....	.....	.....	24 10	
St. Denis, Miss M. L.	Services as Copyist, from 25th March to 6th May, 1890, at \$400 per annum .....	.....	.....	79 37	
Costigan, Hon. John ...	Travelling expenses .....	.....	.....	425 35	
Gerald, W. J.	do .....	.....	.....	221 12	
Walsh, M. F.	do .....	.....	.....	12 75	
Shaw, J. F.	do .....	.....	.....	11 25	
Minerve (La)	Subscription to 2 copies .....	.....	.....	15 00	
Weekly Times	Subscription .....	.....	.....	1 00	
Trifuvien (Le)	do .....	.....	.....	1 34	

APPENDIX B—No. 6.—Details of Departmental Expenditure—*Continued.*

Name.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
	<i>Contingencies.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
The Presbyterian Rev'w	Subscription.....	5 25	
The Renfrew Journal ..	do	1 00	
The Mercury	do	1 00	
Canadian Magazine of Science and Arts, and Patent Office Record.	do	1 25	
York Herald	do	1 50	
Monetary Times	do	3 00	
The Standard	do	2 25	
Mitchell Advertiser	do	2 50	
Summerside Journal	do	2 25	
Naturaliste Canadien (Le).....	do	8 00	
Presbyterian Witness ..	do	3 50	
Gazette de Berthier (La)	do	0 50	
Moniteur Acadien (Le).	do	8 25	
The Church Guardian ..	do	3 25	
North Ontario Times ..	do	2 17	
Trait d'Union (Le).....	do	0 63	
Bradford Witness	do	2 50	
The Advance	do	0 50	
Dufferin Post	do	0 83	
Journal d'Agriculture français (Le).....	do	0 50	
Rural Canadien	do	1 50	
Impartial (L').....	do	0 75	
Progrès de l'Est (Le)...	do	8 00	
The Farmer	do	0 32	
The Empire	do	30 00	
Journal of Agriculture..	do	1 00	
Evening Gazette	do	10 00	
Leader	do	1 25	
Manitoba (Le).....	do	12 50	
The Acton Free Press ..	do	1 50	
Dublin Freeman	do	3 00	
Spectateur (Le).....	do	0 87	
The Week	do	6 00	
The Evangelical Church- man	do	2 00	
The World	do	4 00	
Scientific American and Supplement	do	7 00	
Canadian Baptist	do	3 75	
Boston Pilot	do	2 50	
Telegram	do	3 00	
The Canadian Trade Re- view	do	2 00	
Daily Citizen	do	12 00	
Weekly Dispatch	do	1 50	
Brantford Courier	do	6 00	
Windsor Review	do	3 00	
The National	do	2 00	
Montreal Gazette	do	12 00	
Shareholder	do	2 00	
Canadian Manufacturer	do	2 00	
Intelligencer	do	6 00	
Colonial Standard	do	1 50	
Guelph Herald	do	4 00	
The Globe	do	5 00	
The Mail	do	5 00	

APPENDIX B.—No. 6.—Details of Departmental Expenditure—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
<i>Contingencies—Continued.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Événement (L').....	Subscription.....	3 00	
Catholic Record.....	do	2 00	
Chronicle.....	do	6 00	
Berlin News.....	do	4 00	
Brandon Mail.....	do	6 00	
Daily Telegraph.....	do	6 00	
Richmond Guardian.....	do	2 00	
Canadian Agriculturist.....	do	2 00	
Daily Times.....	do	9 00	
Courrier du Canada (Le).....	do	6 00	
Free Press.....	do	5 00	
Daily Mercury.....	do	4 00	
Exeter Advocate.....	do	1 00	
Brockville Times.....	do	4 00	
Spectator.....	do	0 83	
Presse (La).....	do	8 00	
Quotidien (Le).....	do	2 50	
Canada (Le).....	do	4 00	
The Hastings Star.....	do	2 00	
Daily Telegram.....	do	4 00	
The Evening Journal.....	do	10 00	
The Muskoka Herald.....	do	1 25	
Union Standard.....	do	1 00	
Patrie (La).....	do	3 00	
Dominion Illustrated.....	do	4 00	
Vallée de l'Ottawa (La).....	do	4 00	
The Planet.....	do	3 00	
The Daily Review.....	do	4 00	
The Spectator.....	two copies for two years.....	24 00	
Daily Herald.....	do	6 00	
United Canada.....	do	2 00	
Monde (Le).....	do	6 00	
Smith's Falls News.....	do	1 00	
The Volksblatt.....	do	2 00	
Daily Times.....	do	4 00	
Charlottetown Herald.....	do	2 00	
North Sydney Herald.....	do	4 00	
The Watchman.....	do	3 00	
The Advance.....	do	3 00	
The Tribune.....	do	1 50	
The Daily Free Press.....	do	10 00	
The Times.....	do	3 90	
The Commercial and Financial Chronicle.....	do	10 20	
Aylmer Times.....	do	2 00	
Prix Courant (Le).....	do	1 50	
The Thorold Post.....	do	2 00	
The Digby Courier.....	do	6 00	
Canada Health Journal.....	do	1 00	
Daily Examiner.....	do	5 00	
Daily Witness.....	do	3 00	
Sorelois (Le).....	do	10 00	
The Critic.....	five years.....	1 50	
Grip.....	do	2 00	
Journal des Trois Riv- ières (Le).....	do	2 00	
The Blyth Standard.....	do	2 00	
The Chronicle.....	do	2 00	
Irish Canadian.....	do	1 00	
Kingston News.....	do	6 00	
Canadien (Le).....	do	12 00	
Gazette de Joliette (La).....	do	2 25	
World (Semi-weekly).....	do	12 00	

APPENDIX B.—No. 6.—Details of Departmental Expenditure—*Concluded.*

Name.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
<i>Contingencies—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
The Equity.....	Subscription	1 00	
The Western World....	do two copies.....	2 00	
Halifax Herald.....	do	6 00	
Ridgeway, Wm., Lon- don, Eng.....	do Nature, Bell's Messenger and other Magazines to Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry	38 54	
Macfarlane, Thos.....	do	6 08	
Cornwall Standard....	do	3 00	
Antigonish Casket....	do	1 00	
Etudiant (L).....	do	2 00	
The Argus.....	do	1 00	
Canadian Mining Re- view	do	4 50	
Duggan, H.....	Delivering night mail at Minister's residence.....	40 00	
Postmaster	Postage.....	175 15	
Bell Telephone Co.....	Rent of telephone	33 65	
Hutton, J.....	Cab-hire for Minister	198 25	
Dept. of Public Printing and Stationery	Printing.....	726 14	
do	Stationery.....	1,571 87	
do	Books.....	49 60	
do	Lithographing.....	153 35	
C. P. R. Telegraph Co.....	Telegraphing accounts for the year.....	392 74	
G. N. W. do	do do	317 80	
Lamontagne, J. L.....	Repairs to clocks in offices	8 50	
Fréchette, A.....	Translating.....	74 12	
Canadian Express Co.....	Express charges for the year	75 00	
Dominion do	do do	36 80	
Donovan, John	Cartage for the year.....	91 10	
Storr, A. M.....	do do	6 00	
Beaupré, H.....	Cab-hire	2 00	
Walsh, P.....	do	7 00	
Chisnall, T. W.....	do	5 00	
Hutcheson, H.....	do	2 00	
Kelly, C.....	do	5 50	
Ricard, W.....	do	3 00	
Keegan, Mrs.....	Washing towels	78 00	
Sproule, W. H.....	Repairs to clocks	4 10	
Shaw, C. S., & Co.....	Sundries for Department	14 60	
Kavanagh Bros.....	do do	1 80	
Ashfield, S., & Co.....	do do	4 80	
Butterworth & Co.....	do do	7 00	
McKinley & Northwood	do do	5 00	
Graves Bros.....	do do	2 50	
Wilson, J., & Co.....	do do	3 50	
Borbridge, S. & H.....	do do	3 00	
Can. Atlantic Ry. Co	Freight	12 63	
Archambault, R.....	Cartage and cab-hire.....	7 25	
do	Sundry petty expenses	49 06	
Total Departmental Contingencies			6,459 45
Authorized disbursements (less Superannuation)			47,723 29
ADD—Balances due 30th June, 1890			216 66
LESS—Balances due 1st July, 1889.....			47,939 95
Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement No. 17, page 36			16 66
Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement No. 17, page 36			47,923 29

APPENDIX B.—Continued.

No. 7.—DETAILS of Weights and Measures Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amount Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Belleville.</i>				
Johnson, Wm.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	19 96	980 04	
Slattery, Thos.....	do Mechanical Assistant for the year.....	13 96	686 04	
Irwin, S.....	do Assistant Inspector do.....	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries.....	45 92	2,254 08	
	Contingencies.....		743 79	2,997 87
<i>Hamilton.</i>				
McKenzie, T. H.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	28 04	1,371 96	
McDonald, John.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year ..	16 04	783 96	
Marentette, A.....	do Assistant Inspector ..	16 04	783 96	
McDonnell, W. J.....	do do 1st July to 30th September.....	3 99	195 99	
Beattie, Thos.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year ..	12 00	588 00	
Magness, Robert.....	do do do.....	12 00	588 00	
Black, C. E. S.....	do do 1st July to 31st January.....	8 12	400 19	
Laidman, R. H.....	do Assistant Inspector, 12th April to 30th June.....	1 37	108 33	
	Salaries.....	97 60	4,820 39	
	Contingencies.....		1,205 14	6,025 53
<i>Kingston.</i>				
Macdonald, J. A.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	19 96	980 04	
Giffin, W. W.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year ..	12 00	588 00	
Whitaker, Wm.....	do do do do.....	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries.....	43 96	2,156 04	
	Contingencies.....		819 28	2,975 32
<i>London.</i>				
Egan, James.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	24 00	1,176 00	
Coughlin, D.....	do Mechanical Assistant for the year.....	13 04	636 96	
Thomas, J. S.....	do Assistant Inspector do.....	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries.....	49 04	2,400 96	
	Contingencies.....		1,017 03	3,417 99
<i>Orillia.</i>				
Bolster, Geo. I.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	19 96	980 04	
Lyons, John.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year ..	16 04	783 96	
	Salaries.....	36 00	1,764 00	
	Contingencies.....		421 45	2,185 45

APPENDIX B.—No. 7.—Details of Weights and Measures Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amount Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Ottawa.</i>				
Code, A.....	Salary as Inspector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Gorman, M.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year ..	12 00	588 00	
Cosgrove, John	do do do ..	12 00	588 00	
Lynch, P.....	do do do ..	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries.....	54 32	2,845 68	
	Contingencies		1,001 48	3,847 16
<i>Toronto.</i>				
Piper, H.....	Salary as Inspector for the year	24 00	1,076 00	
Mulligan, R. J.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year ..	15 00	735 00	
Kinnee, D.....	do do do ..	13 96	686 04	
Wright, R.....	do do do ..	13 96	686 04	
	Salaries.....	66 92	3,183 08	
	Contingencies.....		343 88	3,526 96
<i>Windsor.</i>				
Hayward, W. J.....	Salary as Inspector for the year	21 28	1,045 36	
Hughes, R. A.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year ..	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries.....	33 28	1,633 36	
	Contingencies.....		889 03	2,522 39
<i>Montreal.</i>				
Chalut, J. O.....	Salary as Inspector for the year	29 56	1,448 76	
Urquhart, James.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year ..	16 04	783 96	
Daoust, J. A.....	do do do ..	16 04	783 96	
Dorion, G. T.....	do do do ..	15 00	735 00	
Dillon, S.....	do do do ..	12 00	588 00	
Richard, J. U.....	do do do ..	12 00	588 00	
Baker, J. S.....	do do do ..	12 00	588 00	
Desrivieres, F. L.....	do do do ..	7 68	517 26	
Tomlinson, W. M.....	do do 1st August to 30th June.....	5 72	452 54	
	Salaries.....	126 04	6,485 48	
	Contingencies.....		1,226 05	7,711 53
<i>Quebec.</i>				
Bourassa, P. E.....	Salary as Inspector for the year	19 96	980 04	
Simard, H.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year ..	12 00	588 00	
Kelly, M. J.....	do do do ..	12 00	588 00	
Adams, W. C.....	do do do ..	6 32	493 68	
Chabot, F. X.....	do do do ..	6 32	493 68	
Petit, J. B.....	do do do ..	4 40	345 60	
Moreau, Alfred.....	do Caretaker do ..		150 00	
	Salaries.....	61 00	3,639 00	
	Contingencies.....		1,831 42	5,470 42

APPENDIX B.—No 1.—Details of Weights and Measures Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1890—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amount Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Three Rivers.</i>				
Olivier, J. A.	Salary as Inspector for the year	19 96	980 04	
Provost, J. J.	do Assistant Inspector for the year	13 96	686 04	
Bruneau, P. C. A.	do do do	0 32	493 68	
	Salaries.	34 24	2,159 76	
	Contingencies.		198 27	2,358 03
<i>Fredericton.</i>				
Freeze, E. C.	Salary as Inspector for the year	19 96	980 04	
Bois, Geo. A.	do Assistant Inspector for the year	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries.	31 96	1,568 04	
	Contingencies.		191 07	1,759 11
<i>King's.</i>				
Scovil, W. B.	Salary as Inspector for the year	16 04	783 96	
Richard, D.	do Assistant Inspector for the year	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries.	22 36	1,277 64	
	Contingencies.		237 00	1,514 64
<i>St. John.</i>				
Wilmot, J. B.	Salary as Inspector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Cowan, E.	do Assistant Inspector for the year	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries.	36 00	1,764 00	
	Contingencies.		116 87	1,880 87
<i>Cape Breton.</i>				
Tremaine, L. E.	Salary as Inspector for the year	16 00	784 00	
	Contingencies.		158 89	942 89
<i>Halifax.</i>				
Ryan, J. B.	Salary as Inspector for the year	19 96	980 04	
Kelly, Edward.	do Assistant Inspector for the year	10 04	489 96	
	Salaries.	30 00	1,470 00	
	Contingencies.		531 01	2,001 01
<i>Pictou.</i>				
McKay, John.	Salary as Inspector for the year	18 00	882 00	
Chisholm, J. J.	do Assistant Inspector, 1st Sept. to 30th June.	5 20	411 40	
	Salaries.	23 20	1,293 40	
	Contingencies.		407 03	1,700 43

APPENDIX B.—No. 7.—Details of Weights and Measures Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1890—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amount Paid.
	<i>Yarmouth.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Allison, Chas.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	20 00	980 00	1,312 85
	Contingencies.....		332 85	
	<i>Charlottetown.</i>			
Reddin, Jas.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	24 00	1,176 00	1,445 15
	Contingencies.....		269 15	
	<i>Winnipeg.</i>			
Huggard, R. T.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	19 96	980 04	4,688 94
Cowley, W.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year..	12 00	588 00	
Ross, H. E.....	do do	12 00	588 00	
Costello, J. W.....	do do	12 00	588 00	
Patterson, A. C.....	do do	6 32	493 68	
Girdlestone, R. J. M.....	do do	4 04	195 96	
Russell, W. W.....	Salary as Assistant Inspector, 28th April to 30th June.....	1 09	86 34	
	Salaries.....	67 41	3,520 02	
	Contingencies.....		1,168 92	
	<i>Victoria.</i>			
Jones, R.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	12 00	588 00	1,414 20
Horne, A. H.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year..	4 40	345 60	
	Salaries.....	16 40	933 60	
	Contingencies.....		480 60	
District Inspectors.....	Ontario Contingencies.....			34 00
	<i>General.</i>			
Miall, E.....	Salary as Commissioner of Standards from 1st July to 31st January.....	9 31	457 31	3,075 23
Johnstone, W. J.....	Salary as Chief Inspector of Standards for the year.....	40 00	1,960 00	
		49 31	2,417 31	
do	Travelling expenses.....		657 92	
	<i>General Contingencies.</i>			
McIntyre, John.....	Law costs and professional services in <i>re</i> Regina <i>vs.</i> Healy, Curtis & Cockburn.....		14 00	10 50
Graham, Wallace.....	Professional services in <i>re</i> release of Weights and Measures Officer at Halifax.....		10 50	
Hall, J. S.....	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina <i>vs.</i> Leroux.....		30 00	
Hamel, Gustave.....	do Inspector of Weights and Measures <i>vs.</i> Goulet.....		10 00	

APPENDIX B.—No. 7.—Details of Weights and Measures Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1890—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
<i>General Contingencies—Continued.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Burgess, Thos.	365 days service as Mechanical Asst., at \$2 per day	730 00	
Citizen P. & P. Co.	Advertising Weights and Measures notice	242 00	
Brousseau, Leger.	do do Act	19 80	
"Brandon Mail"	do do notice	13 20	
"Volksblatt"	do do	10 56	
"The Catholic Weekly Review"	do do	39 60	
Weidman, E, J.	do do	13 20	
"The Hastings Star"	do do	13 20	
"Farmer"	do do	23 10	
"Regina Leader"	do do	22 44	
"Manitoba" (Le)	do do	15 60	
"United Canada"	do do Act	63 00	
"North-West Farmer P. and P. Co."	do do	9 90	
"Courrier des Province Maritimes"	do do notice	19 80	
"Journal des Trois Rivières" (Le)	do do	13 20	
"Moniteur Acadien" (Le)	do do	13 20	
"The Dom. Illustrated"	do do	49 50	
"The Weekly Despatch"	do do	25 00	
"Pembroke Standard"	do do	10 56	
"Toronto News"	do do	16 50	
"Winnipeg Siftings"	do do	13 20	
"Morning Herald" P. and P. Co.	do do	16 50	
"Evening Gazette"	do do	96 00	
"Spectateur" (Le)	do do regulations	75 00	
"The Sentinel"	do do notice	12 00	
"Daily Mercury"	do do	66 00	
"Evening Gazette"	do do	180 00	
Diamond, W. Jeffers	Professional services in re prosecution of Thomas Moncrief	14 25	
Macdonell, J. A.	Professional services in re Maguire vs. Wright	28 20	
Taché, P. V.	do Regina vs. Dionne, Garant, Sénécal, Malenfant, Corriveau, Soucy and Michaud	70 00	
Meredith, T. G.	Professional services in re Regina vs. Bowman & Kennedy	10 00	
B. A. Bank Note Co.	Engraving weights and measures stamps	42 75	
Doyle, Michael	Services helping Mechanical Asst., from 24th Sept. to 5th Nov. inclusive, at \$1 per diem	43 00	
Birkett, Thos.	Hardware, &c.	12 86	
Grey, W. & J. G.	One half-gallon Grain Tester	20 25	
Burrow, Stewart & Milne	do do	19 00	
Loudon, W. J.	7 days services and expenses packing standards	70 00	
Bailey, George	Brass fittings, &c.	28 35	
Fyfe, James	5 days work and expenses as an expert re inspection of scales at Ottawa	60 00	
Fleck, Alex., jr.	To pay for 250 lbs. standard weights	310 00	
Rubenstein Bros.	Nickel plating 3 portable kits, &c.	13 50	
Brother Stephen, Superior of Christian Brothers Commercial Academy, Quebec	To pay for repair of damages done to the Military Bakery, Quebec, occupied as offices by the Department	100 00	

APPENDIX B.—No. 7.—Details of Weights and Measures Expenditure, for the
Year ended 30th June, 1890—*Concluded.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
	<i>General Contingencies—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
D. Gardner & Co.	Cloth for use in repairing kits	6 43	
Archambault, R.	Petty expenses, &c.	22 87	
			2,758 02
	LESS—Received from sale of 1 ton of 50 lb. iron standards, and one chemical balance.		110 00
	Total General Contingencies		2,648 02
	Grand Total.....		67,455 99
	ADD—Printing.....	372 49	
	Stationery.....	318 57	
	Lithographing	15 00	
			706 06
	Authorized Disbursements (less Superannuation) ..		68,162 05
	LESS—Balance due by Officers, 1st July, 1889.....		8 25
	Actual Disbursements agreeing with Statements Nos. 21 A and 21 B, pages 44 and 45.....		68,153 80

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 8.—DETAILS of Gas Inspection Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.		Total Amount Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Barrie.</i>				
McPhie, D.....	Contingencies				33 00
	<i>Belleville.</i>				
Johnson, Wm.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	4 96	245 04		355 17
	Contingencies		110 13		
	<i>Berlin.</i>				
McPhie, D.....	Contingencies				33 00
	<i>Brockville.</i>				
Giffin, Wm.....	Salary as Inspector, 1st Sept. to 30th June..	1 60	81 70		84 00
	Contingencies		2 30		
	<i>Cobourg.</i>				
Bickle, J. W.....	Salary as Inspector, 1st Sept. to 30th June..	1 60	81 70		247 46
	Contingencies		165 76		
	<i>Cornwall.</i>				
Mulhern, M. M.....	Salary from 31st May to 30th June.....	0 17			8 43
	<i>Hamilton.</i>				
McPhie, D.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	19 96	980 04		1,614 44
Dennis, W. A.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year ..	1 96	98 04		
	Salaries	21 92	1,078 08		
	Contingencies		536 36		
	<i>Kingston.</i>				
Burrows, Wm.	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	8 00	392 00		829 83
	Contingencies		437 83		
	<i>Listowel.</i>				
Hawkins, A. St. Geo...	Salary as Inspector, from 19th September to 30th June	0 94	77 36		362 13
	Contingencies		284 77		
	<i>London.</i>				
Williams, J.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	20 00	980 00		1,438 95
	Contingencies		458 95		

APPENDIX B.—No. 8.—Details of Gas Inspection Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1890—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amount Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Napanee.</i>				
Elliott, Geo. M.	Salary as Inspector for the month of June ..	0 36	17 65	89 93
	Contingencies		72 28	
<i>Ottawa.</i>				
Roche, H. G.	Salary as Inspector for the year	12 00	588 00	1,235 57
Giffin, Wm.	do Acting Inspector, 1st July to 31st August	0 32	16 34	
	Salaries	12 32	604 34	
	Contingencies		631 23	
<i>Owen Sound.</i>				
Graham, W. J.	Salary as Inspector, from 1st December to 30th June	2 35	116 49	409 13
	Contingencies		292 64	
<i>Peterborough.</i>				
Cahill, T.	Salary as Inspector for the year	4 04	195 96	375 66
Bickle, J. W.	do do 1st July to 31st August	0 32	16 34	
	Salaries	4 36	212 30	
	Contingencies		163 36	
<i>Sarnia.</i>				
McPhie, D.	Contingencies			33 00
<i>Toronto.</i>				
Johnstone, Jas. K.	Salary as Inspector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	1,230 22
	Contingencies		54 22	
<i>Montreal.</i>				
Hart, Wm.	Salary as Inspector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	2,218 03
Aubin, A.	do Asst. Inspector for the year	16 04	783 96	
	Salaries	40 04	1,959 96	
	Contingencies		258 07	
<i>Quebec.</i>				
Levasseur, N.	Salary as Inspector for the year	19 96	980 04	1,724 53
Moreau, Alfred.	do Asst. Inspector for the year		150 00	
	Salaries	19 96	1,130 04	
	Contingencies		594 49	

APPENDIX B.—No. 8.—Details of Gas Inspection Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation	Amounts Paid.	Total Amount Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Sherbrooke.</i>			
Pennoyer, H. J.	Salary as Inspector for the year	2 00		98 00
	<i>Three Rivers.</i>			
Marchand, N.	Salary as Inspector for the year	2 50		197 50
	<i>Fredericton.</i>			
Purdie, S. A.	Salary as Inspector for the year	2 50		197 50
	<i>Moncton.</i>			
Lawlor, R. A.	Salary as Inspector for the year	6 00		294 00
	<i>St. John.</i>			
Rowan, A.	Salary as Inspector for the year	20 00	980 00	1,008 00
	Contingencies		28 00	
	<i>Halifax.</i>			
Miller, A.	Salary as Inspector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	2,247 02
Munro, H. D.	do Asst. Inspector for the year	1 96	98 04	
	Salaries	25 96	1,274 04	
	Contingencies		972 98	
	<i>Charlottetown, P. E. I.</i>			
Knight, Jos.	Salary as Inspector for the year	2 50	197 50	245 50
	do Asst. Inspector for the year		48 00	
	<i>Winnipeg.</i>			
Huggard, R. T.	Salary as Inspector for the year	4 00	196 00	309 25
	Contingencies		113 25	
	<i>Victoria.</i>			
Jones, R.	Salary as Inspector for the year	4 04	195 96	407 21
	Contingencies		211 25	
	<i>General.</i>			
Aubin, A.	Contingencies			366 43
	<i>Contingencies.</i>			
District Inspector.	Ontario contingencies			51 10

APPENDIX B.—No. 8.—Details of Gas Inspection Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
	<i>General Contingencies.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Perks, Geo. H.	To pay him for expenses and loss of time in connection with inspection of gas at Port Hope.	200 00	
British American Bank Note Co.	On account of stamps.	28 50	
Canadian Express Co.	Freight on apparatus from Wright & Co., England. .	14 30	
Wallace & Son, J.	Altering and repairing gas inspection instruments.	\$111 65	
do	Balance of account on gas meter provers ..	40 00	
		151 65	
Wright, & Co., Alex.	To pay for 112 lbs. standard sperm candles, 12 sulphd. hydrogen test glasses, and 100 ft. red India rubber tubing.	120 12	
The Goodyear Rubber Co.	Rubber hose and tubing.	10 50	
Mitchell, & Co., Robt.	Items supplied for gas standards at Ottawa.	10 62	
		43 00	
The Canadian Rubber Co.	Tubing, wire, &c.	5 75	
Bailey, Geo.	Brass fittings, &c.	0 75	
Pritchard & Andrews.	1 tin of rubber cement.		
Brother Stephen, Superior of Christian Brothers' Commercial Academy, Quebec.	To pay for repairs of damages done to the military bakery, Quebec, occupied as offices by this Department.	100 00	
		685 19	
	LESS—Sale of a twenty-light test meter.	40 00	
	Total, General Contingencies.		645 19
	Grand Total.		18,389 18
	ADD—Printing.	308 50	
	Stationery.	129 77	
	Lithographing.	22 50	
			460 77
	Authorized Disbursements (less Superannuation)		18,849 95
	ADD—Balances due to Inspectors 1st July, 1889.	5 00	
	do by do 30th June, 1890.	412 88	
			417 88
			19,267 83
	LESS—Balances due by Inspectors, 1st July, 1889.		262 88
	Actual Disbursements agreeing with Statement No. 22, page 47.		19,004 95

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

APPENDIX B.—Continued.

No. 9.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department on Salary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

NAME.	SERVICE.						
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
Adams, J. S.		1					
Adams, Wm. C.				1			
Alexander, Thos.		1					
Allen, G. A.		1					
Allison, Chas.				1			
Amor, Wm.		1					
Archambault, R.	1						
Atherton, R.		1					
Aubin, A.					1		
Baby, J. C.		1					
Baby, Jos.		1					
Baby, W. A. D.		1					
Baker, J. S.				1			
Barber, J. S.		1					
Barker, C.		1					
Barrett, J. K.		1					
Barrett, Thos. J.		1					
Battle, M.		1					
Beasley, R.		1					
Beasley, R. S.		1					
Beattie, Thos.				1			
Beauchamp, J. P.		1					
Bédard, W. G.		1					
Bellemare, R.		1					
BelleRives, Chas.			1				
Belyea, T. H.		1					
Bennett, Jas.		1					
Bickle, J. W.		1			1		
Bish, Philip.		1					
Blair, J. B.		1					
Blatch, F. K.	1						
Blethem, C. W.		1					
Bois, G. A.				1			
Boivin, C. A.		1					
Bolster, G. I.				1			
Boomer, J. B.		1					
Borradaile, R.		1					
Bourassa, G.		1					
Bourassa, P. E.				1			
Bourget, O.		1					
Bouteiller, G. A.		1					
Brennan, John.		1					
Broadfoot, S.		1					
Brown, J. F.	1						
Brown, J. J.		1					
Browne, G. W.		1					
Brunel, G.	1						
Brunel, J.	1						
Bruneau, P. C. A.				1			
Bulmer, Wm.		1					
Burk, T.		1					
Burrows, Wm.					1		
Byrnes, John.	1						
Cahill, J. H.		1					
Cahill, J. W.		1					
Cahill, T.		1			1		
Cameron, D. M.		1					
Campbell, G. J.		1					

APPENDIX B.—No. 9.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, &c.—Continued.

NAME.	SERVICE.						
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
Campbell, J. McD.		1					
Campeau, F. R. E.	1						
Camyré, J. N.		1					
Carroll, D.		1					
Carter, Wm.	1						
Casey, Thos.							1
Caven, A.		1					
Caven, W.		1					
Caven, J. McD.		1					
Chabot, F. X.				1			
Chalut, J. O.				1			
Christie, W. J.		1					
Clark, A. F.		1					
Code, A.				1			1
Code, Abraham.		1					
Coleman, Chas.		1					
Coleman, J. J.		1					
Coles, F. H.		1					
Conway, B. J.		1					
Cosgrove, John.				1			
Cosgrove, J. J.						1	
Costello, J. W.				1			
Costigan, H. A.		1					
Costigan, J. J.		1					1
Coughlin, D.				1			
Courtney, J. J.		1					
Cowley, W.				1			
Cowan, Edgar.				1			
Cox, J. E.		1					
Craig, Joseph.		1					
Crawford, W. P.		1					
Crotty, John.		1					
Crowe, W.		1					
Cullen, P.		1					
Curless, C.						1	
Daoust, J. A.				1			
Daveluy, George.			1				
Davis, John.		1					
Davis, T. G.		1					
Dawson, W.		1					
DeMartigny, C. P.			1				
Dennis, W. A.					1		
DesRivières, F. L.				1			
Desroches, David.		1					
Dibblee, Wm.		1					
Dick, J. W.		1					
Dickson, C. T.		1					
Dillon, S.		1		1			
Dixon, H. G. S.		1					
Dingman, N. J.		1					
Dodd, John.		1					
Dodds, E. W.		1					
Donaghy, Wm.		1					
Dorion, G. T.				1			
Doyon, J. A.	1						
Dowling, Thomas.		1					
Dudley, W. H.		1					
Duguay, Joseph.		1					
Dumbrille, R. W.		1					
Dumbrille, J.		1					
Dumouchel, Léandre.		1					

APPENDIX B.—No. 9.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME.	SERVICE.						
	Inside.	Excise.	Customs' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
Dunlop, C.		1					
Duplessis, C. Z.		1					
Dustan, Wm. M.		1					
Earle, R. H.		1					
Egan, Jas.				1			
Egener, A.		1					
Erb, A. A.		1					
Evans, G. T.		1					
Fahey, Ed.		1					
Fahey, Owen		1					
Falconer, Jas.		1					
Ferguson, J.		1					
Ferguson, John C.		1					1
Flynn, D.		1					
Forest, E. R.		1					
Flynn, J. P.		1					
Fortier, J. J. O.		1					
Fowler, Geo.	1						
Fox, Thomas		1					
Fox, J. D.		1					
Fraser, G. J.		1					
Freeze, E. C.				1			
Gallagher, F.			1				
Gatien, F.		1					
Gerald, C.		1					
Gerald, W. H.		1					
Gerald, W. J.	1	1					
Giffin, Wm. W.				1			
Giffin, Wm.					1		
Gill, Wm.		1					
Girard, Irénée.		1					
Girdlestone, R. J. M.		1		1			
Godson, H.		1					
Goodman, A. W.		1					
Gorman, M.				1			
Goron, D.		1					
Gosnell, T. S.		1					
Gouin, N.			1				
Gow, James.		1					
Gow, J. E.		1					
Gowen, Edmund.			1				
Graham, W. J.		1			1		
Grant, H. H.		1					
Greay, S.		1					
Grimason, Thomas.		1					
Hagerty, P.		1					
Hall, C. R.	1						
Hall, J. J.		1					
Hamilton, T. C.		1					
Hamilton, W. L.		1					
Hamilton, C. M.		1					
Hanley, A.		1					
Harney, Thos.			1				
Hart, P. D.		1					
Hart, Wm.					1		
Harwood, R. U.		1					
Hastie, Wm.		1					
Hawkins, W. L.		1					
Hayward, W. J.				1			
Hébert, C. D.		1					
Helliwell, H. N.		1					

APPENDIX B.—No. 9.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, &c.—Continued.

NAME.	SERVICE.						
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
Henderson, W.		1					
Henry, J. M. B.		1					
Henwood, Geo.		1					
Heron, W. L.	1						
Hesson, C. A.		1					
Hicks, W. H.		1					
Hill, A. M.		1					
Himsworth, Wm.	1						
Hobbs, G. N.		1					
Home, A. H.				1			
Howie, A.		1					
Howdon, R.		1					
Hudon, A.		1					
Hughes, R. A.				1			
Huggard, R. T.				1	1		
Iler, B.		1					
Ironside, G. A.		1					
Irwin, Robert.		1					
Irwin, Samuel.				1			
James, T. C.		1					
Jamieson, R. C.		1					
Johnson, Wm.				1	1		
Johnston, G. E.		1					
Johnstone, W. J.				1			
Johnstone, J. K.					1		
Jones, Richard.				1			
Jubenville, J. P.		1					
Keeler, G. S.		1					
Keilty, Thos.		1					
Kellock, D.		1					
Kelly, Edward.				1			1
Kelly, M. J.				1			
Kenning, J. H.		1					
Keogh, P. M.		1					
King, R. M.		1					
Kinnee, Daniel.				1			
Knight, Jos.					1		
Knowlson, J. B.		1					
Lang, V.		1					
Langlois (dit Traversy), F. X.		1					
Laporte, Geo.		1					
LaRue, Geo.		1					
Lawlor, H.		1					
Lawlor, R. A.		1			1		
Lecours, H. T.		1					
Lee, Edward.		1					
Lefebvre, F. X.							1
LeMoine, Jules.		1					
Leighton, W. R.		1					
LeMoine, J. M.		1					
Lépine, Louis.		1					
Leprohon, R. M.		1					
Lett, F. P. A.		1					
LeVasseur, N.					1		
Logan, John.		1					
Lusignan, A.	1						
Lynch, P.				1			
Lynes, K.		1					
Lyons, E.		1					
Lyons, John.				1			
Macdonald, A. B.		1					

APPENDIX B.—No. 9.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, &c.—Continued.

NAME.	SERVICE.						
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
Macdonald, D.		1					
Macdonell, A. D.		1					
Macdonald, J. A.				1			
Macfarlane, Thos.							1
Mackay, G. W.		1					
Mackay, J. H.		1					
Malo, T.		1					
Magness, Robert		1		1			
Malone, Thos.			1				
Manning, J.		1					
Marchand, N.					1		
Marentette, Alex.				1			
Marshall, F.		1					
Mason, F.		1					
Mason, Jas.		1					
Miall, E.	1			1			
Miller, A.					1		
Miller, J. E.		1					
Miller, W. F.		1					
Millier, Elie		1					
Milligan, R. J.				1			
Milliken, E.		1					
Moore, J. N.		1					
Moore, T.		1					
Moore, Wm.		1					
Moreau, Alf.				1	1		
Morrow, John		1					
Mulhern, M. M.		1			1		
Munro, H. D.		1			1		
Murphy, F.		1					
Murray, A. E.		1					
McAllister, A.		1					
McClanaghan, M.		1					
McCloskey, J. R.		1					
McCoy, Wm.		1					
McCuaig, Aug. F.		1					
McCullough, A.	1						
McDonald, J.				1			
McDonald, J. A.		1					
McDonald, M. A.		1					
McGill, A.							1
McKay, John				1			
McKenzie, T. H.				1			
McKimm, U. H.		1					
McNamara, M.		1					
McPherson, A. F.		1					
McPhie, Donald.					1		
McSween, James.		1					
Nash, S. C.		1					
Neelands, H.		1					
Nettle, R.	1						
Nichols, J. T.		1					
Olivier, J. A.				1			
O'Brien, J. F.		1					
O'Donnell, J.		1					
O'Leary, T. J.		1					
Panneton, G. E.		1					
Patton, Jas.			1				
Patterson, A. C.				1			

APPENDIX B.—No. 9.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME.	SERVICE.						
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
Pennoyer, H. J.		1			1		
Perkins, L. A.		1					
Perry, G. L.		1					
Petit, J. B.				1			
Pinsonnault, Alfred.		1					
Piper, H.				1			
Pole, C. W.		1					
Powell, J. B.		1					
Power, R.			1				
Power, Thos. A.		1					
Provost, J. J.				1			
Purdie, S. A.					1		
Quain, Redmond	1						
Quinn, J. D.		1					
Ramon, Pierre		1					
Reddan, C. J.		1					
Reddin, James				1			
Renaud, A.		1					
Rennie, George					1		
Richard, D.				1			
Richard, J. U.				1			
Robins, Paul M.	1						
Robson, James		1					
Roche, H. G.					1		
Rogerson, J. M.		1					
Ross, H. E.				1			
Ross, S. F.		1					
Rouleau, J.		1					
Rowan, A.					1		
Rowland, E.		1					
Rowland, F.		1					
Ryan, J. B.			1				
Schram, B.		1					
Scovil, W. B.				1			
Scullion, J. W.		1					
Schanacy, M.		1					
Sexton, J.		1					
Shaw, J. F.	1						
Simard, H.				1			
Simpson, A. F.		1					
Sinon, E. Hy		1					
Slattery, R.		1					
Slattery, Thos.				1			
Smyth, B. B.		1					
Spereman, J. J.		1					
Spence, F. H.		1					
Spence, John		1					
Standish, J. G.		1					
Stewart, Jas.		1					
Stratton, W. C.		1					
Ste. Marie, L. C. A.		1					
Sullivan, L. D.		1					
Tansey, J. P. F.		1					
Taylor, G. W.		1					
Taylor, J. F.		1					
Till, T. M.		1					
Thomas, J. S.				1			
Tompkins, P.		1					
Toupin, F. X. J. A.		1					
Tremaine, L. E.				1			
Urquhart, Jas.				1			

APPENDIX B.—No. 9.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME.	SERVICE.						
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
Valin, J. E.....	1						
Verner, Francis.....		1					
Villeneuve, J.....		1					
Vincent, J. L.....		1					
Wainwright, F. G.....		1					
Waller, J.....		1					
Walsh, Daniel.....		1					
Walsh, M. F.....	1						
Watson, James.....							1
Watkins, J. A.....		1					
Webster, Thomas.....		1					1
Westman, T.....		1					
Weir, Jas.....		1					
Weyms, C.....		1					
Whelan, W. F.....			1				
Whitaker, Wm.....				1			
Williams, Geo.....		1					
Williams, J.....					1		
Wilmot, J. B.....				1			
Wilson, David.....		1					
Woodward, G. W.....		1					
Wright, Robt.....				1			
Yates, J. M.....		1					
Total.....	23	265	12	65	26	2	10

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1890.

APPENDIX B.—*Concluded.*

No. 10.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department on Salary, during a portion of the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

NAME.	PERIOD.	SERVICE.				
		Excise.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
Bayard, Gilbert A.	From 12th Dec., 1889, to 30th June, 1890.	1				
Babbington, F. W.	do 1st Oct., 1889, to 30th June, 1890.					1
Black, C. E. S.	do 1st July, 1889, to 1st Feb., 1890.		1			
Boucher, O. N. E.	do 14th Nov., 1889, to 30th June, 1890.	1				
Brougham, M. E.	do 1st July, 1889, to 31st Oct., 1889.	1				
Chisholm, J. J.	do 1st Sept., 1889, to 30th June, 1890.		1			
Codd, Herbert J. S.	do 1st Sept., 1889, to 30th June, 1890.	1				
Coyle, Jas.	do 1st July, 1889, to 31st Jan., 1890.	1				
Davis, Jas.	do 12th April, 1890, to 30th June, 1890.	1				
Devine, Felix M.	do 1st April, 1890, to 30th June, 1890.	1				
Devine, J. J.	do 1st July, 1889, to 31st Mar., 1890.	1				
Elliott, G. M.	do 12th April, 1890, to 30th June, 1890.			1		
Elwood, G. V.	do 1st July, 1889, to 30th Nov., 1889.	1				
Fiset, Arthur	do 12th April, 1890, to 30th June, 1890.	1				
Graham, W. T.	do 12th April, 1890, to 30th June, 1890.	1				
Hawkins, A. St. George	do 19th Sept., 1889, to 30th June, 1890.			1		
Kidd, Thomas	do 12th April, 1890, to 30th June, 1890.				1	1
Laidman, Richard H.	do 12th April, 1890, to 30th June, 1890.		1			
Marcou, jun., F. E.	do 1st June, 1890, to 30th June, 1890.	1				
McDonnell, W. J.	do 1st July, 1889, to 30th Sept., 1889.		1			
McKay, J. H.	do 1st July, 1889, to 16th May, 1890.	1				
McIntyre, Donald	do 10th Feb., 1890, to 30th June, 1890.	1				
Mulhern, M. M.	do 31st May, 1890, to 30th June, 1890.			1		
Murray, David	do 12th April, 1890, to 30th June, 1890.	1				
Regnier, P.	do 1st July, 1889, to 31st July, 1889.	1				
Reilly, John S.	do 28th April, 1890, to 30th June, 1890.	1				
Richard, R.	do 1st July, 1889, to 1st Nov., 1889.	1				
Rocicot, Chas. Geo.	do 13th Jan., 1890, to 30th June, 1890.	1				
Russell, W. W.	do 12th April, 1890, to 30th June, 1890.		1			
Saucier, X.	do 14th Nov., 1889, to 30th June, 1890.	1				
Thomas, Philip	do 14th Nov., 1889, to 30th June, 1890.				1	
Tomlinson, W. M.	do 1st Aug., 1889, to 30th June, 1890.		1			
Williamson, J.	do 1st July, 1889, to 18th July, 1889.	1				
Wilson, R.	do 1st July, 1889, to 31st Mar., 1890.	1				
Winter, A. W.	do 19th Sept., 1889, to 30th June, 1890.	1				
	Total	23	6	3	2	2

RECAPITULATION.

Employed during the year, as per Statement No. 9.	403
do a portion of the year, as per Statement No. 10.	36
Total	439
Deduct employed in the Inside and Excise Service	1
do do do Weights and Measures Service	1
do do do Excise and Weights and Measures Service	2
do do do Gas Service	7
do do do Food Inspection	3
do do do Weights and Measures and Gas Service	3
do do do do Food Inspection	2
do do do Preventive do	1
	20
Net Total	419

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Cox, J. E.	Duty pay
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Coxall, Walter	Refund
Craig, Joseph	Duty pay
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Cranston, A.	Refunds
Crawford, W. P.	Salary
Creeley, George	Purchaser
Crichton & Forbes	Refund
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REPORT, RETURNS AND STATISTICS

OF THE

INLAND REVENUES

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE,

1890.

PART II.

INSPECTION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND GAS

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Excellency.

JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Inland Revenue.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA:

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1891.

R E P O R T

O F T H E

C O M M I S S I O N E R O F I N L A N D R E V E N U E

O N T H E

I N S P E C T I O N O F W E I G H T S A N D M E A S U R E S A N D G A S .

To the Honourable

The Minister of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my Annual Report on the inspection of Weights and Measures, and Gas, with the usual statements in relation thereto, for the year ended 1890.

1. The total revenue collected during the year for the inspection of Weights and Measures was forty thousand four hundred and thirty-eight dollars and eighty-eight cents (\$40,438.88), as against thirty-six thousand and forty dollars and ninety-one cents (\$36,040.91) collected during the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The total expenditure was sixty-nine thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars and seventy-six cents (\$69,144.76), as against sixty-seven thousand three hundred and ten dollars and fourteen cents (\$67,310.14) expended during the year ended 30th June, 1889.

2. Appendix "A" gives a summary statement of the expenditure and receipts of each inspection division.

Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal are the only divisions in which the receipts exceed the cost of collection.

3. In Appendices "B," "C" and "D" will be found a detailed statement of weights and measures and weighing machines presented for verification, verified and rejected during the year.

The number of all descriptions may be summarily stated as follows:—

	Presented.	Verified.	Rejected.	Percentage of Rejections.
Weights, Dominion	83,960	83,548	412	0.49
Measures of capacity, Dominion.....	91,130	90,416	714	0.78
Lineal measures.....	5,470	5,340	130	2.35
Balances, equal arms.	13,382	13,181	201	1.50
do steelyards.....	3,673	3,624	49	1.33
do platform scales.....	22,418	22,000	418	1.86
Irregular weights..	5,614	5,539	75	1.33
do measures.....	475	472	3	0.63
Troy weights	91	91	.....	.....

4. Since the date of my last report, Chief Inspector Johnstone has visited and inspected the offices, books and standards of the several Weights and Measures Divisions of Ontario and Quebec; he also carefully adjusted, verified and stamped the whole of the 50-lbs. iron standards of weight in use in said Provinces.

Mr. Johnstone reports having found the work, in most cases, progressing satisfactorily, and the public generally pleased with the manner in which the Weights Measures Act is at present being administered.

5. I would here take the liberty to suggest the advisability of having some of our most intelligent and mechanically inclined Assistant Inspectors spend one or two of the winter months in the largest of the scale manufactories, for the purpose of picking up sufficient skill in scale-making to enable them to make simple repairs and adjustments of weighing machines, weights, &c., when circumstances rendered it actually necessary. I would not, however, recommend making adjustments by inspection officers general, and would authorize it only in such cases as where, from remoteness of locality, distance from, and difficulty and cost of getting articles carried to and from, regular adjusters' shops, adjustment would otherwise be impracticable.

If the foregoing suggestion were adopted, and a fair tariff of fees for adjustment authorized by the Department, I am confident that in a very short time it would be fully reimbursed for the cost of officers' instructions, and the saving and convenience to the inhabitants of remote districts, as well as to the service, would be great indeed, and would doubtless be appreciated by all concerned.

6. In order to meet the wants of some of the Departments, especially those of the Department of the Interior, and of engineers and surveyors generally, I have had three mural standards of length established—one an end measure of 100 feet and one of 66 feet, intended for testing surveyors' chains and steel ribbons, and the other a line measure of 66 feet, intended for tests of a more scientific nature.

These standards were put in place by Mr. W. J. Loudon, Lecturer in Physics, Toronto University, whose report of the methods adopted by him in placing them, &c., will be found in Appendix "E."

INSPECTION OF GAS.

7. The total revenue collected during the year for the inspection of gas and gas meters was eight thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighty cents (\$8,485.80) as compared with seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-two dollars and seventy-five cents (\$7,922.75), collected during the year 1888-89.

The total expenses were nineteen thousand and eighty-two dollars and three cents (\$19,082.03), as against eighteen thousand five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and ninety-six cents (\$8,538.96), expended during the year ended 30th June, 1889.

8. Appendix "F" gives a summary statement of the expenditure and receipts of each Gas Inspection District.

9. The details of gas meter inspection will be found in Appendix "G." The result, as compared with last year, may be stated as follows:—

	Presented for Verification.	Finally rejected.
1888-89	9,629	198
1889-90	10,676	208

Illuminating Power.

10. A statement of the illuminating power and purity of gas inspected during the year will be found in Appendix "H."

The illuminating power, where inspection has been made, has been as follows:—

Places.	Number of Tests made.	Number of times below Standard.	Places.	Number of Tests made.	Number of times below Standard.
Belleville.....	12	0	St. Thomas.....	12	1
Brockville.....	5	0	Toronto.....	104	1
Brantford.....	12	0	Windsor.....	12	0
Chatham.....	12	0	Woodstock.....	12	0
Cobourg.....	7	0	Montreal.....	97	0
Cornwall.....	10	1	Quebec.....	9	0
Dundas.....	12	0	Sherbrooke.....	12	0
Galt.....	12	0	Three Rivers.....	52	3
Guelph.....	12	0	Chatham, N.B.....	27	2
Hamilton.....	12	1	Fredericton.....	11	2
Ingersoll.....	12	0	St. John.....	71	0
Lindsay.....	12	0	Moncton.....	18	0
Listowell.....	5	0	Halifax.....	22	0
London.....	12	0	Pictou.....	12	0
Napanee.....	0	0	Yarmouth.....	12	0
Ottawa.....	16	0	Charlottetown.....	33	0
Peterborough.....	12	0	Winnipeg.....	11	0
Port Hope.....	6	0	Victoria, B.C.....	27	0
Stratford.....	12	0	Kingston, Ont.....	46	0
St. Catharines.....	12	0			

From the preceding table it will be seen that a very great improvement has been made in the illuminating power of the gas supplied to consumers during the year covered by this report.

Tests for Purity.

11. Gas has only been tested regularly for sulphur and ammonia at Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax.

12. In Ottawa the total number of tests made was:—

For sulphur, 15 tests; never in excess.

For ammonia, 14 tests, 11 times in excess.

For sulphuretted hydrogen, 14 tests; never present.

13. In Toronto:—

For sulphur, 24 tests; never in excess.

For ammonia, 24 tests; never in excess.

For sulphuretted hydrogen, 104 tests; 3 times present.

14. In Montreal:—

For sulphur, 30 tests; 22 times in excess.

For ammonia, 30 tests; never in excess.

For sulphuretted hydrogen, 96 tests; never present.

15. In Quebec:—

For sulphur, 18 tests; never in excess.

For ammonia, 18 tests; never in excess.

For sulphuretted hydrogen, 19 tests; never present.

16. In St. John:—

For sulphur, 48 tests; never in excess.

For ammonia, 48 tests; never in excess.

For sulphuretted hydrogen, 71 tests; never present.

17. In Halifax:—

For sulphur, 22 tests; never in excess.

For ammonia, 22 tests; never in excess.

For sulphuretted hydrogen, 22 tests; never present.

18. In addition to the foregoing, tests for sulphuretted hydrogen have been made at each of the following places where illuminating power has been tested, with the following results:—

Places.	Number of Tests.	Present.	Places.	Number of Places.	Present.
Belleville.....	12	3	Stratford	12	0
Brantford	12	0	Stratford, 2nd.....	12	0
Brockville	5	0	St. Thomas	12	0
Chatham	12	0	St. Catharines	12	0
Cobourg	7	0	Windsor	12	1
Cornwall	10	2	Woodstock	12	0
Dundas	12	0	Sherbrooke	12	0
Galt	12	0	Three Rivers	12	1
Guelph	12	0	Chatham, N.B.	27	0
Hamilton	12	0	Fredericton	15	7
Ingersoll	12	1	Moncton	15	0
Kingston	46	0	Pictou	12	0
Lindsay	12	0	Yarmouth	12	0
Listowell	9	7	Charlottetown	33	0
London	35	1	Winnipeg	11	0
Peterborough	12	0	Victoria, B.C.	27	0
Port Hope	6	0			

REPORT OF PROGRESS.

19. Since the date of my last report gas inspection offices have been fitted up and the inspection of gas regularly established at Napanee (re-fitted), Berlin, Barrie and Sarnia.

The old 5-foot holder, or meter-prover, that was in the Kingston office, was taken out, lined with sheet copper, put in thorough repair and fitted up with the other apparatus in the Napanee office, which, as regards neatness and convenience, ranks high among our inspection offices. One of the new 10-foot holders was set up in the Kingston office, and the office and apparatus generally overhauled and put in good shape.

The old 5-foot holder that was in the Brantford office was also lined with sheet copper and otherwise thoroughly repaired and set up with the other apparatus in the Berlin office. One of the new 10-foot holders was set up in the Brantford office, and the office painted and put in a thorough state of repair.

The Barrie and Sarnia offices were fitted up with new holders and photometers, which give the greatest satisfaction.

The gas inspection office at Owen Sound was removed to another building, where a new office was fitted up complete and handed over to the Inspector in first-class order. The officers recently appointed as gas inspectors at Guelph, Berlin, Stratford, Sarnia and Barrie were all duly installed and instructed in their duties by Mr. McPhie, under whose supervision all the fitting up, repairs and alterations of offices above-mentioned were made.

The new meter-provers and photometers alluded to were manufactured in this country, and are of the very best description, as regards design, workmanship and material.

Under the supervision of Mr. Aubin, the original or Departmental gas standards were removed from the Eastern to the Western Block, Departmental Buildings, and set up in the Standards room; and the gas inspection office in the City of Quebec was removed to another building, where the apparatus was repaired and set up.

The only inspection apparatus the Department has on hand at present is one spare photometer.

Gas inspection is asked for at Deseronto and Simcoe. In the event of the Department's deciding to fit up offices there, it would, in my opinion, be advisable, when ordering apparatus, to order three sets, in order that there might be one spare set on hand to meet any emergency that might arise.

Respectfully submitted.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.
STATEMENT of Expenditure and Receipts for Year ended 30th June, 1890.

Inspection Divisions.	Inspectors and Assistants.	EXPENDITURE.							Receipts.						
		Salaries.	Seizure Expenses.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	Total.							
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.				
<i>Province of Ontario.</i>															
Belleville	Wm. Johnson Thos. Slatery Saml. Irwin	2,300	00			87	50	451	20	205	09	3,043	79	1,389	89
Hamilton	T. H. McKenzie John McDonald Thos. Beattie C. E. S. Black A. Marentette Rob. Magness	4,917	99	283	93			564	47	356	74	6,123	13	8,722	08
Kingston	J. A. Macdonald W. W. Giffin Wm. Whitteker	2,200	00			96	00	481	84	241	44	3,019	28	1,770	50
London	Jas. Egan D. Coughlin Jos. S. Thomas	2,450	00					875	46	141	57	3,467	03	3,033	43
Orrilla	G. J. Bolster John Lyons	1,800	00					372	35	49	10	2,221	45	956	74
Ottawa	A. Code M. Gorman John Cosgrove Pat. Lynch	2,900	00			290	88	579	48	131	17	3,901	48	1,285	11
Toronto	Harry Piper R. J. Wright D. Kinnee R. Milligan	3,250	00					244	58	99	30	3,593	88	3,919	35

Windsor	W. J. Hayward. R. A. Hughes. District Inspector.	1,663 64 21,484 63	2 85 2 85	283 93 474 33	782 25 34 00 4,385 63	103 93 1,328 34	2,555 67 34 00 27,959 71	1,695 85 22,772 95	
<i>Province of Quebec.</i>									
Montreal	J. O. Chalut. J. R. Urquhart J. T. Dorton S. Dillon. J. A. Daoust. F. L. Desrivieres. Jos. S. Baker J. U. Richard. W. W. Tomlinson	6,611 52	8 29		926 18	291 58	7,837 57	7,984 36	
Quebec	P. E. Bourassa. W. Adams H. Simard J. B. Petit F. X. Chabot M. J. Kelly.	3,700 00	7 20	53 00	42 00	334 86	5,531 42	3,165 32	
Three Rivers	J. A. Olivier. J. J. Provost. P. C. A. Bruneau	2,200 00			16 67	31 12	2,398 27	1,152 36	
		12,511 52	15 49	53 00	58 67	637 56	15,767 26	12,242 04	
<i>Province of New Brunswick.</i>									
Fredericton	E. C. Freeze. Geo. Bois	1,600 00			175 93	15 14	1,791 07	241 35	
King's	W. B. Scovill. D. Richard	1,300 00			220 55	16 45	1,537 00	423 82	
St. John	J. B. Wilmot E. Cowan	1,800 00 4,700 00			106 13 502 61	10 74 42 33	1,916 87 5,244 94	728 24 1,393 41	

APPENDIX A—Concluded.

STATEMENT of Expenditure and Receipts for Year ending 30th June, 1890—Concluded.

Inspection Divisions.	Inspectors and Assistants.	EXPENDITURE.							Receipts.				
		Salaries.	Seizure Expenses.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	Total.	\$	cts.			
<i>Province of Nova Scotia.</i>													
Cape Breton	L. E. Tremaine	800 00			70 00	15 40	73 49	958 89		42 03			
Halifax	J. B. Ryan Edward Kelly	1,500 00			326 67	3 20	201 14	2,031 01		558 63			
Pictou	J. McKay J. J. Chisholm	1,316 60				373 04	33 99	1,723 63		527 84			
Yarmouth	Chas. Allison	1,000 00				309 15	15 45	1,324 60		746 65			
		4,616 60			396 67	700 79	324 07	6,038 13		1,875 15			
<i>Province of Prince Edward Island.</i>													
Charlottetown	Jas. Reddin	1,200 00	0 70			222 17	46 28	1,469 15		355 26			
<i>Province of Manitoba.</i>													
	R. T. Huggard R. J. M. Girdlestone Walter Cowley H. F. Ross J. W. Costello A. C. Patterson W. W. Russell	3,587 43			108 00	985 60	75 32	4,756 35		1,505 07			

Province of British Columbia.

Richard Jones.....
 W. K. Leighton.....
 Hugh Finlay.....

235 00

1,430 60

104 40

141 20

210 00

.....

25 00

950 00

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario	21,484 63	2 85	283 93	474 33	4,385 63	1,328 34	27,959 71	22,772 95
Quebec	12,511 52	15 40	53 00	58 67	2,471 02	657 56	15,767 26	12,242 04
New Brunswick.....	4,700 00	.....	.....	.....	502 61	42 33	5,244 94	1,393 41
Nova Scotia.....	4,616 60	.....	.....	396 67	700 79	324 07	6,038 13	1,875 15
Prince Edward Island.....	1,200 00	0 70	.....	.....	222 17	46 28	1,469 15	365 26
Manitoba.....	3,587 43	.....	.....	108 00	985 60	75 32	4,756 35	1,505 07
British Columbia.....	950 00	25 00	.....	210 00	141 20	104 40	1,430 60	235 00
General contingencies	2,466 62	.....	.....	.....	649 62	2,656 32	5,772 56	.....
Queen's Printer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	372 49	372 49	.....
Stationery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	318 57	318 57	.....
Lithographing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	15 00	.....
Grand Total	51,516 80	44 04	336 93	1,247 67	10,058 64	5,940 68	69,144 76	40,438 88

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Weights and Measures Inspected during the Fiscal Year
Verified and Rejected, for each Division for

Name of Inspection Office.	WEIGHTS.							
	Dominion Weights.			Troy Weights.		Irregular Weights.		
	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.
<i>Ontario.</i>								
Belleville	2,051	2,051				227	227	
Hamilton	16,672	16,654	18			185	181	4
Kingston	1,813	1,675	138			150	120	30
London	4,609	4,609				262	262	
Orillia	1,566	1,564	2			251	251	
Ottawa	2,018	2,015	3			126	126	
Toronto	5,100	5,100						
Windsor	2,970	2,969	1			228	228	
	36,799	36,637	162			1,429	1,395	34
<i>Quebec.</i>								
Montreal	21,129	21,116	13	91	91	1,007	1,005	2
Quebec	11,776	11,654	122			2,123	2,094	29
Three Rivers	3,262	3,256	6			267	266	1
	36,167	36,026	141	91	91	3,397	3,365	32
<i>New Brunswick.</i>								
Fredericton	570	570				63	63	
King's	643	643				80	80	
St. John	1,437	1,437				130	130	
	2,650	2,650				273	273	
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>								
Cape Breton	22	22				5	5	
Halifax	997	997				220	220	
Pictou	779	761	18			119	110	9
Yarmouth	1,082	1,082				136	136	
	2,880	2,862	18			480	471	9
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>								
Charlottetown	680	680				33	33	
<i>Manitoba.</i>								
Winnipeg	4,575	4,484	91					
<i>British Columbia.</i>								
Victoria	209	209				2	2	

B.

ended 30th June, 1890, showing the Total Number brought for Verification, each Province, and for the whole Dominion.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.						MEASURES OF LENGTH.			BALANCES, &c.								
Dominion Measures.			Irregular Measures.						Equal Arm Balances.			Steelyards.			Platform Scales, Weigh Bridges, &c.		
Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.
1,651	1,651		7	7		31	31		314	314		95	95		962	962	
5,536	5,484	52	31	31		148	145	3	3,204	3,188	16	1,741	1,738	3	5,591	5,562	29
10,433	9,850	583	12	11	1	273	218	55	285	228	57	39	22	17	1,052	931	121
10,109	10,106	3				64	64		818	802	16	346	340	6	1,673	1,587	86
1,386	1,386					294	278	16	270	270		69	69		679	678	1
1,895	1,895		1	1		232	232		309	309		15	15		1,069	1,065	4
14,404	14,404		182	182		319	319		778	778		333	333		1,262	1,262	
2,057	2,057		2	2		110	110		522	520	2	61	61		1,288	1,258	30
47,471	46,833	638	235	234	1	1,471	1,397	74	6,500	6,409	91	2,699	2,673	26	13,576	13,305	271
23,167	23,136	31	53	53		2,618	2,610	8	3,113	3,108	5	661	657	4	4,213	4,172	41
8,301	8,290	11				754	718	36	1,861	1,818	43	50	37	13	1,016	994	22
3,240	3,216	24				235	234	1	497	476	21	16	16		516	508	8
34,708	34,642	66	53	53		3,607	3,562	45	5,471	5,402	69	727	710	17	5,745	5,674	71
632	632								90	90		3	3		187	187	
891	888	3				9	9		124	122	2	32	32		292	282	10
4,015	4,015		6	6		1	1		244	242	2	28	28		362	362	
5,538	5,535	3	6	6		10	10		458	454	4	63	63		841	831	10
270	270					9	9		6	6		1	1		20	20	
1,245	1,245		129	129		5	5		192	192		12	12		243	243	
1,279	1,266	13				57	51	6	190	163	27	18	18		381	367	14
1,340	1,339	1	49	49		251	246	5	193	193		70	69	1	369	366	3
4,134	4,120	14	178	178		322	311	11	581	554	27	101	100	1	1,013	996	17
560	560					14	14		105	105		1	1		269	269	
1,563	1,549	14	3	1	2	46	46		236	227	9	66	61	5	793	747	46
146	146								31	30	1	16	16		182	179	3

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Weights and Measures Inspected during the Fiscal Year
Verified and Rejected, for each Division for

R E C A P I T

Name of Inspection Office.	WEIGHTS.								
	Dominion Weights.			Troy Weights.		Irregular Weights.			
	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	
Ontario	36,799	36,637	162			1,429	1,395	34	
Quebec	36,167	36,026	141	91	91	3,397	3,365	32	
New Brunswick	2,650	2,650				273	273		
Nova Scotia	2,880	2,862	18			480	471	9	
Prince Edward Island	680	680				33	33		
Manitoba	4,575	4,484	91						
British Columbia	209	209				2	2		
	83,960	83,548	412	91	91	5,614	5,539	75	

B—Concluded.

ended 30th June, 1890, showing the Total Number brought for Verification, each Province, and for the whole Dominion—Concluded.

U L T I M A T I O N .

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.						MEASURES OF LENGTH.			BALANCES, &C.								
Dominion Measures.			Irregular Measures.						Equal Arm Balances.			Steelyards.			Platform Scales, Weigh Bridges, &c.		
Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.
47,471	46,833	638	235	234	1	1,471	1,397	74	6,500	6,409	91	2,699	2,673	26	13,576	13,305	271
34,708	34,642	66	53	53	...	3,607	3,562	45	5,471	5,402	69	727	710	17	5,745	5,674	71
5,538	5,535	3	6	6	...	10	10	...	458	454	4	63	63	...	841	831	10
4,134	4,120	14	178	178	...	322	311	11	581	554	27	101	100	1	1,013	996	17
560	560	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	105	105	...	1	1	...	269	269	...
1,563	1,549	14	3	1	2	46	46	...	236	227	9	66	61	5	793	747	46
146	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	30	1	16	16	...	182	179	3
94,120	93,385	735	475	472	3	5,470	5,340	130	13,382	13,181	201	3,673	3,624	49	22,419	22,001	418

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion Weights and Lineal Measures during the Fiscal Year

Division.	DOMINION										
	Avoir										
	60 lbs.	50 lbs.	30 lbs.	20 lbs.	10 lbs.	5 lbs.	3 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.	8 ozs.	4 ozs.
<i>Ontario.</i>											
Belleville.....					1	34	152	424	387	253	223
Hamilton.....					3	334	2,515	3,740	3,632	1,318	1,273
Kingston.....					4	69	223	309	286	236	214
London.....				1	1	50	330	938	914	584	545
Orillia.....						25	135	323	295	188	173
Ottawa.....					10	86	176	353	344	259	245
Toronto.....	26		1	4	20	165	598	868	869	612	516
Windsor.....					6	46	223	575	556	387	356
	26		1	5	45	809	4,352	7,530	7,283	3,837	3,545
<i>Quebec.</i>											
Montreal.....	313	111	11	21	100	1,285	1,717	3,176	3,082	2,751	2,590
Quebec.....		152	37	61	124	673	772	1,790	1,761	1,662	1,525
Three Rivers.....		13	3	7	16	236	285	559	529	503	465
	313	276	51	89	240	2,194	2,774	5,525	5,372	4,916	4,580
<i>New Brunswick.</i>											
Fredericton.....						14	13	122	103	82	75
Kings.....				20	40	180	145	78	69	66	38
St. John.....						46	37	358	277	207	175
				20	40	240	195	558	449	355	288
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>											
Cape Breton.....							1	12	7	2	
Halifax.....						41	26	250	213	145	124
Pictou.....		22	3	7	9	24	22	173	145	100	87
Yarmouth.....						9	5	286	224	163	128
	22	3	7	9		74	54	721	589	410	339
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>											
Charlottetown.....						16	31	156	125	92	82
<i>Manitoba.</i>											
Winnipeg.....			1	3	143	529	675	1,356	1,079	316	142
<i>British Columbia.</i>											
Victoria.....						2	11	33	33	30	28

C.

of each Denomination presented for Verification in each Inspection Division ended 30th June, 1890.

WEIGHTS.								Troy Weights.	Irregular Weights Presented.	LINEAL MEASURES.					Total Number Presented.
2 ozs.	1 oz.	8 drs.	4 drs.	2 drs.	1 dr.	½ dr.	Total Number Presented.			1 Yard	½ Yard.	2 Feet.	1 Foot.	½ Foot.		Total Number Presented.
209	187	105	44	18	10	4	2,051	.....	227	31	.....	.....	.....	31
1,233	1,209	1,108	300	3	4	.....	16,672	.....	185	148	.....	.....	.....	148
210	153	85	21	3	.....	.....	1,813	.....	150	273	.....	.....	.....	273
499	410	236	81	14	5	1	4,609	.....	262	64	.....	.....	.....	64
156	136	84	31	11	4	2	1,566	.....	251	294	.....	.....	.....	294
229	183	82	48	2	1	.....	2,018	.....	126	232	.....	.....	.....	232
464	396	288	166	52	54	1	5,100	.....	.....	319	.....	.....	.....	319
321	264	161	65	6	3	1	2,970	.....	228	110	.....	.....	.....	110
3,321	2,938	2,149	759	109	81	9	36,799	.....	1,429	1,471	.....	.....	.....	1,471
2,354	2,032	1,399	146	22	18	1	21,129	91	1,007	2,444	37	82	30	25	2,618
1,410	1,265	466	73	3	1	1	11,776	.....	2,123	754	.....	.....	.....	754
340	218	75	11	2	.....	.....	3,262	.....	267	139	96	.....	.....	235
4,104	3,515	1,940	230	27	19	2	36,167	91	3,397	3,337	133	82	30	25	3,607
68	59	20	7	4	3	.....	570	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	643	.....	80	9	.....	.....	.....	9
156	132	44	4	1	.....	.....	1,437	.....	130	1	.....	.....	.....	1
229	193	64	11	5	3	.....	2,650	.....	273	10	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	5	9	.....	.....	.....	9
80	72	28	6	4	7	1	997	.....	220	5	.....	.....	.....	5
77	61	33	13	1	1	1	779	.....	119	52	5	.....	.....	57
113	87	53	6	5	3	.....	1,082	.....	136	251	.....	.....	.....	251
270	220	114	25	10	11	2	2,880	.....	480	317	5	.....	.....	322
75	66	28	8	1	.....	.....	680	.....	33	14	.....	.....	.....	14
112	105	60	26	13	13	2	4,575	.....	.....	45	1	.....	.....	46
25	23	8	4	1	1	.....	209	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion Weights and Lineal Measures during the Fiscal Year

Division.	DOMINION										
	Avoir										
	60 lbs.	50 lbs.	30 lbs.	20 lbs.	10 lbs.	5 lbs.	3 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.	8 ozs.	4 ozs.
<i>Ontario.</i>											
Belleville					1	34	152	424	387	253	223
Hamilton					3	334	2,515	3,737	3,629	1,315	1,270
Kingston					4	61	203	270	274	225	199
London				1	1	50	330	938	914	584	545
Orillia						25	135	323	295	187	172
Ottawa					10	86	176	353	343	258	245
Toronto	26		1	4	20	165	598	868	869	612	516
Windsor					6	46	223	575	556	386	356
	26		1	5	45	801	4,332	7,488	7,267	3,820	3,526
<i>Quebec.</i>											
Montreal	313	111	11	21	100	1,285	1,716	3,174	3,078	2,746	2,589
Quebec		152	37	61	124	670	754	1,765	1,736	1,643	1,508
Three Rivers		13	3	7	16	236	285	557	527	502	464
	313	276	51	89	240	2,191	2,755	5,496	5,341	4,891	4,561
<i>New Brunswick.</i>											
Fredericton						14	13	122	103	82	75
King's						20	40	180	145	78	69
St. John						46	37	358	277	207	175
						80	90	660	525	367	319
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>											
Cape Breton							1	12	7	2	
Halifax						41	26	250	213	145	124
Pictou		22	3	7	9	24	22	166	140	97	85
Yarmouth						9	5	286	224	163	128
		22	3	7	9	74	54	714	584	407	337
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>											
Charlottetown						16	31	156	125	92	82
<i>Manitoba.</i>											
Winnipeg			1	3	143	522	667	1,332	1,059	304	134
<i>British Columbia.</i>											
Victoria						2	11	33	33	30	28

C—Continued.

of each Denomination, Inspected and Verified in each Inspection Division ended 30th June, 1890.

WEIGHTS.								Troy Weights.	Miscellaneous Weights.	LINEAL MEASURES.					Total Number Verified.
dupois.										Yard.	$\frac{1}{3}$ Yard.	2 Feet.	1 Foot.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Foot.	
2 ozs.	1 oz.	8 drs.	4 drs.	2 drs.	1 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.	Total Number Verified.								
209	187	105	44	18	10	4	2,051	227	31					31	
1,230	1,207	1,107	300	3	4		16,654	181	145					145	
187	148	81	20	3			1,675	120	218					218	
499	410	236	81	14	5	1	4,609	262	64					64	
156	136	84	34	11	4	2	1,564	251	278					278	
228	183	82	48	2	1		2,015	126	232					232	
464	396	288	166	52	54	1	5,100		319					319	
321	264	161	65	6	3	1	2,969	228	110					110	
3,294	2,931	2,144	758	109	81	9	36,637		1,395	1,397				1,397	
2,354	2,032	1,399	146	22	18	1	21,116	91	1,005	2,436	37	82	30	25	2,610
1,399	1,261	466	73	3	1	1	11,654		2,094	718					718
340	218	75	11	2			3,256		266	138	96				234
4,093	3,511	1,940	230	27	19	2	36,026	91	3,365	3,292	133	82	30	25	3,562
68	59	20	7	4	3		570		63						
66	38	5	2				643		80	9				9	
156	132	44	4	1			1,437		130	1				1	
290	229	69	13	5	3		2,650		273	10				10	
							22		5	9				9	
80	72	28	6	4	7	1	1,007		220	5				5	
77	60	33	13	1	1	1	761		110	46	5			51	
113	87	53	6	5	3		1,082		136	246				246	
270	219	114	25	10	11	2	2,862		471	306	5			311	
75	66	28	8	1			680		33	14				14	
105	102	60	24	13	13	2	4,484			45		1		46	
25	23	8	4	1	1		199		2						

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion Weights and Lineal Measures
Fiscal Year ended

DIVISION.	DOMINION										
	Avoir										
	60 lbs.	50 lbs.	30 lbs.	20 lbs.	10 lbs.	5 lbs.	3 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.	8 ozs.	4 ozs.
<i>Ontario.</i>											
Hamilton								3	3	3	3
Kingston						8	20	39	12	11	15
Orillia										1	1
Ottawa									1	1	1
Windsor										1	1
<i>Quebec.</i>						8	20	42	16	17	19
Montreal							1	2	4	5	1
Quebec						3	18	25	25	19	17
Three Rivers								2	2	1	1
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>						3	19	29	31	25	19
Pictou								7	5	3	2
Yarmouth											
<i>Manitoba.</i>								7	5	3	2
Winnipeg						7	8	24	20	12	8

C—Concluded.

of each Denomination Rejected in each Inspection Division during the 30th June, 1890.

WEIGHTS.								Troy Weights.	Miscellaneous Weights.	LINEAL MEASURES.					
dupois.										Yard.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Yard.	2 Feet.	1 Foot.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Foot.	Total Number Rejected.
2 ozs.	1 oz.	8 drs.	4 drs.	2 drs.	1 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.	Total Number Rejected.								
3	2	1					18		4	3				3	
23	5	4	1				138		30	55				55	
							2			16				16	
1							3								
							1								
27	7	5	1				162		34	74				74	
							13		2	8				8	
11	4						122		29	36				36	
							6		1	1				1	
11	4						141		32	45				45	
	1						18		9	6				6	
										5				5	
	1						18		9	11				11	
7	3		2				91								

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion Measures of Capacity, Balances each Inspection Division, during the

DIVISION.	MEASURES OF CAPACITY.										
	Dominion.										
	Bushel.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint.	Gill.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gill.	Total Number Verified.
<i>Ontario.</i>											
Belleville	16	14	35	165	324	557	464	74	2	.....	1,651
Hamilton	11	204	271	899	981	1,485	1,512	172	1	.....	5,536
Kingston	588	2,788	1,111	1,478	1,366	1,712	1,329	61	.....	.....	10,433
London	2	296	275	1,060	1,103	4,019	2,800	554	.....	.....	10,109
Orillia .....	.....	12	29	215	321	437	233	63	38	38	1,386
Ottawa .....	.....	13	23	245	458	571	384	155	46	.....	1,895
Toronto	4	559	706	1,820	2,216	3,387	4,354	1,355	3	.....	14,404
Windsor	3	83	117	272	434	602	425	118	3	.....	2,057
	624	3,969	2,567	6,154	7,203	12,770	11,501	2,552	93	38	47,471
<i>Quebec.</i>											
Montreal	1	710	1,120	3,196	3,275	4,821	5,435	3,206	1,402	1	23,167
Quebec	6	212	209	1,167	1,749	1,782	1,653	1,140	359	24	8,301
Three Rivers .....	.....	243	177	350	681	805	542	325	81	36	3,240
	7	1,165	1,506	4,713	5,705	7,408	7,630	4,671	1,842	61	34,708
<i>New Brunswick.</i>											
Fredericton .....	.....	32	32	121	180	140	100	23	4	.....	632
King's .....	.....	11	8	205	341	267	50	8	1	.....	891
St. John .....	.....	420	274	590	781	746	663	358	183	.....	4,015
	.....	463	314	916	1,302	1,153	813	389	188	.....	5,538
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>											
Cape Breton .....	.....	4	8	19	52	84	58	45	.....	.....	270
Halifax	1	95	61	214	175	274	249	116	50	10	1,245
Pictou .....	.....	29	9	207	318	416	293	6	1	.....	1,279
Yarmouth	15	30	23	253	495	356	138	27	3	.....	1,340
	16	158	101	693	1,040	1,130	738	194	54	10	4,134
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>											
Charlottetown	1	3	.....	32	92	200	186	46	.....	.....	560
<i>Manitoba.</i>											
Winnipeg	3	19	23	190	293	477	422	83	28	25	1,563
<i>British Columbia.</i>											
Victoria .....	.....	.....	.....	27	18	66	35	.....	.....	.....	146

D.

and Weighing Machines of each Denomination Presented for Verification in Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1890.

IRREGULAR MEASURES.	BALANCES.															Total Presented.
	With Equal Arms.				Steelyards, with Divided Arms.				Weigh-Bridges, or Platform Scales.							
	5 lbs. and under.	5 lbs. to 50 lbs.	50 lbs. to 100 lbs.	100 lbs. and upward.	500 lbs. and under.	500 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.	250 lbs. and under.	250 lbs. to 500 lbs.	500 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs. to 6,000 lbs.	6,000 lbs. and upward.		
7	51	262	1		85	4	5	1	412	67	307	73	35	68	1,371	
31	1,248	1,956			1,710	27	4		2,755	290	2,079	276	60	131	10,536	
12	80	205			36	3			393	177	362	47	31	42	1,376	
	252	566			337	6	3		552	119	694	174	33	101	2,897	
	57	213			68		1		304	8	278	37	1	51	1,018	
1	46	233			13	2			502	89	384	31	41	22	1,393	
182	254	523		1	325	6	2		525	62	424	134	24	93	2,373	
2	148	374			60	1			681	51	388	86	25	57	1,871	
235	2,136	4,362	1	1	2,634	49	15	1	6,124	863	4,916	858	250	565	22,775	
53	683	2,417	2	11	620	16		25	1,560	849	1,438	117	137	112	7,987	
	304	1,312	52	193	50				195	474	302	20	18	7	2,927	
	19	463	13	2	15			1	146	151	187	18	9	5	1,029	
53	1,006	4,192	67	206	685	16		26	1,901	1,474	1,927	155	164	124	11,943	
	26	64			3				82	60	37	3	3	2	280	
	29	78	17		32				136	85	54	4	5	8	448	
6	53	191			28				178	107	47	8	10	12	634	
6	108	333	17		63				396	252	138	15	18	22	1,362	
		6			1				8	7	3	1		1	27	
129	26	141	3	22		5	1	6	92	43	94	10	2	2	447	
	34	145	2	9	18				176	113	58	4	11	19	589	
	68	123	1	1	70				216	67	49	8	9	20	632	
129	128	415	6	32	89	5	1	6	492	290	204	23	22	42	1,695	
	23	82			1				84	48	103	12	9	13	375	
3	32	203	1		66				366	20	263	50	30	64	1,095	
	18	13			14	2			98	27	51	2		4	229	

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion Measures of Capacity, Balances each Inspection Division, during the

DIVISION.	MEASURES OF CAPACITY.										
	Dominion.										
	Bushel.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint.	Gill.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gill.	Total Number Verified.
<i>Ontario.</i>											
Belleville	16	14	35	165	324	557	464	74	2	....	1,651
Hamilton	11	203	268	893	967	1,471	1,498	172	1	....	5,484
Kingston	573	2,710	1,023	1,362	1,246	1,610	1,265	61	....	....	9,850
London	2	295	275	1,059	1,103	4,019	2,800	553	....	....	10,106
Orillia .....	....	12	29	215	321	437	233	63	38	38	1,386
Ottawa .....	....	13	23	245	458	571	384	155	46	....	1,895
Toronto	4	559	706	1,820	2,216	3,387	4,354	1,355	3	....	14,404
Windsor	3	83	117	272	434	602	425	118	3	....	2,057
	609	3,889	2,476	6,031	7,069	12,654	11,423	2,551	93	38	46,833
<i>Quebec.</i>											
Montreal	1	702	1,111	3,189	3,271	4,821	5,432	3,206	1,402	1	23,136
Quebec	6	211	209	1,165	1,744	1,780	1,652	1,140	359	24	8,290
Three Rivers .....	....	239	172	346	679	804	540	320	80	36	3,216
	7	1,152	1,492	4,700	5,694	7,405	7,624	4,666	1,841	61	34,642
<i>New Brunswick.</i>											
Fredericton .....	....	32	32	121	180	140	100	23	4	....	632
King's .....	....	9	8	205	340	267	50	8	1	....	888
St. John .....	....	420	274	590	781	746	663	358	183	....	4,015
	....	461	314	916	1,301	1,153	813	389	188	....	5,535
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>											
Cape Breton .....	....	4	8	19	52	84	58	45	....	....	270
Halifax	1	95	61	214	175	274	249	116	50	10	1,245
Pictou .....	....	24	8	205	316	413	293	6	1	....	1,266
Yarmouth	15	30	23	252	495	356	138	27	3	....	1,339
	16	153	100	690	1,038	1,127	738	194	54	10	4,120
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>											
Charlottetown	1	3	....	32	92	200	186	46	....	....	560
<i>Manitoba.</i>											
Winnipeg	3	19	22	184	292	473	420	83	28	25	1,549
<i>British Columbia.</i>											
Victoria .....	....	....	27	18	66	35	....	....	....	....	146

D—Continued.

and Weighing Machines of each Denomination Inspected and Verified, in Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1890.

IRREGULAR MEASURES.	BALANCES.													Total Number Verified.
	With Equal Arms.				Steelyards, with Divided Arms.				Weigh-Bridges, or Platform Scales.					
	5 lbs. and under.	5 lbs. to 50 lbs.	50 lbs. to 100 lbs.	100 lbs. and upwards.	500 lbs. and under.	500 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.	250 lbs. and under.	250 lbs. to 500 lbs.	500 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs. to 6,000 lbs.		6,000 lbs. and upwards.
7	51	262	1	85	4	5	1	412	67	307	73	35	68	1,371
31	1,242	1,946		1,707	27	4		2,745	287	2,074	272	57	127	10,488
11	52	176		21	1			355	143	335	38	23	37	1,181
	250	552		332	5	3		533	111	643	170	33	97	2,729
	57	213		68		1		304	8	277	37	1	51	1,017
1	46	263		13	2			501	89	381	31	41	22	1,389
182	254	523	1	325	6	2		526	62	424	134	24	93	2,373
2	147	373		60	1			673	48	374	86	24	53	1,839
234	2,099	4,308	1	2,611	46	15	1	6,048	815	4,815	841	238	548	22,387
53	683	2,412	2	616	16		25	1,548	836	1,423	116	137	112	7,937
	301	1,281	51	37				187	468	295	20	17	7	2,849
	19	442	13	15			1	146	149	181	18	9	5	1,000
53	1,003	4,135	66	668	16		26	1,881	1,453	1,899	154	163	124	11,786
	26	64		3				82	60	37	3	3	2	280
	27	78	17	32				133	82	52	4	5	6	436
6	51	191		28				178	107	47	8	10	12	632
6	104	333	17	63				393	249	136	15	18	20	1,348
		6		1				8	7	3	1		1	27
129	26	141	3	18	5	1	6	92	43	94	10	2	2	447
	20	132	2	18				162	113	58	4	11	19	548
	68	123	1	69				216	65	49	8	8	20	628
129	114	402	6	88	5	1	6	478	228	204	23	21	42	1,650
	23	82		1				84	48	103	12	9	13	375
1	28	198	1	61				334	18	254	49	30	62	1,035
	17	13		14	2			95	27	51	2		4	225

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion Measures of Capacity, Balances each Inspection Division, during the

DIVISION.	MEASURES OF CAPACITY.										
	Dominion.										
	Bushel.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint.	Gill.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Gill.	Total number Rejected.
<i>Ontario.</i>											
Hamilton		1	3	6	14	14	14				52
Kingston	15	78	88	116	120	102	64				583
London		1		1				1			3
Orillia											
Ottawa											
Windsor											
	15	80	91	123	134	116	78	1			638
<i>Quebec.</i>											
Montreal		8	9	7	4		3				31
Quebec		1		2	5	2	1				11
Three Rivers		4	5	4	2	1	2	5	1		24
		13	14	13	11	3	6	5	1		66
<i>New Brunswick.</i>											
King's		2			1						3
St. John											
		2			1						3
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>											
Pictou		5	1	2	2	3					13
Yarmouth				1							1
		5	1	3	2	3					14
<i>Manitoba.</i>											
Winnipeg			1	6	1	4	2				14
<i>British Columbia.</i>											
Victoria											

D.—*Concluded.*

and Weighing Machines of each Denomination Inspected and Rejected in Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1890.

IRREGULAR MEASURES.	BALANCES.												Total Rejected.	
	With Equal Arms.				Steelyards, with Divided Arms.				Weigh-Bridges, or Platform Scales.					
	5 lbs. and under.	5 lbs. to 50 lbs.	50 lbs. to 100 lbs.	100 lbs. and upwards.	500 lbs. and under.	500 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.	250 lbs. and under.	250 lbs. to 500 lbs.	500 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.		4,000 lbs. to 6,000 lbs.	6,000 lbs. and upwards.
...	6	10			3			10	3	5	4	3	4	48
1	28	29			15			38	34	27	9	8	5	195
	2	14			5	1		19	8	51	4		4	108
								1		3				1
	1	1						8	3	14		1	4	4
													4	32
1	37	54			23	3		76	48	101	17	12	17	388
		5			4			12	13	15	1			50
	3	31	1	8	13			8	6	7		1		78
		21							2	6				29
	3	57	1	8	17			20	21	28	1	1		157
	2							3	3	2			2	12
	2													2
	4							3	3	2			2	14
	14	13						14						41
					1				2			1		4
	14	13			1			14	2			1		45
2	4	5			5			32	2	9	1		2	60
	1							3						4

R

APPENDIX "E."

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit to you a report of the work which I have undertaken and partially completed, in connection with the erection of "Mural Standards" for the Weights and Measures Branch of your Department.

The first standard to determine was one of 100 feet, for surveyors' chains, used as end measures, and for that purpose the coping stone in the rear of the Langevin Block was chosen as being of sufficient length, and readily available at any period of the year, as well as being in a position where the light necessary for observations was extremely good.

The apparatus used in laying the standard consisted of two bed plates of brass which are solidly imbedded in the stone by means of lead and cement, into which are fitted, when in use, the end plates, with contact-pieces and all attachments for stretching the chain on tape, which are in the possession of the Standard Branch. The end plates being screwed solidly into the bed plates I obtained two 10-foot bars and one 6-foot bar, constructed by Troughton & Sims, and used as end measures, belonging, also, to the Standards Branch. Commencing at the westerly contact-piece, which is fixed in position by carefully laying the two bars end to end in a straight line, I worked along until the last measurement brought me just 100 feet from the fixed end piece from which I started. Here I adjusted the movable contact-piece of the other end plate until it just touched the end of the 10-foot bar and noted the position of the zero point on the little vernier, which time defined the length of 100 feet at the temperature of that day. In making a test it is necessary only to proceed in the manner I have indicated, using the 10-foot bars end to end, and then, on stretching the chain or tape in the proper way, it can be at once seen what the error in length at the given temperature is. As the laying of the bars only occupies about a quarter of an hour, it is much better to test the position of the movable contact-piece each time at the given temperature than to make an observation once for all and correct for expansion. Mr. Johnstone, the Chief Inspector of Standards Branch, made a test of a surveyor's tape along with myself at a temperature of about 72° Fahr., and the error was + 1.13 inches. The test only occupied about twenty minutes.

It will be seen then, that as the time occupied in running the 100 feet with the two 10-foot bars is so small, and that, in all probability, slight changes in the stone will affect the relative distance between the imbedded plates, it will be better in all cases to go over the 100 feet rapidly, at any temperature with the end bars, note the position of the zero on the movable piece by aid of the vernier, stretch the chain properly, and at a glance the error is given in hundredths of an inch.

On the same coping I laid also an end standard of 66 feet, proceeding in precisely the same way and using finally the 6-foot bar instead of a 10-foot bar. This 66-foot standard can be adjusted in the same way as the other. The above standards were laid in July, 1890, and I have not had since then an opportunity of determining whether the imbedded plates have changed position. It might be mentioned here that when not in use the imbedded plates are protected from water, frost, snow, &c., by being covered with brass pieces, which are screwed down tightly with rubber washers against the stone, completely protecting the plates below.

For the use of engineers and others who prefer line to end measure, I endeavoured to obtain a suitable place for laying out a line standard of 66 feet; and after some delay, it was finally decided by the authorities that the pillars should be placed on the Government lot on Vittoria street and a covering provided, so that measurements might be made at any time of the year. Several places were chosen

on the lot, and finally, after nearly a week's delay, it was decided to place the pillars on the next side of the lot, the 66 foot line to run nearly north and south.

The pillars were placed in position and the shed erected in the month of September, 1890. Before the erection of the shed I made one rough determination of the 66 foot line, and marked the positions of the microscopes and end pieces for future reference. The method employed for line measures is briefly as follows:—

Two microscopes are necessary, which will read to the thousandth or ten thousandth part of an inch; in addition, a standard bar, on which are engraved lines showing distances running from 1 foot to 10 feet. These lines should be of the finest description, and barely visible to the naked eye. In the bar belonging to the Standards Branch the lines are engraved on little gold plugs which are let into a steel bar at distances of 1 foot apart. The steel bar is about 2 inches each way in cross section; moreover, some support between the pillars is necessary, not only for making measurements with the bar, but also for enabling the tape to be supported properly when in a position for measurement. In my arrangement, with the advice of Mr. Johnstone, we laid two cedar beams, solidly supported and perfectly dry, on a line with the two pillars.

With the microscopes all in good working order and the necessary 10-foot bar, the method of laying down a line measure as standard is extremely simple. One microscope is adjusted so that the intersection of its cross-threads is exactly on the zero line of the 10 foot bar. Then the other microscope is taken to the 10 foot mark, and it is adjusted in a similar way, until the intersection of its cross-wires is exactly on the engraved line representing 10 feet from the zero line. The two microscopes are then 10 feet apart. The bar is then removed, and slid along the cedar beam until the zero line is now under the second microscope, and exactly at the intersection of the cross-threads. This being the case, the microscope number two is removed and taken to the foot end of the bar, and the same operation repeated until the required distance is obtained by means of the movable microscope. The final adjustment was, of course, made with a length of 6 feet instead of 10 feet, so as to obtain 66 feet.

During the latter portion of December, 1890, and the beginning of January, 1891, I had an opportunity of testing the above method, and found it to give perfect satisfaction. Mr. W. F. King, of the Department of the Interior, and myself, made a series of tests on a dozen steel tapes supplied by the Interior Department, after I had laid down a 66 foot line standard in the way I have already described.

The tapes were found to be all correct within the limits of error allowable; the tests were made at temperatures ranging from 28° to 32° Fah. and the line had been laid down at a temperature of not far from 32° F. by myself, just before making the tests. The whole operation of testing the twelve tapes did not occupy more than a couple of hours.

I found that the microscopic appliances made by Foster were not suitable for accurate work, and those I used, belonging to the comparing apparatus for standards of length, were rather too delicate. A mean between the two would be more suitable. Besides, although I used the end pieces for stretching the tapes, one end piece would suffice, provided a pulley were arranged at the other end, with an arrangement for stretching the tape to a known tension of thirty pounds; and the error in tension would be avoided.

The method I have indicated could always be used at any temperature with accuracy not obtainable in any other way, on the supposition that the steel tapes and the standard bar have the same co-efficient of expansion. The only objection to this method is the labour involved in carrying the bar about and the danger on account of its weight, as the least fall might permanently injure it. A method suggested by Mr. Johnstone was to have two plugs driven into the pillars, with graduations upon them, and a 66 foot line defined as the distance between two lines, one on each plug. I hope to have an opportunity of testing this method next summer, and of

noticing whether the pillars change their position owing to temperature and other causes. I imagine that, as the difference in temperature between winter and summer in Ottawa is considerable at times, the pillars would certainly change their position; and, at all events, a test would have to be made at least every year to ensure accuracy.

All of which, &c.,

(Signed) W. J. LOUDON,
Lecturer in Physics, Toronto University.

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT of Gas Inspection Expenditure and Receipts, for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

Districts.	Inspectors.	EXPENDITURE.					Total Expenditure.	Total Receipts.
		Salaries.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.		
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
<i>Ontario.</i>								
Barrie						33 00	33 00	
Belleville	Wm. Johnson.	250 00		62 50		47 63	360 13	
Berlin						33 00	33 00	
Brockville	W. W. Giffin.	83 30				2 30	85 60	
Cobourg	T. Cahill.	83 30		60 00	40 80	64 96	249 06	
Cornwall		8 60					8 60	
Hamilton	D. McPhie.	1,100 00	11 50	36 00	229 81	259 05	1,636 36	
Kingston	Wm. Burrows.	400 00	33 60	45 00	141 30	218 53	837 83	
Listowel		78 30		45 00	31 90	207 87	363 07	
London	J. Williams.	1,000 00		110 00	281 20	67 75	1,458 95	
Napanee		18 01			31 20	41 08	90 29	
Ottawa	H. Roche.	616 66	105 00	257 50		268 73	1,247 89	
Owen Sound.		118 84			52 05	240 59	411 48	
Peterborough	T. Cahill.	216 66		80 00	50 60	32 76	380 02	
Sarnia						33 00	33 00	
Toronto	J. K. Johnstone.	1,200 00				54 22	1,254 22	
	District Inspectors.				51 10		51 10	
<i>Quebec.</i>		5,173 67	149 50	696 00	909 96	1,604 47	8,533 60	
Montreal	{ Wm. Hart N. Aubin }	2,000 00	100 00	120 00		38 07	2,258 07	
Quebec	N. Lavasseur.	1,150 00		42 00		552 49	1,744 49	
Sherbrooke	H. J. Pennoyer.	100 00					100 00	
Three Rivers	M. Marchand.	200 00					200 00	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		3,450 00	100 00	162 00		590 56	4,302 56	
Fredericton	S. A. Purdee	200 00					200 00	
Moncton	R. A. Lawlor.	300 00					300 00	
St. John	A. Rowan	1,000 00				28 00	1,028 00	
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		1,500 00				28 00	1,528 00	
Halifax	A. Miller	1,300 00		326 67	434 66	211 65	2,272 98	
<i>P. E. Island.</i>								
Charlottetown	Joseph Knight	200 00			17 00	31 00	248 00	
<i>Manitoba.</i>								
Winnipeg	R. T. Huggard	200 00		108 00		5 25	313 25	
<i>British Columbia.</i>								
Victoria	Richard Jones	200 00		210 00		1 25	411 25	

STATEMENT of Gas Inspection Expenditure and Receipts, &c.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

	EXPENDITURE.					Total Expenditure.	Total Receipts.
	Salaries.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	5,173 67	149 50	696 00	909 96	1,604 47	8,533 60	5,016 05
Quebec.....	3,450 00	100 00	162 00	.....	590 56	4,302 56	2,479 75
New Brunswick.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	28 00	1,528 00	425 75
Nova Scotia.....	1,300 00	.....	326 67	434 66	211 65	2,272 98	348 75
Prince Edward Island.....	200 00	.....	.....	17 00	31 00	248 00	73 00
Manitoba.....	200 00	.....	108 00	.....	5 25	313 25	53 00
British Columbia.....	200 00	.....	210 00	.....	1 25	411 25	89 50
General Expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	366 43	645 19	1,011 62	.....
Queen's Printer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308 50	308 50	.....
Stationery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129 77	129 77	.....
Lithographing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 50	22 50	.....
	12,023 67	249 50	1,502 67	1,728 05	3,578 14	19,082 03	8,485 80

APPENDIX G.

STATEMENT of Gas Meters presented for Verification, Verified after First Rejection and Rejected, during the year ended 30th June, 1890.

Inspection Office.	Presented for Verification.	Kind.		Verified as coming within the Error tolerated by Law.			Verified after First Rejection.			Rejected.			Total Verified and Rejected.	
		Wet.	Dry.	Correct.	Fast.	Slow.	Correct.	Fast.	Slow.	Unsound.	Fast.	Slow.	Verified.	Rejected.
Belleville	50		50	5	10	35						50		
Brantford	255		255	50	90	115						255		
Brockville	91		91	34	23	29						91		
Chatham	49		49	11	9	20			6	6	3	40	9	
Cobourg	41		41	5	14	22						41		
Cornwall	58		58	4	31	13					10	48	10	
Dundas	8		8		1	7						8		
Galt	156		156	11	25	120						156		
Guelph	61		61	6	8	44			1		2	58	3	
Hamilton	292		292	64	29	199						292		
Ingersoll	53		53	14	12	21			5	1		47	6	
Kingston	203		203	12	37	142				2	10	191	12	
Lindsay	94		94	19	39	36						94		
Listowell	3		3	1						2		1	2	
London	515		515	160	92	257	3		3	1	4	509	6	
Ottawa	248		248	41	55	146			2		4	242	6	
Peterborough	83		83	22	35	26						83		
Port Hope	39		39	6	18	12				1	2	36	3	
Stratford	68		68	18	3	45				2		66	2	
St. Catharines	174		174	26	3	145						174		
St. Thomas	87		87	29	16	36			2		4	81	6	
Toronto	3,811		3,811	620	534	2,617			7	24	9	3,771	40	
Windsor	84		84	26	35	23						84		
Woodstock	27		27	8	9	8				2		25	2	
Montreal	2,961		2,961	408	523	2,007				15	8	2,938	23	
Quebec	236	111	125	51	98	86	2	1	1			235	1	
Sherbrooke	2		2									2		
Three Rivers	1		1			1						1		
Fredericton	159		159	5	37	80	1			7	30	122	37	
Moncton	16		16	1	7	2			1	4	1	10	6	
St. John	220		220	74	34	108			1	2	1	216	4	
Halifax	222	192	30	117	43	62						222		
Pictou	13		13	1	2	5			1	3	1	8	5	
Yarmouth	76		76	14	21	35			4	2		70	6	
Charlottetown	64		64	10	14	21			12	3	4	45	19	
Winnipeg	47		47	22	5	20						47		
Victoria	109		109	38	45	26						109		
	10,676	303	10,373	1,935	1,962	6,571	4	2	10	38	80	90	10,468	208

APPEN

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Office.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No of times below Standard.	No of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Belleville :—									
July.....				16					
August.....				16					
September.....	20·74	17·73	19·26	16	0	4			
October.....	17·73	16·59	17·16	16	0	2			
November.....	24·39	20·76	22·68	16	0	5			
December.....	20·46	20·46	20·46	16	0	1			
January.....									
February.....									
March.....									
April.....									
May.....									
June.....									
					0	12			
Brantford :—									
July.....			19·28	16	0	1			
August.....			19·66	16	0	1			
September.....			19·34	16	0	1			
October.....			18·50	16	0	1			
November.....			19·18	16	0	1			
December.....			18·65	16	0	1			
January.....			18·50	16	0	1			
February.....			19·57	16	0	1			
March.....			19·18	16	0	1			
April.....			19·50	16	0	1			
May.....			18·84	16	0	1			
June.....			19·12	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Brockville :—									
July.....				16					
August.....				16					
September.....				16					
October.....				16					
November.....				16					
December.....				16					
January.....				16					
February.....			21·73	16	0	1			
March.....			20·50	16	0	1			
April.....			22·78	16	0	1			
May.....			19·72	16	0	1			
June.....			20·11	16	0	1			
					0	1			

DIX H.

Inspected during the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

100 Cubic Feet.			Ammonia per 100 Cubic Feet.				Sulphuretted Hydrogen.			Remarks.		
Standard.	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average	Standard.	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	No. of times absent.		No. of times present.	No. of Tests.
Grains.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.						
									3	1	4	do do
									2	0	2	
									3	2	5	
									1	0	1	
												[pressure.
												do do
												do do
												do do
												do do
									9	3	12	Made no tests.
												do do
												do do
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									5	0	5	

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Office.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times be- low Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Chatham :—									
July			17.35	16	0	1			
August			17.71	16	0	1			
September			16.50	16	0	1			
October			16.02	16	0	1			
November			16.35	16	0	1			
December			16.66	16	0	1			
January			16.50	16	0	1			
February			16.53	16	0	1			
March			16.35	16	0	1			
April			16.70	16	0	1			
May			16.50	16	0	1			
June			16.43	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Cobourg :—									
July				16					
August			17.17	16	0	1			
September				16					
October				16					
November				16					
December				16					
January				16					
February			16.27	16	0	1			
March			17.00	16	0	1			
April			16.15	16	0	1			
May	16.92	16.15	16.53	16	0	2			
June			16.48	16	0	1			
					0	7			
Cornwall :—									
July			18.69	16	0	1			
August			20.67	16	0	1			
September			16.53	16	0	1			
October			16.64	16	0	1			
November			15.05	16	1	1			
December			18.30	16	0	1			
January			16.45	16	0	1			
February			18.70	16	0	1			
March			17.70	16	0	1			
April			20.04	16	0	1			
May									
June									
					1	10			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Office.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Dundas :—									
July.....			18·19	16	0	1			
August.....			19·34	16	0	1			
September.....			17·70	16	0	1			
October.....			18·19	16	0	1			
November.....			17·85	16	0	1			
December.....			19·18	16	0	1			
January.....			18·00	16	0	1			
February.....			18·00	16	0	1			
March.....			19·16	16	0	1			
April.....			18·35	16	0	1			
May.....			17·85	16	0	1			
June.....			18·35	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Galt :—									
July.....			28·84	16	0	1			
August.....			26·64	16	0	1			
September.....			21·88	16	0	1			
October.....			25·77	16	0	1			
November.....			26·24	16	0	1			
December.....			24·69	16	0	1			
January.....			24·60	16	0	1			
February.....			23·60	16	0	1			
March.....			22·87	16	0	1			
April.....			23·49	16	0	1			
May.....			26·90	16	0	1			
June.....			25·86	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Guelph :—									
July.....			19·66	16	0	1			
August.....			18·72	16	0	1			
September.....			19·16	16	0	1			
October.....			19·57	16	0	1			
November.....			19·16	16	0	1			
December.....			19·34	16	0	1			
January.....			18·78	16	0	1			
February.....			18·84	16	0	1			
March.....			19·50	16	0	1			
April.....			19·34	16	0	1			
May.....			19·55	16	0	1			
June.....			18·78	16	0	1			
					0	12			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Office.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Hamilton :—									
July			18.08	16	0	1			
August			16.86	16	0	1			
September			17.65	16	0	1			
October			17.91	16	0	1			
November			17.41	16	0	1			
December			16.37	16	0	1			
January			17.29	16	0	1			
February			16.86	16	0	1			
March			15.66	16	1	1			
April			16.81	16	0	1			
May			17.14	16	0	1			
June			17.65	16	0	1			
					1	12			
Ingersoll :—									
July			16.86	16	0	1			
August			17.50	16	0	1			
September			18.19	16	0	1			
October			17.35	16	0	1			
November			18.00	16	0	1			
December			18.26	16	0	1			
January			16.86	16	0	1			
February			18.15	16	0	1			
March			18.24	16	0	1			
April			17.00	16	0	1			
May			18.00	16	0	1			
June			17.35	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Kingston :—									
July	23.29	20.31	22.05	16	0	4			
August	22.81	21.03	21.78	16	0	4			
September	23.32	21.92	22.67	16	0	4			
October	22.31	21.27	21.80	16	0	4			
November	23.17	21.53	22.47	16	0	4			
December	23.43	19.62	21.58	16	0	4			
January	22.22	20.08	20.82	16	0	4			
February	22.90	21.17	22.10	16	0	4			
March	22.76	21.52	22.23	16	0	3			
April	22.30	21.19	21.85	16	0	3			
May	20.79	19.04	20.10	16	0	4			
June	22.63	20.14	21.66	16	0	4			
					0	46			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Office.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Lindsay:—									
July.....			20·67	16	0	1			
August.....			21·00	16	0	1			
September.....			20·17	16	0	1			
October.....			21·64	16	0	1			
November.....			23·00	16	0	1			
December.....			20·80	16	0	1			
January.....			21·25	16	0	1			
February.....			19·10	16	0	1			
March.....			20·40	16	0	1			
April.....			23·94	16	0	1			
May.....			20·72	16	0	1			
June.....			25·00	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Listowell:—									
July.....				16					
August.....				16					
September.....				16					
October.....			19·31	16	0	1			
November.....			22·06	16	0	1			
December.....			21·45	16	0	1			
January.....			16·34	16	0	1			
February.....			17·26	16	0	1			
March.....			19·27	16	0	1			
April.....			23·06	16	0	1			
May.....			16·20	16	0	1			
June.....			16·05	16	0	1			
					0	9			
London:—									
July.....	21·02	20·00	20·51	16	0	2			
August.....	22·23	18·90	20·39	16	0	3			
September.....	21·18	20·00	20·41	16	0	3			
October.....	20·01	18·81	19·54	16	0	3			
November.....	22·02	20·00	21·00	16	0	3			
December.....	21·02	19·73	20·36	16	0	3			
January.....	21·46	19·34	20·50	16	0	3			
February.....	25·31	20·00	21·91	16	0	3			
March.....	21·00	20·00	20·47	16	0	3			
April.....	20·20	19·23	19·84	16	0	3			
May.....	23·07	22·46	22·83	16	0	3			
June.....	23·00	21·21	22·14	16	0	3			
					0	35			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Office.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Ottawa :—									
July.....				16	0	0			
August.....				16	0	0			
September.....			18·69	16	0	1			
October.....			24·83	16	0	1	11·50	8·59	10·04
November.....	19·50	19·25	19·37	16	0	2			
December.....			20·80	16	0	1			7·04
January.....			18·32	16	0	1	16·95	13·96	15·46
February.....	18·72	16·68	17·20	16	0	2	19·43	13·84	16·63
March.....	23·30	21·30	22·30	16	0	2	13·70	9·98	11·84
April.....	18·48	17·96	18·22	16	0	2	8·65	5·56	7·10
May.....	19·37	18·59	18·93	16	0	2	11·82	8·50	11·16
June.....	19·48	17·49	18·98	16	0	2	15·40	6·00	10·70
					0	16			
Peterborough :—									
July.....			16·90	16	0	1			
August.....			18·00	16	0	1			
September.....			17·35	16	0	1			
October.....			17·66	16	0	1			
November.....			18·00	16	0	1			
December.....			17·35	16	0	1			
January.....			17·36	16	0	1			
February.....			17·70	16	0	1			
March.....			18·66	16	0	1			
April.....			19·47	16	0	1			
May.....			18·02	16	0	1			
June.....			18·70	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Port Hope :—									
July.....				16					
August.....			18·00	16	0	1			
September.....				16					
October.....				16					
November.....				16					
December.....				16					
January.....				16					
February.....			17·43	16	0	1			
March.....			16·97	16	0	1			
April.....			19·40	16	0	1			
May.....			17·26	16	0	1			
June.....			18·15	16	0	1			
					0	6			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Office.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Stratford :—									
July.....			16·86	16	0	1			
August.....			16·86	16	0	1			
September.....			16·22	16	0	1			
October.....			16·57	16	0	1			
November.....			16·43	16	0	1			
December.....			16·36	16	0	1			
January.....			17·00	16	0	1			
February.....			16·82	16	0	1			
March.....			16·90	16	0	1			
April.....			16·04	16	0	1			
May.....			17·50	16	0	1			
June.....			16·80	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Stratford (Gordon Co.) :—									
July.....									
August.....									
September.....									
October.....									
November.....									
December.....									
January.....									
February.....									
March.....									
April.....									
May.....									
June.....									
St. Catharines :—									
July.....			20·28	16	0	1			
August.....			18·00	16	0	1			
September.....			17·85	16	0	1			
October.....			17·65	16	0	1			
November.....			19·44	16	0	1			
December.....			18·06	16	0	1			
January.....			19·32	16	0	1			
February.....			19·34	16	0	1			
March.....			18·50	16	0	1			
April.....			17·79	16	0	1			
May.....			19·57	16	0	1			
June.....			18·83	16	0	1			
					0	12			

H—Continued.

Inspected during the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

Cubic Feet.			Ammonia per 100 Cubic Feet.				Sulphuretted Hydrogen.			Remarks.		
Standard.	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average	Standard.	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	No. of times absent.		No. of times present.	No. of Tests.
Grains.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.						
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									12	0	12	
									1	0	1	For purity only.
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									12	0	12	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									12	0	12	

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Office.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
St. Thomas :—									
July.....			17·00	16	0	1			
August.....			15·87	16	1	1			
September.....			16·53	16	0	1			
October.....			16·29	16	0	1			
November.....			16·36	16	0	1			
December.....			16·13	16	0	1			
January.....			16·20	16	0	1			
February.....			16·11	16	0	1			
March.....			16·83	16	0	1			
April.....			16·00	16	0	1			
May.....			16·67	16	0	1			
June.....			16·33	16	0	1			
					1	12			
Toronto :—									
July.....	17·71	16·29	17·17	16	0	8	11·19	9·80	10·49
August.....	18·51	16·67	17·44	16	0	10	15·08	13·07	14·07
September.....	18·68	17·14	17·75	16	0	8	14·01	8·49	11·25
October.....	18·04	16·01	16·66	16	0	9	16·65	14·15	15·40
November.....	17·23	15·97	16·61	16	1	9	19·19	17·09	18·14
December.....	17·53	16·07	16·69	16	0	9	16·58	11·02	13·80
January.....	18·12	16·83	17·18	16	0	9	26·12	23·43	24·77
February.....	18·29	17·10	17·73	16	0	8	23·44	16·51	19·97
March.....	18·75	17·10	17·93	16	0	8	13·91	9·73	11·82
April.....	18·41	16·94	17·57	16	0	9	11·02	8·68	9·85
May.....	17·76	17·04	17·40	16	0	9	16·46	9·24	12·85
June.....	18·50	17·35	17·93	16	0	8	11·40	8·57	9·98
					1	104			
Windsor :—									
July.....			17·00	16	0	1			
August.....			16·67	16	0	1			
September.....			16·50	16	0	1			
October.....			16·39	16	0	1			
November.....			16·24	16	0	1			
December.....			17·56	16	0	1			
January.....			16·21	16	0	1			
February.....			16·50	16	0	1			
March.....			16·50	16	0	1			
April.....			16·67	16	0	1			
May.....			16·50	16	0	1			
June.....			16·57	16	0	1			
					0	12			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Office.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Woodstock:—									
July.....			20·06	16	0	1			
August.....			19·92	16	0	1			
September.....			21·40	16	0	1			
October.....			20·20	16	0	1			
November.....			20·48	16	0	1			
December.....			20·56	16	0	1			
January.....			17·56	16	0	1			
February.....			19·50	16	0	1			
March.....			18·96	16	0	1			
April.....			19·32	16	0	1			
May.....			20·87	16	0	1			
June.....			20·00	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Montreal:—									
July.....	20·14	17·14	18·65	16	0	9	57·33	34·76	46·04
August.....	21·33	18·57	19·57	16	0	9	63·58	47·28	55·43
September.....	20·04	18·38	19·35	16	0	7	62·29	44·00	53·14
October.....	20·79	18·76	19·76	16	0	7	52·53	52·53	52·53
November.....	19·94	18·10	18·67	16	0	5	61·48	14·36	37·92
December.....	18·34	17·19	17·98	16	0	9	57·02	19·32	44·22
January.....	18·94	16·99	18·14	16	0	9	74·12	47·67	60·89
February.....	21·41	17·51	19·21	16	0	8	57·26	39·94	46·83
March.....	19·23	16·41	17·62	16	0	8	65·40	9·94	33·29
April.....	19·59	16·06	18·13	16	0	10	66·00	39·40	49·30
May.....	19·65	16·70	18·31	16	0	8	43·99	27·81	33·43
June.....	19·66	16·60	18·31	16	0	8	47·10	14·73	30·91
					0	97			
Quebec:—									
July.....			19·19	16	0	1	25·16	18·65	21·90
August.....			18·39	16	0	1	13·07	12·89	12·98
September.....			18·89	16	0	1	23·67	19·34	21·50
October.....			17·49	16	0	1	19·59	15·06	17·32
November.....			19·07	16	0	1	18·12	6·80	12·46
December.....			19·07	16	0	1	23·00	15·28	19·14
January.....			18·02	16	0	1	32·67	19·90	26·28
February.....			20·97	16	0	1	25·11	22·51	23·81
March.....			18·56	16	0	1	22·24	19·52	20·88
April.....									
May.....									
June.....									
					0	9			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICE.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	N ^o . of times below Standard.	N ^o . of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Sherbrooke :—									
July			25.78	16	0	1			
August			24.68	16	0	1			
September			25.21	16	0	1			
October			28.92	16	0	1			
November			27.64	16	0	1			
December			26.35	16	0	1			
January			27.63	16	0	1			
February			26.53	16	0	1			
March			26.75	16	0	1			
April			26.56	16	0	1			
May			26.42	16	0	1			
June			26.69	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Three Rivers :—									
July	17.02	16.23	16.78	16	0	4			
August	16.57	15.60	16.20	16	1	5			
September	16.54	15.94	16.32	16	1	4			
October	17.04	16.22	16.64	16	0	5			
November	16.85	15.84	16.24	16	1	4			
December	16.59	16.16	16.32	16	0	5			
January	16.56	16.07	16.37	16	0	4			
February	16.52	16.08	16.36	16	0	4			
March	17.97	16.09	17.75	16	0	5			
April	17.09	16.24	16.71	16	0	4			
May	17.46	16.63	17.03	16	0	4			
June	17.08	16.56	16.70	16	0	4			
					3	52			
Chatham, N.B. :—									
July				16					
August				16					
September	16.11	15.83	15.99	16	1	3			
October	16.36	16.14	16.24	16	0	3			
November	16.96	16.75	16.83	16	0	3			
December	17.08	16.85	16.97	16	0	3			
January				16					
February	16.55	16.21	16.39	16	0	3			
March	16.67	16.28	16.42	16	0	3			
April	16.22	15.95	16.10	16	1	3			
May	16.13	16.00	16.05	16	0	3			
June	16.53	16.20	16.35	16	0	3			
					2	27			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Office.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Frederickton :—									
July.....			16·67	16	0	1			
August.....			16·50	16	0	1			
September.....			16·70	16	0	1			
October.....			16·61	16	0	1			
November.....			15·89	16	1	1			
December.....			16·25	16	0	1			
January.....			16·39	16	0	1			
February.....			16·10	16	0	1			
March.....				16					
April.....			15·55	16	1	1			
May.....			16·30	16	0	1			
June.....			16·51	16	0	1			
					2	11			
Moncton :—									
July.....				16					
August.....				16					
September.....	17·20	16·96	17·05	16	0	3			
October.....	17·50	17·30	17·41	16	0	3			
November.....				16					
December.....				16					
January.....	17·70	17·55	17·65	16	0	3			
February.....				16					
March.....				16					
April.....	16·33	16·20	16·29	16	0	3			
May.....	16·30	16·10	16·22	16	0	3			
June.....	16·28	16·00	16·13	16	0	3			
					0	18			
St. John :—									
July.....	19·46	18·06	18·71	16	0	8	19·61	17·50	18·53
August.....	18·56	17·70	18·04	16	0	8	23·91	18·73	20·80
September.....	19·57	18·04	18·46	16	0	5	13·48	11·31	12·39
October.....	17·86	16·33	17·18	16	0	5	17·56	13·19	15·36
November.....	18·06	16·36	16·89	16	0	5	15·62	12·49	15·86
December.....	17·10	16·42	16·69	16	0	5	16·65	13·87	15·37
January.....	17·14	16·22	16·80	16	0	5	20·26	18·80	19·32
February.....	17·30	16·18	16·61	16	0	5	16·92	13·25	15·15
March.....	17·01	16·50	16·74	16	0	5	18·77	15·71	17·63
April.....	17·17	16·64	16·94	16	0	5	17·02	15·05	15·90
May.....	17·33	16·36	16·72	16	0	8	19·92	16·63	17·98
June.....	16·86	16·22	16·48	16	0	7	18·88	16·08	17·20
					0	71			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Office.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times be- low Standard.	No. of Test.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Halifax :—									
July.....	21·46	21·33	21·39	16	0	2	18·82	14·97	16·89
August.....	21·33	19·78	20·55	16	0	2	16·28	11·38	13·83
September.....	19·59	19·33	19·46	16	0	2	18·42	16·09	17·25
October.....				16					
November.....	18·48	18·41	18·44	16	0	2	8·87	8·59	8·73
December.....	19·00	18·87	18·93	16	0	2	16·69	11·84	14·26
January.....	18·65	18·49	18·57	16	0	2	9·77	6·78	8·27
February.....	17·77	17·19	17·48	16	0	2	11·22	10·89	11·06
March.....	19·23	18·59	18·91	16	0	2	10·80	8·27	9·53
April.....	19·85	18·90	19·42	16	0	2	14·12	5·49	9·80
May.....	19·70	18·73	19·21	16	0	2	9·67	8·71	9·19
June.....	18·06	17·50	17·78	16	0	2	10·97	7·76	9·36
					0	22			
Pictou :—									
July.....			19·58	16	0	1			
August.....			18·28	16	0	1			
September.....			18·63	16	0	1			
October.....			17·91	16	0	1			
November.....			19·74	16	0	1			
December.....			18·80	16	0	1			
January.....			18·60	16	0	1			
February.....			19·00	16	0	1			
March.....			18·62	16	0	1			
April.....			18·89	16	0	1			
May.....			18·83	16	0	1			
June.....			18·62	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Yarmouth :—									
July.....			18·75	16	0	1			
August.....			17·53	16	0	1			
September.....			17·57	16	0	1			
October.....			17·55	16	0	1			
November.....			17·04	16	0	1			
December.....			18·20	16	0	1			
January.....			16·86	16	0	1			
February.....			18·35	16	0	1			
March.....			17·90	16	0	1			
April.....			17·43	16	0	1			
May.....			16·67	16	0	1			
June.....			17·10	16	0	1			
					0	12			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Office.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Charlottetown:—									
July	19·85	19·20	19·52	16	0	2			
August	18·18	17·95	18·07	16	0	3			
September	19·50	18·52	18·95	16	0	3			
October	20·07	19·00	19·39	16	0	3			
November	20·22	19·17	19·53	16	0	3			
December	19·70	18·50	19·18	16	0	3			
January	19·14	18·57	18·85	16	0	2			
February	19·07	18·73	18·90	16	0	2			
March	19·37	18·13	18·77	16	0	3			
April	19·66	17·92	18·90	16	0	3			
May	19·40	18·89	19·10	16	0	3			
June	18·43	17·85	18·23	16	0	3			
					0	33			
Winnipeg:—									
July			20·20	16	0	1			
August			20·88	16	0	1			
September			19·50	16	0	1			
October			20·91	16	0	1			
November			19·40	16	0	1			
December			20·69	16	0	1			
January			Nil.	16					
February			20·03	16	0	1			
March			19·53	16	0	1			
April			18·65	16	0	1			
May			20·54	16	0	1			
June			21·16	16	0	1			
					0	11			
Victoria:—									
July	18·60	18·34	18·47	16	0	2			
August				16					
September	20·60	18·01	18·90	16	0	3			
October	20·18	18·26	18·98	16	0	3			
November	19·52	17·32	18·27	16	0	3			
December	18·89	18·39	18·63	16	0	2			
January	18·62	17·20	17·91	16	0	2			
February	19·52	18·50	19·01	16	0	2			
March	18·12	18·07	18·09	16	0	2			
April	18·57	17·38	17·95	16	0	3			
May	18·50	18·24	18·37	16	0	2			
June	19·03	18·10	18·69	16	0	3			
					0	27			

REPORT, RETURNS AND STATISTICS
OF THE
INLAND REVENUES
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE
1890.

PART III
ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Excellency.

JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Inland Revenue.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1891.

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ANALYSIS OF FOOD, DRUGS AND FERTILIZERS.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit my report respecting the analysis of food; also the reports of the Analysts appointed under the Act.

The following is a summary statement of the whole number of samples reported upon by the official Analysts:—

SUMMARY of the whole number of Samples analysed by the Public Analysts of the Dominion for the Year ending 30th June, 1890.

Name of Sample.	Genuine.	Adulterated	Doubtful.	Total.
Baking soda.....	20			20
Butter.....	117	30	3	150
Condensed milk.....	7			7
Condensed food.....	8			8
Candy.....	16	3	5	24
Cream of tartar.....	15	20		35
Drugs.....	4	3	1	8
Farinaceous food.....	14			14
Fertilizers.....	119		1	120
Infants' and invalids' food.....	32			32
Lard and tallow.....	33			33
Mustard.....	21	39		60
Pepper.....	9	21		30
Sweets.....	25	3	4	32
Total.....	440	119	14	573

The Chief Analyst having been authorized to publish independent Bulletins in respect of specific articles dealt with in the Departmental Laboratory at Ottawa, there is no necessity for any extended remarks.

The first six Bulletins were republished with my report of 1888, and a further six with my report of last year. The following (being numbers 13 to 16) accompany this report, viz.:—

13. Domestic Waters.
14. Fertilizers.
15. Ottawa River Water.
16. Butter.

These will each be found interesting and instructive.

It will be observed that of 573 samples analysed by the official Analysts, 119 were found to be adulterated and 14 doubtful. Of these adulterated samples, 60 consisted of mustard and pepper. Of these articles, fully two-thirds were adulterated.

It seems almost impossible to prevent the admixture of all kinds of farinaceous matter with spices in order to enable the manufacturer to undersell his competitors; and it becomes a question whether it would not be advisable to bring spice mills under Excise supervision, requiring them to take out an annual license and submit to such regulations (and penalties in case of breach thereof) as will effectually deter the manufacturer from perpetrating such bare-faced frauds as are now unhappily prevalent.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. MIALL,

Commissioner Inland Revenue.

1.—DISTRICT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA.

LABORATORY OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR
NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
66 BEDFORD ROW, HALIFAX, N.S., 5th Dec., 1890.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the foods, &c., received by me for analysis during the year ending 30th June, 1890.

I have analysed 101 samples, in all of which I have returned 67 as genuine, 31 adulterated and 3 doubtful, as follows :—

	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.	Total.
Baking soda.....	20			20
Butter.....	20	5		25
Condensed milk.....	4			4
Infants' food.....	18			18
Mustard.....	2	13		15
Water.....	3	13	3	19
Total.....	67	31	3	101

Baking Soda.

All, as a rule, of very uniform character.

Butter.

No foreign fats were discovered, the adulterants being salt and water in excess.

Condensed Milk.

Was of good quality.

Mustard.

The foreign admixture in these was in almost all cases very large, consisting chiefly of farinaceous matter, with, in a few cases, sulphate of lime as well.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MAYNARD BOWMAN.

Public Analyst.

2.—DISTRICT OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 74 GERMAIN ST.,
ST. JOHN, N.B., 29th November, 1890.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of the work done by me as Public Analyst during the year ending 30th June, 1890.

During this period I have examined 57 samples, of which 17 were found to be adulterated and 40 free from adulteration, as shown by the following table:—

Nature of Samples.	Adulterated.	Not Adulterated.	Total.
Butter	5	10	15
Mustard	5	.....	5
Pepper, black	3	2	5
Pepper, white	4	1	5
Water .....	.....	12	12
Fertilizers .....	.....	15	15
Total	17	40	57

Butter.

Of the 15 samples of butter submitted for analysis, 5 were found to contain too much water and salt, but no sample contained any kind of foreign fat or oil.

Mustard.

All the samples of mustard are classed as adulterated, the percentage of "fixed oil" being in each case less than the minimum limit proposed by the Department.

Pepper.

Ten samples of pepper were examined, of which 7 were adulterated, and 3 free from extraneous matter.

The chief adulterant used was found to be farinaceous matter.

Water.

All the samples of drinking water examined were found to be fit for domestic use. The samples were taken chiefly from wells of country towns and villages in various parts of the Province of New Brunswick, and may be considered as fairly representative of the ordinary summer supply of those places.

Samples of water taken at other seasons of the year would afford valuable data for comparison in case of an outbreak of any of the zymotic diseases.

Fertilizers.

The samples of fertilizers, domestic and imported, do not call for any special remark, except that the Canadian-made fertilizers appear to compare well with imported fertilizers sold at the same price.

This being the case, it would appear that Canadian farmers might find it to their advantage to use only domestic fertilizers.

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

W. F. BEST,
Analytical Chemist, Public Analyst.

3.—DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST,
 QUEBEC, 27th August, 1890.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on food analysis for the year ended 30th June, 1890. Since my last report I have received 96 samples to be analysed, and the same have given the following results: 59 being genuine, 31 adulterated and 6 doubtful.

Description.	Good.	Adulterated	Doubtful.	Totals.
Cream of tartar.....	5	10	.....	15
Water.....	2	9	1	12
Mustard.....	4	1	.....	5
Pepper.....	3	7	.....	10
Candy.....	16	3	5	24
Butter.....	14	1	.....	15
Fertilizers.....	15	.....	.....	15
Totals.....	59	31	6	96

Candy.

Among the samples of candy, some were mixtures of good and bad candies. I have classified them as adulterated and doubtful.

Butter.

The butter submitted to me was generally good, but some samples had too much water, while others had too much water and casein and not enough salt. However, they were all classified as good.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. FISET, M.D.L.,

Public Analyst.

4.—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

MONTREAL, 1st October, 1890.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting to you my annual report of my analysis of food and drugs for the year ending 1st July, 1890.

During the year 138 samples have been submitted to me by the District Inspector, of which I have reported 106 genuine, 21 adulterated, 11 doubtful as specified in the table below.

Nature of Sample.	Genuine.	Adulterated	Doubtful.	Total.
Cream of tartar.....	10	10		20
Condensed food.....	8			8
Farinaceous infant's food.....	14			14
Butter.....	17	3		20
Sweets.....	25	3	4	32
Fertilizers.....	19		1	20
Drugs.....	4	3	1	8
Potable waters.....	Wholesome.	Deleterious.	Doubtful but suspicious.	
do	9	2	5	16
	106	21	11	138

Milk.

In my report of last year I referred to the partial adoption of the suggestions of the Department by the City Board of Health, under their own by-laws, for the inspection and analysis of milk. These by-laws were found defective, and but few convictions were obtained. New by-laws have been obtained during the interval, the effect of which, in the Recorder's Court, yet remains to be proved. Very few samples have been submitted to me during the present year, and those at very irregular intervals.

I beg to submit that it might be desirable for the Department to resume the collection of samples arriving by rail and boat from the outlying country districts, which are sent by contractors in large supplies to milk dealers.

Cream of Tartar.

The result of this year's enquiry shows one-half of the samples examined consist of the phosphate substitute, which is less wholesome than cream of tartar. This is principally sold by grocers, and a fairly pure article may be obtained from druggists.

Confectionery.

The cheap sweets submitted are fairly wholesome, with small adulterations of starch and glucose, but containing no mineral pigments.

The following essences are, however, sometimes of a dangerous character, such as oil of wintergreen, oil of bitter almond, and its substitute, nitro benzine. Those are sometimes used in excess, especially in ices and whipped creams, and have frequently caused toxic effects to large parties of pleasure. Great caution should therefore be exercised in their use in confectionery of every description.

The Invalids' and Infants' Food

are of a generally pure and wholesome character, and the great variety now offered to the public gives the physician a choice of diet, which is valuable to both invalid and infant. The publication of these results will enable him to judge of their nutritive value by the proportion of nitrogen they relatively contain.

Drugs.

The results show that some very potent drugs vary in strength and are below standards. It would be desirable to extend this enquiry to powdered drugs, which are frequently largely adulterated.

The Potable Waters

are a most important subject of enquiry. The Montreal supply has been unsatisfactory for some years, and continues to grow worse, principally through the breaking up of the ice in the spring and the accumulation of mud and animal and vegetable débris in the service pipes. I have analysed the water supply for some years, and find it inferior to the water of the St. Lawrence, which would, if taken from the foot of the Lachine Rapids, on the south side of the river, yield a more wholesome and uniform supply.

The water, however, will never be quite satisfactory until a thorough and adequately large system of filtration is adopted by the city.

Fertilizers.

Nothing calling for special remark occurs to me, and this subject has been so exhaustively treated by the Chief Analyst in the several Bulletins that I can only add that I confirm his views, founded on a much larger experience on this subject than my own.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BAKER EDWARDS,

Public Analyst.

5.—DISTRICT OF KINGSTON.

OTTAWA, 13th August, 1890.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you my report on 59 samples of food and 30 samples of commercial fertilizers received for analysis during the past year.

My results are as follows:—

Nature of Samples.	Good.	Fair.	Doubtful.	Bad.	Total.
Butter.....	8	.....	3	4	15
Condensed milk.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Fertilizers.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30
Infants' and invalids' foods.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14
Mustard.....	3	3	.....	9	15
Water.....	.....	5	.....	7	12
Totals.....	28	8	3	20	89

I regret to state again that the percentage of adulteration this year is by no means lower than before, viz., about 22 per cent.

Although the Chemical Branch of the Department is doing good work, yet more stress should, in my opinion, be laid on the elimination of a certain class of adulteration, as is met with, for example, in mustard and condiments generally.

As may be seen in the above table, 60 per cent. of the samples of mustard examined this year were found to be adulterated (sometimes with the most incredible things, such as clay and plaster of Paris), whilst only 20 per cent. were classed as "Good." Infants' food were all returned as unadulterated; but I must say that even the best prepared, according to medical authorities on this subject, are very poor substitutes for milk, and that for young children they should be used in extreme cases only, where milk cannot be obtained.

The same remark is applicable to condensed milks, which are rendered indigestible by young stomachs on account of the great quantity of sugar they contain.

No opinion was expressed in my certificates on fertilizers, the question being thoroughly treated by the Chief Analyst.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

F. X. VALADE,

Public Analyst.

6.—DISTRICT OF TORONTO.

TORONTO, 29th September, 1890.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the work done in my laboratory during the past year.

I have analysed 115 samples, of which 40 were waters and 20 fertilizers. Of the remaining 55 samples of food, I have reported 34 genuine and 21 adulterated, or a little over 38 per cent.

The following is a tabular statement of my work :—

Name of Sample.	Un-adulterated.	Adulterated	Unclassed.	Total.
Waters			40	40
Mustards	9	11		20
Peppers	3	7		10
Butters	22	3		25
Fertilizers			20	20
	34	21	60	115

Waters.

These have already been reported on.

Mustards.

The following is a tabular view of the results obtained with the mustards :—

Date.	No. of Sample.	Where Taken.	Moisture.	Total Ash.	Insoluble Ash.	Soluble Ash.	Fixed Oil.	Nitrogen.	Microscopic Examinations.	Remarks.
			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		
.....	8753	St. John, N.B.	6.65	4.05	2.65	1.40	34.4	4.4	.....	Mixed with 4 p.c. flour.
.....	8754	do ..	9.00	4.85	3.525	1.325	11.75	3.27	Wheatstarch and tumeric.	Adulterated by admixture with about 38 p.c. flour.
.....	8759	Woodstock, N.B.	6.1	5.00	3.60	1.40	10.95	2.49	do ..	Adulterated by admixture with about 3 p.c. flour.
.....	8765	Maryville, N.B.	6.00	3.10	2.05	1.05	20.17	4.03	do ..	A mixture with about 23 p.c. flour.
.....	8762	Fredericton, N.B.	4.75	3.30	2.55	0.75	16.9	3.28	do ..	Adulterated by admixture with about 37 p.c. flour.
.....	9540	Brantford	6.50	2.95	2.65	0.30	24.20	3.416	do ..	Mixed with about
.....	9541	do	5.77	3.92	3.67	0.25	32.55	5.152	do ..	Genuine with very little flour.
.....	9542	do	8.20	3.45	3.20	0.25	8.20	3.08	do ..	Adulterated by admixture with about 40 p.c. wheat flour and tumeric

Mustards—Continued.

Date.	No. of Sample.	Where Taken	Moisture.	Total Ash.	Insoluble Ash.	Soluble Ash.	Fixed Oil.	Nitrogen.	Microscopic Examinations.	Remarks.
			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		
.....	9543	Brantford	9.30	3.10	1.35	1.75	12.25	2.49	Wheat starch and tumeric.	Adulterated by admixture with about 45 p.c. flour.
.....	9544	do	5.65	6.35	5.25	1.10	22.90	4.76	do	Mustard cake mixed with about 10 p.c. flour and tumeric.
Feb.	1 9548	London	15.05	8.05	7.10	0.95	21.30	6.15	No foreign starch	Mustard cake.
do	1 5949	do	5.575	23.675	22.925	0.75	7.40	2.72	Wheat starch, tumeric and crystalline subs.	Adulterated with about 30 p.c. flour and 20 p.c. terra alba.
do	1 9550	Woodstock	6.55	3.55	2.90	0.65	18.45	4.14	Wheat starch and tumeric.	Mustard cake, flour and tumeric.
do	1 9551	do	7.65	3.90	2.45	1.45	9.92	3.30	do	Adulterated with flour and tumeric.
do	1 9552	do	5.00	14.65	11.05	3.80	13.85	4.17	do	Adulterated with 16 p.c. flour and 10 p.c. terra alba.
do	1 9553	do	7.95	3.40	2.70	0.70	7.95	3.42	do	Adulterated with about 4 p.c. flour and tumeric.
do	1 9554	do	5.85	14.20	11.15	3.05	9.10	2.83	do	Adulterated with about 38 p.c. flour and 10 p.c. terra alba.
.....	9545	London	5.90	16.30	13.50	2.80	12.40	3.47	do	Mustard cake mixed with about 30 p.c. flour.
.....	9546	do	2.81	2.15	0.75	1.40	10.00	2.52	Wheat starch	Acetic acid 2.25 p.c.; a compound of vinegar, mustard and other spices.
.....	9547	do	6.05	13.45	11.45	2.00	14.10	4.20	Wheat starch and tumeric.	Adulterated with 15 p.c. flour and 10 p.c. terra alba.

Of these 20 samples, 3 (8753, 9541 and 9548) were free from foreign admixture, except small quantities of flour. Two of these were simple ground and bolted mustard seed. The third (9548) had half its fixed oil removed.

All the other samples were mixtures of ground mustard with flour, with or without the addition of terra alba, and with or without the removal of part of the fixed oil.

In 9 of the samples the quantity of admixture exceeded 30 per cent., which is the limit laid down in the suggestions to analysts issued by the Department on the 18th December, 1884, and these were accordingly reported adulterated. Two other samples contained, in addition to the flour, about 10 per cent. terra alba, and were therefore reported adulterated.

In these cases, and in one other sample which contained terra alba, the adulteration was reported as likely to be injurious to the health of the consumer.

Peppers.

The following table shows the results of the examination of the samples of pepper submitted to me:—

No. of Sample.	Where Taken.	Moisture.	Total Ash.	Insoluble Ash.	Volatile Oil.	Piperine and Resin.	Nitrogen.	Microscopic Examination.	Remarks.
		p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
8755	St. John, N.B.	8.30	9.57	7.67	2.65	6.70	1.79	No starch.	Black pepper, genuine
8756	do	3.98	10.42	8.60	0.95	7.05	1.96	Corn meal.	do
8757	do	10.15	3.25	2.10	0.95	3.00	1.57	do	White pepper. .
8758	do	11.15	3.17	2.25	0.85	5.00	1.58	do	do
8760	Woodstock, N.B. . .	9.60	7.60	5.95	1.85	6.50	2.04	No foreign starch. .	Black pepper.
8761	do	8.85	5.55	3.35	1.70	5.30	2.80	Wheat starch.	White pepper.
8763	Fredericton, N.B. .	8.40	11.90	9.87	0.75	7.20	1.65	Corn starch.	Black pepper.
8764	do	9.25	1.15	0.95	0.75	6.35	1.76	Corn, wheat, potato starches	White pepper.
8766	Marysville, N.B. . .	8.65	8.65	7.10	0.90	9.05	1.99	No foreign starch. .	Black pepper.
8767	Fredericton, N.B. .	8.90	3.60	3.00	0.60	6.12	17.08	Corn starch.	White pepper.

Of 10 samples, 3 were reported genuine. The adulterations comprised various farinaceous matters, of which cornmeal formed a prominent part.

Butters.

Twenty samples of butter were examined. The results are given below:—

No. of Sample.	Where Taken.	Water.	Salt.	Curd.	Fat.	Vol. Acids in 5 grammes.	Saponification Equivalent.	Specific Gravity at 100C.	Remarks.
		p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.				
9570	Hamilton	12.15	2.98	1.67	83.20	23.75	254.31	9007	Adulterated with salt and water in excess.
9571	do	7.47	5.44	3.21	83.87	33.69	256.06	90156	
9572	do	10.75	5.15	0.88	83.22	30.62	260.95	90273	Adulterated by admixture of salt and water in excess of 20 p. c.
9573	do	12.10	9.66	2.66	75.58	28.66	254.98	90527	
9574	do	6.97	2.87	4.83	85.33	28.13	264.96	90110	Adulterated by admixture with water in excessive quantity.
9575	do	17.7	1.76	2.18	76.36	22.67	260.58	9027	
9591	Cobourg	10.45	3.57	2.29	83.69				Adulterated by admixture with water in excessive quantity.
9592	do	8.60	2.63	3.05	85.62	30.68	255.22	90121	
9593	do	7.05	3.74	2.485	86.73	28.5	259.20	90075	Adulterated by admixture with water in excessive quantity.
9609	Oshawa.	6.99	3.10	1.39	88.52	24.44	248.11	90619	
9610	do	5.32	3.45	3.27	87.96	31.73	263.67	90894	Adulterated by admixture with water in excessive quantity.
9611	do	9.83	4.45	3.08	82.64	34.88	256.09	90069	
9612	Bowmanville.	8.40	4.74	3.72	83.14	33.57	214.77	90455	Adulterated by admixture with water in excessive quantity.
9613	do	6.63	3.92	1.49	88.96	29.34	261.01	9024	
9614	do	6.74	5.50	3.38	85.38	30.08	262.76	90106	Adulterated by admixture with water in excessive quantity.
9615	Toronto	8.49	5.09	3.80	82.63	32.12	254.77	9023	
9616	do	10.28	1.58	2.74	85.40	30.61	258.51	90162	Adulterated by admixture with water in excessive quantity.
9617	do	8.16	4.45	1.45	85.50	31.41	261.36	90064	
9618	do	6.50	1.99	1.46	90.05	28.86	260.91	90071	Adulterated by admixture with water in excessive quantity.
9619	do	6.40	2.22	1.22	90.16	29.87	257.63	90172	
9620	do	7.14	2.64	1.60	88.62	27.33	268.28	9011	Adulterated by admixture with water in excessive quantity.
9621	do	6.12	2.69	1.66	89.53	32.15	254.76	90214	
9622	do	7.34	1.54	1.65	89.47	31.15	259.69	90048	Adulterated by admixture with water in excessive quantity.
9623	do								

Three only were reported adulterated. The adulteration in each case consisted of excessive salt and water.

No evidence was found of any admixture with foreign fat.

Fertilizers.

The 20 samples of fertilizers examined gave the following results:—

No. of Sample.	Where Taken.	Moisture.	Phosphoric Acid.				Ammonia.	Potash.	Sodium Nitrate.
			Total.	Water, Soluble.	Citrate.				
					Soluble.	Insoluble.			
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
9660	Toronto	7.30	22.26	0.80	10.07	11.39	1.88	6.82	
9661	do	9.72	8.83	1.60	3.39	3.84	3.82	1.43	
9662	do	19.22	9.60	0.96	3.52	5.12	2.88	3.71	
9663	do	9.2						90.8	
9664	do	15.20	14.97	7.36	7.61		8.68	2.59	
9665	do	12.00	20.73	3.36	11.25	5.12	3.20	4.02	
9666	do	7.95	21.88	0.16	10.84	10.88	4.06	0.0	
9667	do	9.65	7.36	1.76	4.83	0.77	3.32	1.26	
9668	do	14.55	23.67	4.32	7.58	11.77	4.02	3.84	
9669	do	12.12	13.43	5.12	5.24	3.07	0.66	0.50	
9670	do	9.60	9.21	6.56	2.65		3.76	5.27	
9671	do	16.25	11.64	5.76	4.22	1.66	1.60	3.49	
9672	do	7.25	22.14	0.16	8.03	13.95	2.98	0.00	
9673	do	9.4						90.6	
9674	do	8.57	16.89	2.36	3.14	11.39	3.15	3.99	
9675	do	3.45	16.90	12.79	2.06	2.05	3.58	4.11	
9676	Stratford	16.50	10.24	7.84	2.40		6.27	3.82	
9677	Guelph	10.10	33.01	0.00	18.94	14.07	1.51	0.00	
9678	do	14.40	15.10	7.52	4.89	2.69	0.88	3.03	
9679	do	8.45	26.10	0.00	13.05	13.05	1.97	0.00	

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ELLIS,

Public Analyst.

7.—DISTRICT OF MANITOBA.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
WINNIPEG, MAN., 11th August, 1890.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 30th June, 1890.

The total number of samples examined was 134, viz. :—

	Samples.
Water.....	61
Lard and tallow	33
Butter.....	20
Fertilizers.....	20

Water.

A special report has already been published in Bulletin No. 13.

Lard.

Some few Canadian samples were found to be adulterated with tallow.

Butter.

The samples of butter contained excessive quantities of neither salt nor water, the percentage of fat being, in every case, in excess of the minimum recommended by the Chief Analyst. Nothing the the nature of oleomargarine was met with.

Fertilizers.

Two of the samples examined gave results considerably below the standard fixed by the Fertilizers Act of 1890. These samples could not therefore legally be offered for sale as fertilizers.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDGAR B. KENRICK,

Public Analyst.

8.—SPECIAL REPORTS.

[BULLETIN No. 13.—DOMESTIC WATERS, &c., 1889.]

LABORATORY OF THE INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 27th January, 1890.E. MIALI, Esq.,
Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—In the months of June and July last a correspondence took place betwixt the Department and the Provincial Board of Health for Quebec, with reference to the analysis of domestic waters from various districts in that Province. Dr. Pelletier, Secretary of the Board, made the request that when the Department issued orders for the collection and analysis of water samples these should be taken from such localities as the Board might indicate, rather than from those promiscuously selected by the Department. This request was granted by yourself, and the wishes of the Board in this respect have since received every attention. Subsequently, Dr. P. H. Bryce, Secretary of the Board of Health of the Province of Ontario, made a similar request, which, in accordance with your instructions, was complied with. In both instances, however, the Boards were given to understand that the examination of the waters in question could not extend beyond a chemical analysis, since the apparatus for an adequate bacteriological examination is not usually in the possession of the official analysts of the Department. In this connection, it is worthy of mention that at the convention of Ontario Medical Health Officers, held in Brockville, in August last, the conclusion was reached that the establishment of a Bacteriological Laboratory should be pressed upon the consideration of the Provincial Government.

In the months of July, September and October last collections were made throughout the Dominion of samples of domestic water for analysis. The reports regarding these of Dr. Ellis, Toronto; Professor Kenrick, Winnipeg; and Mr. Bowman, Halifax, form the subject matter of the present communication. These gentlemen were requested to frame their reports and tables in such a manner as to admit of a convenient comparison of their results with those published in Bulletin No. 5. At the same time, their opinions regarding the method of valuation adopted in that publication will be found in their reports.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS MACFARLANE,

*Chief Analyst.*SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE,
TORONTO, 28th December, 1889.THOS. MACFARLANE, Esq., F.R.S.C.,
Chief Analyst.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report upon thirty-eight samples of water which I have analysed during the past three months.

The sources of these waters were as follows:—

Lake water.....	10
River water.....	4
Well water.....	17
Unclassed.....	7

38

The determinations which I made have been those given in Bulletin No. 5 of the Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department on domestic waters. These determinations have been carried out exactly in the manner laid down in the instructions for water analysis by the committee of the Society of Public Analysts. (Analyst, Vol. vi, p. 127 *et seq.*)

The results obtained are given in the annexed table.

In drawing up this table, I have, in accordance with your instructions, adhered closely to the form of the tabular arrangement of Mr. McGill's analyses, as published in the Bulletin, and I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to make my results strictly comparable with his.

Physical Character.—With regard to the colour, I cannot draw from this series of analyses any conclusion as to the relation between the colour of a water and its analysed character.

Total Solids.—The average amount of total solids dry at 100° C. was 381 parts per million. The various classes of water stood as follows in this respect:—

Total solid matter in 1,000,000 parts:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.
Lake water.	240	100	155
River water.	492	276	378
Well water.	1372	160	575

Albuminoid Ammonia.—In column A of the table I have classified the waters in Mr. McGill's method. I have added another column W., in which I have classified them according to Wanklyn's own classification. Wanklyn (Water Analysis, 1876, p. 54), divides water into three classes, according to the amount of albuminoid ammonia which they yield, as follows:—

Class I.—Water of extraordinary organic purity, yielding from .00 to .05 parts of albuminoid ammonia per million.

Class II.—The ordinary drinking water of Great Britain. These waters yield from 0.05 to 0.10 part of albuminoid ammonia per million. Wanklyn adds: "I believe any water falling fairly in this class is safe organically."

Class III.—Dirty water is characterized by yielding more than .10 parts of albuminoid ammonia per million. A little before this, on the same page, he says: "Albuminoid ammonia above 0.10 per million begins to be a very suspicious sign; and over 0.15 it ought to condemn a water absolutely."

These classes, if based upon the nitrogen yielded as albuminoid ammonia, would be:

I.—Water of great purity, up to 0.041 parts per million.

II.—Water of medium purity, from 0.041 to 0.082 parts per million.

III.—Dirty water, from 0.082 to 0.123 parts per million.

IV.—Water to be absolutely condemned, over 0.123.

With reference to these limits, Professor Ripley Nichols says (Water Supply, 1883, p. 98): "Such an absolute standard is however impracticable, and would exclude many waters known to be free from contamination, and to be perfectly well suited for domestic use." He then quotes from Dr. Smart, as follows: "The waters of the purest mountain streams in our unsettled West, where animal contamination is an impossibility, contain 0.014 part per 100,000 (=0.115 N. per million) of albuminoid ammonia. At other times they may yield 0.02, 0.025 (=0.16 to 0.20 N. per million), or more, and yet be regarded as comparatively innocent."

My own experience largely bears out these observations. For example, I have found the albuminoid ammonia in a creek on the north shore of Lake Superior to be 0.148 part per million. In Current River, a swift, rocky stream flowing into Thunder Bay, I also found 0.148 part per million of nitrogen as albuminoid. In 1886 I examined the water from four different points in Lake Simcoe, and found the albuminoid nitrogen to be 0.082, 0.115, 0.01 and 0.115. This would place Lake Simcoe waters in Wanklyn's III Class. The annexed table includes two analyses of Lake Simcoe water, in which the albuminoid nitrogen is in both cases 0.13 part per million, corresponding to Wanklyn's IV Class, *i. e.*, waters to be "absolutely con-

demned." I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that to apply these standards to such waters would be entirely misleading, and would result in the condemnation of many waters, not only perfectly wholesome, but even much safer and more desirable than others whose analysis alone would place them in the first rank. The fact is, that the sources of our lake and river systems lie in the cedar swamps of our great forests, and hence the water of our streams and rivers is loaded with the soluble organic matter derived from decaying vegetation, a condition which shows itself on analysis by high albuminoid ammonia, and much oxygen absorbed by permanganate.

It would be desirable, in consideration of these facts, to make some such distinction as Frankland has made between upland surface water and water other than upland surface, in judging of the character of a water from the albuminoid nitrogen. Such a classification might be somewhat as follows:—

SECTION I.—Upland Surface Water.

Class I.—Water of great organic purity, yielding not more than 0·08 part albuminoid nitrogen in 1,000,000.

Class II.—Water of medium purity, yielding from 0·08 to 0·12 part albuminoid nitrogen in 1,000,000.

Class III.—Water of doubtful purity, yielding from 0·12 to 0·16 part albuminoid nitrogen in 1,000,000.

Class IV.—Impure water, yielding more than 0·16 part albuminoid nitrogen in 1,000,000.

SECTION II.—Water other than Upland Surface.

Class I.—Water of great organic purity, yielding not more than 0·04 part albuminoid nitrogen in 1,000,000.

Class II.—Water of medium purity, yielding from 0·04 to 0·08 part albuminoid nitrogen in 1,000,000.

Class III.—Water of doubtful purity, yielding from 0·08 to 0·12 part albuminoid nitrogen in 1,000,000.

Class IV.—Impure water, yielding more than 0·12 part albuminoid nitrogen in 1,000,000.

Inorganic Nitrogen.—I have calculated after Frankland the previous sewage contamination, that is, the quantity of average London sewage which, when mixed with a pure water, would yield the quantity of nitrogen found in ammonia nitrates and nitrites of the river, lake and well waters, as shown below:—

RIVER WATER.

No.	Previous Sewage Contamination per 1,000,000.	Class.	Result of General Analysis
6759	6,700	Suspicious.	Fairly good.
6760	6,700	do	do
6797	4,200	do	do
6798	1,300	do	do

LAKE WATER.

6757	2,600	Suspicious.	Good.
6758	6,700	do	do
6762	0.	Reasonably safe.	Fairly good
6763	0.	do	Good.
6764	0.	do	do
6765	0.	do	Contains much vegetable matter.
9509	0.	do	do
9510	0.	do	do
9528	1,300	Suspicious.	Good.
9529	0.	Reasonably safe.	do

WELL WATER.

No.	Previous sewage Contamination per 1,000,000.	Class.	Result of General Analysis.
6755	0	Reasonably safe.	Good.
6761	270,000	Dangerous.	Impure.
6767	24,800	Reasonably safe.	Fairly good.
6768	6,900	do	Doubtful.
8932	85,000	do	Fairly good.
8933	50,400	do	do
8934	33,100	do	Doubtful.
8935	18,600	do	do
8937	35,500	do	Impure.
8938	27,300	do	Doubtful.
8939	10,000	do	Impure.
6796	0	do	Fairly good.
6799	4,600	do	do
9511	0	do	do
9512	7,100	do	Good.
9526	28,100	do	Fairly good.
9527	0	do	do

It must not be supposed that Frankland intended to classify waters by their inorganic nitrogen alone. On the contrary, he expressly states that a water is only to be classed as a reasonably safe water when it falls within the limits laid down as to evidence of previous sewage contamination, and when there is no other evidence of pollution.

Oxygen Consumed by Permanganates.—I have a very high opinion of the value of this determination, and I believe that it is a very sensitive and reliable indication of the quantity of organic matter contained in a water. In column B of the table the waters are arranged according to Frankland's and Tidy's classification.

Valuation.—I have also valued the waters according to the modification of Wigner's scale, proposed in the Bulletin. I am, however, inclined to think that the value for oxygen absorbed in fifteen minutes is too high in this scale. On comparing the valuations with the opinions which I have expressed on the character of the water, and which had been forwarded without reference to these figures, I find that all the "good" waters have a valuation under 45, and all the "impure" ones have a valuation over 100. The lowest valuation is 10. The water so valued is No. 8936, from a tap at St. Laurent. This falls into the 1st class in both Wanklyn's and Tidy's classifications. The highest valuation is 284; this is No. 8928, from Louiseville. This falls into Wanklyn's third class and Tidy's fourth class.

The following table gives a summary of my results:—

	Total.	Good.	Fairly good.	Doubtful.	Bad.
Lake	10	6	1	3	0
River	4	0	4	0	0
Well	17	2	8	4	3
Unclassed	7	3	0	0	4
	38	11	13	7	7

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ELLIS.

RESULTS of Analyses of Waters by Dr. W. H. Ellis referred to in the
LAKE

Departmental No.	Date of Collection.	Source.	Physical Characters.	TOTAL SOLIDS.			
				Dry at 100° C.	Ignited.	Loss.	Phenomena on Ignition.
6757	Sept. 27..	Lake near Galt.....	Clear; colorless.....	240	144	96	Slightly charred.
6758	do 27..	do	do	236	132	104	Charred.....
6762	Oct. 8..	Tap at Toronto, 172 Adelaide Street West.....	do	136	76	60	Blackened.....
6763	do 8..	Tap at Toronto, 90 York Street.	do	132	80	52	Slightly charred.
6764	do 8..	Tap at Toronto, "Revere" House.....	do	136	80	56	Blackened.....
6765	do 9..	Tap at Penetanguishene, from Georgian Bay.....	do	100	60	40	Charred.....
9509	Nov. 23..	Raike's Bay, Barrie.....	Clear; nearly colorless..	148	88	60	do
9510	do 23..	Kempenfeldt Bay, Barrie....	Slightly turbid; nearly colorless.....	148	84	64	Blackened.....
9528	do 27..	Water Works Pumping House, supplied from lake, Cobourg.	Slightly turbid; nearly colorless.....	132	124	8	Charred.....
9529	do 27..	Tap at Water Works do ..	Slightly turbid; nearly colorless.....	144	100	44	Blackened.....

RIVER

6759	Sept. 28..	Creek near Galt.....	Clear; pale green yellow	284	176	108	No charring....
6760	do 28..	do	do	276	172	104	Slight charring..
6797	Nov. 13..	Mill Race, Holmedale, Brantford.....	Clear; pale green	460	304	156	Charred.....
6798	do 13..	Grand River, Wilkes' Dam, Brantford.....	Clear; very pale green..	492	348	144	do

WELL

6755	Sept. 21..	Tap of artesian well in laboratory of Insane Asylum, London.....	Clear; colorless.....	212	148	64	No charring....
6761	Oct. 9..	Well at 172 Adelaide st., Toronto.....	Clear; pale green yellow	900	672	228	do
6767	do 11..	Well at residence of Dr. Spohn, Penetanguishene.....	Clear; pale green brown	828	636	192	do
6768	do 11..	Well at C. Beck's store, Penetanguishene.....	do	432	268	164	Charred.....
8932	do 11..	Public well on Wolfe st., Levis, P. Q.....	Clear; pale brown green	340	240	100	Slight charring..
8933	do 11..	Well at City Hall, Levis, P. Q.	do	352	192	160	No charring.....
8934	do 11..	Well at Fire Station, do ..	Clear; green.....	252	136	116	Slight charring..
8935	do 11..	Well at 164 St. George st., Levis, P. Q.....	Turbid; brownish.....	160	96	64	Charred.....
8937	do 16..	Well at Miss Bouthillier's, St. Laurent, P. Q.....	Clear; dark green.....	1176	776	400	Blackened.....
8938	do 16..	Well at Mrs. Martineau's, St. Laurent, P. Q.....	Clear; pale green.....	1344	692	652	No charring....
8939	do 16..	Well on property of Mr. Beran, St. Laurent, P. Q.....	Clear; dark green.....	1372	1052	320	Blackened.....
6796	Nov. 13..	Well cor. Canning and Victoria sts., Brantford....	Turbid; pale green	584	360	224	Charred.....
6799	do 13..	Water Works well, Holmedale, Brantford.....	Clear; colorless.....	476	316	160	Slightly charred.

foregoing report; stated in parts per million (millegrammes per litre).

WATERS.

NITROGEN			Chlorine Chlorides.	Phosphates.	Oxygen consumed by Organic Matter at 80° F.		Valuation.	A Class.	B Class.	W.	Remarks.
As Albuminoid Ammonia.	As Free Ammonia.	As Nitrates and Nitrites			In 15 Mins.	In 4 Hours.					
0·0082	0·1317	0·4449	1·0	Heavy traces..	0·5256	0·9412	33	I	I	I	Good.
0·0658	0·1317	0·8569	1·0	do	0·1752	0·6088	26	I	I	II	do
0·0988	0·0	0·1648	3·5	do	0·3296	0·8944	31	II	I	III	Fairly good.
0·0494	0·0	0·0618	2·5	Faint traces...	0·4000	0·8000	26	I	I	II	Good.
0·0658	0·0	0·0618	3·0	do	0·4976	0·6880	31	I	I	II	do
0·1482	0·0016	0·0453	1·0	Traces	0·8944	1·7072	59	III	II	IV	Contains much vegetable matter.
0·1324	0·0329	0·0906	2·0	None.....	0·6096	1·3116	45	III	II	IV	do do
0·1324	0·0165	0·0658	2·0	do	0·6096	1·2716	47	III	II	IV	do do
0·0988	0·0988	0·3541	5·0	do	0·5920	0·9590	42	II	I	III	Good.
0·0988	0·0659	0·0988	4·0	do	0·5680	0·7572	38	II	I	III	do

WATERS.

0·0494	0·0	0·9888	1·0	Heavy traces..	0·9052	1·6960	57	I	II	II	Fairly good.
0·0494	0·0164	0·9723	1·0	Doubtful traces	0·9344	1·6380	54	I	II	II	do
0·0659	0·0	0·7412	4·0	None.....	1·0236	1·7072	60	I	II	II	do
0·0494	0·0	0·4529	4·0	do	0·9536	1·4608	54	I	II	II	do

WATERS.

0·0659	0·0988	0·1483	2·0	None.....	0·2080	0·3560	20	I	I	II	Good.
0·1482	0·0	27·3570	65·0	Very heavy traces.....	0·7080	1·2520	111	III	II	IV	Impure.
0·0412	0·0	2·8016	67	Heavy traces..	0·5884	1·3500	61	I	II	I	Fairly good.
0·0658	0·0165	0·9979	58·0	Traces	0·9648	2·0128	72	I	IV	II	Doubtful.
0·0412	0·0	8·8168	2·7	do	0·5790	1·5080	53	I	III	I	Fairly good.
0·0494	0·0165	5·3390	9·0	do	0·3424	0·9272	39	I	II	II	do
0·0790	0·0164	3·6090	19·0	Heavy traces..	0·7896	1·7144	60	II	III	II	Doubtful.
0·0494	0·0	2·1836	8·0	Very heavy traces.....	1·0790	2·0800	90	I	IV	II	do
0·3623	0·0329	3·8375	93	Very heavy traces.....	2·1580	4·7150	185	IV	IV	IV	Impure.
0·1153	0·0165	3·0305	95	Heavy traces..	0·6316	1·9808	67	II	III	III	Doubtful.
0·1153	0·1976	1·1200	268	Very heavy traces.....	1·8424	4·2700	155	II	IV	III	Impure.
0·0659	0·0	0·1647	42·0	None.....	0·9772	1·3956	64	I	II	II	Fairly good.
0·0494	0·0165	0·7658	10·0	do	0·4072	0·7444	31	I	II	II	do

RESULTS of Analyses of Waters by Dr. W. H. Ellis referred to in the
WELL WATERS.

Departmental No.	Date of Collection.	Source.	Physical Character.	TOTAL SOLIDS.			
				Dry at 100° C.	Ignited.	Loss.	Phenomena on Ignition.
9511	do 23.	Well at Simpson's brewery, Barrie.....	Turbid; pale green....	212	132	80	Charred.....
9512	do 23.	Well of E. P. Pepler, Barrie..	Clear; colorless.....	284	172	112	No charring.....
9526	do 28.	Well at Collegiate Institute, Cobourg.....	Clear; nearly colorless..	574	364	210	Charred.....
9527	do 28.	Well at residence of T. Harper, Cobourg.....	do ..	354	259	95	Slightly charred.

UNCLASSIFIED

6756	Sept. 20..	Drain pipe in field of Insane Asylum, London.....	Clear and colorless.....	372	196	176	No charring....
6766	Oct. 9..	Tap supplied from Copeland's water w'ks, Penetanguishene	Clear; very pale green..	172	120	52	Slight charring..
8928	Oct. 8..	Aqueduct at pumping station of water works, Louisville..	Very turbid; brown green	176	144	32	Charred.....
8929	Oct. 8..	Tap at Dr. Hamlin's, Louisville, P. Q.....	Very turbid; green....	176	136	40	Blackened.....
8930	Oct. 8..	Tap on St. Marie st., Louisville, P.Q.....	Very turbid; brown green	180	144	36	Charred.....
8931	Oct. 8..	Tap at Hotel Mineau, Louisville, P.Q.....	Very turbid; brown green.....	164	132	32	do ..
8936	Oct. 15..	Tap at Hotel Migeron, St. Laurent, P.Q.....	Clear; colorless.....	340	220	120	No charring....

foregoing report; stated in parts per million (millegrammes per litre).

—Continued.

NITROGEN.			Chlorine in Chlorides	Phosphates.	Oxygen Consumed by Organic Matter at 80° F.		Valuation.	A Class.	B Class.	W.	Remarks.
As Albumenoid Ammonia.	As Free Ammonia.	As Nitrates and Nitrites			In 15 Min.	In 4 Hours.					
0·1153	0·1324	0·0329	0·5	Traces	0·2480	0·4772	34	II	I	III	do
0·0	0·0	1·0290	7·0	None.....	0·3050	0·3568	18	I	I	I	Good.
0·0329	0·0329	3·0960	36·0	do	0·5556	0·6564	41	I	II	I	Fairly good.
0·0329	0·0	0·1852	88·0	Traces	0·6312	0·7448	49	I	II	I	do

WATERS.

0·0	0·0032	0·9754	2·0	Heavy traces..	0·2080	0·6680	20	I	I	I	Good.
0·0016	0·0	0·4120	1·0	Very heavy traces.....	0·1412	0·3316	13	I	I	I	do
0·0988	0·0988	0·0659	4·0	Very heavy traces.....	5·8600	9·7000	284	II	IV	III	Impure.
0·1153	0·1193	0·1565	3·0	Very heavy traces.....	5·8428	8·8252	281	II	IV	III	do
0·1235	0·1317	0·00	6·0	Very heavy traces.....	5·6200	9·0000	276	III	IV	IV	do
0·10705	0·1317	0·00	4·0	Very heavy traces.....	5·6400	7·7300	256	II	IV	III	do
0·0	0·0	0·8235	3·0	Traces	0·	0·2972	10	I	I	I	Good.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
WINNIPEG, MAN., 18th November, 1889.

THOS. MACFARLANE, Esq., &c., &c.,
Chief Analyst, Inland Revenue Department,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions I have prepared, and have the honour to forward herewith, a report on certain samples of domestic waters submitted to me for analysis at intervals during the past four months.

My instructions referred me to Inland Revenue Bulletin No. 5, for the determinations I was required to make, and the object of my report, it was pointed out, was to facilitate comparisons with the results given in that Bulletin. I have accordingly in my analyses endeavoured to follow as nearly as possible the methods adopted by Mr. McGill, as set forth in the Bulletin referred to, and have tabulated the analytical results in the order there given. To this table I would add the following explanatory remarks :

When the amount of water received was sufficient, all determinations, with the exception of those of "total solids," were made in duplicate. As a rule, the nitrogen—as being the more changeable constituent—was estimated within twenty-four hours of the receipt of the sample. It must be remembered, however, that in the case of water collected at a distance the samples did not reach me till a week or more from the date of collection. I have given in the table the dates both of the collection and of the receipt of the sample.

Physical Characters.—The great majority of the waters contained more or less suspended matter. The terms I have employed—"turbid," "somewhat turbid," &c.—have been used in rather a loose sense, and cannot always be taken to indicate even an approximately equal amount of turbidity. In no case was the water filtered for the analytical process: some of the data in the table refer, therefore, to the suspended as well as to the dissolved impurities. In observing colour the suspended matter was allowed to settle before making the observation. Owing to the impossibility of finding terms to express the innumerable shades of yellow and brown which may be distinguished in natural waters, I have attempted to approximately indicate these colours by means of numbers. The numbers here given in the table are inversely proportional to the lengths of columns of the waters which, seen endways, appear of the same colour. In order to utilize these numbers in the valuation described in Bulletin No. 5 I have taken the darkest water in the series (viz., the water from the Yamaaka River, at St. Hyacinthe) as 4, and calculated the other numbers in proportion. It will be seen that as a rule it is the darkly-coloured waters which absorb most oxygen from permanganate of potash, and in most cases a striking relationship will be observed between the numbers thus obtained and the amount of permanganate reduced. Where no numbers are given the predominating colour was blue, though in some cases slightly greenish. The latter tint gave doubtful values from 0.2 to 0.4. In the table, "b" stands for blue and "bg" for greenish blue.

Total Solids.—This includes dissolved and suspended impurities—dried in the water-oven to constant weight. In some cases (e.g., Nos. 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 61), the loss on ignition was largely due to the mutual decomposition of chlorides and nitrates evidenced by the abundant evolution of chlorine and nitrogen oxides. Absence of blackening in such examples cannot be regarded as an indication of organic purity, since it has been proved by direct experiment that, in the presence of nitrates and chlorides, oxidation of organic matter may take place on ignition without separation of carbon.

Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.—In general, the zinc-copper couple was employed in these estimations.

Phosphates.—Since the terms used in this column are entirely relative, it is necessary to state that the amount of water worked on was one-fourth of a litre.

Oxygen Absorbed.—The figures given are for the total amount of oxygen absorbed by the water. In some of the well water the reducing action appeared to be largely due to nitrites.

Valuation.—The figures are calculated according to the modifications of Wigner's scale, adopted by M. McGill in Bulletin No. 5, viz.:—

Solids dried at 100°c.	70·0	} parts per million=1	
Nitrogen as {	albumenoid ammonia		0·01
	free or saline ammonia		0·05
	nitrates or nitrites		1·0
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes	0·03		}
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	0·15		
Chlorine as chlorides	7·0		
Phosphates, colour and clearness: each according to the judgment of the analyst =0 to 4			

Column A has the same meaning as in Bulletin No. 5, reference being had to the number of parts per million of nitrogen as albumenoid ammonia, as follows:—

Class I	0	to	0·066
Class II	0·066	to	0·12
Class III	0·12 upwards.		

Column B.—Here, as in Bulletin No. 5, the reducing action of the water on permanganate of potash is made the basis of the classification. For well-water the first of the two following schemes is used: for all other waters the second. The numbers refer to oxygen, in parts per million, absorbed in 4 hours:

Class I	0	to	0·5
Class II	0·5	to	1·5
Class III	1·5	to	2·0
Class IV	2·0 upwards.		
Class I	0	to	1
Class II	1	to	3
Class III	3	to	4
Class IV	4 upwards.		

Remarks.—Notwithstanding the differences of opinions as to the injuriousness of animal, vegetable and mineral impurities, respectively, in water, it is, I think, generally admitted that animal matters are more objectionable than vegetable substances, and mineral matters less so than either. It will be seen that, in the valuation according to Wigner's scale, inorganic substances (whatever their origin), as well as organic materials, are taken into account. So various are the sources and the nature of the waters considered in the present series that it would be of very little use attempting to make general comparisons of the waters by means of this scale—and, in fact, I have paid very little attention to its indications in forming an opinion of the waters. It would be entirely fallacious to compare, for example, the hard waters from the wells in Winnipeg with the soft waters of New Brunswick. Thus, Nos. 7 and 48 have almost exactly the same value according to Wigner's scale, the former being 90·2, the latter 90·5. One of those I have marked "Very bad," the other "Good." The explanation of the high numbers in the case of the wells in Winnipeg, which are remarkably free from organic impurities, is to be found partly in the large amount of total solids, but chiefly in the high yield of chlorine. The latter substance, being so frequently of animal origin, receives a high value in Wigner's scale. In No. 48, referred to above, chlorine and total solids together make up 67·2 of the whole valuation, the chlorine alone being 47·9. In this water the valuation for organic constituents is only 20·4. In No. 7, on the other hand, the organic ingredients give 81·1, while chlorine and total solids together add up to 3·8 only.

A still more striking illustration of the fallaciousness of this scale is afforded by a comparison of Nos. 18 and 19 with No. 45. The mean valuation for the water from the Yamaska River at St. Hyacinthe is 375, which, it will be seen, is precisely the same as that given for a sample of sewage from Brockville, the sample being taken after the sediment had been stirred up from the bottom of the sewer. Though the valuation is identical in this case, a considerable difference will be noticed in the results of analysis. In the water from the Yamaska 342 (in No. 18) of the valuation

is due to "oxygen absorbed." In the sample of sewage "oxygen absorbed" is much less (98), but free ammonia, which is absent in the Yamaska water, gives the high figure 197. The water of the Yamaska River evidently contains a large amount of vegetable matter in solution, the almost complete absence of chlorides, phosphates, nitrates and free ammonia precluding the inference that the organic matter is due to sewage contamination. Though a water containing so large quantity of vegetable material can scarcely be called a good water, it would, on the other hand, be highly absurd to class it with the discharge from the sewer at Brockville. St. Hyacinthe, however, does furnish two samples of water which are strictly comparable to the Brockville sewage. The valuation of No. 16 is much less than Nos. 18 and 19, and yet the separate data of analysis point to contamination with animal matter. No. 26 again has practically the same valuation as the sewage No. 44, and there would appear to be, in this case, little to choose between the two samples.

I have purposely avoided making any statements about the injuriousness or non-injuriousness of any of the waters. Even the terms I have used must be taken in a relative rather than an absolute sense. In forming an opinion I have, of course, been largely guided by the quantity of nitrogen present and the amount of oxygen absorbed from permanganate of potash, but in some cases where I have marked the water "bad" the organic matter may be largely of vegetable origin, and possibly harmless. These remarks refer more especially to dark river water.

It is, I believe, when taken in conjunction with the work of the sanitary inspector or medical officer of health, that the results of a chemical analysis are of most value, and in comparatively few cases, I think, can an intelligent opinion be formed by the analyst without some knowledge of the topography and general surroundings of the water source, or, at least, an acquaintance with the normal waters of the neighbourhood.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDGAR B. KENRICK.

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF WATERS.

RESULTS of analyses of waters by Professor E. B. Kenrick referred to in the

Serial Number.	Dept. Number.	Locality.	Source.	Date of		Colour.	
				Collection of Sample.	Receipt of Sample.		
1 8721		St. Stephen, N. B.	Tap on Water st.	Sept. 10.	Sept. 16.	0.86	Some susp'd matter
2 8722		do	Tap on King st.	do 10.	do 16.	0.86	Little do
3 8723		St. Andrews, N. B.	Tap, St. Andrews Water Co.	do 12.	do 20.	b	Somewhat turbid.
4 8724		do	Berry's well, Elizabeth st.	do 12.	do 20.	b	do
5 0		do	Well at Kennedy's Hotel.	do 13.	do 20.	...	Fairly clear.
6 A		do	Well in bog at Joe's Point.	do 12.	do 20.	0.65	Somewhat turbid.
7 B		do	Well used in camp at Joe's Point.	do 12.	do 20.	0.75	do
8 8725		Sackville, N. B.	Well supplying Brunswick Hotel.	do 17.	do 28.	b	Fairly clear.
9 8726		do	Well in Lower Sackville.	do 18.	do 28.	b	do
10 8727		Shediac, N. B.	Gay's brook, fed by springs.	do 20.	do 28.	0.86	Somewhat turbid.
11 8728		do	Well supplying Weldon House.	do 20.	do 28.	b	do
12 8729		Moncton, N. B.	Tap, Moncton Water Co.	do 23.	do 30.	1.9	Very turbid.
13 8730		do	do do	do 23.	do 30.	1.9	do
14 8731		Salisbury, N. B.	Well used by Central House Hotel.	do 24.	do 30.	b	Somewhat turbid.
15 8732		do	Well near R'y Stat'n, Telegraph st.	do 24.	do 30.	b	do
16 8940		St. Hyacinthe, Q.	Well, P. Ledoux, St. Marie st.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 23.	1.2	do
17 8941		do	Well, E. DesMarie, St. Marie st.	do 18.	do 23.	b	do
18 8942		do	R. Yamaska, tap, Water Works Office	do 18.	do 23.	4.0	Turbid
19 8943		do	R. Yamaska, tap, Inland Revenue Office	do 18.	do 23.	4.0	do
20 8944		Hull, Q.	Well, P. Barney, Albert st.	do 23.	do 28.	b	Somewhat turbid.
21 8945		do	Well, A. Beaudoin, Albert st.	do 23.	do 28.	b	do
22 8946		do	Well, A. Bastien, Lisgar st.	do 23.	do 28.	b	Much susp'd matter
23 8947		do	Well, J. Dolphin, King's road.	do 23.	do 28.	b	Somewhat turbid.
24 8948		Three Rivers, Q.	Tap, Engine House of Water Works	do 30.	Nov. 2.	2.0	do
25 8949		do	Tap, Police Station, City Hall.	do 30.	do 2.	2.0	do
26 8950		do	Well, F. Gelin, Royal & Volunteer sts.	do 30.	do 2.	0.96	Turbid
27 8951		do	Tap, Inland Revenue Office	do 30.	do 2.	2.0	do
28 8952		Sorel, Q.	do do	do 29.	do 2.	0.45	Very turbid.
29 8953		do	Tap, Engine House of Water Works	do 29.	do 2.	0.45	do
30 8954		do	Tap, Collège du Sacré Cœur	do 29.	do 2.	0.45	Turbid
31 8955		do	Tap, Court House.	do 29.	do 2.	0.45	Very turbid.
32		Lachine, Q.	Well, Messrs. Dawes & Co.		Aug. 19.	b	
33		Kingsmere.	Well, property of Mr. Noel		do 31.	b	
34 6769		Pictou, O.	Washburn's spring, Main st.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 21.	b	Fairly clear.
35 6770		do	Water Works source in bay.	do 15.	do 21.	0.47	Much susp'd matter
36 6771		do	do do	do 15.	do 21.	0.47	do
37 6772		do	Well, cor. Talbot and Main sts.	do 15.	do 21.	b	Fairly clear.
38 6773		Belleveille, O.	Sewage, outlet Deaf & Dumb Inst.	do 16.	do 21.	0.47	Much susp'd matter
39 6774		do	do do	do 16.	do 21.	0.47	do
40 6775		do	Tap, Balmoral Hotel	do 16.	do 21.	0.75	do
41 6776		do	Tap, Canadian Express Office.	do 16.	do 21.	0.75	do
42 6777		Brockville, O.	Well, David Wylie's residence.	do 17.	do 21.	b	Somewhat turbid.
43 6778		do	Well, J. Barnharts, Wall & Brock sts.	do 17.	do 21.	b	Fairly clear.
44 6779		do	Sewage from man-hole near river.	do 17.	do 21.	0.70	Much susp'd matter
45 6780		do	do stirred up from bottom of sewer.	do 17.	do 21.	0.70	do
46 5833		Winnipeg, Man.	Well, Notre Dame and Arthur sts.	July 19.	July 19.	b	Very turbid.
47 5834		do	Well, Young st.	do 19.	do 19.	b	Clear.
48 5835		do	Well, Louise and James sts.	do 20.	do 20.	b	do
49 5836		do	Well, Mary and Connor sts.	do 20.	do 20.	b	Little susp'd matter
50 5837		do	Well, Princess and Logan sts.	do 20.	do 20.	b	Turbid
51 5838		do	Well, McWilliam and Alice sts.	do 20.	do 20.	b	do
52 5839		Regina, Assa.	Gillespie's well.	do 23.	do 25.	b	do
53 5840		do	Town Hall well.	do 23.	do 25.	b	do
54 5841		do	Bonneau's well.	do 23.	do 25.	b	Slightly turbid.
55 5842		do	Palmer House well.	do 23.	do 25.	b	Turbid
56 5843		Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.	Town well.	do 24.	Aug. 2.	bg	do
57 5844		Qu'Appelle, Assa.	McKenzie's well.	do 24.	do 2.	b	Slightly turbid.
58 5845		Indian Head, Assa.	J. Glenn's well.	do 24.	July 26.	bg	do
59 5846		do	Boyd's well.	do 24.	do 26.	b	Clear.
60 5847		Moosomin, Assa.	Town well.	do 25.	do 27.	b	Turbid
61 5848		do	Joseph Daniel's well.	do 25.	do 27.	b	Fairly clear.

foregoing report, stated in parts per million (millegrammes per litre).

Serial Number.	Total Solids.			Phenomena on Ignition.	Nitrogen as					Chlorine.	Phosphates.	Oxygen Absorbed at 80° F.		Valuation.	Class.		Remarks.
	Dried at 100° C.	After Ignition.	Loss on Ignition.		Albu- minoid Ammonia.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Nitrates and Nitrites.	15m	4 h.			A.	B.				
1	45	23	22	Much blackening..	0.114	0.036	trace.	1.2	ft. tr.	1.89	3.23	99.3	ii	iii	Bad.		
2	50	27	23	do	0.116	0.046	trace.	1.2	do	1.89	3.27	100	ii	iii	do		
3	270	197	73	Slight blackening .	0.10	trace.	3.0	21.2	trace.	0.37	0.71	39.8	ii	...	Fair.		
4	243	200	43	Blackening	0.22	0.09	1.5	14.6	ft. tr.	1.28	1.67	86.7	iii	...	Bad.		
5	453	303	150	Very slight black'g	0.07	0.06	high.	57.5	trace.	0.69	1.30	...	ii	ii	Fair.		
6	148	99	49	Blackening	0.25	0.02	0.45	9.6	do	1.83	3.64	118	iii	iv	V. bad.		
7	159	105	54	Slight blackening .	0.22	0.06	0.45	10.4	do	1.24	2.66	90.2	iii	iv	do		
8	195	98	97	do	0.18	0.058	5.5	19.5	d. tr.	0.42	2.45	64.1	iii	iv	Bad.		
9	382	258	124	Very slight black'g	0.12	0.09	8.8	51.5	v.d.tr.	0.70	1.05	69.1	ii	ii	Doubtful		
10	94	55	39	Distinct blackeni'g	0.21	0.11	none.	9.5	trace.	1.79	3.33	111	iii	iii	V. bad.		
11	228	145	83	No blackening....	0.094	0.048	6.3	40.0	ft. tr.	0.44	0.61	46.4	ii	ii	Fair.		
12	104	36	68	Very much black'g	0.48	0.12	none.	3.8	d. tr.	4.98	10.3	295	iii	iv	V. bad.		
13	98	38	60	do	0.42	0.14	none.	3.8	do	5.01	10.3	291	iii	iv	do		
14	266	208	58	Slight blackening .	0.13	0.08	0.91	16.0	trace.	0.54	0.77	47.6	iii	ii	Doubtful		
15	338	243	95	do	0.08	trace.	2.1	48.5	do	0.40	0.60	42.7	ii	ii	Fair.		
16	757	479	278	No blackening....	0.21	0.032	17	95.0	do	2.52	7.96	205	iii	iv	V. bad.		
17	720	544	176	Slight blackening .	0.22	0.048	19	86.0	do	0.89	3.64	122	iii	iv	do		
18	107	48	59	Much blackening..	0.25	0.08	none.	trace.	do	7.35	14.5	378	iii	iv	Bad.		
19	108	49	59	do	0.25	trace.	none.	trace.	do	7.10	15.0	371	iii	iv	do		
20	1636	1026	610	No blackening....	0.046	0.028	73	280	ft. tr.	0.74	0.77	174	i	ii	Good.		
21	685	430	255	do	0.03	0.03	23	133	trace.	0.56	0.63	81.1	i	ii	do		
22	831	590	241	do	0.044	0.028	24	146	ft. tr.	0.69	1.21	95.7	i	ii	do		
23	639	410	229	do	0.046	0.028	21	82.5	trace.	0.84	0.99	84.5	i	ii	do		
24	37	14	23	Blackening	0.18	0.028	0.40	trace.	do	3.51	7.94	195	iii	iv	Bad.		
25	40	14	26	do	0.17	0.03	none.	trace.	do	3.54	7.21	189	iii	iv	do		
26	993	692	301	do	0.64	0.20	37	108	v.d.tr.	3.39	8.67	312	iii	iv	V. bad.		
27	46	21	25	do	0.16	trace.	1.36	trace.	trace.	3.39	7.21	185	iii	iv	Bad.		
28	99	65	34	Slight blackening .	0.17	0.05	0.15	3.2	do	1.02	2.17	73.9	...	...	do
29	111	78	33	do	0.18	0.05	0.17	1.1	do	1.03	2.17	75.2	iii	...	do		
30	96	62	34	do	0.15	0.03	0.15	1.1	do	1.01	1.88	68.9	...	...	do
31	102	69	33	do	0.24	0.11	0.13	5.0	do	1.28	2.08	90.5	iii	...	do		
32	4670	3620	1050	No blackening	0.06	0.31	0.21	640	do	0.34	0.74	189	i	ii	Good.		
33	54	40	14	Distinct blackeni'g	0.10	0.02	0.10	0.8	do	0.36	0.60	30.4	ii	ii	Fair.		
34	488	335	153	No blackening....	0.084	0.006	8.5	26.5	do	0.69	0.74	56.6	...	...	do
35	171	102	69	Much blackening..	0.16	0.11	0.20	3.0	do	1.39	2.72	90.2	iii	ii	Bad.		
36	167	105	62	do	0.17	0.18	0.17	3.0	do	1.60	3.04	102	iii	ii	do		
37	391	276	115	No blackening....	0.046	0.016	5.75	13.5	d. tr.	0.63	0.77	43.4	i	ii	Good.		
38	139	82	57	Much blackening..	0.31	0.77	none.	1.0	trace.	2.26	6.40	171	iii	iv	V. bad.		
39	131	78	53	do	0.16	0.32	none.	0.7	do	2.25	6.32	146	iii	iv	do		
40	124	75	49	Blackening	0.18	0.08	0.42	0.4	ft. tr.	2.04	4.04	121	iii	iii	Bad.		
41	129	78	51	do	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.4	do	1.37	3.00	88.3	iii	iii	do		
42	542	381	161	No blackening....	0.044	0.016	6.75	17.5	trace.	0.84	1.21	60.7	i	ii	Good.		
43	1229	765	464	do	0.05	trace.	39.0	143	v.ft. tr.	0.63	0.65	107	i	ii	do		
44	272	168	104	Much blackening .	0.34	9.21	none.	23.5	v.high	1.69	3.72	315	iii	iii	do		
45	356	238	118	do	0.62	9.87	none.	30.5	do	1.99	4.68	375	iii	iv	do		
46	1220	1015	205	No blackening....	0.035	0.16	0.38	283	none.	0.20	0.25	76.3	i	i	do		
47	1150	870	280	Very slight black'g	0.039	0.19	0.19	268	ft. tr.	0.13	0.14	67.6	i	i	do		
48	1350	1090	260	No blackening....	0.070	0.14	0.15	335	do	0.30	0.51	90.5	ii	ii	do		
49	1380	1100	280	do	0.037	0.19	0.45	360	trace.	0.23	0.37	91.2	i	i	do		
50	1180	910	270	Slight blackening .	0.033	0.17	0.45	280	ft. tr.	0.17	0.26	73.2	i	i	do		
51	1228	1008	220	Very slight black'g	0.047	0.16	0.38	280	trace.	0.28	0.35	80.4	i	i	do		
52	1411	1111	300	Blackening	0.10	1.40	2.20	17.6	d. tr.	0.70	1.57	101	ii	iii	Bad.		
53	1409	1179	230	do	0.085	0.57	0.60	16.4	trace.	0.46	1.00	68	ii	ii	Fair.		
54	1532	1277	255	do	0.096	0.29	0.90	23.3	ft. tr.	0.33	0.74	585	ii	ii	do		
55	1415	1115	300	Distinct blackeni'g	0.12	1.73	1.50	16.6	trace.	0.94	1.32	114	iii	iii	Bad.		
56	2427	1805	622	Much blackening..	0.31	0.046	7.5	120	do	0.97	2.19	141	iii	iv	V. bad.		
57	1523	913	610	Blackening	0.22	0.15	6.8	243	do	0.69	1.72	124	iii	iii	Bad.		
58	2648	2053	595	do	0.34	0.34	0.60	7.9	d. tr.	1.16	2.35	138	iii	iv	V. bad.		
59	1866	1491	375	No blackening....	0.020	trace.	0.52	22.4	trace.	0.34	0.82	50.3	i	ii	V. fair.		
60	569	424	145	Slight blackening .	0.090	0.15	1.2	6.4	do	0.88	1.60	65.2	ii	iii	Bad.		
61	910	500	410	No blackening....	0.12	trace.	21.0	73.9	do	0.43	1.16	80.2	iii	ii	do		

RESULTS of Analyses of Waters by Mr. M. Bowman,

Serial Number.	Departmental Number.	Locality.	Source.	Date of		Physical Characters.
				Collecting Sample.	Receipt of Sample.	
				1889.		
1	8673	Amherst.....	Tap, H. Coates.....	Aug. 1..	Aug. 3..	Clear and of a pale straw color.....
2	8676	do	Tap, Dr. Bliss.....	do 1..	do 3..	Clear and nearly colorless
3	8679	Antigonish.....	Well, W. J. Landry.....	do 5..	do 7..	do do ..
4	8682	do	Well, A. Campbell.....	do 5..	do 7..	do do ..
5	8685	Sydney.....	Well, D. McLennan.....	do 7..	do 12..	do do ..
6	8688	do	Well, H. R. McKenzie.....	do 7..	do 12..	do do ..
7	8691	do	Well, Rev. Dr. Smith.....	do 7..	do 12..	Slightly turbid.....
8	8694	do	Well, M. A. McDonald.....	do 7..	do 12..	do
9	8697	do	Well, Market House.....	do 7..	do 12..	Clear and nearly colorless
10	8701	do	Well, C. L. Inghram.....	do 7..	do 12..	do do ..
11	8703	do	Lake Peters.....	do 8..	do 12..	Clear, pale straw color...
12	8705	do	Lake Gilholmes.....	do 8..	do 12..	Clear, nearly colorless...
13	8709	Windsor.....	Tap, Avon Hotel.....	do 13..	do 15..	Clear, straw color.....
14	8712	do	Public Drinking Fountain...	do 13..	do 15..	do
15	8715	Annapolis.....	Tank, American House.....	do 14..	do 16..	Slightly turbid.....
16	8718	do	Tank, Clifton House.....	do 15..	do 16..	Clear, nearly colorless...

Official Analyst, Halifax, stated in parts per million.

Serial Number.	Total Solids.				Nitrogen as			Chlorine.	Phosphates.	Oxygen Absorbed at 80° F. In 15 m.	REMARKS.
	Dried at 100° C.	After Ignition.	Loss on Ignition.	Phenomena on Ignition.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Free Ammonia	Nitrates and Nitrites.				
1	178	151	27	Slightly blackening.	0543	0200	.....	5 14	.....	1 15	Impure.
2	177	151	26	do	0600	0229	.....	5 14	.....	0 60	Fair.
3	486	405	81	do	1543	0614	.....	74 71	.....	0 57	Impure.
4	468	364	104	Decided blackening.	1900	0614	.....	61 71	.....	1 07	do
5	890	683	207	Slight blackening.	1800	0771	.....	78 29	.....	1 25	do
6	790	597	193	Very blackening....	1500	0843	.....	88 58	.....	1 29	do
7	497	361	136	do	1400	0543	.....	38 29	.....	1 00	Fair.
8	2747	2491	256	do	4742	1 2242	.....	121 29	.....	1 72	Impure, unfit for use.
9	847	519	328	do	0871	0800	.....	88 14	.....	1 19	Good.
10	333	183	150	Nil	0843	1442	.....	42 29	.....	0 88	Fair.
11	33	14	19	Blackened.....	1400	1100	.....	5 28	.....	1 41	Good.
12	21	11	10	do	1043	1014	.....	7 00	.....	1 00	do
13	50	14	36	do	1700	0743	.....	3 57	.....	2 84	Impure.
14	47	14	33	do	2243	1043	.....	2 56	.....	2 70	do
15	54	25	29	do	5300	5300	.....	1 71	.....	2 26	do
16	90	36	54	do	2043	1243	.....	2 57	.....	3 00	do

BULLETIN No. 14—FERTILIZERS, 1890.

E. MIALI, Esq., Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report regarding the Agricultural Fertilizers offered for sale in the Dominion during the present year.

In former reports regarding Fertilizers, reference was made to the delay which took place in sending in samples to the Department, and in Bulletin No. 8 it was intimated that any such arriving later than the time prescribed by the Act—the month of January in each year—would be neglected. The manufacturers have this year sent in their samples in time and, as a result, the analyses have been completed two months earlier.

The following is a list of the samples received, and also of the parties sending them, together with the retail selling price, delivered at the railway station in Canada nearest to the place of business of the vendor:—

RECORD OF FERTILIZERS ANALYZED.

No.	Designation.	Name of Manufacturer.	By Whom Sent.	Price.
153	"Imperial Superphosphate"	Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., St. John, N.B.	De B. Carritte, Manager.	\$40 per ton.
154	"Sure Growth Grape Food"	The Dominion Fertilizer and Casing Works, Hamilton, Ont.	(W. A. Freeman), Manufacturers.	
155	"Farmers' Pride"	do	do	\$30 per ton.
156	"Grape Food Phosphate"	do	do	40 do
157	"Pure Bone Meal"	do	do	40 do
158	"Dissolved Bone"	do	do	38 do
159	"Sure Growth Phosphate"	do	do	40 do
160	"Animal Fertilizer"	do	do	35 do
161	"Flower Fertilizer"	do	do	12.50 per case of 125 lbs.
162	"Lawn Dressing"	do	do	18 per 250 lbs.
163	"Fish Phosphate"	Consecon Fertilizer Co., Consecon, Ont.	D. P. Cory, Manager.	27.50 per ton.
164	"Bradley's XL Superphosphate."			
165	"Bradley's Patent Superphosphate."	Bradley Fertilizer Co., 27 Kilby St., Boston, Mass., U.S.	Manufacturers	\$38 to \$40 per ton.
166	"B. D. Sea Fowl Guano"			
167	"Superphosphate of Lime"	The Standard Fertilizer and Chemical Co., Smith's Falls, Ont.	R. J. Brodie, Manager	16 per ton.
168	"Special Fertilizer"	do	do	40 do
169	"No. 1 Fertilizer"	do	do	32 do
170	"High Grade Superphosphate of Lime"	do	do	26 do
171	"Fruit Tree Fertilizer"	do	do	32 do
172	"Standard Fertilizer"	do	do	35 do
173	"Ground Bone"	W. P. Churchill, Brooklyn, Yarmouth Co., N.S.	Manufacturer	35 do
174	"Compound Fertilizer"	Wm. Davies & Co., Pork Packers, &c., Toronto, Ont.	do	
175	"Superphosphate of Lime"	Thos. Reid, St. John, N.B.	do	40 do
176	"Fertilizer"	Samuel Archibald, Truro, N.S.	do	32 do
177	The "Reliance"	G. H. Nichols & Co., Capelton, Q.	do	27 do
178	The "Victor"	do	do	30 do
179	The "Royal Canadian"	do	do	38 do
180	The "Capelton" Superphosphate.	do	do	12.50 do
181	"No. 1 Superphosphate"	do	do	17 do
182	"No. 2 Superphosphate"	do	do	25 do
183	"Cere's Superphosphate"	Messrs. Jack & Bell.	Manufacturer	38 do
184	"Popular Phosphate"	Chemical Fertilizer Works, Halifax, N.S.	do	30 do
185	"Tree Fertilizer"	do	do	42.50 do
186	"Medium Bone"	do	do	40 do
187	"Bone Meal"	do	do	40 do
188	"Eureka Superphosphate"	Pidgeon & Mosher, Windsor, N.S.	do	36 do

The following tables contain the results of the analyses of these samples :
ANALYSES OF FERTILIZERS.

No. of Sample.	Name or Brand of Fertilizer.	Ammonia.		Phosphoric Acid.				Potash.	Moisture.
		Sometimes as Nitrogen.	Soluble in Water.	Reverted or Citrate Soluble.	Insoluble.	Total.	Total Available.		
153	"Imperial Superphosphate"— Guaranteed..... Found.....	3·15 2·63	6·25 9·33	1·74	3·95 1·59	10·20 12·66	12·66	1·64 1·31	18·71
154	"Sure Growth" Grape Food— Guaranteed..... Found.....	4·65	0·00	4·01	3·27	7·28	7·28	6·29	7·45
155	"Farmers' Pride"— Guaranteed..... Found.....	1 to 2 2·53	2·94	2·53	1·59	5 to 7 7·06	7·06	2½ to 3½ 4·95	11·04
156	"Grape Food Phosphate"— Guaranteed..... Found.....	2 to 3 4·75	5·58	1·96	1·82	8 to 10 9·36	9·36	6 to 8 6·29	8·02
157	"Pure Bone Meal"— Guaranteed..... Found.....	4·40				22·80	22·80		7·54
158	"Dissolved Bone"— Guaranteed..... Found.....	2 to 3 3·61	5·49	3·27	2·42	11 to 13 11·18	11·18		11·05
159	"Sure Growth Phosphate"— Guaranteed..... Found.....	3½ to 5 5·72	5·68	1·57	0·35	6 to 8 7·60	7·60	5 to 7 4·65	8·89
160	"Animal Fertilizer"— Guaranteed..... Found.....	3 to 5 5·30	3·36	4·53	0·92	5 to 6 8·81	8·81		13·19
161	"Flower Fertilizer"— Guaranteed..... Found.....	2½ to 4 6·00	4·92	2·55	0·78	8 to 10 8·25	8·25	2½ to 3½ 2·29	10·50
162	"Lawn Dressing"— Guaranteed..... Found.....	3½ to 4½ 4·40	3·75	3·60	2·01	9 to 10 9·36	9·36	2½ to 3½ 2·77	10·92
163	"Fish Phosphate"— Guaranteed..... Found.....	3·42 0·82	2·01 2·45	1·13 0·62	7·42 8·18	10·56 11·25	3·07	0·44	1·88 2·15
164	"Bradley's XL Superphosphate" Guaranteed..... Found.....	2½ to 3½ 2·60	8 to 10 8·33	0·67	1·80	10 to 12 10·80	9·00	1 to 2 2·60	14·13
165	"Bradley's Patent Superphosphate" Guaranteed..... Found.....	2½ to 3½ 2·80	6 to 8 7·47	1·41	1·72	10 to 12 10·60	8·88	1½ to 2½ 2·25	13·68
166	"R. D. Sea Fowl Guano"— Guaranteed..... Found.....	2½ to 3½ 2·50	8 to 10 8·45	1·12	0·40	10 to 12 9·97	9·57	1 to 2 3·49	16·89
167	"Superphosphate of Lime"— Guaranteed..... Found.....	0·00	9·55	0·82	6·63	14 to 16 17·00	12 to 14 10·37		12·22
168	"Special Fertilizer"— Guaranteed..... Found.....	3½ to 4½ 4·33	7·59	1·68	4·15	10 to 12 13·42	8 to 10 9·27	6 to 9 8·20	6·76
169	"No. 1 Fertilizer"— Guaranteed..... Found.....	1½ to 2½ 2·20	9·19	2·42	5·00	11 to 13 16·61	9 to 11 11·61	1 to 1½ 2·37	8·77
170	"High Grade" Superphosphate of Lime"— Guaranteed..... Found.....		19·66	1·89	4·59	20 to 22 26·14	18 to 20 21·55		0·50
171	"Fruit Tree Fertilizer"— Guaranteed..... Found.....	2 to 3 2·69	7·96	1·94	4·35	10 to 12 14·25	8 to 10 9·90	8 to 10 9·93	7·87
172	"Standard Fertilizer"— Guaranteed..... Found.....	2½ to 3½ 3·40	8·94	2·20	4·71	11 to 13 15·85	9 to 11 11·14	2 to 2½ 3·26	8·23

ANALYSES OF FERTILISERS—*Concluded.*

No. of Sample.	Name or Brand or Fertilizer.	Ammonia.		Phosphoric Acid.				Potash.	Moisture.
		Sometimes as Nitrogen.	Soluble in Water.	Reverted or Citrate Soluble.	Insoluble.	Total.	Total Available.		
173	"Ground Bone"— Guaranteed.....								
	Found.....	4.43				20.10	20.10		5.48
174	"Compound Fertilizer"— Guaranteed.....	7.37	Traces.		12.30			0.34	
	Found.....	9.46	0.00	7.25	2.08	9.33	9.33	1.50	8.58
175	"Superphosphate of Lime"— Guaranteed.....	4.89				11.15		1.08	
	Found.....	4.21	0.75	6.41	4.79	11.95	11.95	2.90	21.47
176	"Fertilizer"— Guaranteed.....								
	Found.....	2.39	0.00	6.28	1.64	7.92	7.92	1.37	17.12
177	The "Reliance"— Guaranteed.....	2.00					6 to 7	2 to 3	
	Found.....	2.50	5.37	2.37	2.36	10.10	7.74	2.84	9.84
178	The "Victor"— Guaranteed.....	2 to 3					7 to 9	3 to 4	
	Found.....	2.58	8.25	1.21	1.92	11.38	9.46	4.57	11.81
179	The "Royal Canadian"— Guaranteed.....	4 to 5					9 to 11	5 to 6	
	Found.....	3.32	11.09	0.70	0.96	12.75	11.79	6.55	14.14
180	The "Capelton" Superphosphate— Guaranteed.....						8 to 10		
	Found.....		9.12	1.46	3.16	13.74	10.58		10.90
181	"No. 1 Superphosphate"— Guaranteed.....						13 to 15		
	Found.....		14.12		2.94	17.06	14.12		16.38
183	"Ceres Superphosphate"— Guaranteed.....	2.00 to 2.67					9 to 10½	2 to 2½	
	Found.....	2.50	3.87	4.06	1.08	9.01	9.01	2.74	12.03
184	"Popular Phosphate"— Guaranteed.....	2.00 to 2.62					5½ to 6	1 to 1½	
	Found.....	1.96	2.25	1.10	1.00	4.35	4.35	1.75	15.36
185	"Tree Fertilizer"— Guaranteed.....	2.50 to 3.02					11 to 13½	1 to 1½	
	Found.....	3.16				15.60	15.60	1.41	10.01
186	"Medium Bone"— Guaranteed.....	3.01 to 3.32					23 to 23½		
	Found.....	4.44				23.00	23.00		
187	"Bone Meal"— Guaranteed.....	3.01 to 3.32					23 to 23½		
	Found.....	3.96				21.60	21.60		9.41
188	"Eureka Superphosphate"— Guaranteed.....	3.00	6.00		3 to 6			3 to 5	
	Found.....	3.61	4.87	0.04	0.84	5.75	5.75	2.21	13.47

I have the honour to be, Sir,
 Your obedient servant,
 THOMAS MACFARLANE,
 Chief Analyst.

BULLETIN No. 15—OTTAWA RIVER WATER.

E. MIALL, Esq.,
Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—In consequence of the passage of a resolution by the City Council of Montreal on the 13th January last, calling the attention of the Government to the pollution of the River Ottawa by sawdust, and pointing out the danger to the water supply of Montreal from this cause, the Minister of Inland Revenue was requested by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries “to allow the Chief Analyst to “report on the present and prospective effect on the water supply “of Montreal from the escape of sawdust and mill rubbish into the “Ottawa River.” Since this branch can only deal with the chemical aspect of this matter, it was represented to you that it would be necessary to procure and analyze samples of the Ottawa river water from above and below the Chaudière Falls, and at various points betwixt here and Montreal. Your approval of this course was obtained on the 13th February, but other work prevented the possibility of beginning the collection until the end of March. The results of the investigation, which was carried out by Mr. McGill, Assistant Analyst, were reported to the Department of Marine and Fisheries on the 11th of the present month. These are of sufficient public interest to justify their publication in a bulletin, and they accordingly form the subject of a special report by Mr. McGill, which is attached hereto.

In beginning this investigation it was supposed that the question as to whether the sawdust and lumber refuse which is thrown into the river at Ottawa injuriously affects the quality of its water lower down could best be answered by ascertaining whether any increase took place in the quantity of the organic matter present in the water in its course towards Montreal. It is well known that the refuse wood and sawdust becomes water-logged and sinks, forming deposits in the river at various points below Ottawa. It there becomes subject to decomposition, and gas is produced, which is sometimes thrown up to the surface of the river in considerable quantity. The nature of the change which goes on is probably analogous to that of the initial stage of the process by which woody fibre is converted into coal. It would not be unreasonable to suspect the formation of peaty matter or humous substances, which might possibly be partially soluble and consequently increase the amount of organic matter in the water. From Mr. McGill's results it would appear that whatever may be the nature of the change going on in the sawdust deposits it is not of such a character as to render their organic matter soluble in water. The water of Deschenes Lake requires fully as much permanganate for the oxidation of its organic matter as does the water below Grenville, that in the Lake of Two Mountains or that supplied to the city of Montreal.

With regard to the Montreal water supply, Mr. McGill's analyses now published show that it is essentially different in character from that of February, 1888. The following analyses, published in Bulletin No. 5, show the quality of the water for that winter:—

Date of Collection.	Source.	Nitrogen—Parts per Million.			Chlorine in Chlorides Parts per Million.	Oxygen Consumed by Organic Matter at 80° Fahr.	
		As Albuminoid Ammonia.	As Free and Saline Ammonia.	As Nitrates and Nitrites.		15 min.	4 hrs.
1888.							
Feb. 8.....	Wheel-house.....	0·1230	0·0510	Undetermined.	3	0·360	0·480
do 11.....	Tap in Fire Station 11.....	0·0658	0·0082	0·1418	3	0·184	0·400
do 11.....	Tap in Fire Station 11.....	0·0526	0·0082	0·0918	3	0·196	0·400
	Average.....	0·0805	0·0225	0·1168	3	0·247	0·427

The average of analyses Nos. 33-41, in Table II, given in Mr. McGill's report, show the following figures for the water supplied to Montreal in April, 1890:—

	Parts per million.
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia.....	0.195
do as free and saline ammonia.....	0.017
do as nitrates and nitrites.....	0.109
Chlorine.....	3.22
Oxygen consumed by organic matter at 80° Fahr.:—	
In 15 minutes.....	2.687
In 4 hours.....	4.688

The greatest increase is in the amount of organic matter which in the water supply of 1890 was more than ten times the quantity contained in the supply of 1888. The cause of this great difference was explained to me by Mr. Kennedy, Engineer to the Harbour Commissioners, Montreal. It appears that during the winter of 1888 an accumulation of ground ice was formed at the foot of the Cascades rapids, blocking up the channel of the St. Lawrence, damming its water back around the west end of Isle Perrot, and causing it to flow down by St. Anne's. During the same time the water of the Ottawa found its outlet by the Rivière des Prairies, and Montreal was wholly supplied with water from the St. Lawrence.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS MACFARLANE,

Chief Analyst.

LABORATORY OF THE INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, 21st June, 1890.

THOS. MACFARLANE, Esq., F.R.S.C.,

Chief Analyst, Inland Revenue Department.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you, herewith, my report upon the analysis of Ottawa river water, including an examination of the water of some of the more important tributary streams. The samples were taken at a time when the river was undergoing great changes, due to the spring thaw, which occurred earlier than was expected. In fact I collected the samples from Deschenes Lake, on the 25th March, the ice being perfectly sound, and over two feet thick. Four days later I proceeded to take samples a little below New Edinburgh, and found the ice only 7 or 8 inches thick, and so rotten and honey-combed that it broke with my weight. As a consequence, I found it necessary to delay the collection of samples at certain points until the river should open so as to permit the use of a boat. This accounts for the collection at Canadian Pacific Railway bridge so late as the 8th April, and at Grenville and Carillon so late as the 24th of this month.

As a consequence of these great changes in the character of the river, I have found it a matter of considerable difficulty to interpret some of the results of analysis. It is evident that the addition to it of the accumulated snow of winter must change very greatly the character of any river water for the time being. This change appears, from my work, to lie more particularly in the direction of increase of albuminoid nitrogen. I have not been able to find such full analysis of snow as would enable me to interpret quantitatively my tabulated results in this regard; and I would recommend that, at some future time, work in this direction be undertaken.

I have expressed the colour of the sample, as seen in a column of 24 inches, in terms of the standard glasses adopted by Mr. Lovibond, and furnished with his tintometer. I have found it possible to imitate very closely the colour of most of the

samples—in every case after allowing suspended matters to deposit during twenty-four hours, and it is a great advantage to have an exact expression for, and a permanent record of the colour of each sample.

The contradictory results obtained in the case of certain samples emphasize the importance of collection by the analyst himself, wherever this is practicable. A moment's consideration will show that if the quality of an immense body of water in motion—as in the case of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers—is to be judged by the examination of a gallon of this water, it is of the greatest importance that this sample be absolutely typical of the whole. There are, of course, cases in which it is impossible with certainty to collect a truly average sample of reasonable bulk; but, in most cases, this is possible by carefully considering all the influences due to locality, tributaries, &c., and this can only be done, with perfect satisfaction to the analyst, by himself.

In the column headed "Value" in Table II I have expressed the total results of analysis in terms of the scale adopted in Bulletin No. 5, page 20. As a ready means of stating, by the use of a single number, the character of a water sample, some such scale as Wigner's is certainly a great convenience. Too much reliance, however, must not be placed upon any such reading as we have yet been able to give in a single number. Sample 4, for instance, shews better in this regard than sample 3; yet I have no hesitation in placing these samples as regards safety for domestic use in the reverse order. Sample 4 certainly contains less oxidisable vegetable matter, but the nitrogen as ammonia and albuminoid ammonia together with chlorides and phosphates present makes sample 4 much less desirable than sample 3 for food purposes.

As to the fitness of the Ottawa water for domestic uses, I may say that it contains nothing which must of necessity render it unwholesome. At the same time, the presence of so large an amount of organic matter in solution is not only a disagreeable feature, but renders the water capable of sustaining and nourishing, to a much greater degree than most water supplies, those minute organisms, which, while in most cases harmless, are closely related to others known to be specific disease germs. I am of opinion that a water so largely impregnated with organic matter, as is that of the Ottawa River, would become a very efficient *nidus* for the propagation of morbid bacteria, were such organisms once to find entrance to it. At the same time, the purification of the water by household filtration is a very doubtful cure; since the great majority of filters are allowed to remain in use without cleaning, until they do harm rather than good. Filtration, precipitation, or whatever other method of treating a town supply be adopted, should be carried out by the municipality to ensure its efficiency, and certainly the water of the Ottawa River could be improved by proper treatment.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MCGILL,

Assistant Analyst.

TABLE I.—CHRONOLOGICAL Tabulation of Samples.

Serial Number.	Collector's Number.	Date.	Place of Collection.	Conditions Obtaining at Time of Collection of Sample.
1890.				
1	1	Mar. 25..	Des Chênes Lake..	About 1 mile off Aylmer, in main channel, at depth of about 10-12 feet. The ice was 28 inches thick.
2	2	do 25..	Aylmer Bay.....	From a hole, 100 yards from shore, whence carters draw water for use in the town; water here about 4-5 feet deep. Ice very dirty.
3	3	do 25..	Des Chênes Lake..	About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above rapids, in the main channel of the river. Ice sound, and about 20-24 inches thick.
4	4	do 25..	Britannia Bay....	From a hole in the ice used by the villagers as a means of access to the water; the hole was covered by boards and the ice clean in the vicinity.
9	5	do 29..	Rideau River.....	From the west channel, at a depth of about 5 feet. The river was not frozen in the immediate neighborhood of the pier.
8	6	do 29..	Ottawa River.....	Above Ernscliffe, <i>i.e.</i> , above sewer mouth, at a depth of 10 feet. Ice about 2 feet thick; sample taken in mid-channel.
10	7	do 29..	do	From hole in ice, about 100 yards above the winter road between Gatineau and Rockcliffe; this is below sewer mouths. Ice about 7 inches thick, but very rotten; samples from near mid-river, at depth of 10 feet.
11	8	do 31..	Gatineau River...	At Wright's bridge.
6	9	do 31..	Ottawa River.....	Hull water supply. Sample from Aylmer road bridge, about 100 feet above mouth of supply pipe.
12	10	April 2..	do	At L'Ange Gardien, about 200 feet from shore, at depth of 10 feet. Ice quite sound and about 18 inches thick.
13	11	do 2..	Lièvre River.....	At Basin du Lièvre, from pier of road bridge at depth of 3 to 4 feet.
7	12	do 3..	Ottawa River.....	At laboratory tap, which was allowed to run at full capacity for two hours before taking sample (aqueduct water).
33	9,093	do 5..	Montreal.....	From tap in Inland Revenue Office, supplied from lower level reservoir, McTavish Street.
35	9,095	do 7..	do	From tap in wheel-house of Montreal water works.
37	9,097	do 7..	do	From upper level reservoir, Montreal water works, Mount Royal Park.
39	9,098	do 7..	do	From the lower level reservoir, McTavish Street.
5	13	April 8..	Ottawa River.....	From floating pier, where new supply is to be taken, at depth of 10 feet; current is very strong here. Pieces of ice floating past, but the main ice is still on the river.
40	4,099	do 8..	Montreal.....	From tap in No. 14 Fire Station, St. Dominique St. Supplied from high level reservoir.
41	9,100	do 8..	do	From tap No. 1 Fire Station, Craig street. Supplied from low level reservoir.
36	9,095	do 11..	do	From tap in wheel-house of Montreal waterworks.
34	Duplicate. 9,093	do 12..	do	From tap in Inland Revenue Office. Supplied from lower level reservoir, McTavish street.
38	Duplicate. 9,097	do 12..	do	From upper level reservoir, Montreal waterworks, Mount Royal Park.
21	Duplicate. 9,101	do 15..	Ottawa River.....	From river at Sault au Recollect, P. Q., above the rapids. This sample was taken under first span of the C. P. R. bridge, 1 or 2 feet under surface.
22	9,102	do 15..	do	Taken from river at Sault au Recollect, below the second rapids, about 3 miles from where first sample (9,101) was taken, about a mile from Point Viau bridge, from centre of river, 1 or 2 feet under surface.
19	9,103	do 18..	do	Taken from centre of Ottawa River, above head of rapids, at St. Anne's, P. Q.
20	9,104	do 18..	do	Taken from centre of Ottawa River, about a mile below rapids, 1 or 2 feet under surface.
17	9,105	do 18..	Lake Two Moun- tains.	Taken opposite Forget's Point.

TABLE I.—Chronological Tabulation of Samples—*Concluded.*

Serial Number.	Collector's Number.	Date.	Place of Collection.	Conditions Obtaining at Time of Collection of Sample.
		1890.		
18	9,106	do 18..	Lake Two Mountains.	Samples 9,105-6 were taken from under the ice, about 150 or 200 yards from the shore, a short distance from each other; man would not venture out any further owing to the condition of ice.
14	14	do 24..	Ottawa River.....	Opposite Calumet in main channel at depth of 10 feet; current very strong; large pieces of detached ice floating down.
15	15	do 24..	do	At Grenville, near entrance to locks and in a strong current at a depth of about 6 to 10 inches.
16	16	do 24..	do	At Carillon, below the locks. Taken from a steam ferry in mid current, at depth of 8 to 10 feet, current very strong.
23	1	May 2..	St. Lawrence River	Sample taken from the head of the Cascade Rapids. Opposite the Cedars Island, the point being the old Government pier, situated opposite the farm of one Henry Larne, 3 miles below Cedars Village and 300 feet from the Island, taken at a depth of 10 feet in water 25 feet deep, of a temperature of 42° F. A large amount of rain fell during the previous 36 hours; weather changeable; very high westerly wind.
24	2	May 2..	St. Lawrence River	Sample taken from the lake below the Cascade Rapids, the point being a little below the mouth of the Beauharnois Canal—or, rather, opposite to it—at a distance of about one-third of a mile therefrom, taken at a depth of about 10 feet in water 60 feet deep, of a temperature of 42° F. Weather, &c., as described under No. 1.
25	3	do 3..	Lake St. Louis...	Sample obtained about midway between Thompson's Point and Lynch Island. Depth of water about 40 feet; temperature, 44° F. Heavy swell, strong S.W. wind, accompanied with rain, in the afternoon. Sample taken at a depth of 10 feet.
26	4	do 7..	do	Obtained from a point about 500 feet south-westerly from the head of Derval Island, in water about 16 feet deep, of a temperature of 46° F., and at a depth of 8 feet. Weather clear, strong westerly wind; heavy rain during preceding three days.
27	5	do 7..	do	From a point a little east of Lightship No. 2, in water 30 feet deep. Temperature 46° F., and at a depth of 10 feet.
28	6	do 7..	do	From a point about midway between Lightship No. 2 and the easterly end of St. Nicholas Island, in water about 24 feet deep, and of a temperature of 46° F., at a depth of 10 feet.
29	7	do 7..	do	From a point about 200 feet N.E. of St. Nicholas Island, in water 22 feet deep, of a temperature of 46° F., and at a depth of 10 feet.
30	8	do 8..	do	Sample taken outside of enclosing wall of Lachine Canal, about 30 feet therefrom, in water about 16 feet deep, of a temperature of 47° F., and at a depth of 8 feet. Weather clear and calm.
31	9	do 8..	do	Sample taken about midway from pier to Grand Trunk Railway station, at entrance of Lachine Canal, in water about 20 feet deep, and of a temperature of 47° F., and at a depth of 10 feet. Weather clear and calm.
32	10	do 8..	do	Sample taken in inland cut near lower Lachine highway bridge, at a depth of 8 feet; water of a temperature of 48° F. Weather clear and calm.

TABLE II—

Serial Number.	Collector's Designation of Sample.	SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	Date of Collection	COLOR.			
				Yellow (500)	Red (200)	Grey (80)	Green (700)
1	Ottawa....	Deschenes Lake, 1 mile off Aylmer.	Mch. 25..				
2	do	do Aylmer Bay†.	do 25..				
3	do	do head of Deschenes Rapids.	do 25..	9.00	1.50	0.75	
4	do	do Britannia Bay.	do 25..				
5	13 do	Ottawa River, C.P.R. Bridge, Ottawa	April 8..	9.00	2.25	0.25	
6	9 do	do Hull water supply.	Mch. 31..				
7	12 do	do tap at Laboratory.	April 3..	8.00	1.25	0.75	
8	6 do	do off Ernscliffe.	Mch. 29..				
9	5 do	Rideau River, at Cummings' Bridge.	do 29..	5.00	0.75	0.25	
10	7 do	Ottawa do below New Edinburgh*.	do 29..				
11	8 do	Gatineau do at Wright's Bridge.	do 31..	5.00	1.00	0.25	
12	10 do	Ottawa do L'Ange Gardien.	April 2..	6.00	1.00		
13	11 do	Lièvre do at Buckingham.	do 2..	4.50	0.50	0.25	
14	14 do	Ottawa do off Calumet.	do 24..	7.00	1.50	0.50	
15	15 do	do do at Grenville.	do 24..	7.00	1.50	0.75	
16	16 do	do do at Carillon.	do 24..				
17	9105	Lake of Two Mountains, off Forget's Point.	do 18..	8.00	1.75	1.25	
18	9106	do do do.	do 18..	7.50	1.75	0.50	
19	9103	Ottawa River, above St. Ann's Rapid.	do 18..	9.00	2.00	2.00	
20	9104	do do below do.	do 18..	9.00	2.25	2.00	
21	9101	do do above Sault au Recollet.	do 15..	8.25	2.00	1.75	
22	9102	do do below do.	do 15..	9.00	2.00	1.00	
23	1 Montreal.	St. Lawrence River, above Beauharnois Rapid.	May 2..	1.00	0.50	0.25	0.75
24	2 do	do do below do.	do 2..	1.00	0.50		1.00
25	3 do	Lake St. Louis, bet. Lynch Island and Thompson's Point ‡.	do 3..	10.00	1.50	2.00	
26	4 do	do do head of Dorval's Island ¶.	do 7..	8.00	1.75	2.00	
27	5 do	do do lightship bet. Dorval and St. Nicholas Is'ds §.	do 7..	2.00	0.75	0.25	1.00
28	6 do	do do between lightship and St. Nicholas Island.	do 7..	0.75	0.25		1.00
29	7 do	do do N. E. end St. Nicholas Island.	do 7..	0.75	0.25		0.75
30	8 do	do do outside Lachine Canal.	do 8..	10.00	2.00	1.50	
31	9 do	do do inside do.	do 8..	9.50	1.75	2.00	
32	10 do	do do inland cut.	do 8..	9.00	2.00	1.25	
33	9093	Tap, Inland Revenue Office, Montreal.	April 5..				
34	9093	do do do.	do 12..	6.50	1.75	1.00	
35	9095	Tap at wheelhouse, Montreal.	do 7..				
36	9095	do do do.	do 11..	10.00	2.00	2.00	
37	9097	Upper level reservoir, do.	do 7..				
38	9097	do do do.	do 12..	5.25	1.25		
39	9098	Lower level reservoir, do.	do 7..	5.00	1.00		
40	9099	No. 14 Fire Station, do.	do 8..	6.00	0.75		
41	9100	No. 1 do do.	do 8..	6.00	1.25	0.25	

* Does not indicate sewage contamination.

† Previous Sewage contamination=4800.

‡ " " " =1000.

¶ " " " =1500.

§ " " " = 800.

Analytical results.

TOTAL SOLIDS Parts per Million.			PHENOMENA ON IGNITION.	NITROGEN. (Parts per Million).					Chlorine (parts per Million).	Phosphates (parts per Million).	Oxygen Consumed by Organic Matter at 80° F.		Value.	Serial Number.	
Dry at 100° C.	Ignited.	Loss on Ignition.		As Albuminoid Ammonia.	As Free and Saline Ammonia.	As Nitrates and Nitrites.	None.	Parts per Million.			15 min	4 hrs.			
								15 min							4 hrs.
80	36	44	Blackened	0.138	0.002	0.098	1.50	.....	3.388	6.151	173	1		
116	64	52	do with scintillation	0.152	0.026	0.774	4.00	.....	3.315	6.328	179	2		
104	56	48	do	0.090	0.006	0.089	1.50	None.	3.472	6.259	172	3			
108	64	44	do with scintillation	0.160	0.070	0.110	3.50	h. t.	2.172	4.294	128	4			
112	64	48	do	0.158	0.008	0.132	1.50	l. t.	3.060	4.886	157	5			
100	56	44	do	0.150	0.026	0.134	1.50	None.	3.248	6.073	170	6			
100	58	42	do	0.160	0.004	0.146	1.50	v. l. t.	3.200	4.051	156	7			
96	56	40	do	0.160	0.010	.....	.....	v. l. t.	3.441	5.976	178	8	
172	96	76	do	0.350	0.030	0.020	2.00	l. t.	2.956	5.512	178	9			
100	56	44	do	0.160	0.004	0.176	1.50	None.	2.663	5.950	151	10			
84	52	32	do	0.130	0.005	0.135	1.00	None.	2.792	4.510	140	11			
100	52	48	do with scintillation	0.290	0.014	0.096	1.50	h. t.	2.832	5.186	166	12			
92	44	48	do	0.110	0.010	0.130	1.50	None.	2.306	4.144	120	13			
92	52	40	do with scintillation	0.184	0.012	0.148	1.00	l. t.	3.000	5.608	162	14			
88	56	32	do	0.166	0.006	0.054	1.00	l. t.	3.040	5.532	160	15			
116	72	44	do with scintillation	0.106	0.006	0.064	.....	h. t.	3.040	5.566	157	16		
112	76	36	do do	0.244	0.026	0.124	1.50	h. t.	2.932	5.512	170	17			
112	76	36	do do	0.214	0.078	0.182	1.50	h. t.	2.948	5.308	166	18			
112	64	48	do do	0.178	0.064	0.056	1.50	h. t.	2.908	5.280	161	19			
116	84	32	do with much scintillation	0.246	0.019	0.104	1.50	h. t.	2.932	5.228	168	20			
104	60	44	do with scintillation	0.216	0.026	0.112	1.50	h. t.	2.828	5.000	159	21			
104	60	44	do do	0.315	0.017	0.123	1.50	v. h. t.	2.788	5.080	169	22			
132	76	56	do do	0.227	0.037	0.073	4.00	h. t.	0.544	1.280	58	23			
128	72	56	do do	0.162	0.017	0.233	3.00	h. t.	0.628	1.392	70	24			
72	40	32	do do	0.238	0.030	0.390	1.00	h. t.	3.128	5.688	176	25			
76	40	36	do do	0.234	0.008	0.462	1.00	h. t.	3.060	5.512	172	26			
128	76	52	do do	0.152	0.012	0.388	3.50	h. t.	0.940	1.868	68	27			
128	80	48	do do	0.130	0.014	0.196	3.50	h. t.	0.628	1.280	61	28			
148	88	60	do	0.102	0.016	0.294	3.50	h. t.	0.612	1.348	58	29			
68	40	28	do	0.174	0.006	0.124	1.00	h. t.	3.212	5.756	172	30			
72	40	32	do	0.140	0.014	0.126	1.00	h. t.	3.184	5.744	167	31			
84	44	40	do	0.154	0.030	0.110	1.00	h. t.	3.172	5.728	165	32			
100	60	40	do	0.154	0.030	0.130	2.00	v. l. t.	2.824	4.864	149	33			
112	64	48	do	0.170	0.000	0.160	2.50	h. t.	2.680	4.816	147	34			
104	56	48	do with scintillation	0.402	0.038	0.082	2.50	h. t.	2.772	4.924	176	35			
114	62	42	do	0.194	0.016	0.074	3.00	l. t.	2.628	4.368	143	36			
92	52	40	do with much scintillation	0.250	0.002	0.000	3.00	tr.	2.744	4.780	155	37			
100	56	44	do with scintillation	0.180	0.008	0.142	3.00	l. t.	2.636	4.600	142	38			
100	60	40	do with much scintillation	0.194	0.019	0.110	3.00	h. t.	2.444	4.264	137	39			
116	64	52	do with little do	0.104	0.018	0.152	6.00	tr.	2.732	4.700	138	40			
108	60	48	do with scintillation	0.114	0.030	0.130	4.00	h. t.	2.720	4.884	144	41			

REPORT ON THE ANALYSIS OF FORTY-ONE SAMPLES OF WATER FROM THE OTTAWA RIVER AND OTHER SOURCES, COLLECTED BETWEEN 25TH MARCH AND 8TH MAY, 1890.

In Table I the samples are arranged in the order of their collection as regards time.

In Table II the samples are arranged in a series, beginning at Lake Deschenes and ending with the Montreal water supply. In the following report the different samples are referred to by the serial numbers assigned to them in Table II.

The following is a synopsis of samples taken from each distinct source of supply:—

	No. of Sample.
1. Ottawa River—Deschenes Lake.....	1 and 3.
Aylmer Bay.....	2.
Britannia.....	4.
The River proper.....	5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16.
2. Lake of Two Mountains.....	17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.
3. St. Lawrence River.....	23 and 24.
4. Lake St. Louis.....	25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.
5. Montreal water supply.....	33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.
6. Rideau River.....	9.
7. Gatineau River.....	11.
8. Lièvre River.....	13.
9. Ottawa City water.....	7.

Of these samples the following are selected to represent the Ottawa water proper in its course from Deschenes Lake to Ste. Anne's:—

	Sample.	Date of Collection.
Ottawa water in Deschenes Lake.....	1 and 3	25th March.
do at Hull intake.....	6	31st do
do at C. P. R. bridge, Ottawa.....	5	8th April.
do off Ernscliffe.....	8	29th March.
do below New Edinburgh.....	10	do
do at L'Ange Gardien.....	12	2nd April.
do off Calumet.....	14	24th do
do at Grenville.....	15	24th do
do at Carillon.....	16	24th do
do Lake of Two Mountains.....	17 to 22	15th to 18th April.

Since one object of the present investigation is to determine whether or not the Ottawa water materially changes in character through its course from Deschenes Lake to the Lake of Two Mountains, it will be well to study the results of analysis of the above samples, sixteen in number, apart. The remaining twenty-five samples illustrate the character of the water supplies of certain localities, the tributaries of the Ottawa, &c., as follows:—

	Sample.	Date of Collection.
Deschenes Lake—Aylmer Bay.....	2	25th March.
do Britannia Bay.....	4	do
Ottawa City supply.....	7	3rd April.
Rideau River, at Cummings' Bridge.....	9	29th March.
Gatineau River, at Wright's Bridge.....	11	31st do
Lièvre River, at Buckingham.....	13	2nd April.
St. Lawrence River, at Beauharnois.....	23 and 24	2nd May.
Lake St. Louis, at various points.....	25 to 32	3rd to 8th May.
Montreal water supply.....	33 to 41	5th to 12th April.

I have already mentioned that the period during which the samples were collected was one of marked and rapid change, for between 25th March and 8th May the ice unexpectedly broke up. The consequent influx of water from melting ice and snow, together with dissolved and suspended matter carried in by tributary streams, greatly affected the character of the river. It is necessary to bear this in mind when instituting comparisons between samples taken at different points along its course. Another important consideration to which I would draw attention is this: In a broad river like the Ottawa there are present, for a certain distance below each point of confluence of a tributary stream, parallel currents which differ more or less from each other as the water of the inflowing tributary differs from that of the main river. Complete intermixture throughout the whole breadth of the river

not only does not occur at the point of confluence, but may not occur for miles below it. When covered by ice, and consequently unaffected on its surface by winds, this mingling of the waters is naturally more retarded than in summer when the river is open. In illustration of this I may quote samples 8 and 10, taken by myself on the same day, above and below the sewer mouths at New Edinburgh. The last-mentioned sample shows no change attributable to sewage contamination. The river is here very wide, and the exact location of the main current is unknown to me. The sample was taken as near the middle of the river as convenient, but the result of analysis shows that at this point the stream is not mixed with sewage.

Where samples are taken in open water, it is generally easy to collect in such a way as to make sure that no peculiarly local condition shall cause the sample to vary from the average standard of the main body of water at that point. If the sample be taken close to the shore, a very small rivulet or field drain may affect its quality, although without any important effect upon the main body of water in the river after thorough admixture has taken place. Again, samples taken from a land-locked bay will generally differ greatly from the average character of the stream. Compare samples 2 and 4, taken in Aylmer and Britannia bays, with samples 1 and 3, which represent the main body of water in Deschenes Lake. Since the ultimate form taken by nitrogenous impurity in water is nitric acid in nitrates, nitrogen in nitrates should be a constantly increasing quantity as oxidation of organic matter proceeds. Exceptions to this increase of nitrogen as nitrates might occur: 1. Through great dilution owing to influx of tributary streams containing comparatively little nitrogen as nitrates; 2. Through the reduction of nitrates where presence of easily oxidisable matter and other conditions favoured such reduction. On the other hand, we should expect nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia to become less in quantity through oxidation as the river proceeds downward. The only samples which can be compared in these respects are given below:—

Number and Place.	Albuminoid Nitrogen.	Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.
a. { No. 1.—Deschenes Lake.....	0·138	0·098
{ No. 3.—do lower.....	0·090	0·089
(3 miles.)		
	Decrease 0·048	Decrease 0·009
b. { No. 14—Off Calumet.....	0·184	0·148
{ No. 15—Off Grenville.....	0·166	0·054
(3 miles.)		
	Decrease 0·018	Decrease 0·094
c. { No. 15—Off Grenville.....	0·166	0·054
{ No. 16—Off Carillon.....	0·106	0·064
(12 miles.)		
	Decrease 0·060	Increase 0·010
d. { No. 19.—Above Ste. Anne's.....	0·178	0·056
{ No. 20.—Below do.....	0·246	0·104
(1 mile.)		
	Increase 0·068	Increase 0·048
e. { No. 21.—Above Sault au Recollet.....	0·216	0·112
{ No. 22.—Below do.....	0·315	0·123
(3 miles.)		
	Increase 0·099	Increase 0·011
f. { No. 23.—Above Beauharnois.....	0·227	0·073
{ No. 24.—Below do.....	0·162	0·233
(4 miles.)		
	Decrease 0·065	Increase 0·160

Each pair of samples above was collected on the same day, at points distant by the number of miles stated, and separated by rapid water, a condition favouring oxidation. In the first three, and in the last pairs we find a decrease of albuminoid nitrogen, as was to be expected. In *c* and *f*, where the distance is considerable, and the conditions very favourable to oxidation, we find the decrease very considerable, and attended by an increase in the nitrogen present as nitric acid, although in *c* this increase is not large. On the other hand, we find a marked increase in albuminoid nitrogen in *d* and *e*, a condition of things which cannot be explained, except on the assumption that the samples collected above and below did not represent the average character of the water of the river. This, of course, invalidates, to a certain extent, any conclusions which may be drawn from these samples, and must be carefully borne in mind in using them as illustration of the quality of the water of the lower Ottawa (Lake of Two Mountains). As regards increase of nitrogen in nitrates during downward progress of a stream, this is a matter of less consequence, since not only can we account upon intelligible grounds for a reversal of this order, but in the estimation of nitrogen in nitrates by the zinc-copper couple method we estimate along with it the nitrogen in nitrites, and these are exceedingly unstable compounds, so that their destruction with loss of nitrogen in presence of oxidisable organic matter is not surprising.

In the following table I have arranged those samples which represent the Ottawa river water in its course from Deschenes Lake to Lake of Two Mountains. I have taken the average results of samples 1 and 3, collected on the 25th March, to represent the water of Deschenes Lake, and the average of samples 17 to 22, collected 15th and 18th April, to represent the water of the Lake of Two Mountains. Two elements of uncertainty in regard to conclusions drawn from any comparison of these averages must be kept in mind. First, fully three weeks elapsed between the collections above and below, and these were weeks of rapid change, since during them the main ice on the river broke up, and that on the lakes became very rotten. Second, as pointed out on page 6, samples 19, 20, 21 and 22 show disagreement among themselves, so as to discredit their acceptance as typical of the water supply from which they are taken :—

No.	COLOUR.			SOLIDS.			PHENOMENA ON IGNITION.	NITROGEN.				Chlorine.	Phosphates.	OXYGEN CONSUMED.	
	Yellow.	Red.	Grey.	Dry at 100°	Ignited.	Loss.		As Albumin. Am. mona.	As Free and Saline Am. mona.	As Nitrates and Nitrates	15 minutes.			4 hours.	
1	9.00	1.50	0.75	80	36	44	Blackened	0.138	0.002	0.098	1.5	None	3.388	6.151	
3	9.00	1.50	0.75	104	56	48	do	0.090	0.006	0.089	1.5	None	3.472	6.259	
Mean.	9.00	1.50	0.75	92	46	46	Blackened	0.114	0.004	0.094	1.5	None	3.430	6.205	
6	9.00	2.25	0.25	100	56	44	Blackened	0.150	0.026	0.134	1.5	None	3.248	6.072	
5	9.00	2.25	0.25	112	64	48	do	0.158	0.008	0.132	1.5	Light traces	3.040	4.886	
8	9.00	2.25	0.25	96	56	40	do	0.160	0.010	0.132	1.5	do	3.441	5.976	
10	6.00	1.00	0.50	100	56	44	do	0.160	0.004	0.176	1.5	None	2.663	5.950	
12	6.00	1.00	0.50	100	52	48	do	0.290	0.014	0.096	1.5	Heavy traces	2.832	5.186	
14	7.00	1.50	0.75	92	52	40	do	0.184	0.012	0.148	1.00	Light traces	3.000	5.608	
15	7.00	1.50	0.75	88	56	32	do	0.166	0.006	0.054	1.00	do	3.040	5.532	
16	7.00	1.50	0.75	116	72	44	do	0.106	0.006	0.064	1.00	Heavy traces	3.040	5.566	
17	8.00	1.75	1.25	112	76	36	Blackened with scintillation.	0.244	0.026	0.124	1.5	Heavy traces	2.932	5.512	
18	7.50	1.75	0.50	112	76	36	do	0.214	0.078	0.182	1.5	do	2.948	5.308	
19	9.00	2.00	2.00	112	64	48	do	0.178	0.064	0.056	1.5	do	2.908	5.280	
20	9.00	2.25	2.00	116	84	32	do	0.246	0.016	0.104	1.5	do	2.932	5.228	
21	8.25	2.00	1.75	104	60	44	do	0.216	0.029	0.112	1.5	do	2.828	5.000	
22	9.00	2.00	1.00	104	60	44	do	0.315	0.017	0.123	1.5	do	2.788	5.080	
Mean.	8.46	1.96	1.41	110	70	40	Blackened with scintillation.	0.235	0.038	0.117	1.5	Heavy traces	2.889	5.221	
Mean of 17 & 18	7.75	1.75	0.87	112	76	36	Blackened with scintillation.	0.229	0.052	0.153	1.5	Heavy traces	2.940	5.410	

The mean of 17 and 18 does not, however, differ greatly from the mean of 17-22, except in the nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites. If we compare these means with those representing the water of Deschenes Lake, we find slightly less yellow and more red and grey in the colour. The total solids have increased, especially in the mineral component, the organic solids being less in quantity, an indication which is corroborated by the less amount of oxygen absorbed from permanganic acid. The chlorine remains unchanged, while the nitrogen as nitrates has increased considerably. Thus far the changes are altogether what might have been looked for. The increase of inorganic nitrogen is a natural consequence of the oxidation of nitrogenous matter of less stable character. The scintillation observed on igniting the residual solids is probably caused by the presence of these nitrates. The decrease of oxidisable organic matter is a natural consequence of the oxidation which has been effected during the course of the river. The increased solids are probably due to the material carried into the river by tributary streams as these are swollen by melted snow and ice, as well as to the débris which has accumulated on the ice during winter now finding its way into the water. The only items which call for remark are the great increase of albuminoid nitrogen, the still greater increase of nitrogen in ammonia (an amount which is yet greater if we consider only samples 17 and 18), and the increase of phosphates. The presence of these last can scarcely otherwise be accounted for than as indicating animal excreta. Since they are present in traces only, and do not indicate the presence of sewage in other than a fully oxidized and therefore harmless condition, we may omit further consideration of them, since the drainage of Ottawa city, with that of towns and villages along the banks of the river, sufficiently accounts for their existence.

It is different, however, with the nitrogen as ammonia and albuminoid ammonia. That this, instead of decreasing, should have doubled in amount, and in the case of ammoniacal nitrogen have increased ten-fold, requires some explanation. These estimations were all made in duplicate, and closely agreeing results obtained. I conceive that the true explanation of this great increase of ammoniacal nitrogen is to be sought in the melting of the snow and ice on the river. Snow carries down with it ammonia from the air; this accumulates with the accumulation of the snow during the winter, and when spring opens is introduced at once into the water of the river, along with all the organic débris, microscopic organisms, &c., which are known to exist in snow and ice.

So far, then, as a comparison of the waters of Deschenes Lake with that of Lake of Two Mountains is possible from the result of this enquiry, I am not justified in saying that any deterioration has taken place. On the contrary, in spite of addition of organic débris from the breaking up of the ice, the water of the river has improved as far as reduction of organic matter is concerned, the improvement being undoubtedly due to the aëration effected by rapids and cataracts on its course.

Aylmer Bay (Sample 2).—The analysis shows slightly increased total solids; a very marked increase in nitrogen as ammonia, as albuminoid ammonia and as nitrates; chlorine in chlorides more than doubled, as compared with the average water of Deschenes Lake. It is the only sample, collected before the breaking up of the ice, which shows a sufficiently large amount of inorganic nitrogen to indicate previous sewage pollution when calculated upon Frankland's formula. These results are not surprising, when it is remembered that the water was taken from a hole in the ice used by carters who draw water for the town. The water was only about 4 feet deep, and the surface of the ice in the vicinity was thickly covered with straw and manure, the soluble portions of which must with every shower of rain, every thaw, and by the water spilled in filling the barrels, be washed into the bay, which at this point (only one hundred yards or so from shore) is almost land-locked. The use of such water for domestic purposes is certainly attended with great danger to health. It would appear to be an easy matter to enact police regulations which should compel the water-carriers to take water from a point much farther out from shore where the current would effect a constant change in the water; and also to insist upon the frequent change of place, that the droppings from the horses might not accumulate, to create a nuisance in the neighbourhood of the source of supply.

Britannia Bay (Sample 4.)—This, like the preceding sample, shows the influence of local causes in changing the character of a natural water supply. The solids, the nitrogen and the chlorine are all increased; heavy traces of phosphates appear, though none are found in the main body of lake water. The oxygen absorption is greatly decreased, owing, no doubt, to the undisturbed character of the water in the bay giving the suspended organic matters an opportunity to subside; possibly in part to their oxidation at the expense of nitrates, which are here very low as compared with the albuminoid and ammoniacal nitrogen. The ice was quite clean on the surface at this place, and the hole was protected by a wooden lid. Still the analysis shows that it would be better to go farther out into the lake. The water below the ice was little more than a foot in depth here.

Ottawa City Supply (Sample 7.)—This was taken from a tap at the laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, the water having run freely for some hours before collecting the sample. Except in the matter of albuminoid nitrogen it shows no important variation from Deschenes Lake water collected some eight days earlier. In explanation of the increase of albuminoid nitrogen, we have the facts that the water came through the old wooden pipe in the aqueduct, and doubtless received additions by leakage; and that though no extensive break-up of ice had yet occurred, a certain amount of thaw was in progress. The matter oxidisable by permanganate is very much less than that found in the lake water, showing that oxidation had taken place to some extent in the course of the passage down the Deschenes rapids, and probably also in the system of pipes leading from the pumping station to the city.

Tributaries of the Ottawa.—Rideau River (Sample 9); Gatineau River (Sample 11); and Lièvre River (Sample 13). All of these show a much lighter colour than the water of the main river. The total solid matter is much higher in the Rideau, while in the Gatineau and Lièvre it is slightly lower than in the Ottawa. Again, while the Gatineau and Lièvre rivers show much the same results in nitrogen as the Ottawa, the Rideau gives very high albuminoid nitrogen, about three times as much as the Ottawa, the free ammonia also being high. In chlorine the Gatineau gives a lower and the Rideau a higher number than the Ottawa. The Rideau is the only one of the three which show traces of phosphates. In oxidisable organic matter the Rideau gives the highest amount, this being somewhat less than is found in the Ottawa itself; the Gatineau and Lièvre gives considerably less than the Ottawa.

On the whole, then, the Gatineau and Lièvre rivers are of a character to improve the main stream which receives them. The Rideau River, on the other hand, is a source of pollution to the Ottawa, and should certainly not be used for domestic purposes by people living near Cumming's Bridge where the sample analyzed was taken.

Samples 23 and 24 are taken from the St. Lawrence River opposite Beauharnois. The water of this river is entirely different from that of the Ottawa. The colour contains but little yellow and red, and a decided green component. The solids, especially the inorganic solids, are decidedly higher than in the Ottawa. The nitrogen is higher in the samples collected, but it is to be borne in mind that these were taken when the river contained the ice and snow contributed by the spring thaw. It should be compared, therefore, with samples 14 to 22, when it will be found not inferior to Ottawa water at nearly the same date. The past-sewage contamination is higher (as might be expected), as seen not only in the high nitrogen in nitrates, but in the chlorides and phosphates. The organic matter oxidisable by permanganate is, on the contrary, very much less than that in the Ottawa, being, in fact, only about one-fifth to one-fourth of the amount. The character of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa waters are so distinct that it will be easy to identify each in the water of Lake St. Louis which receives both rivers.

Lake St. Louis.—An examination of the results of analysis of samples 25 to 32 shows that of these 25, 26, 30, 31 and 32 are practically Ottawa river water, while 28 and 29 are St. Lawrence river water, and 27 is a mixture of the two in which St. Lawrence water greatly predominates. Since the matter oxidisable by permanganate is one of the most shurdly defined characters by which these rivers may be

distinguished, it is in the columns containing the results of this estimation that the distinction is most clearly seen; still the colour, the total solids and the chlorine determinations emphasize the indication of the oxygen absorption.

Montreal Water Supply.—Samples 33 to 41 represent Montreal City water, as collected at the points named from the 5th to the 12th of April. It is evident that this supply is taken essentially from the Ottawa river. This appears from the colour, the total solids and the large oxygen absorption. An important variation as compared with the river water proper, occurs in the chlorine content. This change is probably due to the reservoir system; at least no other explanation suggests itself to me. In samples 37 to 39, taken directly from the reservoirs, the chlorine in chlorides is three times as high as that found in the Ottawa water of Lake St. Louis. And if it be said that this was collected about a month later, when the volume of water had greatly increased, then a comparison with samples 5, 7 and 17 to 22 will show that at about the same date the Montreal reservoirs contained double the chlorides found in the Ottawa river. The exceptionally high chlorine of samples 40 and 41 may possibly be of purely local origin.

BULLETIN No. 16—BUTTER.

E. MIALL, Esq.,
Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—By the Act “to prohibit the manufacture and sale of certain substitutes for butter” (49 Victoria, chap. 42), assented to 2nd June, 1886, trade in oleomargarine or butterine was prohibited in the Dominion, and its importation for consumption made impossible. Nevertheless, it has been rumoured that artificial butter was being manufactured in Canada and offered for sale in Ottawa. On one occasion an offer was made to the Department to give, for a consideration, such information as would lead to the detection of such illegal sales. In order to ascertain with certainty whether the law was being contravened, orders were issued, in accordance with your instructions, about the beginning of March last, for the collection and analysis of a large number of samples of butter. While obtaining these, the inspectors made diligent enquiry for imported butters, but were unable to obtain a single sample. The following tables describe the samples and give the results of analysis:—

List of Butter Samples Collected, showing

Date of Collection	No. of Sample.	Description.	Name and Address of Vendor.	Name of Manufacturer or Furnisher.	Date of Analysis.
<i>Halifax, N.S.</i>					
1890.					
April 3..	8786	Butter ..	Nisbet & Drake, 131 Hollis St.	Robert Archibald, Truro, N.S.	April 25..
do 3..	8787	do ..	Hutchinson & Power, 200 Ar-gyle St.	M. McCullough, Sutton, Que.	do 25..
do 3..	8788	do ..	D. J. Leahy & Co., 215 Head of Market Wharf.	D. McLeod, Baddeck, C.B.	do 25..
do 3..	8789	do ..	J. A. Leaman & Co., 6 to 12 Bedford Row.	Reuben Tuplin, Kensington, P. E. I.	do 25..
do 3..	8790	do ..	Thos. Major, cor. Queen St. and Spring Garden Road.	Joseph H. Chute, Annapolis Co., N.S.	do 25..
do 3..	8791	do ..	R. Urquhart & Son, 32 and 34 Spring Garden Road.	Hutchinson & Power, Halifax, N.S.	do 25..
do 3..	8792	do ..	James J. Keefe, 57 Dresden Row.	Bentley & Layton, Halifax, N.S.	do 25..
do 5..	8793	do ..	Dillon Bros., 88 Sackville St.	H. Hennigar, Maitland, N.S.	do 25..
do 5..	8794	do ..	L. C. Brooks & Co., 205 Brunswick St.	Wm. Rand, Canning, Kings Co., N.S.	do 25..
do 5..	8795	do ..	J. W. Inglis, 23 Jacob St.	J. Duggan & Sons, Halifax.	do 25..
<i>Truro, N.S.</i>					
do 7..	8796	do ..	E. E. McNutt, 30 Prince St.	James Park & Son, Toronto	do 25..
do 7..	8797	do ..	R. J. Turner & Co., Victoria Square.	Mrs. David Carter, Brookfield, N.S.	do 25..
do 7..	8798	do ..	W. H. Snook, Commercial and Prince Sts.	Mrs. Carlyle, East Mountain, N.S.	do 25..
do 7..	8799	do ..	S. M. Bentley & Co., Prince St., East.	Allison Lyons, North River, N.S.	do 25..
do 7..	8800	do ..	McKay & Ross, 16 Inglis St.	Robert Stewart, North River, N.S.	do 25..
<i>Anherst, N.S.</i>					
8..	9801	do ..	B. W. Rolston, Victoria St.	J. H. Henry, River John, Pictou Co., N.S.	do 25..
do 8..	9802	do ..	Moran & Bent, 51 Victoria St.	David Higgins, Fort Lawrence, N.S.	do 25..
do 8..	9803	do ..	C. S. Chapman, 70 do	Christopher LeDenier, Fort Lawrence, N.S.	do 25..
do 8..	9804	do ..	Barry D. Bent do	Ward, Carter & Co., Montreal.	do 25..
<i>Sackville, N.B.</i>					
do 9..	9805	do ..	Geo. E. Ford, Main St.	M. Distant, Sackville, N.B.	do 25..
do 9..	9806	do ..	H. Dickson do	Mrs. Cyrus Harper, Middle Sackville, N.B.	do 25..
do 9..	9807	do ..	Edward Read.....	C. M. Bostwick & Co., St. John, N.B.	do 25..
<i>Dorchester, N.S.</i>					
do 10..	9808	do ..	S. L. Chapman, Dorchester Corner.	do do	do 25..
do 10..	9809	Dairy Butter ..	Wm. Dobson, Main St.	George Buck, Upper Dorchester.	do 25..
do 10..	9810	Butter.....	H. C. Palmer & Co., Main St	Wm. Turner, Dorchester...	do 25

also the Results of their Analysis.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS. 100 parts contain				PROPERTIES OF THE BUTTER FAT.				Analyst.	Remarks.
Water	Butter Fat.	Salt.	Curd.	Sp. Gr. at 100°C.	Rancidity in Degrees.	Koettstor- fer, No.	Reichert, No.		
9·15	81·47	8·25	1·13	·8650	.....	.....	.....	Maynard Bow-	
9·60	87·55	1·95	0·90	·8646	.....	.....	.....	do	
8·05	79·05	10·43	2·47	·8642	.....	.....	.....	do	Adulterated, being de-
5·85	85·80	7·38	0·97	·8645	.....	.....	.....	do	ficient in fat.
8·40	85·10	5·78	0·72	·8655	.....	.....	.....	do	
11·23	82·72	5·37	0·68	·8651	.....	.....	.....	do	
10·90	84·82	3·48	0·80	·8641	.....	.....	.....	do	
12·75	83·35	2·83	1·07	·8648	.....	.....	.....	do	
10·57	77·28	11·43	0·72	·8651	.....	.....	.....	do	do do
6·60	89·40	3·32	0·68	·8652	.....	.....	.....	do	
9·08	87·20	2·60	1·12	·8655	.....	.....	.....	do	
11·18	85·37	2·07	1·38	·8644	.....	.....	.....	do	
11·23	80·25	7·30	1·22	·8656	.....	.....	.....	do	
13·60	78·27	7·00	1·13	·8658	.....	.....	.....	do	do do
10·34	76·34	12·40	0·92	·8643	.....	.....	.....	do	
				99°C.					
11·55	79·48	7·80	1·17	864·5	.....	.....	.....	do	
13·53	82·92	2·92	0·63	864·8	.....	.....	.....	do	
8·38	85·22	5·10	1·30	865·4	.....	.....	.....	do	
8·22	87·53	2·38	1·87	864·3	.....	.....	.....	do	
10·00	84·15	5·32	0·53	866·8	.....	.....	.....	do	
12·60	77·65	8·58	1·17	864·7	.....	.....	.....	do	do
9·18	88·12	1·97	0·73	866·4	.....	.....	.....	do	
8·02	87·35	3·68	0·95	865·5	.....	.....	.....	do	
8·60	83·02	7·28	1·10	866·8	.....	.....	.....	do	
8·75	87·33	3·37	0·55	865·8	.....	.....	.....	do	

List of Butter Samples Collected, showing

Date of Collection	No. of Sample.	Description.	Name and Address of Vendor.	Name of Manufacturer or Furnisher.	Date of Analysis.
1890.			<i>St. John, N.B.</i>		1890.
Mar. 19..	8771	Butter.....	A. Sinclair & Co., 210 Union St.	Unknown. Received from Black River, St. John's Co., N.B.	Apr. 25..
do 19..	8772	do	J. V. Roberts, City Market.	A. C. Smith & Co., Carleton, St. John.	do 25..
do 19..	8773	do	G. S. Wetmore, City Market	A. Elliott, Port George, Annapolis Co., N.S.	do 25..
do 19..	8774	do	John Doody, 47 Germain and St. James Sts.	White & Teters, North Wharf.	do 25..
do 20..	8775	Dairy Butter	Wm. L. Hogan, 5 Paradise Row, Portland.	S. Wetmore, dairy at Woodstock, N.B.	do 25..
do 20..	8776	Butter.....	Joshua E. Cowan, Main St., Indiantown.	A. L. Goodwin, Market Buildings; consignment from Montreal.	do 25..
do 20..	8777	Dairy Butter.....	N. C. Scott, Main St., Indiantown.	A. McNeil, King's Co., N.B.	do 25..
do 21..	8778	Butter.....	J. D. McIvity, 39 Brussel St.	J. Titus, N. Market St.....	do 25..
do 21..	8779	Dairy Butter	H. F. Sharp, 29 Waterloo St.	N. M. Fowler, King's Co., N.B.	May 1..
do 21..	8780	Butter.....	R. D. Logan, 91 Charlotte St.	Jas. Park & Son, Toronto..	do 1..
			<i>Moncton, N.B.</i>		
do 27..	8781	Dairy Butter	T. T. Ryan, 254 Main St....	Joseph Styles, Albert Co., N.B.	do 1..
do 27..	8782	Butter.....	W. O. Schwartz, Main St....	Joseph Rioux, Trois Pistoles, Que.	do 1..
do 27..	8783	do	Webb & McHaffie, 314 Main St.	Humphrey & Trites, Petitcodiac, N.B.	do 1..
do 28..	8784	Dairy Butter	J. M. Wallace & Co., 209 Main St.	Douglas Gildart, Coverdale, Albert Co., N.B.	do 1..
do 28..	8785	Butter.....	McLean & Forbes, 141 Main St.	J. H. Dunlop, Main St., Moncton.	do 1..
			<i>Quebec.</i>		
do 12..	9068	Dairy Butter	J. Bryson, 23 Grant St	J. Connolly, Merchant, Que.	Apr. 17..
do 12..	9069	do	H. A. Pagé, 77 Bridge St....	A. Jacques, Merchant, Que.	do 17..
do 12..	9070	do	W. W. Coleman, 78 Bridge St.	A. Convey, Merchant, Que.	do 17..
do 13..	9071	Creamery Butter..	E. Roumilliac, 10 St. John St.	Creamery at St. Anne's de la Pocatière.	do 17..
do 13..	9072	Dairy Butter	do do ..	Farmer at Lake Beaufort; name unknown.	do 17..
do 13..	9073	do	C. O. Simard, 58 Corillard St.	E. Sylvain, Merchant, Que.	do 17..
do 13..	9074	Creamery Butter..	do do ..	Seminary of Quebec at St. Joachim, Que.	do 17..
do 13..	9075	Dairy Butter.....	C. Rousseau, 92 St. Paul St..	W. Rioux, Merchant, Que..	do 17..
do 13..	9076	do	Thos. Conway, 33 St. Joseph St.	Farmer from Valcartier; name unknown.	do 26..
do 13..	9077	do	C. Belanger, 82 Bridge St....	A. Jacques, Merchant, Que.	do 26..
do 13..	9078	do	do do ..	do do ..	do 26..

also the Results of their Analysis—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS. 100 parts contain				PROPERTIES OF THE BUTTER FAT.				Analyst.	Remarks.
Water.	Butter Fat.	Salt.	Curd.	Sp. Gr. at 99°C.	Rancidity in Degrees.	Koettstor- fer, No.	Reichert, No.		
{ 8·62	82·96	6·48	1·94	·865	26·4	225·	13·	F. W. Babing- ton.	Rancid.
{ 7·71	85·11	5·87	1·31						
{ 7·56	84·89	5·55	2·00	·867	13·6	230·	14·9	do	do
{ 7·47	84·71	5·97	1·85	·8645	5·4	221·	12·6	do	..
{ 6·57	86·16	6·03	1·24						
{ 9·40	72·92	15·93	1·75	·865	8·6	220·	13·0	do	.. Deficient in fat and rancid
{ 6·12	78·31	14·40	1·17						
{ 4·92	89·78	3·49	1·81	·866	4·7	224·	14·6	do	..
{ 5·75	89·17	2·93	2·15						
{ 4·80	89·44	3·64	2·12	·8670	8·6	228·	14·3	do	.. Rancid
{ 4·18	90·86	3·24	1·72						
{ 7·20	87·12	3·43	2·25	·8650	6·3	223·	13·	do	..
{ 7·51	87·38	3·48	1·63						
{ 7·18	84·15	7·59	1·08	·8670	7·1	223·	14·6	do	..
{ 4·33	88·97	5·24	1·46	·8655	4·8	223·	13·9	do	..
{ 4·76	89·53	3·86	1·85						
{ 3·98	90·21	4·43	1·38	·8670	7·4	231·	14·4	do	..
{ 3·84	90·82	4·07	1·27						
{ 5·45	88·23	5·26	1·06	·8650	7·2	220·	12·5	do	..
{ 6·71	86·83	5·21	1·25						
{ 4·28	89·22	4·94	1·56	·8670	21·4	230·	16·6	do	.. do
{ 4·75	88·81	5·02	1·42						
{ 7·20	82·00	9·67	1·13	·8660	6·8	231·	15·7	do	..
{ 9·00	78·87	10·22	1·91						
{ 4·28	90·18	3·75	1·79	·8660	6·2	228·	16·0	do	..
{ 4·71	90·79	3·42	1·08						
{ 6·40	83·38	8·95	1·72	·8670	8·2	231·	16·2	do	.. do
{ 6·40	83·77	8·93	0·90						
{ 9·98	82·84	5·28	1·90	·865	9·24	225·	14·3	do	.. do
{ 10·42	82·02	5·63	1·93						
{ 5·50	88·28	4·21	2·01	·866	4·32	225·	13·9	do	..
{ 7·50	84·73	5·95	1·82						
{ 12·75	81·41	4·11	1·73	·8665	6·00	231·	16·0	do	..
{ 12·34	81·37	4·25	2·04						
{ 9·65	84·55	3·66	2·14	·8665	5·6	225·	13·7	do	..
{ 9·71	84·85	4·02	1·42						
{ 7·85	84·09	6·12	1·94	·8660	5·2	230·	16·3	do	..
{ 6·60	84·71	7·24	1·45						
{ 13·42	73·33	11·65	1·60	·8675	11·6	230·	15·	do	.. Deficient in fat and rancid
{ 12·83	74·79	11·06	1·32						
{ 10·87	84·04	3·23	1·86	·8660	4·4	227·	15·3	do	..
{ 11·38	83·35	3·49	1·78						
{ 7·82	84·99	5·63	1·56	·8670	15·	224·	13·9	do	.. Rancid.
{ 7·89	84·22	6·24	1·65						
{ 7·00	86·74	4·47	1·79	·8675	3·6	230·	15·9	do	..
{ 8·07	85·23	4·66	2·04						
{ 11·36	81·28	6·21	1·15	·867	20·	228·	14·5	do	.. do
{ 11·34	79·40	7·60	1·66						
{ 13·14	76·74	8·70	1·42	·8670	14·	228·	15·4	do	.. Deficient in fat and rancid
{ 11·78	78·96	7·73	1·53						

LIST of Butter Samples Collected, showing

Date of Collection	No. of Sample.	Description.	Name and Address of Vendor.	Name of Manufacturer or Furnisher.	Date of Analysis.
<i>Quebec—Concluded.</i>					
1890.					
Mar. 14..	9079	Dairy butter.....	J. McCone, 108 St. John St.	A. Jacques, merchant, Quebec.	May 26..
do 14..	9080	do	Dion Frères, 164 do	A. Lepine do	.....
do 14..	9081	do	James Miller, 165 do	J. McCarthy, Roberval, Que.	do 26..
do 14..	9082	do	F. X. Gagnon, 180 do	J. L. merchant, Quebec.	do 26..
<i>Montreal.</i>					
do 7..	9058	do	J. L. Desaulniers, 150 St. Laurent St.	Geo. Wait, Montreal	Mar. 27..
do 7..	9059	.....	do do	do do	.....
do 7..	9060	Creamery butter..	M. Hodge, 181 St. Lawrence St.	W. D. Rutherford & Co., Iroquois, Ont.	do 27..
do 7..	9061	do	F. Filiatrault, 172 do	Noyau Creamery; supplied by G. Wait, Montreal.	do 27..
do 7..	9062	Dairy butter.....	do do	G. Wait, Montreal	do
do 10..	9063	do	M. Ross, 675 Dorchester St..	Supplied by farmer (name unknown), Morin Flats, Q.	do 27..
do 10..	9064	Creamery butter..	Levesque & Pichette, 2062 St. Catherine St.	C. Langlois & Co., Montreal	do 27..
do 10..	9065	Dairy butter.	J. Maloney & Son, 34 St. Phillip St.	Loynachen Bros., Montreal.	do 27..
do 10..	9066	do	F. Aubin, 2 St. Lawrence Market Place.	H. Fontaine, Granby, Que.	April 9..
do 10..	9067	Creamery butter..	do do	C. Langlois & Co., Montreal	do 9..
do 20..	9083	do	J. E. Manning, 3-5 St. Antoine St.	J. A. Vaillancourt, Montreal.	do 9..
do 20..	9084	Dairy butter.....	do do	W. Collins, St. Eustache, Que.	do 9..
do 20..	9085	Creamery butter..	M. Kilkerry, 701 Craig St ...	At Newshardt, Ont. (name unknown).	do 9..
do 20..	9080	Dairy butter.....	Grégoire Jobinville, St. Ann's Market.	J. A. Vaillancourt, Montreal.	do 9..
do 20..	9087	Creamery butter..	do do	A. Pelletier, River Ouelle, Que.	do 9..
do 20..	9088	Dairy butter	Mrs. C. Lizotte, St. Ann's Market.	C. Langlois & Co., Montreal	do 9..
do 27..	9089	do	Thos. Price, 68 William St ..	J. Hamilton, Montreal....	May 10..
do 27..	9090	do	do do	J. A. Vaillancourt, Montreal	do 10..
do 27..	9091	do	Mrs. Brankin, 45 Ottawa St..	Aubin & Thibault do	do 10..
do 27..	9092	do	James McCrory, 87 Ottawa St.	J. A. Vaillancourt do	do 10..
<i>Ottawa, Ont.</i>					
do 24..	9576	Butter, pail.....	Thomas Purcell, 93 Duke St.	Mrs. E. Gallagher, Lower Town Market.	April 1..
do 24..	9577	do roll.....	Baskerville Bros., 89 do	P. Brankin, Lower Town Market.	do 1..
do 24..	9578	do tub.....	do do	Mrs. E. Gallagher, Lower Town Market.	do 1..

also the Results of their Analysis—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.				PROPERTIES OF THE BUTTER FAT.				Analyst.	Remarks.
100 parts contain									
Water.	Butter Fat.	Salt.	Curd.	Sp. Gr. at 39° C.	Rancidity in Degrees.	Koettstorfer, No.	Reichert, No.		
7.84	84.18	6.52	1.46	0.8665	7.4	225.	16.	F. W. Babington	
8.11	84.01	6.75	1.13						
6.69	77.41	4.58	1.36	0.867	17.2	227.	14.3	do	
6.33	87.85	4.59	1.33						
12.75	81.31	4.00	1.94	0.867	7.6	226.	16.3	do	
12.09	82.24	3.88	1.79						
10.82	81.18	5.96	2.04	0.867	6.2	234.	15.9	do	
10.98	81.53	5.24	2.15						
10.39	81.83	5.96	1.82	0.867	5.	227.	15.8	do	
5.35	86.40	7.28	0.97	0.867	2.2	225.	14.5	do	
10.88	83.39	4.22	1.51	0.868	2.	224.	13.3	do	
8.08	85.48	5.29	1.14	0.868	2.4	228.	13.9	do	
11.86	82.22	4.20	1.72	0.866	4.2	228.	12.7	do	
8.95	81.84	7.58	1.63	0.869	7.4	230.	12.7	do	
8.68	84.58	4.64	2.10	0.867	3.8	226.	13.7	do	
10.08	80.96	6.98	1.98	0.867	1.8	228.	13.8	do	
7.24	84.58	7.55	0.63	0.866	8.	221.	15.2	T. Macfarlane	
7.42	84.53	7.50	0.55						
7.61	88.20	3.46	0.73	0.865	4.6	231.	14.7	do	
8.02	87.55	3.55	0.68						
9.62	86.97	2.84	0.57	0.865	2.6	221.	14.	do	
9.18	87.76	2.53	0.53						
9.61	86.14	3.50	0.75	0.864	12.4	225.	12.8	do	
8.56	87.63	3.28	0.53	0.865	4.	221.	15.2	do	
11.73	79.54	8.16	0.57	0.865	7.80	221.	14.8	do	
11.34	79.74	8.36	0.56						
10.55	85.22	3.72	0.51	0.865	1.8	224.	14.5	do	
10.13	85.96	3.47	0.44						
16.32	77.26	5.13	1.29	0.865	9.6	222.	13.2	do	
16.17	77.51	5.15	1.17						
9.72	84.18	4.46	1.64	0.866	6.2	223.	12.2	F. W. Babington	
9.76	84.25	4.38	1.61						
10.54	83.81	4.16	1.49	0.8675	11.0	228.	13.4	do	
10.36	83.77	4.14	1.73						
10.32	83.83	4.41	1.44	0.865	6.2	222.	12.	do	
9.67	84.27	4.61	1.45						
11.79	79.41	7.82	0.98	0.8675	3.4	231.	15.	do	
11.22	79.60	7.97	1.21						
				0.8675	2.4	224.	16.	do	
11.24	81.60	6.04	1.12	0.865	1.8	223.	12.	do	
				0.867	2.	228.	15.9	do	

List of Butter Samples Collected, showing

Date of Collection	No. of Sample.	Description.	Name and Address of Vendor.	Name of Manufacturer or Furnisher.	Date of Analysis.
1890.			<i>Ottawa, Ont.—Continued.</i>		1890.
Mar. 24..	9579	Butter, roll.....	Mrs. E. Gallagher, Lower Town Market.	Dealer at Kemptville, name unknown.	April 1..
do 24..	9580	do do.....	do do ..	Dealer at Buckingham, name unknown.	do 1..
do 24..	9581	do packed....	Cullen & Hare, Lower Town Market.	Dealer in Chelsea, P.Q., name unknown.	do 1..
			<i>Brockville, Ont.</i>		
do 26..	9582	do roll.	D. Derbyshire.....	Supplied to vendor from Toledo, Ont., name unknown.	do 1..
do 26..	9583	do do.....	do	Matthew Denham, Plum Hollow, Ont.	do 1..
do 26..	9584	do tub.....	W. H. McConky.....	Wm. Percival, Kitley, Ont.	do 8..
			<i>Kingston, Ont.</i>		
do 27..	9585	do	J. S. Henderson	Madden & Donoghue, Kincardine, Ont.	do 8..
do 27..	9586	do Farmers' make.	V. Ockley & Son.....	John McKee, Frontenac, Ont.	do 8..
do 27..	9587	do do ..	do	M. Flynn, Frontenac, Ont.	do 8..
			<i>Belleville, Ont.</i>		
do 28..	9588	do do ..	T. H. Cook.....	Mrs. O. Weasel, York, Ont.	do 8..
do 28..	9589	do do ..	do	M. P. Williams, Norwood, Ont.	do 8..
do 28..	9590	do do ..	do	do ..	do 8..
			<i>Hamilton, Ont.</i>		
do 18..	9570	do Canadian ..	N. D. Galbraith, 104 King St.	Wm. McCauley, Caledonia, Ont.	May 30..
do 18..	9571	do do ..	do do ..	M. Boyd, Ancaster, Ont...	do 30..
do 18..	9572	do do ..	J. J. Watt, 79 King St., E.	Thos. Bush, Caister, Ont...	do 30..
do 18..	9573	do do ..	F. McCusker, 23 & 44 Market Hall.	R. McGiven, McNab St. ...	do 30..
do 18..	9574	do do ..	do do ..	E. & J. Park, Jarvis, Ont..	do 30..
do 18..	9575	do do ..	William McCusker, Market House.	Wilson & Gazka, Bright, Ont.	do 30..
			<i>Cobourg, Ont.</i>		
do 28..	9591	do do ..	Guillet Bros.....	J. Blizzard, Hamilton.	do 30..
do 28..	9592	do do ..	do	Mrs. Eddy, Grafton, Ont..	do 30..
do 28..	9593	do do ..	do	R. May, Bowmanton, Ont..	do 30..

also the Results of their Analysis—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS. 100 parts contain				PROPERTIES OF THE BUTTER FAT.				Analyst.	Remarks.
Water.	Butter Fat.	Salt.	Curd.	Sp. Gr. at 99° C.	Rancidity in Degrees.	Koettstor- fer, No.	Reichert, No.		
8·69	86·14	4·89	0·28	0·868	4·	226·	12·8	F. W. Babington	
10·65	82·84	6·02	0·49	0·865	3·6	221·	13·5	do ..	
7·68	87·26	3·16	1·90	0·866	11·4	224·	15·8	do ..	Rancid.
{ 7·74	{ 83·11	{ 9·15	{ 0·	} ·8655	} 2·4	} 221·	} 12·7	} do ..	
{ 7·08	{ 82·03	{ 10·89	{ 0·						
8·78	83·38	5·64	2·20	·8650	5·2	221·	13·1	do ..	
{ 10·33	{ 83·	{ 5·	{ 1·67	} ·866	} 2·6	} 219·	} 12·7	} do ..	
{ 10·31	{ 83·15	{ 4·97	{ 1·57						
9·17	79·35	10·79	0·69	·8645	10·0	221·	12·8	do ..	do
11·08	81·20	6·14	1·65	·8660	3·6	228·	14·4	do ..	
{ 7·95	{ 85·71	{ 5·15	{ 1·19	} ·866	} 4·2	} 228·	} 16·2	} do ..	
{ 9·28	{ 83·93	{ 5·42	{ 1·37						
7·47	86·17	5·60	0·76	·8670	13·2	230·	16·5	do ..	do
{ 10·58	{ 80·37	{ 7·47	{ 1·58	} ·865	} 3·00	} 228·	} 14·6	} do ..	
{ 11·11	{ 79·09	{ 8·49	{ 1·31						
8·05	86·49	3·93	1·53	·865	17·6	226·	15·2	do ..	do
13·61	75·59	7·10	2·70	·86420	..	258·00	23·88	W. H. Ellis.....	Adulterated by admix- ture with salt and water in excess of 20 p.c.
12·15	83·20	2·98	1·67	·86420	.....	254·31	23·75	do	
7·47	83·87	5·44	3·21	·86502	.....	256·06	33·69	do	
10·75	83·22	5·15	0·88	·86615	.....	260·95	30·62	do	
12·10	75·58	9·66	2·66	·86859	.....	254·98	28·66	do	do do
6·97	85·33	2·80	4·83	·86449	.....	264·96	28·13	do	
19·70	76·36	1·76	2·18	·86612	.....	260·58	22·67	do	do do
8·69	87·62	2·16	1·53	·86784	.....	256·08	23·74	do	
10·45	83·69	3·57	2·29	·86564	.....	252·22	22·58	do	

LIST of Butter Samples Collected, showing.

Date of Collection	No. of Sample.	Description.	Name and Address of Vendor.	Name of Manufacturer or Furnisher.	Date of Analysis.
<i>Oshawa, Ont.</i>					
1890.					1890.
April 15..	9609	Butter, Canadian..	W. E. May	Farmer, Ontario Co., name unknown.	May 30..
do 15..	9610	do do ..	do	M. Rundall, Darlington, Ont.	do 30..
do 15..	9611	do do ..	do	John McCulloch, Courtice, Ont.	do 30..
<i>Bowmanville.</i>					
do 15..	9612	do do ..	Murdoch Bros.....	N. Byers, Darlington, Ont..	do 30..
do 15..	9613	do do ..	do	S. J. Henry, do ..	do 30..
do 15..	9614	do do ..	do	Charles Cox, Bowmanville..	do 30..
<i>Toronto.</i>					
do 16..	9615	do do ..	Clark Bros., 601 Yonge st..	E. B. Hoover, Aurora.....	do 30..
do 16..	9616	do do ..	do	do	do 30..
do 16..	9617	do do ..	do	do	do 30..
do 16..	9618	do creamery..	do	Vendors self.....	do 30..
do 16..	9619	do Canadian..	Taylor & Son, 609 Yonge st..	W. C. Brown, Ashburn, Ont.	do 30..
do 16..	9620	do do ..	C. L. Noble, 700 Yonge st..	Hawley Bros., 88 Front st..	do 30..
do 16..	9621	do do ..	R. Higgins, 804 Yonge st....	W. S. McGregor, St. Mary, Ont.	do 30..
do 16..	9622	do creamery..	T. Reed, 802 Yonge st.....	From St. Lawrence market, Toronto.	do 30..
do 16..	9623	do do ..	James Gerry, 824 Yonge st..	From Lake Margins Evangeline Creamery.	do 30..
do 16..	9624	do Canadian..	do do ..	Wm. Caisley, York, Ont....	do 30..
<i>Brantford, Ont.</i>					
do 7..	9594	do do ..	J. F. Schooley.....	Mrs. Buck, Brantford township.	do 10..
do 7..	9595	do dairy	do	A. Crawford, Brantford township.	do 10..
do 7..	9596	do Canadian..	Geo. Foster.....	W. Dunn, Bright, Ont.....	do 10..
<i>Woodstock, Ont.</i>					
do 9..	9597	do farmers make.	R. R. Fulton & Co.....	Cooley Glendenning, Oxford township.	do 10..
do 9..	9598	do do ..	R. Deprose.....	Unknown.....	do 20..
do 9..	9599	do merchant packed.	F. Chaplin.....	S. M. Edwards, Mitchell, Ont.	do 20..

also the Result of their Analysis—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS. 100 parts contain				PROPERTIES OF THE BUTTER FAT.				Analyst.	Remarks.
Water.	Butter Fat.	Salt.	Curd.	Sp. Gr. at 99°C.	Rancidity in Degrees.	Saponification Equivalent	Reichert No. for 5 Grammes.		
8.60	85.62	2.63	3.05	.86469	.....	255.22	30.68	W. H. Ellis.....	
7.05	86.73	3.74	2.48	.86425	.....	259.20	28.50	do	
6.09	88.52	3.10	1.39	.86947	.....	248.11	24.44	do	
5.32	87.96	3.45	3.27	.87213	.....	263.67	31.73	do	
9.83	82.64	4.45	3.08	.86419	.....	256.09	34.88	do	
8.40	83.14	4.74	3.72	.86789	.....	214.77	33.57	do	
6.63	88.96	3.92	1.49	.86583	.....	261.01	29.34	do	
6.73	85.38	5.50	2.39	.86455	.....	262.76	30.08	do	
8.49	82.62	5.09	3.80	.86573	.....	254.77	32.12	do	
10.28	85.40	1.58	2.74	.86508	.....	258.51	30.61	do	
8.60	85.50	1.45	4.45	.86414	.....	261.35	31.41	do	
6.50	90.05	1.99	1.46	.86421	.....	260.91	28.86	do	
6.40	90.16	2.22	1.22	.86518	.....	257.63	29.87	do	
7.14	88.62	2.64	1.60	.90110	.....	268.28	27.33	do	
6.12	89.53	2.69	1.66	.90214	.....	254.76	32.15	do	
7.34	89.47	1.54	1.65	.90048	.....	259.69	31.15	do	
{ 8.74	82.76	7.48	1.02	} 0.8670	} 3.8	} 228.	} 13.6	} F. W. Babington	
{ 9.49	82.09	7.42	1.00						
{ 8.69	82.90	6.95	1.46	} 0.8675	} 2.6	} 230.	} 14.4	} do ..	
{ 9.57	81.56	7.26	1.61						
{ 6.27	88.91	3.63	1.19	} 0.8670	} 13.4	} 234.	} 16.1	} do ..	} Rancid.
{ 6.06	88.76	3.53	1.65						
{ 8.49	86.32	3.25	1.94	} 0.8670	} 5.6	} 231.	} 16.	} do ..	
{ 10.17	85.06	2.98	1.79						
{ 6.88	85.22	6.84	1.06	} 0.866	} 5.7	} 221.	} 13.0	} do ..	
{ 8.38	83.17	6.98	1.47						
{ 8.14	86.95	4.10	0.81	} 0.868	} 16.4	} 231.	} 15.3	} do ..	} do
{ 6.78	88.61	3.70	0.91						

List of Butter Samples Collected, showing

Date of Collection	No. of Sample.	Description.	Name and Address of Vendor.	Name of Manufacturer or Furnisher.	Date of Analysis.
1890.			<i>Paris, Ont.</i>		1890.
April 9..	9600	do farmers make.	George Taylor.....	Benj. Samways, Paris, Ont.	May 20..
do 9..	9602	do do ..	do	James Maloney, Ayr, Ont..	do 20..
do 9..	9603	do do ..	do	George Bradshaw, Fairfield, Ont.	do 20..
			<i>St. Catharines, Ont.</i>		
do 10..	9601	Butter, merchant packed.	Kane & Beeton	Henry & Son, Beamsville, Ont.	do 20..
do 10..	9604	Butter, farmers' make.	do	Judson Oille, Pelham township.	do 20..
do 10..	9605	do do	R. Fitzgerald.....	A. Igh, Clinton township ..	do 26..
do 10..	9606	do do	do	M. Patterson, Smithville, Ont.	do 26..
do 10..	9607	do do	do	J. Zimmerman, Caister, Ont.	do 26..
do 10..	9608	do do	David Weir.....	Mrs. J. S. Campbell, St. Catharines.	do 26..
			<i>Winnipeg, Man.</i>		
Mar. 28..	5884	Butter.....	Thos. Codville & Co.....	J. A. Clair, Nepawa.....	April 23..
do 28..	5885	do	do	Not known.....	do 23..
do 28..	5886	do	McKenzie & Powis.....	do	do 23..
do 28..	5887	do	do	do	do 23..
do 28..	5888	do	do	do	do 23..
do 28..	5889	do	E. Hunter & Co.....	do	do 23..
do 28..	5890	do	do	By Mennonite, at Clear-spring, Man.....	do 23..
do 28..	5891	do	do	S. Corbett, Springfield, Man.	do 23..
do 28..	5892	do Creamery ..	do	W. J. J. Pearson.....	do 23..
do 31..	5893	do	H. Hodges & Co.....	Not known.....	do 23..
do 31..	5894	do	do	Mr. Anderson, Man.....	do 23..
do 31..	5895	do	R. E. Weldon & Co.....	Mr. Lamb, Man.....	do 23..
do 31..	5896	do	do	D. McDonald, Man.....	do 23..
do 31..	5897	do	do	Mr. Gunniss, Man.....	do 23..
do 31..	5898	do	T. Hurtlely.....	P. Hill, Man.....	do 23..
do 31..	5899	do	do	R. Gunn, Man.....	do 23..
do 31..	5900	do	Weldon Bros	Mr. Morrison, Man.....	do 23..
do 31..	9401	do	do	Not known.....	do 23..
do 31..	9402	do	A. Smith & Co.....	do	do 23..
do 31..	9403	do	do	do	do 23..

also the Results of their Analysis—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.				PROPERTIES OF THE BUTTER FAT.				Analyst.	Remarks.	
100 parts contain										
Water.	Butter Fat.	Salt.	Curd.	Sp. Gr. at 99°C.	Rancidity in Degrees.	Koettstorfer, No.	Reichert, No.			
9.59	84.56	4.29	1.56	0.867	2.8	237.	16.2	F. W. Babington	do .. Rancid.	
8.93	85.58	4.36	1.13							
8.62	86.04	3.66	1.68	0.867	14.4	241.	16.3			
7.87	86.79	3.58	1.76							
7.77	86.34	4.53	1.36	0.868	10.4	237.	16.3			do .. do
7.33	86.85	4.54	1.28							
9.65	82.87	6.78	1.00	0.8675	15.8	231.	13.8	do .. do	do .. do	
9.70	82.84	6.70	0.76							
10.55	84.78	3.70	0.97	0.8675	1.5	223.	16.			
10.68	84.76	3.77	0.79							
8.25	86.71	4.02	1.02	0.867	7.4	228.	13.8			
8.57	86.21	4.18	1.04							
11.02	84.69	2.69	1.60	.8665	6.6	223.	16.	do .. do	do .. do	
9.57	85.83	2.94	1.66							
5.62	88.08	4.97	1.33	.866	13.4	225.	12.9			
6.31	86.36	6.19	1.14							
8.37	84.52	5.64	1.47	.8675	4.4	231.	15.2	do .. do	do .. do	
8.85	84.73	5.41	1.01							
9.9	80.0	8.3	1.8	0.86668		238.9	16.3	E. B. Kenrick...	do .. do	
13.5	80.9	4.1	1.5	0.86527		248.6	14.1			
9.4	86.1	3.3	1.5	0.86592		246.5	14.9			
8.6	85.4	5.2	0.8	0.86535		247.8	14.0			
5.3	89.3	4.5	0.9	0.86660		240.9	16.5			
8.5	85.3	5.2	1.0	0.86572		246.8	14.2			
8.9	87.5	2.5	1.1	0.86604		244.4	15.0			
10.4	86.2	2.4	1.0	0.86572		246.6	14.6			
14.5	83.6	1.0	0.9	0.86517		249.8	14.0			
7.2	88.6	3.0	1.2	0.86610		241.9	15.5			
8.3	88.8	1.8	1.1	0.86604		243.6	15.0			
10.0	86.5	2.1	1.4	0.86493		253.	13.3			
7.7	85.3	5.9	1.1	0.86610		242.4	15.7			
10.9	84.7	3.3	1.1	0.86531		247.4	13.4			
8.9	85.6	4.0	1.5	0.86700		237.6	17.5			
12.7	81.3	4.8	1.2	0.86576		246.8	14.6			
8.0	88.3	2.5	1.2	0.86451		253.	12.3			
10.1	86.4	2.4	1.1	0.86668		239.2	16.5			
7.1	88.9	3.0	1.0	0.86692		237.6	17.5			
5.3	91.3	2.3	1.1	0.86390		244.1	15.5			

Following the same usage as in former Bulletins, no remark is made in the column for the purpose when the butter has been pronounced genuine. Among the 150 samples examined there are 33 to the quality of which exception has been taken, on account of rancidity or of a deficiency in butter fat. The latter defect is, in other words, an excessive percentage of water and salt. With reference to the former constituent, it varies from 19.70 to 3.84 per cent. The averages are as follows:—

District of Nova Scotia.....	9.89
do New Brunswick.....	6.07
do Quebec.....	9.83
do Montreal.....	10.06
do Kingston.....	9.25
do Toronto.....	8.89
do Windsor.....	8.49
do Manitoba.....	9.26
General average.....	<u>8.97</u>

These averages and the determinations in the analyses are certainly not too high; for, in the majority of cases, water separates from the sample, with which it cannot again conveniently be incorporated. It will be seen from those analyses which have been made in duplicate that sometimes the difference in the determination of the water amounts to about 2 per cent.

With reference to the quantity of salt present in these butters, the variation is almost as great as in the case of the water. The maximum percentage is 15.16, the minimum 1 per cent. The following are the averages:—

District of Nova Scotia.....	5.60
do New Brunswick.....	6.11
do Quebec.....	5.75
do Montreal.....	5.21
do Kingston.....	6.40
do Toronto.....	3.65
do Windsor.....	4.87
do Manitoba.....	3.58
General average.....	<u>5.15</u>

It is difficult to understand why such excessive quantities of salt should be used as 15 or 10 per cent. It may be intended, in some cases, to check incipient rancidity, but there are other samples in which the rancidity of the fat runs high while the salt averages about 5 per cent. The rancidity is expressed in degrees, in accordance with the suggestion of Köttstorffer, who estimates the free acids of butter fats as a measure of their rancidity. The number of degrees indicates the number of cubic centimeters normal alkali which are required to neutralise the free acid of 100 grammes of butter fat. Köttstorffer holds that a good butter fat should never show more than 8°. It is quite possible that some part of the rancidity shown by these butter fats has been acquired during the time which elapsed between the collection and the analysis of the samples. From the results in the table it does not appear that any relation exists betwixt the degree of rancidity and the quantity of volatile fatty acids, as found by the Reichert process.

The Köttstorffer number indicates the quantity in millegrammes required of potassium hydrate to saponify all the fatty acids present in 1 gramme of butter fat. Köttstorffer found that 1 gramme of pure butter fat required on the average 227 millegrammes, whereas 1 gramme of most animal fats appropriate from 195.4 to 197 millegrammes only. Messrs. Ellis and Kenrick express the same result as the saponification equivalent, which represents the number of grammes of the fat saponifiable by one equivalent in grammes of any alkali. This, in case of pure butter fat,

averages 247. An inspection of the figures in the Köttstorffer column of the above table will show that no reason exists for suspecting the existence of foreign fat in any of the samples, the average number obtained by Mr. Babington being 228, which is equal to a saponification equivalent of 246.

The Reichert number indicates the quantity in cubic centimeters of decinormal soda solution required to neutralise the volatile fatty acids obtained from $2\frac{1}{2}$ grammes of butter fat by saponification, supersaturation with sulphuric acid, and distilling. The average number obtained by Reichert for pure butter fat is 13·97, whereas ordinary lard or tallow rarely exceeds 0·5. The numbers obtained by Mr. Babington average 14·5, by Prof. Kenrick 15·02, and by Dr. Ellis, who used 5 grammes for the determination, 28·98, or 14·49 for $2\frac{1}{2}$ grammes. These figures prove the absence of foreign fat from the samples of butter analysed, and, with the other facts recorded in this Bulletin, plainly show that oleomargarine is not offered for sale in Canada.

In order to compare the results obtained in examining these pure butters with those yielded by oleomargarines, samples of the latter were obtained from the United States. With the utmost readiness and without charge Messrs. Armour & Co., of Chicago, furnished samples of their various brands, as well as of the materials used in their manufacture. Mr. Babington not only analysed the oleomargarines, but experimented upon mixtures of the fat from them with butter fat from some pure butters, whose analyses are given along with those of the oleomargarines in the following table:—

NAME OF BRAND.	100 parts contain				Properties of the Fat.			
	Water	Fat.	Salt	Curd.	Specific Gravity at 99° F.	Rancidity.	Köttstorffer.	Reichert.
Armour's "Creamery," from Chicago.....	6·53	89·80	2·43	1·24	·8615	1·4	193	1·
do "Dairy" do	7·62	87·22	3·98	1·18	·8615	1·5	194	1·3
do "Empire" do	8·62	87·82	2·35	1·21	·8615	1·7	196	2·5
"What Cheer" oleomargarine, from Providence, R.I.	10·95	80·41	7·50	1·14	·8635	1·6	196	4·
Fresh grass butter, from Mrs. Bergin, Chelsea.....	13·37	79·86	6·03	0·74	·8665	0·8	223	16·1
Tub butter, from Messrs. Bate, Ottawa.....	9·32	84·17	5·42	1·09	·8660	6·0	223	15·9

The nature of the mixtures made up of butter fat and oleomargarine fat, and the results obtained on testing them, are given in the following table:—

	Composition of Mixture.		Properties of the Mixed Fat.			
	Butter Fat.	Oleomargarine Fat.	Specific Gravity at 99° C.	Rancidity.	Köttstorffer.	Reichert.
	Parts.	Parts.			No.	No.
Butter fat from grass butter with fat from "Creamery" oleomargarine.....	30	70	·8630	1·	203	7·22
	50	50	·8640	1·2	207	10·20
Butter fat from tub butter with fat from "Creamery" oleomargarine.....	70	30	·8650	4·8	215	12·50

These figures indicate that although "straight" oleomargarine can easily be detected by means of the Köttstorffer and Reichert processes, it becomes much more difficult where the admixture of foreign fat is less than 25 per cent.

The results here recorded also give rise to some considerations which ought to interest the producers of butter in Canada, and which may with advantage be mentioned here. It will be seen that fresh grass butter possesses acidity of only 0·8°, whereas tub butter shows 6°, and during long and perhaps careless storage an extreme rancidity of 26·4 can be reached. On the other hand, the oleomargarines test only 1·4 to 1·7°, and are said to keep very well, and to have the advantage of butter in this respect. This is no doubt owing to the care bestowed upon their manufacture in large and well-appointed factories. So long as Canadian butter continues to be made in small dairies there is not likely to be much improvement in quality. If the home market is to be supplied with a better article, and exportation is to be attempted, it will, without doubt, be found that this can only be done successfully by the adoption of a co-operative system of making butter in factories, such as now exclusively prevails in Denmark.

It has hitherto been the practice of this branch and the public analysts to condemn all butters containing less than 80 per cent. fat, and the question arises as to whether this standard should be maintained and established. An important paper bearing upon this subject has just been written by Dr. P. Vieth, Chemist to the Aylesbury Dairy Company, in London, England, and an eminent authority on dairying. It is published in the *Milch Zeitung* of the 14th May, 1890. It contains a record of 198 analyses of butter from different countries, the classification and average results of which are given in the following table:—

CLASS.	No. of Samples.	Water.	Butter Fat.	Salt.	Other Constituents.
From Schleswig Holstein.....	28	11·99	85·47	1·35	1·19
Denmark.....	12	13·35	83·40	1·86	1·39
Sweden.....	25	13·75	82·89	2·03	1·33
France, salted.....	5	12·05	84·34	2·01	1·60
do unsalted.....	78	13·73	84·82	0·09	1·36
England, mostly unsalted.....	50	11·64	86·93	0·83	·60

On comparing these averages with those of the Canadian butters given in this Bulletin, the first striking fact observable is the low percentage of salt. In the case of the Danish butter, which is specially made for the English market, the quantity of salt is only about one-third of the Canadian average. On the other hand, the percentage of water is much higher. Dr. Vieth's remarks on this constituent are well worth reproducing here. He says that although a high percentage of water in butter may be a disadvantage to the consumer, still it is not to be desired that its quantity should fall below a certain limit. Apart from the fact that too great a reduction of the water percentage can only be accomplished by an excessive working of the butter, by which its quality is impaired, it must also be remembered that when the percentage of water is too low the salt is not completely dissolved, or, from evaporation of the water, shows itself in crystals on the surface of the butter. In order that unsalted butter made from sweet cream may keep well, it is undoubtedly of advantage to remove the albuminous substances as much as possible by washing. But under this treatment the taste of the butter suffers. It has little or no aroma, and the tongue distinguishes only a fatty taste, which is the more pronounced the more the butter has been washed. Dr. Vieth proposes, in view of the results of his analysis, to exact that butter publicly offered for sale should contain not less than

80 per cent. butter fat, not more than 15 per cent. water, and not more than 2 per cent. of "other constituents," excluding salt. This would not vary much from the practice hitherto followed by our public analysts, and certainly no inconvenience would result were such a standard established in Canada.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS MACFARLANE,

Chief Analyst.

11th July, 1890.

54 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 6.)

A. 1891

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE

CALENDAR YEAR

1890.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA :

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REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
FOR THE
CALENDAR YEAR, 1890.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable Lord Stanley of Preston, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honour to submit the Report of the Department of Agriculture for the calendar year 1890.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The legislation affecting this Department during last Session consisted of Cap. 12, Vic. 53, intituled: "An Act to amend the Copyright Act;" Cap. 13, Vic. 53, intituled: "An Act to amend the Patent Act;" Cap. 14, Vic. 53, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting Trade Marks and Industrial Designs." Also Cap. 15, Vic. 53, intituled: "An Act to provide for the Collection and Publishing of Labour Statistics."

The work of the Department in its various branches has been carried on satisfactorily, and a synopsis of the operations of these branches is laid before you under their respective headings.

II.—ARTS AND AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

In the Province of Ontario fall wheat has given good returns; the hay crop has also been an abundant one, and the root crops highly satisfactory. The yield of oats, barley and spring wheat has been below the average, and owing to unfavourable weather and the prevalence of rust the quality of the grain has suffered. In Quebec the grain crops are reported as below the average, on account of the wet season, but hay has yielded good returns.

In the Maritime Provinces the spring season was backward, and cool weather retarded growth; later in the season rust was prevalent, and associated with wet weather during harvest depreciated the quality of grain and lessened its yield. The production of hay and potatoes has been a little below the average; the oats have fallen off about 30 per cent., while wheat, barley, pease and buckwheat are not much below the average. Field roots have given fair returns.

In Manitoba and the North-West Territories the yield of most crops has been good, but early frost injured the grain in some localities, while unusually wet weather during harvest aided in lowering the quality; hence, a large proportion of it will grade low. Where early seeding was practised the returns, for the most part, have been very satisfactory. In British Columbia the crops are reported as excellent, both as to quantity and quality.

CATTLE TRADE—IMPORTATION.

The total importation of cattle into the Dominion during the year 1890 was as follows :—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Mules.	Horses
By Sea :					
Quebec (Pointe Lévis).....	2	1,902	64	.....	.....
Halifax.....	13	.....	4	.....	.....
St. John.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria, B.C.....	.....	26,245	885	.....	187
By Land :					
Ontario (Point Edward).....	120	.....	102	.....	.....
Emerson, Manitoba.....	229	137	258	.....	732
Manitou do	143	40	10	3	337
Doloraine do	73	.....	1	.....	72
Fort Macleod, N.W.T.....	769	2,227	.....	.....	366
Total.....	<u>1,386</u>	<u>30,551</u>	<u>1,324</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1,694</u>

POINT LÉVIS QUARANTINE.

The importation of stock through the Point Lévis quarantine has been, with the exception of sheep, again on the decrease, a fact which may be accounted for from the large number of pedigree cattle previously imported, filling the requirements for our Canadian cattle breeders. The only two neat cattle that came into quarantine this year were two Polled Angus bulls, destined for Nebraska, U. S.

For a better classification and comparison, the previous year's figures are given, as follow :—

	1889.	1890.
Cattle.....	140	2
Sheep.....	609	1,902
Swine.....	70	64
	<u>819</u>	<u>1,968</u>

The destinations were as follow :—

For Canada :—

Cattle	140	.....
Sheep.....	431	900
Swine.....	70	60
Making a total for Canada of.....	<u>641</u>	<u>960</u>

For the United States:—

	1889.	1890.
Cattle.....	.....	2
Sheep.....	178	1,002
Swine.....	.....	4
Making a total for the United States of...	178	1,008

No disease of an infectious nature was discovered in any of the imported stock whilst undergoing the necessary quarantine detention.

ONTARIO CATTLE QUARANTINE.

In the cattle quarantine for the Province of Ontario, at Point Edward, 120 cattle and 102 swine were admitted for breeding purposes only, from the United States, which, after undergoing the necessary detention, were forwarded to their respective destinations.

MARITIME PROVINCES CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The importations of stock through the respective cattle quarantines at Halifax and St. John during 1890 were as follow:—

Halifax—	1889.	1890.
Cattle ..	10	13
Swine.....	...	4
St. John—		
Cattle.....	2	*37
Making a total of.....	12	51

The number of horses in transit is not specified, but the reports of the Inspectors of Stock show that not so many horses as last year landed in transit to the West.

The general health of cattle in the above quarantines was good, no serious disease of any nature manifesting itself. In all cases the quarantine regulations were carried out.

NORTH-WEST CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The number of cattle imported into Manitoba and the North-West through the different ports of entry therein, is shown in the general table of cattle trade importation, as given previously, from returns made by Veterinary Inspectors at those ports.

VICTORIA, B.C., CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The class of stock imported at Victoria, B.C., is reported by the Veterinary Inspector there to have been good, the horses, especially, being superior to those imported during previous years. The importation of swine has considerably fallen off, owing to the increase in raising hogs on the mainland. A similar remark applies to sheep, which have been hitherto brought mostly from Oregon and Washington Territory. This year a number were imported from California, all of which were reported by the inspector to have been free from disease.

*To these may be added calves born in quarantine 7.

The following table gives comparative figures:—

	1889.	1890.
Cattle.....	.....	.....
Sheep.....	30,523	26,245
Horses .....	.....	187
Swine	1,967	885

On the 15th November last an Order in Council was passed necessitating inspection of neat cattle entering British Columbia, under regulations similar to those for the admission of such cattle into Manitoba. I am indebted to the Department of Customs for the figures quoted by me of the number of cattle brought in to British Columbia.

EXPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

The exports to the United Kingdom for the calendar year 1890, were:—

Cattle.....	122,182
Sheep.....	43,780

I have much pleasure in reporting continued freedom from disease of a contagious nature in live stock throughout the entire Dominion, a fact which is borne out by the inspectors at the British ports failing to discover a single case of contagious disease in the large number exported from Canada during the past year.

The following table gives comparisons of the last ten calendar years:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.
1882.....	35,378	75,905
1883.....	55,625	114,352
1884.....	61,843	67,197
1885.....	69,158	38,534
1886.....	64,555	94,297
1887.....	64,621	35,473
1888.....	60,828	46,167
1889.....	85,053	58,983
1889.....	122,182	43,780

Professor McEachran reports that satisfactory progress is being made towards improving the breed of live stock of all kinds, the value of which is thereby considerably increased, and the animals thus produced are in much greater demand in the British markets.

As I have done in former years, I would again urge upon all stock-raisers the necessity of the improvement of their herds by the introduction of pure-bred males, judiciously selected. The necessity for this is alluded to by Professor McEachran in his report, when he speaks of shipments made from Montreal, which, although proving profitable to the shipper, could be made more so if the quality of the cattle of the Dominion was improved by using pure bred bulls, which are now reported to be easily and cheaply procured both in Manitoba and the eastern Provinces.

I am informed that the shipment of what is known as "store cattle"—that is, cattle in an immature condition—continues to be largely carried on. This is a matter of

regret, as it not only depletes the farm of manure-producers, but also deprives the farmer of the profits to be derived from the consumption of coarse grain and other feed grown upon the land.

Professor McEachran reports the shipment of milch cows, some near calving, some with calves, has already tended to lower the quality and standard of Canadian cattle in the British markets, and he attributes the detention, on suspicion of disease, of two or three cargoes last summer to the fact that animals of that kind are more liable to contract pneumonia and bronchial affections during the voyage than other animals in a condition for market. During the latter part of the autumn very severe weather was experienced on the North Atlantic, and as a consequence the mortality at sea during that period assumed unusually large proportions.

Professor McEachran gives some valuable facts respecting the difficulties attending the shipment of cattle, and he refers to the need of stock-yard accommodation at or near Montreal. The exportation of cattle from the ranches is increasing, and the superior quality of the animals from the far west calls forth very favourable comments in Great Britain.

The total export trade of cattle from the whole Dominion, including cattle brought in, is shown in the following table, taken from the Trade and Navigation Reports for the last ten fiscal years:—

Year.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
1874	5,399	570,544	39,623	951,269	252,081	702,564
1875	4,382	460,672	38,968	823,522	242,438	637,561
1876	4,299	442,338	25,357	601,448	141,187	505,538
1877	8,306	779,222	22,656	715,750	209,899	583,020
1878	14,179	1,273,728	29,915	1,152,334	242,989	699,337
1879	16,629	1,376,794	46,569	2,096,696	308,093	983,045
1880	21,393	1,880,379	54,944	2,764,437	398,746	1,422,830
1881	21,998	2,094,037	63,277	3,461,871	354,155	1,372,127
1882	20,920	2,236,637	62,106	2,256,330	311,669	1,228,957
1883	13,019	1,633,291	66,396	3,898,028	308,474	1,388,056
1884	11,505	1,617,829	89,263	5,681,082	304,403	1,544,005
1885	12,310	1,640,506	144,441	7,508,043	335,207	1,264,811
1886	16,951	2,232,623	92,661	5,916,551	359,488	1,184,106
1887	19,081	2,350,926	116,490	6,521,320	443,628	1,595,350
1888	20,397	2,458,231	100,747	5,012,713	395,074	1,276,046
1889	17,767	2,170,722	102,919	5,708,126	360,131	1,263,125
1890	16,550	1,936,073	81,454	6,949,417	315,931	1,274,347

INVESTIGATION OF DISEASES.

I am informed that no investigation of disease of any kind was found necessary in Quebec district during the past season. Anthrax, seems to have disappeared, for the time at least; tuberculosis exists in scattered parts, and a Veterinary Inspector was sent to any reported severe cases, and the animals were slaughtered.

Dr. Frink, Veterinary Surgeon at St. John, N.B., reports several cases of tuberculosis in that Province during the past year. "Foot Rot" made its appearance amongst some cattle whilst undergoing quarantine, but it quickly yielded to appropriate treatment. He reports that the Woodstock Customs authorities have made several seizures of cattle that have been smuggled across the frontier, some of which, having come into contact with Canadian cattle, necessitated the quarantining and slaughtering of the whole, together with the destruction of the head ropes and fastenings that had been made use of.

Actymosis, or lump jaw, was reported from certain districts in Ontario. This, however, is not included in the Animals Diseases Act, and is more properly a subject for municipal registration and action. The death of several cattle at Banff, reported to me, was traced, on inquiry, to the effect of a poisonous plant, known as "Monk's Hood," which grows wild there abundantly, having been eaten by these cattle with fatal effects.

HOG CHOLERA.

This disease was again reported early in the year in Kent County, and in the neighbouring County of Essex.

I ordered a thorough investigation to be made, and the hogs affected with disease were slaughtered. The others that had come into contact with them were quarantined.

At a meeting of the Western Kent Farmers' Institute during the year it was stated that this disease was brought in by American hogs imported in bond to be slaughtered in Canada. The active measures taken, by slaughtering and otherwise, had the effect of completely checking its ravages.

Another outbreak of disease was reported from the Niagara district in the month of September last, but which, after veterinary inspection, was reported not to be hog cholera, but a local disease, caused by the kind of food on which the hogs were fed and the unsanitary condition in which they were kept.

The provincial authorities took action in both the above-mentioned districts, and after the necessary precautions had been taken and acted upon, no further cases of diseases were brought to my notice.

PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

The disease, known as Pictou Cattle Disease was reported to me early in the year as again becoming prevalent in parts of Pictou and Antigonish counties, N.S., and a very largely signed petition from the farmers of these counties was forwarded to me, praying that measures be taken for stamping out this disease. The matter was referred to Prof. McEachran, who instructed Mr. Jakeman, the veterinary officer of this Department at Halifax, to visit the district at once and slaughter any animals he found actually diseased.

Mr. Jakeman reported that after going through a number of places specified and making very full inquiries as to the existence of such disease he failed to get any trace of any animals affected with it, but he heard of two cows that had died from the supposed disease.

Experiments made the year previous by Mr. Jakeman showed that it is not contagious, and Prof. McEachran gives as his opinion that it is not on the increase, but that it will continue to appear from time to time in the district for some years, and that nothing but drainage and a high state of cultivation of land will remove the tendency to the disease.

The disease being non-contagious consequently cannot properly be dealt with under the Animals Diseases Act, and more properly comes under the action of the local authorities and Provincial Government.

Professor McEachran states that this disease can in no way affect the cattle trade of Canada, and that there is no danger of its extending to other parts of the Dominion.

HORSES.

It having been reported to me that a disease existed amongst horses on the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, a number of persons interested in horse-raising in that vicinity, dreading an outbreak of disease among their stock, requested the Government to take action, with a view of arresting the progress of the disease. Although the administration with regard to this class of animals belongs to the Provincial Governments, horses not being included in the Animals Diseases Act, I communicated with the Veterinary Inspectors of this Department in the North-West with the result that their investigations showed that a species of typhoid fever, proving in some cases disastrous, had existed, but that the disease was checked.

The Legislative Assembly of Regina was requested to take prompt and active steps to apply remedial and precautionary measures, if found necessary, and no further complaints respecting this alleged disease have reached the Department.

ARCHIVES.

The work of the Archives Branch continues to be prosecuted with care, assiduity, and economy. The copying of the State papers in London is proceeding systematically; those relating to Lower Canada have been completed and received down to 1817, and those for Upper Canada to 1823.

All the papers respecting the titles to lands in Lower Canada, held by feudal tenure, have been copied and indexed, as are the other documents received, so that, in answer to numerous inquiries on various subjects, information can be at once supplied. The correspondence is steadily increasing, and the importance in which the work is held is evidenced by the demand for the Annual Reports sent from all parts of Canada, from Great Britain, France, Belgium, the United States, India, Australia, etc.

A beginning has been made in the work of copying the Archives, in Paris, which are of great importance in relation to the history of Lower Canada, from its earliest settlement to the close of French domination, by the Treaty of 1763.

PHOSPHATE.

The shipment of this mineral in its crude state for manufacturing purposes into fertilizers did not, during the past year, assume as large proportions as in the previous year, but I am informed that mining operations were quite as active, and that considerable stock remains on hand, waiting shipment.

The total shipments during 1890 reached 26,062 tons, against 27,718 last year, and the destinations of the shipments were as follow:—

	Tons.
Great Britain.....	21,539
Germany.....	2,800
United States	1,723

The visit of Mr. Hutchinson, of the Anglo-Continental Guano Works, of Hamburg and London, who has, I understand, invested in phosphate properties in the Lièvre district, together with that of Mr. Henry F. Moore, editor of the *Mark Lane Express* and *Bell's Weekly Messenger* and several other prominent authorities, amongst whom were some of the British Farmer Delegates, will, doubtless, result in bringing this natural product of the Dominion still more prominently before the British public. If works for the manufacture of super-phosphate were put into operation contiguous to the mines, thus placing the fertilizing material more readily before the agricultural community, our farming population might then be induced to avail themselves of a material which would prove of the greatest benefit in replenishing land exhausted by successive cropping.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The same remarks as were made last year apply to the action taken by me with respect to the distribution of the grant made by Parliament to agricultural societies in the North-West Territories.

This grant was distributed to the amount of \$9,087.93, among twenty-nine agricultural societies, under the same conditions as formerly, viz.: only the societies numbering over fifty subscribers being allowed by the regulations to participate in the allotment of the grant.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

The useful work being accomplished by the Experimental Farms in testing new and promising varieties of agricultural products, fruit and forest trees, is claiming the attention and receiving the commendation of practical farmers in every part of the Dominion. The early and late seeding of grain has been made the subject of a careful series of tests, which point to the great importance of early sowing.

The efforts made to influence favourably the grain crop of the Dominion by the distribution of sample bags of the most promising sorts of grain for test has been continued, and the fact that applications were received last year for 12,353 packages, as against 2,780 asked for in 1889, shows the increasing interest which farmers are taking in this part of the Experimental Farm work. The introduction in this manner of the early ripening Ladoga wheat in 1888 promises to be of much value to the more northerly grain-growing districts on the great plains of the West. As it ripens from a week to ten days earlier than the other leading varieties in cultivation, it has,

where sown in good season, escaped injury from early frosts and enabled the farmer to begin his harvest work a week earlier than usual. A large number of samples of the most promising varieties of oats have been distributed, with the expectation that by this means in the course of two or three years many of the inferior sorts now in cultivation will be replaced by these better varieties, and that there may be an improvement in the quality as well as in the yield of this important crop. The increased tariff recently imposed by the United States Congress on barley shows the necessity of opening additional markets for Canadian produce, and has had the effect of awakening a very general interest in the subject of two-rowed barley for the English market. On my recommendation, a sum was placed in the estimates to provide for the importation of a considerable quantity of two-rowed barley, to be disposed of to Canadian farmers for seed. Ten thousand bushels were brought out of a variety highly spoken of—Carter's Prize Prolific—and notwithstanding that the season was well advanced when the barley arrived, a large proportion of it was readily sold. The results of the harvest, reported by many of the growers, show that, notwithstanding the unfavourable season, this grain has on the average given fair returns, the yield having been larger than that of the six-rowed barley. From the results obtained, it is believed that in average seasons a large quantity of two-rowed barley can be produced in the better barley districts of Ontario of such quality as will command satisfactory prices in Great Britain. Under my instructions, 400 bushels of the two-rowed barley grown last year in Canada were purchased and forwarded to England, in order that a test may be made of its value for malting, and further information gained as to the price which such barley will command there; and provision has been made for a comparative test of its value to Canadian maltsters and brewers. I also had samples forwarded to the High Commissioner, to be shown at the Brewery Exhibition in London, England, in October last. From the report given by the judges who examined these samples it is evident that favourable opinions are held regarding the two-rowed barleys of Canadian growth.

The successful results obtained in the cultivation of Indian corn as fodder for the winter food of stock at the Experimental Farm at Brandon and of spring rye for the same purpose at the Experimental Farm at Indian Head have been watched with much interest by the North-West farmers, and will, it is expected, result in the planting of a large acreage of these products next year. I hope this may do much towards removing the chief difficulty which seems to stand in the way of some features of mixed farming in that part of the country, on account of the growing scarcity of hay for winter feeding.

Animals belonging to several desirable classes of thoroughbred cattle have been sent to the Experimental Farm for the Maritime Provinces at Nappan, Nova Scotia, and also to the Experimental Farm for the North-West Territories at Indian Head, partly supplied from the increase in the herd at the Central Farm. The bulls will be available for service in the districts where the farms are located, and, as a result, a general improvement in the stock raised may shortly be looked for.

The buildings under contract at the Experimental Farm for Manitoba, at Brandon, have been completed, and will shortly be stocked with such breeds of animals as promise to be most useful in that Province. At the Experimental Farm for British Columbia, which has been located at Agassiz, an extensive selection of

fruit trees and vines has been planted, with the view of showing what are the most profitable varieties to grow. A great impulse has been given to fruit culture there, and fruit growers are looking forward to the results of the tests being undertaken at the Experimental Farm as likely to have an important bearing on what promises shortly to be one of the greatest industries of that Province. The work of clearing on the farm has made good progress, and when the buildings which have been planned are erected, facilities will be afforded for testing the value of the most promising breeds of cattle for dairy purposes.

DAIRYING.

In view of the great importance to Canada of the dairying interests, and of the fact of the very great extension of both production and trade found to arise from improved methods of manufacture, particularly in cheese, in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, on my recommendation the Government have appointed Prof. Jas. W. Robertson as Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion, to be affiliated with the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, for the purpose of diffusing practical information among the farmers of the Dominion by means of bulletins, conferences and lectures on the most improved and economical methods of manufacturing butter and cheese and of feeding cattle to produce the best results in obtaining milk.

Under my instructions, the Dairy Commissioner visited all the Provinces of the Dominion and North-West Territories during the year, and addressed altogether sixty-two conventions of farmers and others interested in dairying. For the particular service of the French-speaking portion of our population, Mr. J. C. Chapais, St. Denis, Que., was appointed as Assistant Dairy Commissioner. Very favourable reports have reached me of the good work which he has effected, by awakening a greater interest in improved methods of dairying in the districts which he has visited in Quebec and New Brunswick. In the Dairy Commissioner's appendix to this report particulars will be found of the work which has been accomplished and the undertakings which are in progress.

JAMAICA EXHIBITION.

In compliance with an invitation of the Government of Jamaica to participate in an exhibition to be held in that Island in January, 1891, of its products and of the manufactures and products of various countries, it was determined that Canada should take part in the same, and Parliament granted a preliminary vote for that purpose. An Order in Council to that effect was passed on the 24th March last, under which the Department undertook to defray the freight of all approved exhibits to Jamaica. Mr. Adam Brown, M.P., was appointed Honorary Commissioner, and his report when received will form an Appendix to the Departmental Report of next year.

In view of the geographical position of Jamaica with the sea ports of Canada, and the nature and extent of the imports and products of that Island, I am led to anticipate that important trade results will follow Canada's participation in this exhibition.

III.—PATENTS.

By reference to the following comparative statement it will be seen what the different transactions of the Patent Office were in each year since 1872.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the business of the Patent Office, from the year 1872 to 1890, inclusive.

Years.	Applications for Patents.	PATENTS AND CERTIFICATES GRANTED.			Caveats.	Assignments of Patents.	Fees Received, including Designs and Trade Marks.
		Patents.	Certificates.	Totals.			
							\$ cts.
1872.	752	671		671	184	327	19,578 65
1873.	1,124	1,016	10	1,026	171	547	29,830 14
1874.	1,376	1,218	27	1,245	200	711	34,301 98
1875.	1,418	1,266	57	1,323	194	791	34,555 82
1876.	1,548	1,337	46	1,383	185	761	36,187 63
1877.	1,445	1,277	75	1,352	168	841	35,388 00
1878.	1,428	1,172	96	1,268	172	832	33,663 67
1879.	1,358	1,137	101	1,238	203	728	33,303 60
1880.	1,601	1,252	156	1,408	227	855	42,141 14
1881.	1,955	1,510	222	1,732	226	907	52,856 65
1882.	2,266	1,846	291	2,137	198	955	60,811 19
1883.	2,641	2,178	291	2,469	242	1,052	73,023 20
1884.	2,681	2,456	167	2,623	238	1,772	69,530 69
1885.	2,518	2,233	214	2,447	222	1,075	69,075 21
1886.	2,776	2,610	250	2,860	187	1,322	73,949 29
1887.	2,874	2,596	254	2,850	219	1,335	76,132 74
1888.	2,747	2,257	282	2,539	240	1,159	74,508 37
1889.	3,279	2,725	356	3,081	221	1,437	87,158 60
1890.	3,560	2,428	369	2,797	248	1,307	94,027 16

DETAILED STATEMENT, Patent Office Fees.

Years.	Patents.	Assignments.	Caveats.	Copies.	Sundries.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1884.	58,524 33	2,471 07	1,198 60	898 25	165 22	63,257 47
1885.	57,777 31	2,225 63	1,226 65	895 89	50 75	62,176 23
1886.	62,263 45	2,693 50	1,054 11	1,047 90	94 91	67,153 87
1887.	62,924 44	2,715 88	1,169 50	1,044 31	86 08	67,940 21
1888.	60,436 78	2,562 22	1,257 40	971 98	18 13	65,246 51
1889.	72,411 30	3,027 90	1,205 47	1,267 60	134 45	78,046 72
1890.	78,192 61	3,202 00	1,320 15	931 83	504 19	84,150 78

The limit or duration of a patent is fifteen years, but it is optional with the inventor or applicant, by payment of a partial or proportionate fee, to reduce this period to five or ten years respectively.

In the year 1885, 2,233 patents were granted. Of those, 102 were granted for the full fifteen years, and fifteen for ten years; and the remainder, 2,116 for five years;

of these last-mentioned, 1,787 were allowed to expire, and the remaining 329 were continued in force for a further quinquennial period by the payment of the required additional fee.

This fact shows that only a small percentage of Canadian patents remains in force beyond the period of five years from their date of issue.

Three patents were re-issued during the past year.

In many instances patentees having represented and shown to the satisfaction of the office, that they were unable to comply with the requirements of the above section, by means beyond their control, an extension of time within which to commence the manufacture of their inventions was granted. An extension of time to import was also accorded to others where satisfactory reasons were shown to justify the granting of this privilege.

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

The utmost care and diligence have been observed by the Patent Office in thoroughly scrutinizing all applications for patents, and in cases where the alleged invention possessed none of the requisites of a patent, under the provisions of *The Patent Act*, the application was not entertained.

An improvement has been effected in the manner of publishing the *Patent Record*. Each monthly number now contains the record of the patents issued during such month, instead of those of the preceding month as formerly. An additional useful and attractive feature has been added to it, by inserting a list of the Trade Marks and Copyrights issued during each and every month. These additional advantages will, it is hoped, increase its usefulness to the public generally, and particularly to all interested in patents of invention.

The work and proceedings of the Patent Office, as well as the receipts, continue to increase from year to year, and show this year, accordingly, a considerable increase over those of the past or any previous year. The increase of labour has been cheerfully met by the staff of the office.

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

Countries.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Canada	479	492	558	538	612	607	610	687	639	565	609	620
England	51	50	69	103	116	94	85	140	153	152	203	116
United States	695	843	1,070	1,452	1,711	1,714	1,408	1,730	1,740	1,425	1,788	1,623
France	2	5	15	9	12	9	7	8	11	21	18	10
Germany	5	7	8	9	10	11	11	20	29	33	51	23
Other countries	6	11	12	26	8	21	22	25	24	61	56	36
Totals	1,238	1,408	1,732	2,137	2,469	2,456	2,233	2,610	2,596	2,257	2,725	2,428

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

Countries.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Ontario.....	308	334	361	351	385	389	397	462	442	354	383	425
Quebec.....	134	124	143	129	165	151	150	152	131	128	129	125
New Brunswick.....	16	15	19	26	21	26	16	23	18	19	22	20
Nova Scotia.....	16	18	23	25	26	24	23	21	26	35	30	17
Prince Edward Island.....	2	.....	2	2	7	2	7	3	4	2	2	3
Manitoba.....	2	1	4	4	6	12	13	20	16	18	32	14
British Columbia.....	1	.....	6	1	2	5	4	6	2	9	11	16
Totals	479	492	558	538	612	607	610	687	639	565	609	620

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

Years.	Periods for which the Fees were paid on first Issue.			Patents on which Certificates were Attached after Issue.	
	5 Years.	10 Years.	15 Years.	5 Years.	10 Years.
1869.....	204	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870.....	556	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871.....	509	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872.....	624	19	28	.....	.....
1873.....	873	47	96	4	4
1874.....	1,098	38	87	17	5
1875.....	1,173	33	60	35	21
1876.....	1,261	21	55	28	9
1877.....	1,211	17	49	47	14
1878.....	1,109	20	43	58	19
1879.....	1,042	39	56	73	14
1880.....	1,144	20	88	110	23
1881.....	1,350	23	137	138	32
1882.....	1,633	26	187	175	58
1883.....	1,965	29	184	250	41
1884.....	2,357	15	84	146	21
1885.....	2,116	15	102	193	21
1886.....	2,524	12	74	226	24
1887.....	2,510	7	79	232	22
1888.....	2,183	7	67	254	28
1889.....	2,607	37	81	326	30
1890.....	3,382	9	37	340	29

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

The following table shows a comparative statement of the business of this Branch from 1868 to 1890, inclusive:—

Years.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	Copyrights Registered.	Certificates of Copy-rights.	Trade Marks Registered.	Certificates of Trade Marks.	Industrial Designs Registered.	Certificates of Industrial Designs.	Timber Marks Registered.	Certificates of Timber Marks.	Assignments Registered.	Fees Received.
1868.	110	128	34	34	32	32	6	6	.....	.....	.....	\$ cts. 183 00
1869.	198	211	62	62	50	50	12	12	.....	.....	.....	418 00
1870.	473	463	66	66	72	72	23	23	190	190	.....	877 00
1871.	562	562	115	115	106	106	22	22	105	105	.....	1,092 00
1872.	523	523	87	83	103	103	17	17	64	64	11	927 00
1873.	418	549	122	38	95	95	30	30	69	69	20	940 50
1874.	1,027	1,027	134	55	163	163	30	30	41	41	19	1,339 50
1875.	943	986	131	50	149	149	31	31	21	21	15	1,175 00
1876.	1,175	1,240	178	57	238	238	47	47	17	17	33	1,758 25
1877.	1,190	1,236	138	37	227	227	50	50	18	18	31	1,732 70
1878.	1,210	1,285	193	61	223	223	40	40	10	10	14	1,671 25
1879.	1,104	1,127	184	69	154	154	41	41	13	13	24	2,434 82
1880.	1,145	1,292	185	98	113	113	40	40	19	19	28	3,806 15
1881.	1,172	1,307	225	94	156	156	38	38	30	30	22	4,772 70
1882.	1,192	1,264	224	87	160	160	45	45	21	21	64	4,956 40
1883.	1,178	1,286	253	100	160	160	66	66	24	24	33	5,397 72
1884.	1,186	1,186	281	120	196	196	68	68	14	14	49	6,273 22
1885.	1,542	1,542	555	125	209	209	48	48	16	16	54	6,898 98
1886.	1,544	1,544	574	101	203	203	54	54	17	17	58	6,795 42
1887.	1,543	1,543	554	167	245	245	105	105	16	16	56	8,192 53
1888.	1,655	1,889	566	167	288	288	71	71	29	29	71	9,262 86
1889.	1,721	1,987	616	178	280	280	88	88	26	26	49	9,111 88
1890.	1,766	2,169	688	222	293	293	68	68	21	21	104	9,876 38

The total number of registrations of copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs and timber marks was 1,070 during the year 1890. This consisted of 688 registrations of copyrights, 293 registrations of trade marks, 68 of industrial designs, and 21 of timber marks. There were also issued 222 certificates of copyrights, 26 registrations of interim copyrights, and 16 certificates; 4 registrations of temporary copyrights, and 2 certificates. The total number of assignments of these different rights recorded was 104.

The correspondence of this Branch of the Department amounted to 1,766 letters received, and 2,169 sent.

The fees during the year amounted to \$9,876.38.

COPYRIGHT AND TRADE MARKS BRANCH.

Detailed Statement of all Moneys received in 1890.

Month.	Trade Marks.	Copy- rights.	Designs.	Timber Marks.	Assign- ments.	Copies.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January	638 50	49 00	.....	4 00	15 98	8 00	715 48
February	545 00	50 00	30 00	2 00	29 96	20 25	677 21
March	630 00	56 50	35 00	8 00	22 50	7 00	759 00
April	796 90	60 00	25 00	.....	6 00	2 50	890 40
May	716 90	64 50	10 00	.....	2 00	.....	793 40
June	500 97	57 50	45 00	2 00	12 00	6 50	623 97
July	705 00	47 50	30 00	2 00	4 00	3 00	791 50
August	774 90	61 00	35 00	.....	9 00	.....	879 90
September	840 00	59 50	35 00	6 00	12 00	3 50	956 00
October	824 00	76 00	15 00	6 00	9 97	14 00	944 97
November	595 00	63 00	65 00	8 80	43 00	9 00	783 80
December	840 75	103 00	80 00	4 00	33 00	.....	1,060 75
Grand Total.....	8,407 92	747 50	405 00	42 80	199 41	73 75	9,876 38

V.—IMMIGRATION.

For the convenience of comparison, the same form of tables as was used in previous years has been retained in this Report; and, therefore, in the first place, in the following statement all arrivals, both of immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers, who have entered the Dominion, from 1885 to 1890, inclusive, are given:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
<i>Viâ</i> the St. Lawrence, viz.:						
At Quebec.....21,165	17,085	22,782	32,749	37,721	27,571	27,447
At Montreal..... 6,282						
<i>Viâ</i> Suspension Bridge.....	27,511	51,473	63,477	68,829	49,848	42,199
<i>Viâ</i> Inland Ports.....	10,533	6,100	10,297	8,405	8,913	3,460
<i>Viâ</i> Maritime Province Ports—						
Nova Scotia.....10,006	9,693	11,124	25,880	24,691	25,120	16,250
New Brunswick..... 3,987						
Portland.....						
Boston.....						
New York.....						
		2,257				
<i>Viâ</i> British Columbia—						
Vancouver.....27,273	8,023	5,825	13,354	3,168	26,393	56,047
Victoria (Puget Sound)..... 28,774						
	72,795	97,304	145,757	142,814	137,845	145,403
Entered at Custom Houses with settlers' goods.....	32,301	25,277	29,822	31,660	38,617	33,518
Total.....	105,096	122,581	175,579	174,474	176,462	178,921

Besides the arrivals here given there are doubtless large numbers of immigrants coming into the country, *viâ* ports from the United States, of whom it is impossible to obtain any record. In British Columbia access is had to that Province by boats plying on the Columbia river, and there may be many arrivals at the mines not reported at any agency.

The figures given in this Report represent the immigration only. The figures of the emigration are not given, for the reason that the Department has not had at its disposal the necessary means to obtain them. They have not been obtained since the organization of the Department.

The details of the total arrivals in the preceding table are as follow:—

<i>Via St Lawrence:—</i>		
Quebec.....	21,165	
Montreal.....	6,282	
		27,447
<i>Via Suspension Bridge.....</i>		42,199
<i>Via Inland Ports:—</i>		
Kingston.....	1	
London.....	507	
Ottawa.....	284	
Toronto.....	1,039	
Winnipeg.....	368	
Prescott.....	763	
Port Arthur.....	270	
Calgary.....	72	
Regina.....	135	
Moose Jaw.....	17	
Brandon.....	4	
		3,460
<i>Via Maritime Provinces:—</i>		
Nova Scotia.....	10,006	
New Brunswick.....	3,987	
Portland }.....		
Boston }.....	2,257	
New York }.....		16,250
<i>Via British Columbia:—</i>		
Vancouver.....	27,273	
Victoria (Puget Sound).....	28,774	
		56,047
Customs Entries.....		33,518
Total.....	\$	178,921

The arrivals by the St. Lawrence route, both of immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers, from 1867 to 1890, inclusive, are shown in the following table:—

1867.....	30,757
1868.....	34,309
1869.....	43,114
1870.....	44,475
1871.....	37,020
1872.....	34,743
1873.....	36,901
1874.....	23,894
1875.....	16,038
1876.....	10,901
1877.....	7,743
1878.....	10,295

1879	17,251
1880	24,997
1881	30,228
1882	44,850
1883	45,966
1884	31,529
1885	17,035
1886	22,782
1887	32,749
1888	37,721
1889	27,571
1890	27,447

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

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
<i>Via</i> St. Lawrence, viz :								
At Quebec..... 11,875)								
Montreal (direct)..... 2,902)	36,084	25,490	15,104	16,764	21,936	18,712	18,732	14,777
Suspension Bridge.....	7,247	7,049	4,412	5,594	5,222	5,280	3,717	4,361
<i>Via</i> Nova Scotia.....	7,484	6,187	5,092	5,361	9,343	16,867	9,473	7,937
<i>Via</i> New Brunswick.....	29	1,035	1,085	1,777	1,662	1,470	3,714	926
Montreal <i>via</i> Boston, Portland, Me., and New York.....	4,455	3,245	2,619	2,454	2,906	3,204	2,451	2,257
<i>Via</i> Manitoba and North-West, entering at ports other than those above enumerated and other than those from the old Provinces, viz : Winnipeg, <i>via</i> U.S., 368, Brandon 4, Ke- gina 135, Calgary 72, Moose Jaw 17, Port Arthur, 270.....	21,019	12,657	8,660	3,554	7,131	5,540	5,800	866
<i>Via</i> British Columbia -								
Vancouver..... 8,167)	9,000	9,000	8,660	5,825	3,238	3,168	6,302	8,390
Victoria..... 223)								
<i>From United States.</i>								
At Algoma.....	6,185							
Coaticook.....	470	553						
Ottawa..... 284)								
Toronto..... 511)	1,538	1,386	1,343	1,793	2,413	1,717	1,424	1,272
Kingston..... 1)								
London..... 476)								
Prescott.....	876	1,031	530	153	753	1,148	1,370	763
North of Lake Superior.....	4,250							
	98,637	68,633	76,868	43,875	54,704	57,106	52,983	41,549
Reported with settlers' goods by Custom Houses.....	34,987	35,191	32,301	25,277	29,822	31,660	38,617	33,518
Total Settlers.....	133,624	103,824	79,169	69,152	84,526	88,766	91,600	75,067

The following table shows immigrant passengers for United States since 1867 and settlers in Canada, but including and omitting the arrivals reported at the Custom Houses, with entries of settlers goods:—

Year.	Immigrant Passengers for United States.	Immigrant Settlers in Canada (omitting <i>vid</i> Customs).	Immigrant Settlers in Canada (including <i>vid</i> Customs).
1867.....	47,212	14,666	.....
1868.....	58,683	12,765	.....
1869.....	57,202	18,630	.....
1870.....	44,313	24,706	.....
1871.....	37,949	27,773	.....
1872.....	52,608	36,578	.....
*1873.....	49,059	41,079	50,050
1874.....	40,649	25,263	39,373
1875.....	9,214	19,243	27,382
1876.....	10,916	14,499	45,633
1877.....	5,640	15,323	27,082
1878.....	11,226	18,372	29,807
1879.....	20,560	30,717	40,492
1880.....	47,112	27,544	38,505
1881.....	69,025	32,587	47,991
1882.....	80,692	81,904	112,458
1883.....	72,274	98,637	133,624
1884.....	62,772	68,633	103,824
1885.....	25,927	46,868	79,169
1886.....	53,429	43,875	69,152
1887.....	91,053	54,704	84,526
1888.....	85,708	57,106	88,766
1889.....	84,862	52,983	91,600
1890.....	33,518	41,549	75,067

* Prior to this date Customs returns not made separate.

The origins of the immigrants who arrived in the Dominion at the Port of Quebec are as follow, from 1881 to 1890, as reported at that Port:—

—	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
English.....	13,154	20,881	21,897	18,638	10,511	13,109	16,034	13,211	11,663	11,564
Irish.....	3,785	8,195	12,095	4,473	2,107	2,491	3,128	1,809	1,582	1,170
Scotch.....	2,800	4,617	3,980	3,040	2,099	2,508	3,094	3,752	2,417	2,094
Germans.....	530	1,024	1,434	1,237	510	475	570	403	562	706
Scandinavians.....	9,600	7,279	4,763	3,451	1,489	3,501	7,659	8,038	4,541	4,787
French and Belgians.....	104	50	306	150	140	100	147	255	166	147
Other origins.....	45	.....	.....	35	.....	135	60	21	.....	.....
Icelanders.....	118	129	1,413	38	93	378	1,766	686	671	201
Mennonites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russians.....	22	270	56	322	50	.....	234	159	189	350
Jews.....	.....	1,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swiss.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumanians.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	160	14	9	.....	15
Austrians.....	.....	30	.....	95	18	25	.....	162	.....	96
Bosnians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	15	5	10
Hungarians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179	25
Turks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Bavarians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	.....
Total.....	30,288	44,850	45,965	31,529	17,030	22,782	32,749	28,530	22,091	21,165

And at Halifax:—

	1889.	1890.
English.....	13,519	5,952
Irish.....	754	259
Scotch.....	1,328	588
Germans.....	749	549
Scandinavians..	790	636
French and Belgians.....	1,014	317
United States.....	765	839
Other countries.....	670	297
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	19,589	9,437

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

—	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Farmers.....	310	3,286	3,295	2,669	1,061	2,196	2,371	1,469	1,543	471
Labourers.....	13,890	16,629	14,253	9,194	5,449	6,966	12,406	11,956	7,383	7,629
Mechanics.....	320	1,420	1,872	1,911	886	1,110	986	998	876	672
Clerks and traders	12	17	29	18	26	139	111	70	95	170
Professional men.										
Total.....	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14,542	21,352	19,449	13,792	7,422	10,411	15,874	14,493	9,897	8,942

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

Farmers.....	251
Labourers.....	4,730
Mechanics.....	668
Clerks and traders.....	168
Female servants.....	1,094
Not classified.....	2,526
	<hr/>
	9,437

Respecting the total number of arrivals and of the 1,884 settlers in Nova Scotia during the past year (*viâ* Halifax), a careful revision of the tables rendered by Mr. Clay gives the following results:—

Total arrivals—

Steerage.....	9,437
Cabin.....	5,868
	<hr/>
	15,305
Less United States citizens by coasting steamers.....	5,299
	<hr/>
	10,006

The reported destinations were—

Quebec.....	924	
Ontario.....	2,197	
Manitoba.....	1,322	
North-West Territories.....	447	
British Columbia.....	378	
Prince Edward Island	142	
New Brunswick.....	643	
United States.....	2,069	
		8,122
Leaving for settlers, Nova Scotia.....		1,884

The reason for eliminating the United States citizens by coasters is, that the probability is greatly in favour of the fact that as many went out as came in, and therefore other nationalities alone and the passengers by ocean steamers have been considered as settlers, after deducting those who have declared their intention of proceeding elsewhere.

The total number of settlers in Canada *viâ* Halifax (deducting those to the United States), according to this revised statement is 7,937.

As regards the settlers in New Brunswick, the table of arrivals at St. John's agency shows a total of 145, of whom 143 are already reported as *viâ* Halifax, or Quebec. The other two are from the United States. But Mr. Gardner reports 3,985 coming to the Province by other inlets. Deducting from this the arrivals at McAdam Junction, where the travel may be other than immigrants, leaves a total, by other inlets of 924. Adding to these 2 at the agency itself, the total number of settlers in New Brunswick in 1890 is therefore 926.

Respecting the arrivals and settlers in British Columbia, the following explanation will show how the figures are arrived at:—

Mr. Sutherland, the Agent at Vancouver, reports arriving there, and not reported elsewhere.	27,273
Mr. Jessop, the Agent at Victoria, reports arriving by Puget Sound, many of whom, however, he says, were tourists only, whose nationalities and destinations he was unable to procure.	28,774
Making a total of arrivals there, last year.. ..	56,047
The only number, however, of these that can be taken as settlers are at Vancouver.....	8,167
And at Victoria.....	223
The total number of immigrant settlers, therefore, in British Columbia, last year, may be put down as.....	8,390

The total number of persons who went into Manitoba and the North-West in 1890 was 13,917, ascertained approximately as follow:—

Manitoba:			
Reported <i>via</i> Port Arthur.....	9,432		
do <i>via</i> U.S. railways (Winnipeg & Brandon)	280		
do <i>via</i> Vancouver.....	286		
			9,998
North-West:			
Reported <i>via</i> Port Arthur.....	3,262		
do <i>via</i> U.S. railways (Winnipeg).....	92		
do <i>via</i> Western frontier Agencies	224		
do <i>via</i> Vancouver.....	341		
			3,919
Total.....			13,917

The following statement shows the number of children landed at Quebec under the auspices of charitable societies and individuals during the last year:—

By whom Sent.	Number	Destination.
Alexander, Miss Sutton	10	Toronto.
Barnardo, Dr. T. J., London	140	Various places in Ontario.
Bedfordshire Reformatory	2	Richmond.
Boys' Home, Frome, Somerset	6	Sherbrooke.
Bristol Emigration Society	42	General.
Buxton Reformatory	2	Richmond, Que.
Church Emigration Society, London	48	General.
Catholic Children's Protective Society, Liverpool....	60	New Brunswick; balance, Ontario.
Canadian Colonizing Co. (Lord Brassey), London....	66	Indian Head, N.W.T.
Gordon Brigade Home, Weymouth	7	Toronto.
Hertfordshire Reformatory	3	Richmond, Que.
Middlemore, J. T., Birmingham	36	Fredericton, N.B.
Macpherson, Miss	75	Stratford.
National Refuge, London.....	3	Toronto.
Pady, Mr. J., London	10	Hamilton.
Quarrier, Mr., Glasgow.....	128	Brockville.
Rye, Miss	146	Niagara
St. Swithin's Industrial School	2	Sherbrooke.
United British Women's Association	126	General.
Weston Reformatory	1	Richmond, Que.
Whiteville, Mark, Bristol	9	St. John, N.B.
Waifs and Stray's Association, London.....	19	Sherbrooke.
Wellington Farm School	3	St. John, N.B.
Wemyss, Miss, Painswick	14	Belleville.
	918	

And the following table shows the children landed at Halifax:—

By whom Sent.	Number	Destination.
Mrs. Birt	41	Knowlton, P. Q.
Miss Macpherson	47	Stratford.
Dr. Stephenson	60	Hamilton and Manitoba.
Mr. Fegan	96	Toronto.
R. Wallace	115	Belleville.
Dr. Barnardo	39	Russel, Man.
Mr. Quarrier	122	Brockville.
Mrs. Cameron	19	St. John, N. B.
	539	

Full and careful details respecting the immigration to and immigrant settlement in Canada during the year are contained in the reports of the agents forming the appendices to my Report. The reports from settlers have been satisfactory. The movement of immigrants from the United States to Canada is already very considerable, as shown by the number of arrivals of settlers with Customs entries along the frontier during the year, and an influx of settlers into Manitoba from Dakota, where the crops have proved a failure for the past two or three seasons has already commenced, and from all indications will be followed by a very large number in the spring.

The emigration during the past year from Great Britain shows a falling off, as compared with that of 1889, but the Imperial Board of Trade returns of emigration show a diminished movement to all countries. Those tables show there was a falling off of 10 per cent. in the movement to the United States, of 25 per cent. to Australia, of 28 per cent. to the Cape and to Natal, and of 20 per cent. to Canada. This diminution may be attributed to the decided improvement in the trade and commerce of Great Britain during the last few years; but as a set-off against this diminution, the reports of all the agents here show that the class of immigrants who have arrived during the past year is very superior, that they are calculated to make good settlers, and that many were possessed of means sufficient to enable them to settle upon land immediately after their arrival. This settlement has not been confined to Manitoba and the North-West Territory, but the older Provinces have received, also, their quota.

In order to give effect to the special vote of \$150,000 passed at the last Session of Parliament, in the interest of North-West settlement, to promote settlement of immigrants by means of affording a bonus for every adult member of a family on proof of actual settlement on land, an Order in Council was passed in virtue of which the Dominion Government will pay a bonus of \$10 to each head of a family, and \$5 to each member of a family over the ocean adult age of twelve years; also \$10 additional bonus to each member of the family who shall within six months after sailing become a settler on land. The intention of this bonus is to assist the agricultural settler in the necessarily heavy transportation expenses from points in Europe to points in the north-west. The test of settlement on land was considered necessary in order to avoid any simple re-opening of the assisted passage system which was brought to a close in 1888. In order to afford the actual settler on land an assistance as substantial as possible, the Transportation Companies, having special interest in settlement in the north-west, have been requested and in some cases have agreed to augment the amount of the bonus paid to the immigrant settler on lands. This bonus does not apply to the old Provinces of the Dominion, but only to points west of the Provinces of Ontario.

During last summer I authorized the High Commissioner to invite a deputation of Tenant Farmer Delegates to visit the Dominion, with a view to reporting on the agricultural resources of the country and its advantages generally. My proposition was received with great favour in Great Britain, a large number of applications being received by the High Commissioner from amongst the high-class farming community. A very careful selection was made out of the applicants, and finally the following gentlemen were decided upon, viz. :—Mr. John Speir, of

Newton Farm, Newton, Glasgow, Scotland, representing South of Scotland; Mr. George Brown, Watton Mains, Caithness, Scotland, representing North of Scotland; E. R. Murphy, "The Kerries," Tralee, Ireland, representing South of Ireland; Major Stevenson, Knockbrack, Goshaden, Londonderry, Ireland, representing North of Ireland; William Edwards, Bathafarn Farm, Ruthin, representing North Wales; Col. Francis Fane, Fulbeck, Grantham, England, representing Lincolnshire and neighbouring counties; Arthur Daniels, Bucklesham Hall, Ipswich, representing Norfolk and Suffolk; George Hutchinson, Brougham Castle, Penrith, Cumberland, representing North of England; J. F. Wood, Halewood, near Liverpool, representing Derbyshire; H. Simmons, Bearwood Farm, Wokingham, representing Berkshire; Robert Pitt, Crickett Court, Ilminster, representing Somerset and Devon; William Scotson, Roseland Allerton, Lancashire, England, representing Lancashire; Pierre Foursin, Paris, France, representing France and Belgium—who reached this country early in September last, and visited western Ontario, accompanied by Mr. H. B. Small, Secretary of my Department, proceeding thence to Manitoba and the North-West and British Columbia accompanied by Mr. G. H. Campbell. Reports of proceedings with the delegates will be found in the appendices herewith. On the return of the Delegates to Ontario the Provincial Government received and conveyed them to various agricultural centres and districts till their departure home. Three of these gentlemen remained after their companions had sailed, and visited Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, where they received every attention at the hands of the Provincial authorities.

From personal communication with these gentlemen I am perfectly satisfied that they are well qualified to make full and able reports, which should command attention and interest wherever they are circulated, and the distribution of these reports cannot fail to be of the utmost importance in bringing the advantages of the Dominion prominently before parties who could not otherwise be approached. Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner in England, reports a plan which he adopted during the past year for calling attention to Canada, by distributing to all school-teachers throughout the United Kingdom a sufficient number of official hand-books of information to enable a copy to be placed in the hands of each scholar. By this means it is hoped that such pamphlets will be read, not only in schools, but also by the parents of the children to whom they have been given.

During last summer the Hon. Mrs. Joyce, Vice-President of the United Women's British Emigration Association, visited this country, and had an interview with the immigration agents of my Department, from Halifax to Vancouver, B. C. The object of her visit was to explain her scheme for assisting suitable, selected and well-recommended persons of both sexes, from the over-peopled districts in Great Britain, to emigrate to Canada. This scheme was submitted, during last session, to a sub-committee of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, and in compliance with their recommendation that a circular embodying Mrs. Joyce's proposal should be sent to the executive of every municipality in the Dominion, I caused ten thousand copies to be addressed to all municipal bodies, agricultural societies, and postmasters throughout the country. As a consequence of this, applications from different quarters for co-operation in Mrs. Joyce's scheme

are being received here, and are at once forwarded to that lady for subsequent action.

Under the provisions of an existing Order in Council I caused an inspection to be made during the past year of children brought out from work-houses in Great Britain in 1889, and the report on their condition was transmitted to the Right Honourable Secretary of State for the Colonies for communication to the Imperial Local Government Board. The inspection was made by the agents of this Department in whose districts the children had been placed out, and a summary of their respective reports shows that of 353 children inspected 300 were reported good, 15 indifferent, 9 bad, 25 had left locations, and 4 were not to be found.

The visit of a portion of the members of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, who paid a hurried visit to Canada on the invitation of the Dominion Government as a sequence to the visit of the whole of that body to the United States, will, I anticipate, be productive of good results, as tending to bring the resources of Canada, and especially its mining industries, before a class of people whose reports of their visit on their return home will carry greater weight from the fact of ocular demonstration.

A number of influential gentleman visited this country from Great Britain and Europe, partly for pleasure and partly for the purpose of better acquainting themselves with the advantages it offers as a field for immigration and its commercial and other facilities. Amongst these gentlemen may be mentioned especially the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, Mr. Henry F. Moore, the editor of *Bells' Weekly Messenger*, *Mark Lane Express*, and the *Farmer's Magazine*: Mr. Hutchinson of the Anglo-Continental Guano Works, Sir George Baden Powell, Mr. Bryce, M.P., Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., and several other distinguished gentlemen anxious to obtain by personal investigation the inducements this country offers for those anxious to leave the shores of Great Britain. The continent also was well represented in the visitors from its respective countries, amongst whom may be mentioned: Count Yves de Rossignac, Count de Jumilhac, M. de Sorras, Count de Boulincourt, Viscomt de Seyssel, Viscomt de Langle, Messieurs de Rotz de Madeleine, Van Braban, M. Jannet, M. de La Borderiè, and others, some of whom have settled in the Territories and Manitoba.

The following synopsis of the reports of the various agents shows briefly the proceedings of the season, and contains, besides, some very valuable information respecting the condition of the country generally, as well as the status of the new arrivals during the year.

Mr. L. Stafford, the agent at Quebec, reports a decrease as compared with last year, but accounts for it through the prosperous condition and high wages paid for labour in Great Britain. The usual tables in his report show the nationalities, trades and callings, and the number of immigrants assisted by charitable societies and by individuals during the year. He says that the immigrants, generally, were in possession of considerable means, that nearly all held through tickets to their destinations, and those bound for British Columbia, for the most part, had ample means to purchase farms or commence business. The demand for farm hands and labourers was good, and he anticipates the same condition of affairs, with good wages, during 1891.

Mr. Daley, the agent at Montreal, has a well-arranged report, each paragraph having a distinct heading. He states that the immigration of the year was highly satisfactory, and that the immigrants were of a suitable class and well-adapted for the requirements of the country. He experienced no difficulty in providing all who remained in his district with employment and suitable wages. The arrivals, although comparatively less than in the preceding year, are reported by him to have been of a decidedly better class of people, self-reliant, healthy and hopeful. The new immigration quarters for his agency are centrally located and in close proximity to the wharves and landing places of the numerous steamship lines.

Mr. E. Clay, agent at Halifax, reports in a similar strain that, although there was a decrease in the total number of arrivals, the people landed at Halifax were equal, and in many cases superior to those in former years. Although Halifax, being a port of landing, does not retain a large number of those arriving, Mr. Clay, nevertheless, reports that a number settled on farms in Nova Scotia during the year, and that the mining industries also absorbed a portion of the arrivals. The new buildings at that agency add materially to the comfort of the immigrants, and are in every way better adapted to the requirements of the large traffic of an ocean terminus. Mr. Clay gives a number of tables, each of which contains very useful information. He also appends letters from parties who have purchased farms in Nova Scotia, descriptive of the advantages of that Province.

Mr. S. Gardner, the agent at St. John, N.B., reports 145 arrivals at his office, 143 of which were recorded at Halifax and he gives tables showing the number of immigrants entering the Province by other inlets. In this, however, he includes McAdam Junction, which in the total computation has been deducted, as the travel there consists largely of other than immigrants. Leaving, therefore, 924 by these inlets and 2 at his agency, not reported elsewhere, the total arrivals as settlers in the Province of New Brunswick may be put down at 926. Mr. Gardner reports a continuous increase in the number of parties returning to the Province after a longer or shorter absence therefrom. He gives returns from various districts showing the agricultural and general condition of the country. The general table given at the end of his report contains all the details that could be procured respecting the immigration of the season.

Mr. H. A. Elkins, the agent at Sherbrooke, condenses the operations of his agency in the table furnished by him.

Mr. W. J. Wills, the agent at Ottawa, reports the arrivals during the year to have been composed of a very good class, and that he experienced no difficulty in placing out all who applied to him for employment. He speaks highly of the Scandinavians and Germans who came into his district, whom he considers a very desirable element as settlers. There has been an active demand all through the year for agricultural labourers, and the demand for female domestics, as seems universally the case, was in excess of the supply. The tables at the end of Mr. Wills' report give full details respecting the operations of his agency.

Mr. R. Macpherson, the agent at Kingston, reports the demand for labour, both farm and general, as exceeding the supply. Details of the season's operations are contained in the tables furnished by him at the close of his report, and he states

agricultural facts relating to his district, in which he says more attention has been paid to stock-raising, the manufacture of cheese is largely on the increase, and the exportation of eggs and poultry from the Kingston district has attained large proportions.

Mr. J. A. Donaldson, the agent at Toronto, reports a decrease in the arrivals of immigrants, which he accounts for by the brisk state of trade in Great Britain during last summer. The demand for labour of every description is greatly in excess of the supply. The immigrants were of an excellent class, with very few exceptions, and were possessed of sufficient means to keep themselves till employment was found. Mr. Donaldson states that the large number of public buildings and other works, afford ready employment for labourers, and he anticipates the expenditure of a large amount this year in the same connection. The opening of a route to the western States from Quebec, direct, by way of Sault Ste. Marie now carries a large number of through passengers who formerly went *viâ* Toronto.

Tables at the end of Mr. Donaldson's report afford all the details connected with the immigration of the season at his agency.

Mr. John Smith, the agent at Hamilton, furnishes a large number of tables dealing with immigrants and their movements in every form. His report being provided with sub-heads, well arranged, affords an easy means of ascertaining the condition of the labour market, agriculture, manufacturing industries, and other matters bearing on the resources of the Hamilton district. Mr. Smith states that the arrivals during the past year compare very favourably with those of any previous year, that there is a good demand, and that all were engaged at fair wages immediately on their arrival.

Mr. A. G. Smyth, the agent at London, Ont., reports the demand for labour greater than the supply. He mentions two aid societies that have sent out good settlers, and provided a small amount of funds to maintain those sent, if necessary, on their first arrival. Mr. Smyth reports the prospects for labour for the coming season, as good. The tables at the end of his report give a *resumé* of the work of his office.

Mr. J. M. McGovern, the agent at Port Arthur, reports that farming operations were not last year carried on extensively in his district, the principal interests being mining and lumbering, but there is an excellent market for all kinds of produce, and that the right class of immigrants would do equally well there as elsewhere. There is a great demand for labour about Port Arthur, and so great is the demand for railway work that 300 men had to be brought for that purpose from other parts of the Province. His opinion is that the partial failure of the crops in some parts of the North-West in 1889 may have had the effect of inducing parties to wait further developments before making a change, this accounting for the falling off in the influx to the Prairie Province in 1890. He quotes from the report of the Port Arthur Board of Trade some very valuable information respecting the mines and mining industries of the Algoma district. The usual table at the end of his report indicates the immigration at the Port Arthur agency.

Mr. Thomas Bennett, the agent at Winnipeg, considers that better times in the old country lessened the desire to seek new homes in a strange land, and to this

may be attributed to a great extent the apparent decrease in immigration of 1890. The progress of Manitoba and the different foreign colonies is briefly alluded to in Mr. Bennett's report, and sub-reports are appended to it, made by the officers of his agency, who were authorized by me to visit special colonies. These comprise settlers in the Winnipeg District, including the French-speaking colonists, composed of Belgians, French and French Canadians; also German and Scandinavian colonists. There is also a report on the Manitoba crops and farms, with general remarks thereon. This report gives the date of seeding, date of harvesting, number of bushels of yield, together with other very valuable information, which, coming direct from farmers on the spot, whose names and addresses are given, may be looked upon as reliable. Other tables are given at the end of Mr. Bennett's report, in connection with Land Guide Service, and a general table of the operations of his agency supplies all details connected therewith.

Mr. A. J. Baker, the agent at Brandon, reports an increase in the number of arrivals there from Ontario, but a decrease in the number of those from Europe, making the total arrivals about the same as last year. The greater part of the immigrants arriving at Brandon were of the labouring class, for whom Mr. Baker obtained employment almost immediately on their arrival, at higher wages than those of former years. Mr. Baker appends to his report a table containing details in connection with the immigration work at his agency.

Mr. R. L. Alexander who acts as agent at Moose Jaw, reports an increase in the settlers through that district, the majority of them being from Ontario. He reports 61 carloads of settlers' effects arriving at Moose Jaw, 17 of the latter as subsequently noted by him being not elsewhere reported, with a considerable quantity of stock of a good class, together with some thorough bred and imported animals. He reports that the water question, which, till quite recently, was a considerable drawback in that district, has now been settled, dams having been thrown across ravines, whereby a bountiful supply of water is secured. The experiment of sheep-raising, which has been undertaken in the vicinity of Moose Jaw, is reported to have been successful beyond the expectation of those who engaged in the enterprise.

Mr. J. T. Stemshorn, the agent at Regina, N.W.T., states that the immigration was about the same in numbers as in the previous year, and that the German arrivals outnumber all other nationalities at a rate of 2 to 1. The arrivals during the year were of a good class, only a few of them having to engage out as labourers, and all are reported pleased with the prospects before them. The table appended to Mr. Stemshorn's report gives all details connected with immigration in his district.

Mr. L. Miquelon, the agent at Calgary, has devoted his report proper to a description of the district and its resources, reserving immigration matters for the tables appended thereto. Mr. Miquelon was instructed by me to visit the northern part of Alberta, and the remarks made by him whilst travelling through that district contain much useful information, evidencing, as it does, the existence of a considerable area of land valuable for agricultural purposes as well as for cattle raising.

Mr. M. Sutherland, the agent at Vancouver, B.C., gives a most clear and interesting report, containing in a concise form a large amount of useful information. He reports 60 per cent. of the immigrants settling on the mainland of British

Columbia, and that it is at the present out of the question to arrive at the exact number of immigrants coming in, as a great many enter *via* the Columbia River boats, and others, again, cross the boundary at various points along it.

Mr. Sutherland reports abundance of employment for labour of all kinds, and adds that the last year has been an unexampled period of prosperity for British Columbia. He considers the outlook for labour in Vancouver very promising for the coming season, and as the lands suitable for settlement near the coast are nearly taken up, he urges further surveys in the more remote districts suitable for farming to be carried out as soon as possible. The table appended to his report contains full information respecting immigration in his district.

Mr. John Jessop, the agent at Victoria, B.C., states that he confines his remarks to Vancouver Island exclusively, and puts down the increase to the population there, from all sources, during the year, at 5,000, of which Victoria absorbs fully 3,000. The mainland of Vancouver, which was formerly included in Mr. Jessop's district, is now reported on through the agency at Vancouver, which materially lessens all previous figures in Mr. Jessop's reports. He states that numbers of Canadians are returning from California and the neighbouring States, and that Oregon and Washington are supplying a number of the same nationality, who form very desirable settlers. The various industries of the Island are alluded to, and the labour market during the past year is reported to have been exceedingly brisk, the demand, in fact, being in excess of the supply, for several months. Mr. Jessop reports that a steady moderate influx of mechanics and labouring men can be readily absorbed during the forthcoming season. As an evidence of the mildness of the climate of Vancouver Island, a list of plants and shrubs which were blooming in the gardens of Victoria on the first day of January last is appended to this report, and a table showing the details of immigration at Victoria agency closes the same.

Mr. B. L. Baldwinson submits an interesting report on Icelandic immigration and colonization in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and gives an account of a visit made by him through the various Icelandic settlements, and he shows from figures the prosperous condition of this class of immigrant settlers. Mr. Baldwinson says the figures are reliable, and will and must speak louder than any words can do, of the progress of the Icelanders in this country, whose energy and intelligence in their struggle for existence is only equal to the success they have achieved. Mr. Baldwinson gives a further report on the prospects of the Icelandic immigrants from Dakota, where there is a settlement of that nationality, comprising some 2,700 souls. Owing to a variety of causes these people are desirous of leaving Dakota and settling among their countrymen in Manitoba. There is every reason to believe that a large number of these Icelanders will transfer their effects to Manitoba and settle among their own countrymen already located there.

Mr. A. S. Gerald, who looks after immigrants arriving at or passing through Prescott, states that 763 were dealt with by him during the past year. These, he says, were only those who came into Canada across the St. Lawrence for purpose of settlement, many of whom he found on inquiry, landed at New York and gradually worked their way north. These arrivals, he says, were made up of 373 from Europe, 197 from the United States and 193 were Canadians returning for settlement. The

above were distinct from other immigrants arriving, who, having effects to declare, are registered in the Customs returns of that port.

Mr. E. McGovern, who looks after immigrants at Danville, in the Eastern Townships, states that he obtained employment for all arrivals at that place during the past year.

Mr. Robert Clarke, who travels between Point Levis and the Eastern Townships, with immigrants destined for the latter district, calls attention to the great scarcity of farm and general labourers all through the Townships, for whom he says there is every prospect of more and greater demand during the coming season. He says at the present time that help is scarce and wages high.

Mr. John Sumner, the General Travelling Agent, reports that the arrangements for moving immigrants by the Grand Trunk Railway were much superior to those of former years, that there were no complaints among the immigrants, and that early dispatch was given in every case after the arrival of a steamer.

Mr. Quartus Bliss, who divides the travelling duties with Mr. Sumner, reports to the same effect as the previous gentleman, stating the immigrants to have been of a good class and possessed of considerable means, and that the railway officers did everything in their power to make the immigrants comfortable, and that the latter seemed perfectly satisfied with all that was done for them.

Mr. J. H. Dyson, who looks after immigrants at Richmond, Que., states that he secured remunerative employment for all those who arrived in his district, where, he adds, there is a splendid opening for farmers with small capital.

Mr. W. A. Webster submits a report of the operations towards colonizing Manitoba and the North-West Territories from Dakota. He says, that on account of the almost total failure of the crops for the past three years in North Dakota the emigration therefrom has now set in, which he thinks will assume, in the near future, large proportions. Mr. Webster also visited the States of Iowa and Western Nebraska, where, through excessive drought, and other causes, crop failures for several years past had completely discouraged the settlers. Mr. Webster's report goes very fully into the disabilities under which the settlers in the Western States are labouring, and he urges that every inducement be offered them to transfer what little stock and effects they have left into Manitoba.

The report of the Immigration Chaplain at Montreal, the Rev. R. Acton, states that he does not think a better class of immigrants ever arrived at the port of Montreal. The principal aim of his operations is, he says, "To assist any arrivals in obtaining remunerative work, to secure to them until they can dispense with assistance advice in difficulty, comfort in affliction, material aid in need, and friendly sympathy at all-times."

The report of the Womens' Protective Immigration Society of Montreal states that their work has been continued on the same basis as formerly, with a fair measure of success. This society expresses itself appreciative of the scheme proposed by the Hon. Mrs. Joyce, but is of opinion that it belongs to a different sphere of work than that of a protective immigration society.

The report of the Womens' Protective Immigration Society, Quebec, gives a *resumé* of the work of the past year, which it says has been the most successful since the formation of the society, both as regards the number and class of female immigrants.

Mr. T. W. Sandison gives a report of his visit to England in the winter of 1889-90, taking over with him samples of grain from his own farm. These samples created considerable interest among the farming communities where he visited, and, as a result of his representations, several settlers accompanied him back, whilst arrangements were made for others to follow him.

Mr. L. E. Carufel, reports delivering 21 lectures among French Canadians in the United States, as a result of which he mentions that 300 persons handed in their names, with the intention of returning to Canada, to proceed to the North-West, and that a number would leave for that portion of the Dominion about the end of March.

Mr. A. F. Holmes, who has during the latter part of the year been working up emigration in Minnesota and the Dakotas, reports great suffering in those States, owing to the almost total failure of the crops, and adds:—"All were ready to leave if the means could be obtained to enable them to get away."

Mr. M. V. McInnes, who is advocating emigration in Michigan, especially in a portion of that State where a considerable number of the farmers are Canadians from Western Ontario, reports that from the depressed condition existing there and in Dakota he predicts a considerable emigration to Manitoba and the Territories during the coming season. Mr. McInnes, having been formerly a resident in the State of Michigan, is well acquainted with its surroundings, and is thereby better able to utilize his time to the best advantage.

In the Appendices to my report will be found Tables showing rates of wages, and the retail prices of ordinary articles of food and clothing required by the working classes during the past year, as furnished by the agents of the respective districts.

The following table shows the arrival of settlers as reported at the different Custom Houses to enter their effects, arranged according to Provinces:--

CUSTOMS' RETURNS, 1890.

Provinces.	Nationalities.	Number.	Total.	Value.
				8 cts.
Ontario.....	English.....	1,070	8,929	528,572 63
	Irish.....	289		
	Scotch.....	364		
	United States.....	1,698½		
	German.....	334		
	Canadian.....	4,903½		
	Other countries.....	270		
Quebec.....	English.....	463	19,654	467,861 65
	Irish.....	153		
	Scotch.....	62		
	United States.....	427		
	German.....	79		
	Canadian.....	14,307		
	Other countries.....	4,163		
New Brunswick.....	English.....	152	1,364	55,177 50
	Irish.....	42		
	Scotch.....	21		
	United States.....	143		
	German.....	11		
	Canadian.....	880		
	Other countries.....	115		
Nova Scotia.....	English.....	201	1,165	35,986 79
	Irish.....	13		
	Scotch.....	67		
	United States.....	82		
	German.....	8		
	Canadian.....	709		
	Other countries.....	85		
British Columbia.....	English.....	186	695	38,960 00
	Irish.....	13		
	Scotch.....	42		
	United States.....	15		
	German.....	19		
	Canadian.....	153		
	Other countries.....	67		
Manitoba.....	English.....	301	1,489	102,076 50
	Irish.....	42		
	Scotch.....	70		
	United States.....	232		
	German.....	57		
	Canadian.....	472		
	Other countries.....	315		
Prince Edward Island.....	English.....	51	222	4,797 50
	Irish.....	14		
	Scotch.....	38		
	United States.....	9		
	German.....	108		
	Canadian.....	2		
	Other countries.....			
			33,518	1,233,432 57

The number of Customs arrivals, for the purpose of comparison, may be thus shown:—

Customs arrivals, 1873.....	8,971
do 1874.....	14,110
do 1875.....	8,139
do 1876.....	11,134
do 1877.....	11,759
do 1878.....	11,435
do 1879.....	9,775
do 1880.....	10,961
do 1881.....	15,404
do 1882.....	30,554
do 1883.....	34,987
do 1884.....	35,191
do 1885.....	32,301
do 1886.....	25,277
do 1887.....	29,822
do 1888.....	31,660
do 1889.....	38,617
do 1890.....	33,518

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

The value of the personal effects of immigrants entered at the Custom houses as settlers' goods amounted to \$925,612 in 1882, to \$1,153,632 in 1883, to 1,085,564 in 1884, to \$1,085,274 in 1885, to \$997,335 in 1886, to \$1,148,903 in 1887, to \$1,180,343 in 1888, to \$1,516,798 in 1889, and to \$1,233,432 in 1890.

The total expenditure, for the calendar year 1890, for service of immigration was \$127,303, and for quarantine \$70,259.

Value of cash and effects brought in by immigrants at the various ports of entry during 1890 is thus reported:—

Quebec	\$151,250
Montreal	498,400
Halifax.....	370,955
St. John.....	4,875
Via Suspension Bridge.....	411,639
British Columbia.....	1,172,350
	<u>\$2,609,469</u>

To the above figures should be added the amount of money brought in 1889 by other arrivals reported at Customs and not going through the agencies, viz:—

	1889.	1890.
Reported at ports of entry.....	\$1,648,158	2,609,469
do Customs.....	1,516,798	\$1,233,432
In all.....	<u>\$3,164,956</u>	<u>\$3,842,901</u>

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

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

Years.	Value.
1875.....	\$1,344,573
1876.....	686,205
1877.....	632,269
1878.....	1,202,563
1879.....	1,152,612
1880.....	1,295,565
1881.....	4,188,925
1882.....	3,171,501
1883.....	2,784,881
1884.....	4,814,872
1885.....	4,143,866
1886.....	3,455,576
1887.....	3,879,908
1888.....	3,774,455
1889.....	3,164,956
1890.....	2,609,469

The results of the operations of the Department in 1890, as respects immigration, may be thus summarized:—

Total number of settlers in Canada (including arrivals through the Customs)	75,067
Total amount of money and effects brought by immigrants during the year, so far as ascertained. \$	2,609,469 00
Total actual cost of immigration.....	127,303 00
<i>Per capita</i> cost of settlers (not including the arrivals reported through the Customs).....	3 06
<i>Per capita</i> cost of settlers (including arrivals reported through the Customs).....	1 69

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

	Not including Customs.		Including Customs	
1875... ..	19,243 settlers,	\$14 00	27,382	\$18 83
1876.....	14,490 do	19 60	25,633	11 12
1877.. ..	15,223 do	12 00	27,082	6 77
1878.....	18,372 do	9 63	29,807	6 23
1879.....	30,717 do	5 74	40,492	4 35
1880.....	27,544 do	6 59	38,505	4 71
1881.....	32,587 do	6 32	47,991	4 30
1882.....	81,904 do	4 23	112,458	3 08

	Not including Customs.		Including Customs.	
1883.....	98,637	do 4 26	133,624	3 15
1884.....	68,633	do 6 62	103,824	4 15
1885.....	46,868	do 6 28	79,169	2 92
1886.....	43,875	do 6 87	69,152	4 36
1887.....	54,704	do 5 74	84,526	3 71
1888.....	57,106	do 3 96	88,766	2 55
1889.....	52,983	do 2 37	91,600	1 37
1890.....	41,549	do 3 06	75,067	1 69

As rigorous an economy as was compatible with the efficiency of the Immigration Service has marked the whole expenditure of the past season.

VI.—QUARANTINE.

I am happy to be able to state that during the past season the regulations relating to quarantine have been carefully adhered to and carried out; and the reports from the medical superintendents of the Quarantine Stations, (*vide* Quarantine appendices) show how well the precautions taken have kept any contagious disease from gaining access to our shores. The arrangement by which the quarantine service of the St. Lawrence has been brought under one responsible medical superintendent continues to work well.

Dr. Montizambert, the Medical Superintendent at Grosse Isle Quarantine Station, reports fifty-one admissions to the hospital and one death, the latter being a child, from measles. The chief diseases were five cases of small-pox, enteric fever, diphtheria, and measles. He also deals, at some length with several important matters connected with the quarantine service, especially those relating to vaccination and the vaccinal protection of passengers from Europe, a subject to which Dr. Montizambert has given special and particular attention.

Dr. Wickwire, the Inspecting Physician at Halifax, reports that station was particularly fortunate in not having even one case of severe form of contagious or infectious disease. Such ordinary ailments as came under his charge were taken care of in the usual way, and the quarantine rules were thoroughly carried out by him.

Dr. W. S. Harding, the Inspecting Physician at St. John, N. B., gives a report of vessels arriving at that port during the past year, which required careful examination at his hands, in order to judge correctly as to the necessity or otherwise of detaining them. Two or three of these cases he mentions in detail as typical of the duties at a quarantine station of a large seaport, such as St. John.

Dr. P. Conroy, who was appointed during the past year as Inspecting Physician at Charlottetown, P.E.I., in place of the late Dr. Hobkirk, reports no cases of infectious or contagious disease among the vessels arriving there. Dr. Conroy reports, that as his appointment only took place in July last, the spring fleet had already arrived, but no sickness was reported during that period to this Department by the then acting quarantine officer.

Dr. W. McK. McLeod, Inspecting Physician at Sydney, N. S., quarantine station, reports no cases of infectious or contagious disease appearing on any vessel

during the past year. The quarantine regulations are carefully carried out and observed.

Dr. John McMillan, Inspecting Physician at Pictou, N.S., reports no infectious or contagious disease during the past year, with the exception of one case of diphtheria.

Dr. P. A. McDonald, the Inspecting Physician at Port Hawkesbury, N.S., reports no cases of infectious or contagious disease, and that the quarantine regulations were carefully observed.

Dr. J. Macdonald, Inspecting Physician at Chatham, N.B., reports that five vessels from foreign ports were detained at Quarantine in consequence of having had yellow fever on board; but these vessels, after being carefully fumigated and disinfected were admitted to pratique.

Dr. W. McN. Jones, who has been appointed Inspecting Physician at Victoria, B.C., in place of the late Dr. Jackson, reports a healthy condition prevailing at his station, and that no contagious or infectious disease necessitated quarantining any of the vessels that arrived. He gives the number of regularly trading incoming steamers, with the number of the passengers and crew, as well as the number of incoming vessels from beyond the seas.

Following the Quarantine Station reports will be found those of the Cattle Quarantines of the different provinces, viz:—Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Ontario, Emerson, Fort Macleod, Manitou, Deloraine and Victoria, B. C.

There is also a report on the transit of the United States live stock by rail in Western Ontario.

TRACADIE LAZARETTO, LEPROSY.

Dr. A. C. Smith, the Inspecting Physician at the Tracadie Lazaretto, gives a concise report on the condition of that institution during the past year and the cases of leprosy in that district. He reports that four new patients were admitted during the year and that five deaths occurred. He hopes soon to see all infected persons gathered into the Lazaretto, in order to prevent the further spread of the disease. Dr. Smith states that the two persons who were dismissed from the hospital during the last few years are apparently free from the external symptoms of the disease and remained healthy, but that he is still watching with great interest these cases. He refers to the fact of examining a number of persons, unjustly reported to him as suffering from leprosy, to whom he gave certificates of freedom from the disease.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Under Miscellaneous Subjects, appear a report of proceedings with the British Farm Delegates in Ontario, by Mr. H. B. Small, the Secretary of my Department, and a report of proceedings with the same gentlemen in Manitoba and the Northwest, by Mr. G. H. Campbell, who took charge of them after leaving Ontario. Also a report from the Hon. Mrs. Joyce, of her action in connection with the United British Women's Immigration Association, arrivals at Victoria *via* Puget Sound, and arrivals at Moosejaw agency direct from United States.

VII.—CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

CENSUS.

The preliminary work of the census has been completed, and the Census Chief Officers have been appointed. The schools of instruction have done their work.

The enumerators are engaged in studying the schedules and manual, and in the preparation of the schedules great care has been exercised to preserve the essential features of previous census-taking, while at the same time introducing new features in order to bring the statistics obtained up to the most modern views of what a census should be as a national stocktaking.

VIII.—STATISTICS.

The work of what may be called the Commercial Division of the Statistics Branch includes the compilation of the Statistical Year Book (a work which meets with a large amount of public approval), and has increased very much during the year. The first two pamphlets, of a commercial series, were published, one bearing on our trade with Jamaica and the other on that with Latin America and the West Indies, while several bulletins on trade questions were issued and distributed to the press, the Boards of Trade, and other commercial institutions, all the publications being received with marked approval by both the press and the public, the demand in some cases exceeding the supply. A large number of applications for information on a variety of subjects were received, all of which were answered as freely as the material at the command of this division, which at present is very inadequate, would allow. Special mention may be made of the number of applications for information on agricultural subjects to which no answers could be returned, owing to the absence of any system of collecting agricultural statistics for the Dominion. A quantity of information concerning the various systems for collecting these returns, in force in different countries, has been obtained, and if some similar plan was adopted in this country the value to the farmers and the commercial community of the information thus obtained can hardly be over estimated. A collection of the tariffs of different countries has been begun for the information of the business community.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The returns of criminal statistics have been compiled and published in a separate appendix to this Report.

HEALTH STATISTICS.

The Statistical Officers appointed in the cities and towns, referred to in the Report of last year, to send in returns of health statistics, complied with the necessary conditions during the past year, and monthly bulletins were published regularly. A large amount of statistical information bearing upon the question of improvement of vital statistics has been collected. Changes have been made in the tabulation, by which a greater number of details are given than was previously possible. Changes have also been made in the classification of diseases to bring the statistics more in agreement with the views on nomenclature of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

LABOUR STATISTICS.

Considerable progress has been made in preparation for a continuance of the collection of labour statistics, begun in the census schedules.

The whole respectfully submitted.

JOHN CARLING,
Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, March, 1891.

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Winnipeg do		86-87
Brandon do		88-89
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APPENDICES.

No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT AT QUEBEC.

(MR. L. STAFFORD.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose to you herewith my annual report for 1890. The accompanying tables give the total arrivals by each line of steamers, their nationalities, sexes and general destinations, &c.

The total arrivals at the port of Quebec in 1890 were: cabin, 3,255; steerage, 17,910; total, 21,165.

The arrivals, compared with those of 1889, were as follows:—

	1889.		1890.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
England	2,073	15,711	3,096	14,579	.....	109
Ireland	67	1,277	55	1,115	.....	174
Scotland	73	2,833	104	2,216	.....	586
Total from United Kingdom.....	2,213	19,821	3,255	17,910	.....	869
Odd ships, &c.		57			.....	57
Cabin	2,213	19,878	3,255	17,910	.....
		2,213		3,255	.....
Grand Total.....		22,091		21,165	.....	926

Showing a decrease of 869 in the immigration from the United Kingdom and 57 *via* odd ships, &c.

The total number of steamships arrived with passengers was 88; tonnage 216,403.

The average passage of the Allan Line was: mail steamers, from Liverpool, 9½ days; Londonderry, 8½ days. Regular steamers, from Liverpool, 11½ days; Londonderry, 10 days. Glasgow steamers, from Glasgow, 11 days; Londonderry, 11½ days; Liverpool, 11 days. London steamers, from London, 12 days.

Dominion Line: mail steamers, from Liverpool, 10 days; Londonderry, 9 days. Regular steamers, from Liverpool, 10½ days; Belfast, 9½ days. Bristol steamers from Bristol, 13½ days.

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

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
ALLAN LINE.			
Mail steamers, from Liverpool.....	1,948	8,425	10,373
do Londonderry.....	37	710	747
Regular steamers, from Liverpool.....	2	1,060	1,062
do Londonderry.....		53	53
Glasgow steamers, from Glasgow.....	104	2,216	2,320
do Londonderry.....		73	73
do Liverpool.....	1	271	272
London steamers, from London.....		600	600
	2,092	13,408	15,500
DOMINION LINE.			
Mail steamers, from Liverpool.....	629	1,717	2,346
do Londonderry.....		169	169
Regular steamers, from Liverpool.....	489	2,342	2,831
do Belfast.....	18	110	128
Bristol steamers, from Bristol.....	27	164	191
	1,163	4,502	5,665
Grand Total.....	3,255	17,910	21,165

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

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Russians.	Icelanders.	Austrians.	Italians.	Hungarians.	Roumanians.	Total.
ALLAN LINE.													
Mail steamers, Liverpool.....	7,093		4	369	2,537	109	197		59		5		10,373
do Londonderry.....		747											747
Regular steamers, Liverpool.....	461			76	483		36		6				1,062
do Londonderry.....		53											53
Glasgow steamers, Glasgow.....			2,090		4			201		25			2,320
do Londonderry.....		73											73
do Liverpool.....	115			14	140	3							272
London steamers, London.....	600												600
DOMINION LINE.													
Mail steamers, Liverpool.....	1,576			75	635	21	24		10		5		2,346
do Londonderry.....		169											169
Regular steamers, Liverpool.....	1,528			172	988	14	93		21			15	2,831
do Belfast.....		128											128
Bristol steamers, Bristol.....	191												191
Totals.....	11,564	1,170	2,094	706	4,787	147	350	201	96	25	10	15	21,165

The following table gives the numbers of married and single men and women, and the sexes of children and infants, of each nationality arrived in 1890:—

Nationalities.	Married.		Single.		Children.		Infants.		Total.
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	
English.....	1,300	1,610	4,874	1,850	868	841	131	90	11,564
Irish.....	78	140	479	291	75	75	15	17	1,170
Scotch.....	151	262	872	336	181	228	40	24	2,094
Germans.....	92	119	157	66	124	92	35	21	706
Scandinavians.....	437	660	1,843	755	509	416	98	69	4,787
French and Belgians.....	21	19	61	16	11	14	5	.....	147
Russians.....	21	42	165	34	37	27	13	11	350
Icelanders.....	32	43	37	34	20	27	3	5	201
Austrians.....	10	12	28	14	10	13	8	1	96
Italians.....	3	4	11	1	2	3	1	.....	25
Hungarians.....	.....	2	3	.....	3	2	.....	.....	10
Roumanians.....	.....	2	4	3	4	1	1	.....	15
Totals.....	2,145	2,915	8,534	3,400	1,844	1,739	350	238	21,165

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

Farmers.....	471
Farm labourers and labourers.....	7,629
Mechanics.....	672
Clerks, traders, &c.....	170
	8,942

TABLE showing the number of Immigrants landed at Quebec, assisted to emigrate by various Societies during the year 1890.

By whom sent.	Adults.		Children		Infants.		Total.	Destination.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Miss Alexander, Sutton, England.....		5		4		1	10	Toronto.
Dr. T. J. Barnardo, London.....	104		36				140	Ontario.
Bedfordshire Reformatory.....	2						2	Richmond.
Boys, Home, Frome, Somerset.....	1	1	4				6	Sherbrooke.
Bristol Immigration Society.....	19	10	2	6	4	1	42	General.
Buxton Reformatory.....	2						2	Richmond.
Canadian Co-operative Colonizing Co., London, Lord Brassey.....	30	15	11	8	1	1	66	Indian Head, N.W.T.
Catholic Children's Protective Society, Liverpool.....	3	6	27	22	1	1	60	17 N.B. ; 43 Ontario.
Church Emigration Society, London.....	29	18	1				48	General.
Children's Home, Birmingham, Mr. Middlemore.....	4	4	20	8			36	Fredericton, N.B.
Gordon Brigade Home, Weymouth.....	7						7	Toronto.
Hartfordshire Reformatory.....	3						3	Richmond.
National Refuge, London.....	3						3	Toronto.
Mr. J. Pady, London.....	10						10	Hamilton.
Wm. Quarrier, Glasgow.....		36	13	59	9	11	128	Brockville.
Miss Rye.....		24	4	113		5	146	Niagara.
Miss Macpherson.....	26	20	16	12		1	75	Stratford.
St. Swithin's Industrial School, Lancaster.....	2						2	Sherbrooke.
United British Women's Immigration Association.....		126					126	General.
Waifs and Strays, London.....	8	4	7				19	Sherbrooke.
Miss Wemyss, Painswick.....		2	4		3	5	14	Belleville.
Weston Reformatory.....	1						1	Richmond.
Wellington Farm School.....	3						3	St. John, N.B.
Mark Whitwill, Bristol.....	9						9	do
	266	271	145	232	18	26	958	

Statement of the number of immigrants arrived at the port of Quebec, distinguishing the countries from which they sailed, during the seasons of 1889 and 1890 :—

England.

	1889.	1890.
Liverpool.....	16,723	16,884
London.....	851	600
Bristol.....	210	191
	<u>17,784</u>	<u>17,675</u>

Ireland.

Londonderry.....	1,247	1,042
Belfast.....	97	128
	<u>1,344</u>	<u>1,170</u>

Scotland.

Glasgow.....	2,906	2,320
Stowaways, &c., by odd ships.....	57	.....

RECAPITULATION.

	1889.	1890.
England.....	17,784	17,675
Ireland.....	1,344	1,170
Scotland.....	2,906	2,320
Stowaways, &c., by odd ships.....	57	.....
	<u>22,091</u>	<u>21,165</u>

COMPARATIVE Statement of the number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, since the Year 1829 until 1890, inclusive.

Years.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany and Norway.	Other Countries.	Total.
1829-1833.....	43,386	102,266	20,143	15	1,889	167,699
1834-1838.....	28,561	54,904	11,061	485	1,346	96,357
1839-1843.....	30,791	74,981	16,311	.....	1,777	123,860
1844-1848.....	60,458	112,192	12,797	9,728	1,219	196,394
1849.....	8,980	23,126	4,984	436	968	38,494
1850.....	9,887	17,976	2,879	849	701	32,292
1851.....	9,677	22,381	7,042	870	1,106	41,076
1852.....	9,276	15,983	5,477	7,256	1,184	39,176
1853.....	9,585	14,417	4,745	7,456	496	36,699
1854.....	18,175	16,165	6,446	11,537	857	53,180
1855.....	6,754	4,106	4,859	4,864	691	21,274
1856.....	10,353	1,688	2,794	7,343	261	22,439
1857.....	15,471	2,016	3,218	11,368	24	32,097
1858.....	6,441	1,153	1,424	3,578	214	12,810
1859.....	4,846	417	793	2,722	.....	8,778
1860.....	6,481	376	979	2,314	.....	10,150
1861.....	7,780	413	1,112	10,618	.....	19,923
1862.....	6,877	4,545	2,979	7,728	47	22,176
1863.....	6,317	4,949	3,959	4,182	12	19,419
1864.....	5,013	3,767	2,914	7,453	.....	19,147
1865.....	9,296	4,682	2,601	4,770	6	21,355
1866.....	7,235	2,230	2,222	16,958	3	28,648
1867.....	9,509	2,997	1,793	16,453	5	30,757
1868.....	16,173	2,585	1,924	13,607	11	34,300
1869.....	27,876	2,743	2,867	9,626	2	43,114
1870.....	27,183	2,534	5,356	9,396	6	44,475
1871.....	23,710	2,893	4,984	5,391	42	37,020
1872.....	21,712	3,274	5,022	4,414	321	34,743
1873.....	25,129	4,236	4,803	2,010	723	36,901
1874.....	17,631	2,503	2,491	857	412	23,894
1875.....	12,456	1,252	1,768	.....	562	16,038
1876.....	7,720	688	2,131	.....	362	10,901
1877.....	5,927	663	829	.....	324	7,743
1878.....	7,500	913	1,425	.....	457	10,295
1879.....	14,113	1,088	1,602	.....	448	17,251
1880.....	18,647	2,485	2,845	.....	1,020	24,997
1881.....	24,426	2,480	2,861	.....	471	30,238
1882.....	33,650	5,992	4,476	.....	732	44,850
1883.....	29,003	10,638	5,460	.....	865	45,966
1884.....	24,035	3,590	3,075	.....	829	31,529
1885.....	13,178	1,632	1,942	.....	278	17,030
1886.....	17,626	2,148	2,766	.....	242	22,782
1887.....	25,100	2,436	4,874	.....	339	32,749
1888.....	22,377	1,631	4,375	.....	147	28,530
1889.....	17,784	1,344	2,906	.....	57	22,091
1890.....	17,675	1,170	2,320	.....	.....	21,165
	<u>781,780</u>	<u>548,648</u>	<u>196,634</u>	<u>184,284</u>	<u>21,456</u>	<u>1,732,802</u>

Yearly average, 27,948.

The immigrants who arrived here during the season of 1890 were, generally speaking, people in possession of considerable means, those destined for the older Provinces going to join friends, and those for the prairie Provinces with the intention to commence farming at once; whilst amongst those bound for British Columbia the larger portion seemed to be enterprising people, with ample means to purchase farms or enter into any branch of business offering a safe investment. Nearly all held through railway tickets to their various destinations, their stay here being only a few hours to change tickets and check baggage.

The frequent failure of crops from drought and other causes in Dakota and other north-western States, has caused the Scandinavians (who, up to the present, settled there in large numbers) to look to the fertile prairie Provinces of western Canada as preferable for settlement, and I have no doubt that during the coming season more than heretofore of those valuable settlers may be looked for.

The Icelanders of this season did not differ from those of former years. They were a healthy, clean, steady lot of people, who will, I am sure, by their industrious habits, maintain the good name they have so justly earned in the North-West.

The experience gained by the visit of the British Farm Delegates to Canada will be valuable to British tenant farmers and others, who, for various reasons, propose to leave home to better their position.

The Germans, French and Belgians were an intelligent, enterprising people, bound for the new settlements of their respective countrymen in the North West, to be followed by yearly increasing numbers.

From all accounts the prospects of a large and healthy immigration next season are good, and as the demands for farm hands, general labourers, and a moderate number of railway hands and female servants, were good in 1890, I have no doubt all such arriving in 1891 will find immediate employment on arrival at good wages.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. STAFFORD,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

CABIN PASSENGERS.

STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Immigration Agency,
for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1890.

MONTHS.	Arrivals <i>via</i> Ocean Travel.	SEXES.			Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES, REMAINING IN CANADA.			OCCUPATIONS, REMAINING IN CANADA.					For Canada, not reported elsewhere.	
		Male Adults.	Female Adults	Children under 12.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Farmers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Female Domestics.	Not Classified.		
January ..															
February ..															
March ..															
April ..															
May ..	474	264	173	37	474	452	9	13				9	465	474	
June ..	420	193	186	41	420	415	3	2				6	414	420	
July ..	363	199	124	40	363	332	11	20	5		1	2	355	363	
August ..	782	470	254	58	782	748	11	23	3		2	21	756	782	
September ..	687	391	243	53	687	647	15	25				9	678	687	
October ..	329	139	161	29	329	319	10					5	324	329	
November ..	200	79	89	32	200	194	6				1	1	194	200	
December ..															
Total	3,255	1,735	1,230	290	3,255	3,107	65	83	8	1	4	56	3,186	3,255	

L. STAFFORD,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

No. 2.

REPORT OF THE MONTREAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. J. J. DALEY.)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY.
MONTREAL, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you herewith, this my twenty-first annual report of the operations of this agency, together with the usual tabular statements and statistics, for the year ending the 31st December, 1890, to which your attention is respectfully requested.

Statement A, shows the number of immigrant arrivals and destinations, the sexes, nationalities and occupations, at this agency *via* ocean steamers and United States during the year 1890.

Statement B, shows the number of children received at this agency, whom in charge of, and destination, for the past year.

Statement C, report of immigrants wanted at the Montreal agency for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

Agricultural Labourers.

An increase in the demand for this useful class of labour has to be noted over last and any previous year. The applications made at this agency for good agricultural hands were far in excess of the supply. Consequently, no difficulty was had in providing the new arrivals with suitable and profitable employment.

Female Farm Servants.

The arrival here of this class of help was perfectly inadequate to satisfy the demand by farmers and others engaged in agricultural pursuits. Strong, healthy young girls, trained to this work, and arriving here, at the proper season, will receive a hearty welcome and be assured of immediate and remunerative employment.

Labourers.

The labour market for unskilled labour was active during the spring, summer and autumn months, and the wages equalled, if not exceeded, that of last year. The average was about \$1.25 per day. Railway and other employers of labour, whose applications, were placed at this agency, were supplied with the least possible delay.

Female Domestic Servants.

I much regret to have to repeat a similar statement to that of last year, to the effect that the dearth of female domestics continues. The arrivals during the year were insignificant, compared with the large and ever-increasing demand, which it seems cannot be supplied from any source within the Dominion. Our own people suitable for the work appear to be unwilling to accept such service. The store, factory, office, and the various other commercial and industrial establishments in which female labour is employed is preferred. The only apparent remedy is by a large immigration. There are hundreds of suitable girls and women in the British Isles and the Continent of Europe who earn a mere pittance, and who, if they could

be induced to emigrate and settle in the Dominion, would be acceptable. Their prospects would be vastly improved and their services better remunerated. There is room in this country for a large number of intelligent, well-trained girls, of good character, willing to accept of domestic service and anxious to earn an honest living. Great care should be exercised, however in the selection of those only who are in every way suitable. To such should encouragement be given. It is to be hoped that during the coming year a large inflow of those people will take place, and thus help to relieve the scarcity now prevailing.

The United States are our chief competitors in the markets of the old world for these people, and its agents industriously and extensively circulate slanderous reports against Canada, in order to direct the tide of emigration their way. Canada has to counteract such misrepresentations.

Market Gardeners.

The early part of the season is the proper time for gardeners and florists to reach here. The demand for men skilled in these branches is annually on the increase. Encouragement may be given them to come here, as employment is assured and fair wages obtainable.

Mechanics.

Mechanics as a rule are not encouraged to come here in large numbers. Nevertheless a limited number of the following trades could find employment, provided they arrive in the early part of the season. The trades most sought for are: Carpenters, blacksmiths, stonemasons, bricklayers, plasterers, tinsmiths and plumbers.

Professional Men and Clerks.

There is no demand for professional men and clerks, they being considered as undesirable immigrants; there fore they should receive no encouragement to emigrate to Canada. The local market is at all times overstocked, and any accession from abroad tends to aggravate the situation. My advice, therefore, to intending emigrants of this class, is to go elsewhere.

Health of Immigrants.

The general health of the immigrants of the year just closed was very good. As well as I could judge, there was little or no sickness among them. Only very few cases requiring medical aid or hospital accommodation had to be reported.

The rigorous medical inspection which all passengers by the in coming sea-going vessels have to undergo at the quarantine station at Grosse Isle, undoubtedly secures the interior of the country from the possibility of an epidemic, infectious, or contagious disease being introduced from abroad.

Complaints.

I am pleased to report the absence of any complaints by the immigrant passengers per the different steamships and railway lines. The immigrants interviewed on the matter declared that good accommodation, treatment and food were given them on the voyage across, and courteous and careful treatment on the part of the railway employés.

Correspondence.

There was a large correspondence during the past year from intending emigrants in Great Britain and Ireland and the European nations for information in reference to lands, minerals, manufactures, trade and commerce, rates of wages, railway fares, &c., answers to which were promptly despatched, giving the necessary information; also Government pamphlets and maps.

Accommodation for Immigrants.

I take pleasure in stating that the Government has provided good accommodation for immigrants in the large building recently occupied by the Harbour Police, and now occupied by this agency.

The new quarters, situated at 183 Commissioners street, having been put in a thorough state of repair, are centrally located, being in close proximity to the wharves and the landing stations of the various steamship lines, where passengers land during the season of navigation.

The building is admirably adapted for the purposes for which intended, being a four-story stone structure, having spacious offices, dining-room, dormitories, kitchen and all the modern sanitary requisites essential to a properly equipped immigration depôt.

The Minister and Heads of the Department of Agriculture have to be congratulated upon their untiring efforts to provide such excellent accommodation for the future immigrant settlers, who will most assuredly duly appreciate such provision made for their comfort, health and cleanliness.

The British Farmers' Delegates.

The Farmers' Delegates from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, who have recently visited Canada for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the agricultural resources of this country, and whose tour extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans were attended to by me when passing Montreal.

Two of the delegates, Messrs. E. R. Murphy and Major Stevenson, having completed their western trip, returned to Montreal, and desired that I accompany them in a visit to the leading manufactories and industrial establishments in this city and vicinity, which I did with pleasure, they being several days thus occupied.

The delegates expressed surprise and admiration at the result of their investigation, at the agricultural developements and progress of the Dominion, and the number and magnitude of the manufactories, industrial and commercial establishments in Montreal. They have thus obtained valuable information and statistics to enable them to make a true and accurate report, based upon what they have actually seen, as regards the land and the produce of the land also, stock-raising, fisheries, mining, lumbering, ship-building and factories for the production of agricultural implements, railroad rolling stock, cotton and woollen goods, furniture, boots and shoes, clothing, tobacco, rubber goods, sugar refining, &c. Much good will undoubtedly result from the delegates' visit. They take back with them reliable information in reference to the Dominion, and the knowledge thus acquired will be extensively spread among their countrymen, and be the means of attracting to Canada a large number of suitable immigrants.

Character of the Immigration of the year.

I beg to say that the immigration of the year, as a whole, was highly satisfactory. The immigrants were of a suitable class, well adapted for the requirements of the country, and I have no doubt whatever they will in the near future render a good account of themselves, become a credit to the Dominion and an honour to their native land. The absence of the pauper and the old and infirm element was particularly noticeable among them. All those who remained in my district were immediately provided with employment at good wages.

In order to substantiate the above statement, I interviewed the officers of the various national and benevolent societies in reference to the immigration of the year. The following is a list of the officers and the societies:—

Messrs. S. Cross, Secretary St. Patrick's Society.

Geo. Horne, Chairman Charitable Committee, Irish Protestant Benevolent Society.

I. Richards, Chairman Charitable Committee, St. George's Society.

W. C. Munderloh, President German Society.

Revd. H. J. Evans, House of Industry and Refuge.

Mrs. D. Campbell, Matron St. Andrew's Home.

The unanimous opinion was, that the immigration of the year was in every respect satisfactory; that although the arrivals were comparatively less than the preceding year, yet they were of a decidedly better class of people, requiring little or

no pecuniary assistance, self-reliant, healthy and hopeful, and just the sort of people required in this Canada of ours.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report, I ask leave to thank the officials of the various steamship and railway lines, and the Customs officers at this port, for valuable assistance rendered myself and staff in the performance of our duties.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN J. DALEY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.—STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Montreal Immigration Agency, for the Twelve Months ending the 31st December, 1890.

MONTHS.	ARRIVALS <i>via</i> OCEAN TRAVEL.		ARRIVALS <i>via</i> UNITED STATES.		SEXES.		Total Number of Souls.	DECLARED DESTINATIONS.										NATIONALITIES—REMAINING IN CANADA.							OCCUPATIONS—REMAINING IN CANADA.							CASH.
	Arrivals	Departures	Males.	Females.	Children under 12.	Lower Provinces.		Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-West Territories.	British Columbia.	United States.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	French and Belgian.	United States Citizens.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Female Domestics.	Not Classified.	For Canada, not reported elsewhere.	For United States, not reported elsewhere.	For Canada, reported elsewhere.	For U. S., reported elsewhere.	
January	338	211	58	69	338	66	157	54	12	28	21	197	17	19	16	13	8	55	11	28	124	31	8	15	100	317	21	100	317	27,000		
February	183	109	30	44	183	40	82	31	7	9	14	113	15	11	8	8	22	22	12	44	30	12	5	11	55	169	14	55	169	16,500		
March	339	214	50	75	339	67	146	65	28	22	11	206	16	20	9	8	61	61	21	63	89	23	10	17	105	328	11	105	328	27,500		
April	263	429	364	88	240	196	287	64	32	13	100	448	20	19	14	14	12	65	29	47	111	46	13	38	308	592	100	308	592	42,700		
May	1832	62	1051	382	461	698	491	258	57	44	346	1210	45	42	86	25	51	89	189	120	163	227	91	74	684	1074	346	684	1074	87,500		
June	1107	79	557	274	355	437	245	135	43	21	305	651	27	33	48	21	101	101	77	75	84	129	47	60	409	610	305	409	610	78,000		
July	581	136	369	168	180	223	206	103	30	31	124	387	34	28	27	19	4	94	52	55	81	74	46	45	240	385	124	240	385	53,700		
August	691	141	445	181	206	324	147	80	54	33	192	471	41	36	24	14	6	48	41	52	77	64	84	33	289	404	182	289	404	55,300		
September	1139	125	565	369	330	388	297	143	92	88	316	640	50	36	45	48	15	114	40	73	134	108	109	74	410	612	316	336	612	64,700		
October	432	96	269	146	113	160	112	63	34	43	116	293	23	15	20	23	11	38	16	16	74	55	37	31	182	273	52	182	273	21,700		
November	237	179	98	83	115	80	110	70	26	36	84	180	34	32	22	22	11	23	13	30	64	52	28	10	135	249	84	135	249	19,200		
December	150	93	21	36	150	38	76	14	7	11	4	77	9	14	13	10	6	17	9	20	31	24	4	5	52	146	4	52	146	4,600		
Totals	6282	2257	4465	1850	2294	2727	2236	1080	422	379	1633	4873	331	305	332	225	113	727	511	624	1062	845	482	413	2963	5159	1559	1747	74	498,400		

JOHN J. DALEY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY,
31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the number of Children received at this Agency, whom in charge of, and Destination, for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

Date.	Name of Person in Charge.	Number of Children.	Destination.	By whom Sent.
1890.				
March 30.	Mr. Mery	49	Stratford	Miss Macpherson.
April 5.	Mr. Bruce	96	Toronto	Mr. Fegan.
do 5.	Mr. Murgtroyd.	60	Hamilton	Dr. Stephenson.
do 5.	Mr. Wallace	115	Belleville	Rev. Mr. Wallace.
do 8.	Mr. Welsh	37	Manitoba	Dr. Barnardo.
do 9.	Mr. Owen	116	Toronto	do
do 12.	Mr. Burgess	121	Brockville	Mr. Quarrier.
do 30.	Rev. Mr. Rossall	77	Montreal	Manchester, England.
May 14.	Mrs. Baker	39	Knowlton	Mrs. Birt.
do 22.	Mr. Boyd	29	Belleville	Mr. Wallace.
do 22.	Mr. Quarrier	128	Brockville	Mr. Quarrier.
do 27.	Mrs. Slaver	14	Belleville	Mrs. Wallace.
June 1.	Miss Malone	25	Kingston	Miss Lacey.
do 1.	Miss Soffe	91	Niagara Home	Miss Rye.
do 4.	Miss Gamble	14	Belleville	Mr. Wallace.
do 15.	Mr. Mery	75	Stratford	Miss Macpherson.
do 15.	Mrs. Birt	50	Knowlton	Mrs. Birt.
do 22.	Miss Bilbrough	15	Belleville	Miss Bilbrough.
do 22.	Miss Macpherson	28	Hamilton	Mr. Stephenson.
do 29.	Miss Nurse	13	Belleville	Mr. Wallace.
do 30.	Mr. Owen	142	Toronto	Dr. Barnardo.
July 1.	Miss Evans	34	Stratford	Mr. Middlemore.
August 11.	Father Seddon	72	Montreal	Manchester, England.
do 18.	Father Rossall	35	do	do
do 23.	Miss Soffe	53	Niagara Home	Miss Rye.
		1,528		

JNO. J. DALEY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY,
 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT C.—Report of Immigrants wanted at Montreal Agency for Year 1890.

Class of Labour.	Number.	Remarks.
Brickmakers		No demand.
Blacksmiths	12	Small demand at this agency.
Boilermakers		No demand.
Bookbinders		do
Bakers	7	Demand limited.
Brewers	5	do
Bricklayers	15	do
Carpenters	25	do
Cabinetmakers	5	do
Coopers		No demand here.
Cotton Mill Weavers	6	Only a few called for.
do Spinners	3	do
do Carders		No demand.
do Dyers		do
Female Domestics, Cooks	70	Large demand at this agency.
do Housemaids	30	do
do Laundrymaids	18	do
do General servants	201	do
do Waitresses	15	do
do Farm servants	53	do
Grooms	75	Good hands can get employment in season.
Butchers	15	Very few required here.
Labourers, Farm	230	Large demand in season for good men.
do Common and railway	960	do do
Mechanics, Vice hands		No demand here.
do Lathe hands		do
do Fitters	5	do
do Moulders	10	do
do Gardeners	25	Good demand in season.
do Patternmakers	5	Not required here.
Miners	5	do
Painters	20	Demand limited.
Plasterers	10	do
Plumbers	5	do
Waiters	21	do
Riveters		No demand at this agency.
Rolling mill hands		do
Stonemasons	25	Fair demand in season for a few good men.
Stonecutters	20	do do
Shoemakers	5	Small demand here.
Tailors	7	do
Tinsmiths	5	do
Woollen Mill Weavers	7	do
do Spinners		No demand at this agency.
do Carders		do
do Knitters		do
do Dyers		do

JNO. J. DALEY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY,

31st December, 1890.

No. 3.

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

(MR. E. McC. CLAY.)

DOMINION IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

The arrivals at this port for the year are as follow :—

Cabin—Males.....	3,172	
Females.....	2,451	
Children	245	5,868
Steerage—Males.....	5,817	
Females.....	2,180	
Children.....	1,440	9,437
Grand Total.....		15,305

The above shows a decrease in cabin of 759 and a decrease in steerage of 2,891, and a total decrease for the year of 3,650.

Although we have not had such a large immigration as we had hoped for, I am of opinion that the people landed at this port have been equal to any in former years, and in many cases far superior. With the young men there appears to have been little or no desire for drinking, which a few years ago was prevalent. We are using every means in our power to prevent drinking, especially while on the cars.

Many of these people bring large sums of money, which, if properly invested, must do a great amount of good. Many, again, bring in large quantities of household effects, all of which goes to show the good position of these people before breaking up their homes on the other side.

We have had all kinds and classes of people, with all kinds of trades, and these have settled in all parts of the country, from the shores of Cape Breton to the shores of Vancouver. Some are doing well, and are satisfied with the country and their prospects; others again are like rolling stones, and of course are never satisfied. The latter class we find in every land, but we know that there is work in Canada for every person able and willing to work, and no man need be idle.

We have had no paupers landed at this port during the year—that is, people who have really nothing in the world, and no money to get anything with. But we have had a few who, having friends in Canada, were expecting letters containing money enough to give them provisions for the railway journey. Such letters not coming to hand necessitated a little help.

Another case when assistance was required was that of a Russian Jew, who, 27th December, was discharged from the hospital too late for the train for Montreal, his destination. I took him to the sheds, where I was obliged to provide for him temporarily.

In this Province quite a large number of people have settled, some on farms they have purchased, others as farm labourers. The gold, coal and iron mines have each absorbed their portion, while many have found employment in other ways.

Domestic servants have all been taken up as soon as landed, and yet with all this the cry is for more help.

I attach to this report copies of letters received from parties who have purchased farms in this province so that you can see what they think of the land of their adoption.

I might just add here that we have a few more farms for sale in Nova Scotia, and we will give a right royal welcome to any persons wishing to make this their home.

There has been little or no sickness among the immigrants landing here during the year; but I have to report two births, one death and one leg broken at sea on the steamer "Parisian" which arrived here 6th April.

Eight parties of young people—we can hardly class them all as children—were landed at this port during the year; and, as usual, they were a fine lot, and should make a grand addition to the country.

I have to report that on arrival of the SS. "Parisian," 6th April, Frederick Augustus Devereux, age 12 years, and one of Dr. Barnardo's party for Russell, Man., was stolen from the steamer by parties unknown. I placed the matter in the hands of the police, and in a day or two the boy was left at my office by a man who said the boy had been left at his house during the night.

The lawyer I took advice from did not think the Immigration Acts of 1869 and 1872 fully covered such cases, and that some special provision should be made providing a very heavy penalty.

I found the young men sent out by the Church Emigration Society, of London, were carefully selected, and while here proved themselves to be perfect gentlemen.

One young fellow, I am sorry to say, met with a severe accident at St. John, N.B., while trying to board a train, which caused him the loss of a leg. The fault was his own, as he should not have attempted to board a train while in motion.

I must say we have every reason to be thankful to those who travel in charge of immigrants on the trains for their watchful care over them, thus preventing very many accidents.

It is my opinion that every train with immigrants from this port should have a Government travelling agent, at least as far as Montreal, no matter by which road they go. The information such agents will give to immigrants must be a great benefit to them, while at the same time Canadian literature can be scattered amongst those going over our roads to the Western States. We can get reports from these agents that can be relied upon, and this I consider a very important feature of the business.

I am pleased to inform you that we are now landing our passengers in the new immigrant sheds, and that the change from the old is very beneficial to us all; but at the same time there are many things to be done that will add to our comfort.

Taking everything into consideration, the year 1890 has been a very prosperous one for Nova Scotia. True, some of our agricultural interests have suffered from the wet and early frosts, yet the high prices for all farm produce to-day goes far to counterbalance any loss sustained earlier in the season. Many of our farmers are improving in their method of farming, but I cannot think they will be successful until they raise more stock. However, we cannot expect too much all at once.

As per statement attached, you will observe that the prices for farm produce are very high.

I have done no visiting of any kind during the year.

The crops of Prince Edward Island this year did not turn out so well as was expected, owing to the very wet fall, but good prices are being realized for everything the farmer can spare. There would be no trouble for a number of good farm hands and domestics to find employment on the Island, and there are some very fine farms for sale also.

Statement A shows the monthly return of cabin arrivals and departures for the year.

Statement B, shows the monthly returns of immigrant arrivals and departures for the year.

Statement C, shows the yearly returns of immigrant arrivals and departures for 1890.

Statement D, shows the yearly returns of cabin arrivals and departures for 1890.

Statement E, shows a comparative statement of the immigration at Halifax, N.S., from 1869 to 1890, inclusive.

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

Statement G, shows the sexes, nationalities and destinations of steerage passengers landed at this port for the year by the Allan and Dominion Lines.

Statement H, shows the number of children immigrants landed at this port during the year.

In conclusion, I beg to again thank the officials of the railways, Customs and steamships for their great kindness to all passengers landing at this port, as well as to myself and staff.

Trusting the above will prove all that is necessary.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN McC. CLAY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

COPIES of Letters received from English farmers settled in Nova Scotia, showing what they think of our Province.

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, N.S., 30th October, 1890.

Dear Mr. Clay :

I am very glad to hear you are taking steps for the publication of some of the advantages we enjoy in this Province, for indeed all that it requires is to be better known and its various capabilities more keenly exploited.

I will confine my remarks to the agricultural possibilities of the Annapolis Valley, only alluding to the vast wealth of the Province in minerals and lumber, to point out that miners and lumbermen, like all other hard workers, want and can pay for liberal supplies of food. Now, the first thing that strikes me, after sixteen or seventeen years' experience of farming in the Midlands, at home, is the geniality of the climate. The summer of 1890 has not been so favourable by many degrees as its predecessor; in fact, its spring was at least three weeks later than the average; nevertheless, I have successfully harvested oats, both white and black, barley, peas, early boilers and maple, beans, spring, broad and haricot, Japanese buckwheat, linseed and potatoes, besides such trifles as marrows, pumpkins, squashes, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons and Minnesota sweet corn; mangold wurzel and kohlrabbi will be fair crops; Swedes very good.

The combined aptitude of soil and climate to produce the best dessert apples that can be found in the world is at last meeting with due recognition, and the firm texture and late maturity of our best varieties make them such good travellers that we need not fear to produce all we can grow. The markets of the world, save and except those of our nearest neighbour, are open to us, and will every year be less easily satisfied, if we grow and ship the best only. Let others grow the inferior varieties; we need not.

The springs are, perhaps, late,—later in one respect, than need be. The clay subsoil of this valley, while of immense advantage to its two most important crops—the apples and the hay—causes a large part of the land to be wet through the winter, and it is therefore late before the frost gets out in the spring. The man who will tile-drain a portion of his land will save every season a month of the most valuable time of the year. Even as it is, with planting dragging on through June, the above mentioned crops may be grown successfully. Prices are not low: oats, 50 to 55 cents; barley, 60 to 70 cents; maize, \$1; buckwheat, \$1. These are, it must be admitted, retail prices, as there is, as yet, no wholesale corn dealing carried on. Hay fluctuates between \$6 and \$12 per lbs., 2,000 as the season and quality may determine.

Sheep and cattle graze well in their bushy pastures. The former, with ordinary care, will more than pay their own value year by year.

The greatest feature of the country, however, is its marshes, most of which are dyked. Twice every 24 hours, in response to the throbbing of the bosom of our mighty mother (so exaggerated in these parts as to suggest hysteria), a pulse of vivifying fluid courses upwards through the arteries of the country. In other words, being condemned to write prose, we have the highest and muddiest tides in the world, and by their action through countless ages they have laid out along the lower river reaches vast and level expanses of the finest hay land, which are considered by many as inexhaustible as Fortunatus' purse.

I do not myself quite subscribe to that pleasing theory. Indeed, it is unnecessary, for the means of refilling the purse are always at hand. A tide with a rise of 30 feet can always be let back on land that has been reclaimed from it, and let go again when it has delivered its burden of rich but costless plant food. The greater part of the deposit is obviously precipitated by the meeting of the tide and the stream, when the salinity of the one coagulates all that is nitrogenous in the other. It should be easy to keep up the fertility of a farm when two-thirds of its stock are fed for half the year from land that asks for nothing in return except occasional flooding and constant draining.

Then every farm has its woods, from which may be gathered a second harvest, as soon as the frost has set its seal on the agricultural operations of the year. First one gets the year's firewood for one's own house, and then, perhaps, it is cordwood for sale, or a few thousand feet of lumber may be cut and sledded down to the mill, and the proceeds (from \$7 per M. for hemlock to \$20 for good clear pine) will come in very handily in the spring, when but few things from the farm proper are saleable.

And yet—well, I must admit it—the valley is not yet perfect. Some things are lacking still. Improved stock and improved methods you will suggest. Yes; certainly. What country will not be in rank with us there? More capital. Yes; more capital and more labour, each to balance and support the other.

Then, with a little of that enterprise which seems all to have gone past us to the west (leavened with the judgment required to see where to push, and where to stay the land), this fair Acadian land, the nearest colony to the mother country, the mere gateway to the great Dominion, will afford to all of her adopted children, if they will only trust her, as free a living and as liberal returns as any land between here and the Pacific.

Allow me, sir, to suggest a new list of "what to bring." A little capital and some "help," a lot of industry and considerable aptitude for personal labour, some acquaintance with agricultural processes, and the power to adapt one's knowledge to new and varying circumstances.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) GEO. W. SHIPTON.

BRIDGETOWN, N.S., 26th October, 1890.

Mr. Clay :

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with the wish expressed in your letter of the 30th instant I will, as briefly as possible, give you my impression of this country as a home for English farmers, not from my own experience, as that at present has been too brief, but from opinions I have formed by contact with neighbouring farmers, and the general appearance of the Province, as far as I have seen it.

I have no reason to doubt but that the large majority of farmers here are in very comfortable circumstances, and, doubtless, many wealthy. The farms, they tell me, are their own. The taxes, as far as I have learned, are very light, and the great bugbear of the British farmer, viz., tithes, do not exist here. Good farms are to be bought at very reasonable rates, either for cash or part cash, and balance on time, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. Living is easy, as the Nova Scotians live, which is somewhat different to many of the English farmers, but still generous and easily acquired. A glorious climate, as far as the summer is concerned. I have not yet experienced a winter, but all here agree that that it is not only tolerable, but decidedly very enjoyable; and the people I have found everywhere agreeable, sociable and anxious to welcome English settlers amongst them, and the average Englishman can soon feel at home; and if he has some means, sufficient to purchase and run a farm, he has nothing to fear; and I think, if I may be permitted to give opinion, that any English farmers who cannot make a living comfortably in the old country, owing to high rents, heavy tithes, rates, &c., and uncertain seasons, might do worse than try this Province of Nova Scotia.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) ALFRED BARNES.

FOREST GLYN, COLCHESTER COUNTY, N.S., 7th September, 1890.

Mr. Clay :

DEAR SIR,—From what I have seen and know of Nova Scotia, after settling here four years ago, I consider it a very favourable country for English farmers, and also for English farm labourers to settle in. There are plenty of good farms for sale

cheap, to suit the man with capital. There is also plenty of land to be sold—wood land—very cheap, all over the country, which a man may buy and go into the woods and cut down and make into his own farm, if he thinks fit, as I am doing at the present time. There are many advantages in this country where an industrious man may do in a few years what he cannot do in a lifetime in the old country. The climate is healthy and good, very little colder in winter than Wales or some parts of England, and not much warmer in the summer.

Beautiful autumn; no fogs; good roads; good water; plenty of firewood; and all farm produce, potatoes, turnips, beet root, mangolds, carrots, parsnips, and nearly all kinds of vegetables grow to perfection here.

Rates and taxes are very light. Nova Scotia is very rich in mines and minerals, coal and gold mines. One of the latter was lately opened about three miles from here.

I often think how much better off many of the poor farmers and labourers in the old country would be if they would only come over here and settle in Nova Scotia. It would be better for those who are left behind, and better for this country, too.

The advantages in Nova Scotia are far greater than they are in the old country.

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) THOMAS HULL.

STATEMENT A.—STEERAGE PASSENGERS—Statement of Immigrant Arrivals and December,

MONTHS.	ARRIVALS.			SEXES.			Total Number of Souls.	DECLARED DESTINATIONS.							NATION-		
	Via Ocean Travel.	Via United States.	From other parts of Canada.	Males.	Females.	Children under 12.		Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	N.-W. Territories.	British Columbia.	United States.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.
January	384			242	90	52	384	123	55	121	27	3	26	29	219	28	11
February	429			322	76	31	429	142	45	97	50	18	31	46	288	16	34
March	1,282			882	206	194	1,282	256	119	316	223	40	32	296	787	36	68
April	3,039			2089	424	526	3,039	386	213	883	494	178	110	775	1482	94	296
May	546			348	129	69	546	217	34	65	52	20	14	144	311	15	....
June	537			284	183	70	537	351	30	49	23	7	3	74	250	6	....
July	405			199	151	55	405	254	16	28	32	13	4	58	179	4	29
August	589			336	192	61	589	364	23	42	48	15	9	88	252	3	2
September	294			128	121	45	294	120	17	29	17	8	3	100	154	9	15
October	366			188	142	36	366	150	16	32	24	16	8	120	180	3	22
November	830			393	259	178	830	228	112	151	101	31	27	180	417	13	29
December	736			406	207	123	736	187	77	115	106	47	52	152	338	14	54
Total	9,437			5817	2180	1440	9,437	2778	757	1928	1197	396	319	2062	4857	241	560

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1890.

Departures at Halifax Immigration Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st 1890.

ALIQUOTITIES—REMAINING IN CANADA.							OCCUPATIONS—REMAINING IN CANADA.							NOT REPORTED ELSEWHERE.		REPORTED ELSEWHERE.		Effects.	Cash.
German.	Scandinavian.	French & Belgian.	United States Citizens.	Canadians.	Chinese & Japanese	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders	Female Domestics.	Not Classified.	For Canada.	For United States.	For Canada.	For United States.		
38	14	10	25	...	...	10	10	4	144	53	10	40	94	355	29	...	...	\$	\$
11	8	...	26	...	...	...	12	5	187	73	12	33	56	383	46	...	...	6 384	12,766
30	24	18	21	...	...	2	79	22	464	71	13	76	261	986	296	...	...	16,433	32,867
70	111	60	56	...	...	95	76	116	1148	140	29	149	606	2,264	775	...	...	36,978	73,958
...	4	...	72	...	...	...	9	3	169	49	20	41	111	402	144	...	...	10,920	13,650
...	4	10	193	...	...	...	3	...	152	43	26	64	173	463	74	...	...	7,716	15,434
...	2	...	133	...	...	...	5	1	128	22	12	55	124	347	58	...	...	5,733	11,566
...	1	...	243	...	...	...	4	...	221	41	16	90	129	501	88	...	...	8,350	16,700
...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	70	11	1	42	70	194	100	...	...	3,233	6,467
4	...	3	34	...	...	...	4	...	105	6	2	68	61	246	120	...	...	4,100	8,200
45	66	63	...	...	...	15	10	5	256	19	2	116	242	650	180	...	...	10,833	21,667
42	74	35	20	...	...	7	9	5	271	24	14	83	178	584	152	...	...	9,733	19,467
240	308	201	839	...	...	129	223	161	3315	557	157	857	2105	7,375	2,062	...	...	126383	244572

EDWIN McC. CLAY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT B.—CABIN PASSENGERS—Statement of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Halifax Immigration Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1890.

MONTHS.	Arrivals <i>via</i> Ocean Travel.		SEXES.		Total Number of Souls.	DECLARED DESTINATIONS.								NATIONALITIES—REMAINING IN CANADA.				For United States, not reported elsewhere.		
	Males.	Females.	Children under 12.			Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-West Territories.	British Columbia.	United States.	English.	Scotch.	French and Belgian.	United States Citizens.	Not Classified, remaining in Canada.		For Canada, not reported elsewhere.	
January	224	66	4		224	180	15	18	7		4				91			224	224	
February	150	51	9		150	122	8	12	3		5				88			150	150	
March	358	237	24		358	270	24	38	9		8				197			356	356	2
April	465	311	34		465	340	27	43	28		15				279	11		465	465	
May	278	145	11		278	252	7	17	2						57			278	278	
June	637	314	26		637	602	12	18	4		1				65			637	637	
July	1,051	458	28		1,051	1,015	10	15	4		2				77			637	637	
August	1,043	523	48		1,043	991	12	20	16		1				111	1		1,046	1,043	5
September	1,538	804	230		1,538	498	4	20	9		3				81			457	538	
October	416	210	178		416	367	10	15	4		4				96			416	416	
November	404	235	14		404	348	8	22	12		4				104			404	404	
December	304	208	5		304	205	30	31	15		9				127			304	304	
Total	5,868	3,172	2,451		5,868	5,190	167	269	125	51	59	7			1,373	12	16	4,460	5,861	7

HALIFAX, N. S., 31st December, 1890.

EDWIN McC. CLAY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT C.—YEARLY Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Halifax, N.S., Immigration Agency, for the Year 1890.

	ADULTS, 12 YEARS AND OVER.				UNDER 12 YEARS.				TOTAL SOULS.	TOTAL AMOUNT BROUGHT IN.	
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.			Effects	% cts.
Via Ocean Travel.....	5,817	2,180	886	544	9,437						
Via United States.....	5,817	2,180	886	544	9,437	Cash.....					
Total.....	5,817	2,180	886	544	9,437						

	TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.										DECLARED DESTINATIONS.							
	Farmers.	Farm Laboursers.	General Laboursers.	Mechanics	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	Not Classified.	Total.	Lower Provinces.			Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	N. W. Territories.	British Columbia.	United States.	Total.
English.	241	560	28	4,857	18	7,375	2,105	7,375	N.S.	N.B.	P. E. I.	108	757	1,928	396	319	2,062	9,437
Irish.	18	28	37	1,217	11	857	421	2,062	2,186	484	108	757	1,928	396	319	2,062	9,437	
Scotch.	28	369	328	116	11	257	421	2,062	2,186	484	108	757	1,928	396	319	2,062	9,437	
German.	240	308	201	839	129	168	421	2,062	2,186	484	108	757	1,928	396	319	2,062	9,437	
Scandinavian.	308	201	839	129	168	421	2,062	2,062	2,186	484	108	757	1,928	396	319	2,062	9,437	
French and Belgians.	201	839	129	168	421	2,062	2,062	2,062	2,186	484	108	757	1,928	396	319	2,062	9,437	
U. S. Citizens.	839	129	168	421	2,062	2,062	2,062	2,062	2,186	484	108	757	1,928	396	319	2,062	9,437	
Others.	129	168	421	2,062	2,062	2,062	2,062	2,062	2,186	484	108	757	1,928	396	319	2,062	9,437	
Total.	7,375	2,662	28	37	11	857	421	2,062	2,186	484	108	757	1,928	396	319	2,062	9,437	

Arrivals not reported elsewhere—
 For Canada..... 7,375
 For United States..... 2,062

Total..... 9,437

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1890.

EDWIN McC. CLAY,
 Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT D.—YEARLY Return of Cabin Arrivals and Departures at Halifax, N.S., Immigration Agency, for the Year 1890.

	ADULTS, 12 YEARS AND OVER.		UNDER 12 YEARS.		TOTAL SOULS.	TOTAL AMOUNT BROUGHT IN.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Effects.	Cash.	Total.
<i>Via</i> Ocean Travel.	3,172	2,451	158	87	5,868			
<i>Via</i> United States.	3,172	2,451	158	87	5,868			
Total.	3,172	2,451	158	87	5,868			

	TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.		DECLARED DESTINATIONS.									
	Not Classif.	Total.	N.S.	N.B.	P.E.I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-West Territories.	British Columbia.	United States.	Total.
English.	5,861	5,861	4,997	159	34	167	269	125	51	59	7	5,868
French and Belgians.	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Scotch.	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
U.S. Citizens.	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Total.	5,861	5,861	4,997	159	34	167	269	125	51	59	7	5,868

Arrivals not reported elsewhere—
 For Canada 5,861
 For United States 7
 Total 5,868

EDWIN McC. CLAY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT E.—Comparative Statement of the Immigration at Halifax, N S., from 1869 to 1890, inclusive.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Others.	Remarks.
1869	289	73	74	436					
1870	259	101	78	437	214	93	102	28	
1871	317	132	101	550	339	40	72	99	
1872	689	396	347	1,432	1,187	88	137	20	
1873	1,037	414	202	1,653	972	22	117	542	
1874	781	321	423	1,525	889	78	167	391	
1875	374	136	233	743	551	44	21	127	
1876	320	90	106	516	409	18	21	68	
1877	607	200	124	931	580	99	35	217	
1878	1,256	429	366	2,051	1,280	329	133	309	
1879	2,503	751	701	3,955	2,516	706	67	666	
1880	1,921	626	548	3,095	1,754	681	165	495	11 months.
1881	2,028	801	817	3,646	2,248	766	223	409	12 do
1882	4,970	2,086	1,667	8,723	5,597	999	514	1,613	
1883	4,589	2,029	1,857	8,475	5,435	1,178	237	1,625	
1884	3,033	1,193	1,378	5,604	4,097	637	190	680	
1885	3,440	958	1,029	4,427	2,906	539	262	720	
1886	3,305	1,302	1,049	5,656	4,336	488	511	321	Other countries belong
1887	6,305	2,532	1,837	10,674	7,261	839	694	1,880	nearly equally to Ger-
1888	9,030	3,410	2,613	15,053	9,785	750	1,327	3,191	mans, Scandinavians,
1889	7,430	3,054	1,844	12,328	6,303	370	1,027	4,628	French, Belgians, and
1890	5,817	2,180	1,440	9,437	5,952	259	588	2,638	U.S. citizens.

Total, 101,347. Yearly average, 4,606.

EDWIN McC. CLAY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT F.—Statement showing number of Boats, by each Line, landing Passengers at this Port, for the year, giving the Number of Cabin and Steerage by each.

Lines.	Number of Boats.	Total Number of Boats.	Cabin.	Total Cabin.	Steerage.	Total Steerage.	Cabin and Steerage.	Where From.
Allan—Weekly Mail Service....	14		460		2,695			Leaving Liverpool, calling at Derry.
Allan—Fortnightly Service.....	20		502		2,342			Leaving Liverpool, calling at Queenstown and St. Johns.
Allan—Extra Service	19		15		752			Leaving Glasgow, calling at Liverpool and Queenstown.
Total, Allan		53		977		5,789	6,766	
Dominion	9	9	170	170	1,688	1,688	1,858	Leaving Liverpool, calling at Derry.
Furness	3	3	22	22			22	Leaving London.
Newfoundland Coasting SS. Co.	9	9	94	94	439	439	533	do St. Johns, Nfld.
Anglo-French SS. Co.	21	21	22	22	234	234	256	do St. Pierre.
Red Cross—St. John's Service..	21		125		448			do St. Johns, Nfld.
Red Cross—New York Service..	18		262		30			do New York.
Total, Red Cross		39		387		478	865	
Canada Atlantic SS. Co.....	48	48	3,523	3,523	777	777	4,300	do Boston.
Halifax, P. E. I. and Boston SS. Co.....	24	24	673	673	32	32	705	do do
Grand Totals		206		5,868		9,437	15,305	

EDWIN McC. CLAY.

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT G.—Statement showing Sexes, Nationalities and Destinations of Steerage Passengers landed at this Port for the Year, by Allan and Dominion Lines.

LINES.	SEXES.			NATIONALITIES.								DESTINATIONS.									
	Male.	Females.	Children.	Total.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	French.	Other Coun-tries.	Total.	Nova Scotia.	N. Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba and N. W. T.	B. Columbia.	United States.	Total.
Allan—Weekly.	1,768	519	408	2,695	1,741	145	17	291	314	117	70	2,695	286	81	22	307	698	685	109	507	2,695
Allan—Fortnightly..	1,217	731	394	2,342	2,122	57	4	49	68	35	7	2,342	397	186	45	202	352	397	61	702	2,342
Allan—Extra.	416	155	181	752	57	26	567	34	55	7	6	752	72	42	3	50	285	129	70	101	752
Dominion.	1,118	220	350	1,688	979	31	.....	178	197	89	214	1,688	91	43	9	144	531	369	67	484	1,688
Totals.	4,519	1,625	1,333	7,477	4,899	259	588	552	634	248	297	7,477	846	352	79	703	1,866	1,580	307	1,744	7,477

EDWIN McC. CLAY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT H.—Statement showing the Number of Children Immigrants landed at this Port for the Year.

Steamers.	Date of Arrival.	By Whom Sent.	Number of Children.		Where Bound.
			M.	F.	
Polynesian.....	March 28	Mrs. Birt.....	41		Knowlton, Que.
do	do 28	Miss Macpherson.....	47		Stratford.
Sarnia.....	April 4	Dr. Stephenson.....	60		Hamilton and Manitoba.
do	do 4	Mr. Fegan.....	96		Toronto.
do	do 4	R. Wallace	107	8	Belleville.
Parisian.....	do 6	Dr. Barnardo.....	39		Russell, Man.
Siberian.....	do 10	Mr. Quarrier.....	122		Brockville.
Canadian.....	Oct. 5	Mrs. Cameron		19	St. John, N.B.
		Total	512	27	

EDWIN McC. CLAY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1890.

No. 4.

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

(MR. S. GARDNER.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
ST. JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the operations of this agency for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

Again, while I have to report, as last year, a decrease of immigrants passing through this agency, I, notwithstanding, show much a larger increase through other inlets into the Province.

The number of immigrants reported at this agency *via* St. Lawrence, Halifax and the United States, other than reported at the Customs Department, so far heard from, not having as yet had replies from several Crown Land Commissioners, are English, 97; Irish, 10; Scotch, 32; Germans, 3; Danes, 1; other countries 2; total 145. Of these there were: farmers, 1; farm labourers, 4; mechanics, 6; clerks and traders, 3; female domestics, 30; not classified, 72. Of these, 137 settled in New Brunswick, 2 in Quebec, 2 in Ontario, and 4 in United States; the former buying farms. Some of the farm labourers employed in the several counties in the Province, and others having some means, took up free grant lands. This is a class much needed. All write they are well pleased with the country, climate, &c., and looking forward to making comfortable homes in the near future.

The domestic servants were placed in country districts not city, in good homes provided for them ere their arrival. Again, let me repeat, the demand for these is greater than it is possible to supply, as well as for boys for farm work. I am constantly impressing upon the various emigration associations and industrial schools in Europe to send any number of healthy boys and girls, as I can find in New Brunswick good homes for them all, giving the description needed.

As usual, I am applied to from all parts of Europe and the United States for a full description of the Province, capabilities and its wants for all classes of labour, especially of its soil and climate for agricultural pursuits, and means of transport, and this largely from those having limited means, what they could obtain partly improved farms for, so that they could go into possession with their families shortly after arrival, stating their means and that varying from £100, £150 to £500 stg.; the greater number state these amounts, while others name much larger amounts. To all of these I answer all and every particular, in addition sending all the printed matter I have, also giving the address of J. J. Fellows, the Agent General for New Brunswick, who will and does gratuitously respond by sending the C. H. Lugrin's hand-book to every applicant and to every one who calls on him, and he gives access to all the material he has pertaining to the Province.

The immigrants passing through this agency brought in cash \$3,200; effects, \$1,675; total, \$4,875, a large decrease from last year. While that is so, those entering other inlets show a large increase over 1889.

Total entering the Province by all the inlets other than Halifax and Quebec, so far ascertained and estimated by correspondents, and not otherwise reported, are 3,985, *with 145 at this office, making a total of 4,130, a large increase in numbers over last year. Of this number there were 3,923 Canadians returning from the United States; English, 7; Scotch, 8; United States citizens, 44; Swedes, 2; Ger-

* Deduct from these McAdam Junction arrivals (see next page).

mans, 1; bringing with them in cash, \$91,220; other values, \$195,500; and my correspondents, one and all, write they are pretty sure many more came into the Province and settled, but could not get even an approximation as to the number, and these, of course, must have brought more or less cash and other values.

The travel by the International Line of steamers, running between St. John and Boston shows considerably less than last year in both ins and outs by about 2,000. For 1890: ins, 17,471; outs, 8,974; while 1889 gave 19,782: ins, 10,969 outs. This is accounted for from the fact that there were two lines put on the route between New York and St. John, viz., the Valencia and Winthrop—the former: ins, 813; outs, 633; the latter: ins, 695; outs, 568.

The travel by the New Brunswick and Canadian Pacific Railway could not well be furnished, as on the amalgamation of the two lines, which took place during the year, from which date, the accounts were kept different, and I could not get anything definite as to the number of passengers.

My observation on the general travel notices a continuous increase of our hardy sons of toil, mechanics, agriculturists—in fact, all classes returning. The report from my numerous correspondents will endorse, as the following will confirm; and there is demand for every one who will work; still the supply falls far short of the wants of the Province, which is advancing in all its varied industries.

The number of immigrants entering the Province so far heard from by other inlets, and not otherwise reported are as follows:—

Albert County.....	26
Westmoreland County.....	302
Charlotte do.....	192
Carleton do.....	271
Victoria do (replies from two only received).....	31
Restigouche do.....	31
Northumberland County.....	71
York, including McAdam Junction (the grand inlet).....	3,061
	3,985

Deducting McAdam Junction, where the travel may be other than immigrants, leaves a total of..... 924

Free grant lands, partly improved and deserted farms, bought up by young men residents of the Province and by those returning, are being rapidly improved, the returning ones, after an absence from the country long enough to satisfy them that New Brunswick, after all, is best suited to them for all practical purposes, settling down permanently, most of them bringing some means with them to start their new and, in some cases, their old homes, as some of the following reports will show:—

Albert County.

Some twenty six settlers have come in, all, with one or two exceptions, Canadians returning, taking up their abode in the country. Our chief industry is agriculture. The Albert Mining Company is doing a large business, chiefly in plaster. The lumber business has been active, shipping to foreign and home markets. Two new steam mills erected, one at Riverside and one at Harvey Bank, at a cost of \$7,000; also activity in ship-building. Three vessels launched this season, total tonnage, 1,900; and four now on the stocks in Harvey and Hopewell. One will measure 1,000 tons. There is little less of progress to report at present.

Victoria County, Sisson Ridge.

I am sorry that I cannot make much of a report this year. Not one settler came in this year, but the settlers that came last year and the old settlers are getting along well, making great improvement, in building new houses and barns, more than there were two years before. J. W. Arbuckle sold his plaster rock for \$2,500.

Land that is clear and good barns and houses are in demand.

I hope the Government will do something towards getting immigrants up to settle this fine county. Plenty of wilderness land in it. There are some farms with good improvements for sale cheap for cash. I hope next year to make a better report.

Kintore.

I will give you a short account of my district. Many residents have taken up free grant land, and some who went away have come back and taken up lands also, and purchased partly improved farms, finding that this is not the worst place to settle in. As far as I can see, progress is good. There have been seven new frame houses and two barns erected in this district during the year, and a contented feeling pervades the settlement. I think the County of Victoria a good place for farmers with a little means to settle in and take up lands.

South Tilley, Victoria County.

I send you my report for 1890. You will observe not much land taken up during the year. I think this part of the country must be getting a hard name, as I have not seen a stranger looking for land this summer. Immigrants tend to the North-West, where there is no lumber to destroy in clearing land. I noticed in the *Telegraph* an article by E. Jack. He is strongly opposed to putting emigrants into the woods, and wishes to have the free grant abolished. I know the most independent farmers in this county are men—Irish, English, Scotch and Danes—most of whom had no money at all when they started on their farms, and from my own knowledge, it is the same in Carleton County. Take Glassville and Johnville. The Glassville people, most of them, when they were landed from the tow-boat had not the means to pay for hauling their stuff in to their land, and the only road there being an old lumber road, they had to carry their things on their backs. Yet these people or their descendants are to-day in independent positions. Jack's ideas, I fear, have had too much weight with the Government. He spent a few weeks in a lumber camp on the head waters of the Tobique twenty-five years ago, where he was working as a hired man. I see the Farmers' Delegates have visited Carleton County, and they were favourably impressed with it as a farming county. It is a pity they did not come up to Victoria and visit some of our new settlements. They would have had some idea of what life is on new farms. The great trouble in this upper part of the country is not the high stumpage. It is that every man who has a horse or an ox, if he can get a piece of pork, a bag of flour and a bag of oats, goes to the woods getting lumber. This is what is ruining the country. If the country was laid out in blocks, four or six miles square, and, when a man got a permit, to aid him to put so many teams on the ground and cut clean keeping him within his lines, able men would go into it.

There were twelve who took up land under the Free Grant Act or bought land during the year. Eight of these were Canadians returning from the United States, two English, one Scotch, one United States citizen. Five of these bought farms, paying in all \$6,500, the English paying \$4,000 for 200 acres, \$2,000 for land. The others \$200, \$200 and \$100 for 100 acre lots. Three of these had land here before they went to United States.

Charlotte County.

As regards Beaconsfield free grant settlement, an American emigrant with family moved on a partly cleared farm, bringing a span of horses, with accoutrements for farming purposes. A young man of the district bought a deserted farm, paid \$115 and built a 1½-story house, and both are making fine improvements. The settlers are all very enterprising. They run a school the entire year, and during the summer have built a snug little church, in the south-western part of the parish, on the St. Croix River. Three emigrants, two of them Swedes, took up 100 acres each free grant under the Labour Act. They started on a small capital, built snug houses, and are making great improvements. Both have families. The other, a German, with

\$500 cash, bought a deserted farm. He also has a family, and is making a good living. Hope to have still a better report for next year.

I have no means of knowing the cash or other values brought by immigrants, but know in very few cases was the amount large. One gentleman with his family, who came from England *via* United States, bought a property, for which he paid \$5,000, and appears to have ample means. All the immigrants were from the United States, and a large proportion were persons who had gone from here and were returning, having found that our own country has as good facilities for obtaining a comfortable living as elsewhere. Our surrounding country enjoys a large degree of prosperity; our farmers are comfortable and contented; our several manufacturing industries give employment to a great number of people, chiefly young persons, and furnish a good market for all our farmers have to sell. Money circulates freely, and our people in trade seem to enjoy a good degree of prosperity.

Northumberland.

Not very many have actually taken up their abode in this vicinity. I have heard of one returned Canadian who purchased a farm for which he paid \$2,000. It is difficult to give any accurate details of this district.

Blackville.

There have not been any settlers come into our district this year. The Government will have to build a schoolhouse in Lockstead settlement, also in Bradelbane east, and give them some money on the roads. Please to press on the Government the necessity of helping the settlers that are in these settlements.

Carleton County.

The immigrants that came into this county were principally, in fact, almost all were Canadians, except some twenty American citizens, bringing with them fully \$5,000 in cash, besides other values, and permanently settling in the country.

There is a large export across the line, by land carriage, of farm products, and sold at Haulton and other towns in Maine. I should judge not less than \$100,000 yearly.

Gloucester County.

There is a steady progress in the Robertville free grant settlement, as far as improvement of the farms of original settlers.

Crops are very satisfactory, and residents seem to be well pleased with the quality of the soil, but no new grants have been applied for during the year.

Restigouche County.

In reply to your enquiry, the number of immigrants that settled in Balmoral during the past year were eleven persons from the Province of Quebec, who made applications for farms under the Free Grants Act of 100 acres, and as their applications have been approved and duly registered they will obtain their grants as soon as conditions are fulfilled. Six are young men; the other five are married men, who brought with them about \$300 worth of personal effects. They have settled in third range of Balmoral. The soil is well adapted for potatoes, wheat, oats and barley. Their nationality French Canadians, a very desirable class of settlers for New Brunswick.

Maplewood, York County.

There have been six parties taking up free grant lots and two have bought improved lots and paid for them \$200 cash. I should judge they brought with them about \$300 personal effects. They are all Canadians returning—about twelve males and six females in all. The settlement is improving nicely; the people are contented and happy.

Nothing as yet from others in this county, that I asked for some time since, but suppose will come later.

Kent County.

Just returned from Acadiaville. During 1890 thirty new residents have come. Those who bought improved lots paid from \$20 to \$60 in cash. In the district are one chapel, four schools, two mills, one glebe house. Wheat and oat crops good.

The Extracts given above from various correspondents are reliable.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL GARDNER,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of Immigrants Arrivals and Departures at St. John Immigration Agency for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1890.

MONTHS.	Arrivals via Ocean Travel.		Arrivals via United States.		SEXES.		Total Number of Souls.	DECLARED DESTINATIONS.				NATIONALITIES—REMAINING IN CANADA.						OCCUPATIONS—REMAINING IN CANADA.						Not reported elsewhere—For Canada.	Not reported elsewhere—For United States.	Effects.	CASH.					
	Male.	Female.	Children under 12.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.		United States.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Female Domestics.	Not classified.											
January.....	4	4	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
February.....	7	4	1	7	1	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		
March.....	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
April.....	17	17	4	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
May.....	16	12	4	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
June.....	51	15	7	51	46	1	4	47	10	3	2	2	4	6	3	3	3	3	2	2	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
July.....	12	9	3	12	12	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
August.....	4	3	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
September.....	21	8	19	21	21	2	2	3	3	20	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
October.....	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
November.....	6	1	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
December.....	143	76	38	143	137	2	4	93	10	32	3	1	2	1	29	4	6	3	30	68	141	4	1,675	3,200	4	1,675	3,200	4	1,675	3,200		
Total.....	143	76	38	143	137	2	4	93	10	32	3	1	2	1	29	4	6	3	30	68	141	4	1,675	3,200	4	1,675	3,200	4	1,675	3,200		

S. GARDNER,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SHERBROOKE IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. H. A. ELKINS.)

SHERBROOKE, P.Q., 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose to you herewith a table which shows the proceedings of this agency during the past year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. A. ELKINS,

Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Sherbrooke Immigration Agency for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1890.

MONTHS.	SEXES.			Total Number of Souls.	Declared Destinations— Quebec.	NATIONALITIES—REMAIN- ING IN CANADA.			OCCUPATIONS—REMAINING IN CANADA.					Reported elsewhere.					
	Males.	Females.	Children under 12.			English.	German.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Female Domestics.	Not Classified.						
January.....	2	1		3	3														
February.....	17	1		18	18	1			1										
March.....	18	1	2	21	21														
April.....	1	1		2	1														
May.....	1	1		2	1														
June.....	7	2		9	7														
July.....	9	1		10	7														
August.....	6	1		7	13														
September.....	7	1		8	1														
October.....	1	1		2	1														
November.....	1	1		2	1														
December.....	1	1		2	1														
Totals.....	60	8	4	72	72	69	1	2	2	36	20	3	11	72					

H. A. ELKINS,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

SHERBROOKE, 31st December, 1890.

No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OTTAWA IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. W. J. WILLS.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I herewith have the honour to submit my annual report of the operations of this agency during the year 1890.

The total number of arrivals was as follow, viz. :—

European immigrants who reported at this office.....	836
European immigrants sent direct from Quebec to other parts of this agency.....	23
Settlers from and <i>viâ</i> United States.....	406

Total arrivals 1,265

The class of this year's immigration has been subject matter for congratulation, for although there has been a decrease in number the majority of the newcomers was made up of very good settlers. Possessed of a certain amount of means, some of the immigrants have purchased partly improved farms and remained in this district, whilst others went westward, moved, doubtless, by the yearly increasing exodus to Manitoba from this section. In this connection, allow me to state that the majority of those who left for Manitoba and the North-West came to this office for information respecting that part of the Dominion, and in all cases I furnished them with pamphlets, maps and such other information as was in my power.

The immigrants generally, during the past season, were of a very good class, healthy, and required but in one case (that of a Swedish girl), medical assistance. They were all placed out almost immediately on their arrival, and very few returned to me for further advice after having been once placed.

I may state that applications at this office for farm labourers have not been as numerous as in some previous years; still, the demand for this class, and especially for female domestic servants, in this district, has always far exceeded the supply, more particularly so in the summer season, and I hope that a larger number of both classes may come under my care during the coming year. Of the English immigrants who arrived here, 39 souls, comprising 13 men, 5 women and 11 children, were sent out by the Self-Help Emigration Society of London, England, who, on their arrival, were disposed of at once in a satisfactory manner.

There arrived in this agency during the past season a considerable number of Scandinavians and Germans, whom we have been able to dispose of in a very satisfactory way. They are, as usual, a very desirable element, and although they have not, as a rule, brought much wealth with them, they are a most industrious class of people, who learn our language quickly, adapting themselves to the laws and institutions of our country, and becoming most useful settlers in a very short time. I may add that with increased efforts there would be no difficulty in filling the country up with a good class of Scandinavian and German immigrants.

The immigrants who were spoken to on the subject expressed themselves well satisfied with the treatment in the matter of accommodation and food supplied, and with the care and attendance in providing for their comfort by the different steam-

ship companies during their Ocean journey. Those who arrived in Ottawa by train stated that they had received all possible care and attention while on the road from the officials and train hands of the two railway companies.

The correspondence of this office shows a very large increase. Letters are received from almost every part of the civilized world.

During the year a very large quantity of printed matter was mailed, chiefly to parties seeking information by letter. I regret to say that the stock of pamphlets and papers, especially in Scandinavian and German, descriptive of Canada and its different Provinces, has run out. A great number of foreigners are induced to emigrate to the western States, some of them with considerable money, who would do far better in Canada, and who would certainly have come if more information in the above mentioned languages could have been supplied them than can be included in a limited reply to their inquiries.

During the season there has been, as said before, an active demand for agricultural labourers, especially single men and female domestics. Last fall, when public works ceased, a good number of common labourers were thrown out of work, and it is at this season very difficult for this class of people to find employment.

For female domestic servants the demand during the past year has been largely in excess of the supply, and it has been impossible to fill the applications made at this agency. Good cooks, general servants and housemaids, having a thorough knowledge of their business, are the only class of females in demand, and these only should be encouraged to come to Canada.

The expenditure of this agency has been kept at the lowest possible point, with every regard, at the same time, to the efficient discharge of the duties of the agency.

In conclusion, I wish to allude to the very valuable assistance rendered to all continental immigrants arriving here by my assistant, Mr. Alfred Akerlindh, and I am also indebted to the unfailing exertions of Mr. Kosmack and Mr. X. Plaunt, of Vanburgh, in attending to the same class of immigrants whose destination is in their vicinity.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. WILLS,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT Showing the Arrivals at the Ottawa Immigration Agency for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

MONTH.	ENGLISH.			IRISH.			SCOTCH.			GERMAN.			SCANDINAVIAN.			FRENCH.			FINNISH.			OTHER NATIONS.			TOTAL.						
	Men.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Children.	Total.				
1890.																															
January	3		3	1		1	1		1	1	3	2	5	2	1	1	4				3			3				10	3	13	
February																												8	4	12	
March	5	1	6	7	5	12	5	8	13	8	16	24	24	7	7	14	14							13	41	54	41	17	58		
April	34	10	44	1	2	3	9	13	22	4	15	19	42	23	7	30	37	2	3	5				2	99	101	24	33	57		
May	40	10	50	1	2	3	1	3	4	4	15	19	14	1	1	2	16	1	1	2	3	1	4	5	76	81	16	19	35		
June	32	7	39	3	15	18	4	6	10	4	4	8	23	10	33	1		1							5	82	87	24	11	35	
July	24	6	30	3	12	15	3	2	5	2	12	14	10	1	11	3	14	17							1	55	56	13	12	25	
August	20	3	23	2	1	3	1	3	4	2	7	9	6	6	12	1	17	18							1	2	3	53	14	67	
September	16	3	19	1	2	3	1	1	2	7	13	20	15	15	30	3	31	34	1	1	2	6	8	14	2	54	56	14	24	38	
October	8	3	11	4	1	5	1	4	5	1	3	4	5	2	7	10	2	12	14							6	8	14	32	6	38
November	5	1	6	6		6				4	1	5	14	4	18	3	10	13	4	2	6	2			2	22	24	7	8	15	
December	9	2	11	1		1				1	1	2	6	3	9	4	14	18	1			4			1	15	16	2	5	7	
Totals	196	47	243	39	25	64	54	73	127	32	144	176	200	74	274	29	207	236	74	14	88	2	17	19	30	9	39	541	175	716	

W. J. WILLS,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1890.

TOTAL Arrivals, *via* St. Lawrence and United States, 1890.

NATIONALITIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
<i>Via St. Lawrence.</i>													
English	3	6	45	61	41	37	34	18	8	4	15		272
Irish	1	7	8	12	14	14	22	3	5	6	1		93
Scotch	1	2	9	1	4		1	2	1				21
German		11	20	15	8	1	7	2	8	3			75
Scandinavian		1	2	11	10	17	6	17	10	1	4		80
French							1	1		4			6
Finnish							2	1					1
Others				2			2						4
Total	5	1	28	95	99	84	60	67	43	32	18	20	552
<i>Via United States.</i>													
English				6					1	3	3	2	15
Irish					1	1	1	1					4
Scotch		10	3										13
German	5	1	5	22		6	11	5	11		3		69
Scandinavian	4		12	26	6	21	8	16	14		13		120
French				7								1	8
Finnish		3			5				6		2		16
Others			13			5		2	17			2	39
Total	9	14	33	61	12	33	20	24	49	3	21	5	284

Total Arrivals <i>via</i> St. Lawrence	552
do United States	284
Sent direct from Quebec to other parts of this agency	23
Total	859
Adding those reporting at Customs	406
Grant Total	<u>1,265</u>

W. J. WILLS,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT showing the Location of Immigrants through Ottawa Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

Provinces.	Number.	Total.
<i>Province of Ontario.</i>		
City of Ottawa.....	424	
do Toronto.....	1	
do Prescott.....	2	
County of Carleton.....	60	
do Lanark.....	15	
do Renfrew.....	123	
District of Algoma.....	35	
do Muskoka.....	26	
do Nipissing.....	22	
		708
<i>Province of Quebec.</i>		
City of Hull.....	2	
County of Ottawa.....	65	
do Pontiac.....	32	
		99
<i>Manitoba and North-West Territories.</i>		
City of Winnipeg.....		11
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
Victoria.....		18
Total, 1890.....		836

RECAPITULATION.

Reported at this Agency and located in—		
Province of Ontario.....	708	
do Quebec.....	99	
do Manitoba and Northwest Territories.....	11	
do British Columbia.....	18	
Sent direct from Quebec to other parts of this Agency.....	23	
Reported through Customs.....	406	
Grand Total, 1890.....	1,265	

W. J. WILLS,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT showing Occupations of Immigrants arrived at Ottawa Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

Class of Labour.	Number.	Class of Labour.	Number.
Agricultural Labourers	163	Grooms and Coachmen	6
Common do	173	Jewellers	2
Bakers	9	Hairdressers	1
Barbers	1	Moulders	1
Bartenders	1	Painters	6
Blacksmiths	4	Pensioners	3
Boys	13	Plumbers	1
Bricklayers and Masons	1	Sailors	1
Butchers	3	Stonecutters	2
Cabinetmakers	1	Tailors	1
Carpenters and Joiners	2	Tobacconists	1
Clerks	12	Waiters	3
Confectioners	2	Weavers	3
Coopers	1	Not Classified	381
Dressmakers	1		
Engineers and Machinists	6		
Domestic Servants, female.,	31	Total	836

W. J. WILLS,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Immigrants wanted at Ottawa Immigration Agency for Year 1890.

Class of Labour.	No.	Wages.
Agricultural Labourers	159	\$12.00 to \$16.00 per month, with board and lodging.
Common do	204	1.25 to 1.40 per diem, without do
Servant Girls	207	7.00 to 9.00 per month, with do
Boys	45	3.00 to 8.00 do do
Bakers	1	1.00 to 1.50 per diem, without do
Bricklayers	3	1.50 to 2.50 do do
Gardeners	3	10.00 to 15.00 per month, with do
Grooms and Coachmen	10	10.00 to 15.00 do do
Painters	2	1.00 to 1.75 per diem, without do
Shoemakers	1	Work by the piece.

W. J. WILLS,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1890.

No. 7.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE KINGSTON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. R. MACPHERSON.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report, showing the arrivals of immigrants at this agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1890, classified as to sexes, nationalities, occupations and destinations; also, showing the value of money and effects brought by them to Canada, amounting to the sum of \$30,919.

The number of settlers from the United States who have made entries at the several ports of entry within my district during the past year are not included in the enclosed statements, nor is the value of their effects shown. This information can be obtained from the Department of Customs.

I also enclose statements of the average rates of wages paid to the various classes in the district of the Kingston agency, and a list of the retail prices of ordinary articles of food and raiment required by the working classes.

The demand for labourers—both farm and general—during the past year, far exceeds the supply, and very many more than came to me could have been placed at good, fair wages. The same may be said in regard to female domestic servants, and I trust that very many more of both farm labourers and female servants may come under my care during the coming year.

There was very little sickness among the immigrants who arrived in this district during the year now closed, and not any of a serious nature, their health having been exceedingly good.

The farmers in my district continue paying more attention to stock-raising, and numerous barns are now built with stone foundations, which are used for stabling horses and cattle, where they are protected from the cold storms of winter, and consequently come out in better condition in the spring season.

The manufacture of cheese is largely on the increase within my district, and the poultry product is also being more carefully looked after, so that the exportation of fowl and eggs has attained large magnitude.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MACPHERSON,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TORONTO IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. J. A. DONALDSON.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my thirtieth annual report, showing the work of this agency for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

The number of arrivals here during that period were as follows :—

Total number of immigrants arriving and passing through here, 7,573.

Of these, 6,534 came by way of the Canadian ports—Montreal, Quebec and Halifax; and 1,039 by the different ports of the United States.

The total number of immigrants remaining in Ontario, and dealt with at this agency, was 5,070, a decrease of 1,880 from the numbers reported last year. This is partly to be accounted for by the brisk state of trade in England during the past summer. A large decrease in immigration is reported from the United States, so that Ontario is not alone in this respect.

The route to the western States from Quebec *via* Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, now being open, has taken a great number of the through passengers, who were formerly counted at this agency, and which in a measure accounts for the reduced numbers reported passing through.

The demand for farm labourers during the season has been greatly in excess of the supply, and especially during the early part of the year. Wages ranged from \$15 to \$28 per month for the summer season, and from \$120 to \$160 for the year.

The demand for domestic help, as usual, far exceeds the supply. Though the tables appended show 104 of this class arriving, yet the majority of these were on their way to join friends, so that we find it altogether impossible to supply the ever-increasing demand. The country parts are even worse off than the cities in this respect, as the domestics arriving seem to prefer taking service in the cities to going to the country.

The immigrants arriving during the year have been of an excellent class, and, with very few exceptions, have come provided with sufficient funds to help themselves until employment offers.

The vast deposits of valuable metals—silver, copper, iron, &c.—found in the vicinity of Sudbury during the past few years, has turned the attention of capitalists in England and the United States to that part of the Province; and now the discovery of nickel there, which, but a short time ago, was supposed to be an extremely rare product of nature, will prove that Canada is one of the richest countries in minerals on the face of the globe. A large delegation of the members of the Iron and Steel Institute visited these mines in October last, and were surprised beyond measure at the vastness of our mineral resources, and especially at the deposit of nickel, which bids fair to revolutionize the manufactures of the world. In the Province of Ontario this mineral is found in sufficient quantities to satisfy the needs of the coming ages, and the future in store for Canada through this discovery alone can be better imagined than described.

Our exportation of cattle, sheep, &c., has now reached gigantic proportions. Thirteen years ago, in 1877, when the business of shipping live cattle to Great Britain was considered to be an established fact, the number exported from the port

of Montreal was 6,940 head. The next year it had reached 9,000 head, and during the season just closed the number has reached 122,182 head, being 36,939 over last year, and the largest of any previous year.

The visit of the British Farm Delegates is a move in the right direction, and there is but little doubt it will result in a large accession to our farming population and men of capital. On account of the lateness of the season when they arrived they could spare but little time, after going through the North-West, to visit Ontario; yet what they did see left an excellent impression, and one and all spoke in the highest terms of the country. Their report is looked forward to with no little degree of interest.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition held here this fall was an immense success, and the show of horses, cattle, and sheep was pronounced by those who were well able to judge equal to any in England. Among other distinguished visitors there, were Lord Stanley, Sir Henry Tyler and the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen. The latter, who has been making a tour of the country during his short visit, took great interest in the live stock, which he says surpassed his expectations. On his return to Scotland his opinion will have a great deal of weight in inducing a suitable class of immigrants to make Canada their home.

Numerous public and other buildings are in course of construction, which will both beautify the city and find employment for working men. Among them may be noticed the Parliament Buildings, City Hall, Board of Trade Building, Canadian Life Building, &c., and it is expected during the coming year that the Canadian Pacific Railway will spend an immense sum in the improvement of the Esplanade, and in building a new station.

In the crops we have had a fair yield. The averages of spring wheat, oats, pease, corn, buckwheat and beans are greater than their respective averages of the nine years, 1882-90, while those of fall wheat, barley and rye are less. The average and aggregate yield of the root crops are greater than their annual averages for the nine past years, and in yield per acre the potato crop alone is under the average, due to the excessive wet season—the quality of the tuber also suffering from the same cause.

The general health of the immigrants arriving has been very good, and no deaths have occurred during the year.

Every possible kindness and attention has been shown by the employés of the railway companies to the immigrants on their way up from the port of landing to their destination, and no complaint of incivility or inattention has reached this office.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. DONALDSON,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

MONTHLY RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures with Destination at Toronto Immigration Agency for Year ending 31st December, 1890.

MONTHS.	Number of Arrivals and Halfax.		Number of Arrivals via the United States.		SEXES.		Total Number of Souls.					NATIONALITIES.					TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.						GENERAL DESTINATION.		TOTAL AMOUNT BROUGHT IN.	
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	Farmers' Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	Ontario.	Western States.	Effects.	Cash.					
January.....	84	30	29	46	99	32	12	33	12	34	19	13	18	4	143	45	3,800	1,600								
February.....	87	30	36	110	110	24	19	47	30	36	19	14	18	5	153	77	4,100	2,400								
March.....	131	59	124	269	269	61	44	75	29	53	45	17	16	7	314	104	9,100	10,000								
April.....	278	138	352	538	538	111	75	329	147	107	101	37	33	16	768	452	10,500	25,000								
May.....	324	155	196	480	442	146	83	326	181	126	109	58	76	20	720	482	15,500	21,000								
June.....	241	126	126	369	349	114	59	305	235	114	103	48	59	8	799	520	16,000	20,000								
July.....	193	89	315	509	454	114	59	197	112	90	77	32	42	10	645	291	9,000	18,000								
August.....	218	64	134	349	282	59	41	99	68	60	66	29	38	8	391	158	7,500	10,500								
September.....	206	55	73	282	266	89	61	114	63	64	79	38	37	8	428	165	7,500	11,000								
October.....	148	38	40	194	194	31	31	101	23	73	70	24	39	8	334	112	8,000	7,000								
November.....	95	31	23	158	158	42	26	39	19	44	49	28	27	7	226	58	5,000	4,500								
December.....	45	31	23	105	105	31	9	33	10	35	29	16	15	3	149	39	3,000	2,900								
Total.....	2,374	911	1,785	3,327	3,327	968	651	1,698	929	836	766	354	418	104	5,070	2,563	99,000	133,900								

* NOTE.—These numbers refer to Ontario only.

J. A. DONALDSON,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

TORONTO, 31st December, 1890.

No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LONDON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. A. G. SMYTH.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
LONDON, ONT., 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of the work of this agency, with the usual tabular statements and statistics, for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

Statement A, showing the number of immigrant arrivals and departures at the London agency, their nationalities, trades or occupations and declared destinations; also classified as to sexes, adults and children.

Statement B, showing the total number of immigrants arrived at the London agency for the twelve months.

Statement C, showing the total number of arrivals for twelve months, their nationality, the number remaining in Ontario, and the number who went to Manitoba, British Columbia and the North-West Territories.

The demand last season for farm labourers was greater than the supply, and as we do not give free transportation the new arrivals will not, as a general rule, go far and run a risk for an engagement, so they prefer to meet the farmer on market days in the city, and those applying from a distance cannot be supplied. As formerly, the demand for domestic servants for city and country situations was very much in excess of the supply—in fact, very few females to fill situations as cooks, general servants or farm servants get so far up the country as London. We are, however, promised a better supply for the coming season.

The immigrants, generally, that arrived during the past season, were of a very good class—healthy and thrifty looking—soon placed in situations, and got along well. I do not know of any who were out of work this winter so far.

The Self-Help Emigration Society and the East End Emigration Society have both sent out during the season some very good young men for farm work; also some families, which I had no trouble to settle, as they are very careful in their selection of fit and proper persons for the wants of our country. They also provide a small amount of funds to assist in keeping their people a short time, if necessary, on their first arrival. It has been an exception when I did not get good settlers from these two societies, which, I consider, are doing a most excellent work.

The prospect for the coming season appears good, as applications for farm work are already coming in. The greater part of the applicants want single men, and I find it a difficult task to place married men with large families.

The health of all reporting at this agency has been good during the whole season, which I report with much pleasure, and look forward for a good season in 1891.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. SMYTH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the London Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1890.

Months.	Via the St. Lawrence.	Via the United States.	Total.
January	53	37	90
February	46	33	79
March	38	46	84
April	74	58	132
May	125	54	179
June	74	49	123
July	56	67	123
August	58	38	96
September	42	45	87
October	43	25	68
November	43	22	65
December	30	33	63
Total	682	507	1,189

A. G. SMYTH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

LONDON, 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the London Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1890, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with Free Passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

Country from.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States, &c.
England	361	207	568	400	168
Ireland	135	111	246	159	87
Scotland	120	111	231	124	107
Germany	60	69	129	51	78
Norway, Sweden	3	2	5	4	1
Switzerland					
Iceland					
America					
Other Countries	3	7	10	3	7
Total	682	507	1,189	741	*448

*To Manitoba

122

British Columbia

8

North-West Territories

77

207

A. G. SMYTH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

LONDON, 31st December, 1890.

No. 10.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HAMILTON, IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. JOHN SMITH.)

DOMINION OF CANADA IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HAMILTON, ONTARIO, December 31, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report with tabular statements showing the arrivals and departures of immigrants at this agency for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1890.

The past year shows a decrease of 506 immigrants settled in Ontario as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

There is an increase of 376 immigrants passing through to Manitoba and the North-West Territories from the ports of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, the New England States and the States of New York and Pennsylvania.

There is a decrease of 7,946 immigrants passing through Canada from the United States Atlantic ports to the Western States.

Statement A shows the arrivals and departures of immigrants, their declared destinations, nationalities and occupations.

Statement B shows the arrivals and departures of immigrants and their general destinations.

Statement C shows the arrivals and departures, the number of free meals, lodgings and free railway passes granted to indigent immigrants.

Statement D shows the monthly arrivals and departures, the general destination, the value of settlers effects and capital reported at the agency as having been brought into Canada.

Statement E shows the monthly arrival of immigrants *via* the St. Lawrence and settling in Ontario.

Statement F shows the monthly arrival of immigrants *via* the United States settling in the Dominion and those passing through to the Western States.

Statement G shows the arrivals and the general destination of the immigrants.

Statement H shows the number of children brought into and settled in the Hamilton district by the philanthropic societies.

Statement I shows the number of immigrants to whom assistance has been rendered.

Statement J shows the amount of capital reported as brought into Canada.

Statement K shows the number of free passes granted and the destination of the immigrants.

Statement L shows the number of immigrants settled in Canada and their destination.

Statements M, N, O, P and Q show the number of immigrants and the value of their effects as reported by the respective Customs ports of entry.

Statement R shows the total number of immigrants and the value of their effects as reported by the respective Customs ports of entry.

Statement S shows the number of immigrants settling in Canada and those passing through to the Western States.

Statement T shows the number of loaded live stock cars passing through Canada to Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, United States, and the number of empty cars cleaned, disinfected and returned to Canada.

The immigrants arriving at this agency during the past year compare very favourably with any previous year, the whole of them with one or two exceptions being very healthy and entirely free from pauperism.

The number of mechanics arriving here and reporting themselves at this agency numbered sixty nine, all of whom met with employment.

The majority of the immigrants arriving this year were of the labouring class including farm labourers, common labourers and those connected with the building trade and iron industries with their wives and families, who readily found employment; the boys and girls being sought after for farm work and domestic service; the immigrants being a class of good settlers and well adapted to the wants of the country.

There has been a falling off of enquiries for young men to learn farming during the year.

The past year has been free from strikes, with the exception of the Cotton Mill weavers; other wage earners have been engaged at full scale prices.

During the year there has been a good demand at this agency for all immigrants, who were engaged at fair wages immediately on their arrival. The demand for labour being much in excess of the supply.

Agricultural Labour.

During the year there has been a good demand for young men, also for married men and their families. Men accustomed to the management of cattle are more eagerly sought after than formerly. Wages have been well maintained, running for first class hands from \$150.00 to \$175.00 per annum and as high as \$200.00, the rate per month for good hands from \$12.00 to \$18.00 and for summer hands \$20.00; harvest wages \$25.00 to \$30.00 by the month, including board and lodging.

Female Domestic Servants.

The demand continues to be in excess of the supply; girls being eagerly sought after. Wages run from \$8.00 to \$15.00 for general servants, cooks command from \$15.00 to \$20.00.

Mechanics.

The number arriving this year was about the same as last; those arriving finding employment. At the present time there is no demand for this class of labour.

Mill Operatives.

Some of the mills have been shut down and run on short time; others have been closed by the weavers striking. At present there is no demand for textile artisans.

Manufacturer's Operatives.

During the year there has been a fair demand, especially in the ready-made clothing department.

Common and Skilled Labourers.

There has been a fair demand for all able-bodied men to work in the foundries, rolling mills, railways, public works and the building trades.

Juvenile Immigration.

The societies engaged in juvenile immigration, whose homes are located in the Hamilton district, and referred to in statement H, shows a decrease of 100 as compared with the previous year.

The children arrived this year have been carefully selected and compare very favourably with any brought out in any previous year.

The superintendents and matrons have been very successful in securing desirable homes for the children.

A number of these children are depositors in the savings banks, some of them connected with the Stevenson's Home having taken up homesteads in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. At the present time the children connected with this institution have one hundred and fifty-five individual savings bank accounts, the Hon. W. E. Sanford being the president, to whom a great deal of the success is due, assisted by the superintendent Mr. Sanford Evans.

Most of the societies engaged in sending out adult emigrants are well organized, more care being taken in the selections before granting assistance, most of them having made ample provision for the care of their emigrants on arrival until such time as they are placed in a position to provide for themselves. The Self-Help Emigration Society, the Charity Organization Society, the Church Emigration Society, the East End Emigration Fund and the Northumberland Village Homes make remittances to defray any expense incurred on their behalf.

Agriculture.

The cereal crop is below the average, both winter and spring wheat proving deficient in thrashing; oats light, both in yield and weight; peas good; barley fair, but light in weight. Grass lands afforded excellent and abundant pasturage during the season, the hay crop being one of the best ever known, and secured in good condition. Root crops are also good and well secured.

Live stock has done well owing to the excellent pasturage and heavy hay crop; the herds are reported to be doing well and free from all contagious diseases, a large increase being noted both in stockers and milkers.

There has also been an increase of sheep, with an improvement in quality, especially the Down family.

During the year there has been a fair delivery of hogs, both dressed and on foot, the owners preferring to slaughter their own animals, which can be handled and cured to better advantage.

There has been a good demand for all serviceable horses for heavy teaming, roadsters and street car service.

In dairy produce a large business has been transacted in cheese, also by the milk dealers, both by rail and waggon deliveries to the towns and cities. This branch of the business is largely increasing owing to the increased purchasing power of the working population. There has not been much improvement during the year in butter making, but by the means adopted by the Dominion and Local Governments more interest is being taken in this branch of dairying.

The apple crop has been a partial failure. Pears and plums were an average, whilst grapes and small fruits were very productive.

Manufacturing Industries.

There has been a fair business transacted during the year, and the rate of wages has been well sustained.

The iron trade continues active, the rolling mills, pipe foundry and bridge works have been running on full time, also the nail mills. There has also been a fair business done in the building trade, ready-made clothing and the boot and shoe trade.

Some of the cotton mills have been fairly active; others have been closed down and running on short time owing to over production.

Flouring mills have shown an improvement during the year; the mills, as a rule, have been kept running; there being a better demand for Canadian flour.

The railways have done a large business, but owing to the demoralization of rates in some instances the traffic receipts have been reduced.

In commerce a fair business has been done, although payments have been slow partially caused by bad roads in the fall which prevented the farmers marketing their produce.

Health of Cattle.

In reference to pleuro-pneumonia, Texan fever, and cholera or hog fever existing in the States, every precaution, care and attention has been paid to the isolation of the traffic and the cleaning and disinfecting the empty cars before being returned from the States to Canada, a return of which will be found on reference to Statement V.

I have also to report that a careful supervision has been exercised in the cleaning of local live stock cars, every assistance having been rendered by Messrs James Stephenson and Charles Stiff, Superintendents of the Grand Trunk Railway; also by Mr. J. B. Morford, Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railway and the agents and officers of both lines.

Outlook for Immigration, &c.

During the past year, there has been a large correspondence asking for maps, pamphlets, and general information in reference to free grant lands, in Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia and the North-West Territories, also for information respecting the rate of wages, the cost of living and employment. The number of communications received and despatched reached 7,226, being an increase of 1,047 over the previous year.

The outlook for the coming year would indicate an active demand for both common, skilled and agricultural labourers, also for female domestic servants.

In my inspection of the children brought out to Canada by the different Philanthropic Societies, I find that with a very few exceptions they have been well selected and will compare favourably with the native children of the province; having been placed in good homes, they will grow up to be useful members of the country.

Prices of Produce, &c.

In accordance with your instructions of the 11th July last, in reference to the proposed duties to be levied by the United States Government upon Canadian produce imported into the United States under the McKinley Tariff Bill, I took the necessary steps to ascertain the names and the address of exporters of eggs, and on the twenty-eighth of the same month, I had the honour of enclosing you my report with a list of the wholesale dealers and shippers, so as to enable you to communicate the information to the Honourable Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada, for distribution to the British Produce Merchants and Salesmen of Canadian produce.

Since forwarding my report and keeping in view your instructions, I have now the honour to inform you that arrangements have been effected whereby the railway management will put on a weekly rapid transit service from all points west of Montreal with cars specially adapted to the business, so as to enable all consignments to be transhipped from the cars on board the steamers on the day previous to the day of sailing.

Owing to the increased rate of duty of 20 cents per bushel levied upon Canadian barley entering into the United States after the passing of the McKinley Tariff Bill, a strong effort was made by the produce dealers and commission merchants during the month of September to obtain the crop of 1890, for the purpose of exporting it before the Bill become operative, in which they were to a large extent successful; the movement had the effect of stimulating prices of which the farmers availed themselves by becoming free sellers.

By the combined effort of the shippers and the railway companies about two-thirds of the crop was exported before the new tariff came into force; being admitted under the old rate of duty of 10 cents per bushel.

The following is a comparative statement of prices paid in the Toronto market, extending over a season of five years.

By referring to the statement it will be noticed that the prices ruled the lowest during the years of 1886 and 1889, previous to the McKinley Tariff Bill coming into force.

STATEMENT of the Price paid for Barley on the Toronto Market during the last Four Months of each Year, commencing with 1886 and ending with 1890.

1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.	
	Bush.		Bush.		Bush.		Bush.		Bush.
Sept. 30...	63 cts.	Sept. 30...	67 cts.	Sept. 29...	78½ cts.	Sept. 30...	51 cts.	Sept. 30...	73½ cts.
Oct. 30...	63 "	Oct. 31...	78½ "	Oct. 30...	76½ "	Oct. 30...	53 "	Oct. 30...	62 "
Nov. 29...	58 "	Nov. 29...	78 "	Nov. 29...	65½ "	Nov. 29...	46 "	Nov. 29...	58 "
Dec. 30...	55 "	Dec. 30...	77½ "	Dec. 30...	66½ "	Dec. 30 ..	47 "	Dec. 30...	55 "

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

A.—STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures from the Hamilton

MONTHS.	ARRIVALS.		SEXES.			Total Number of Souls.	DECLARED DESTINATION.			NATIONAL	
	Via Ocean Travel.	Via United States.	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 12 years.		Ontario.	Manitoba.	United States.	English.	Irish.
January.....	77	384	232	73	156	461	210	65	186	103	37
February.....	66	1,097	583	190	390	1,163	206	105	852	110	34
March.....	96	3,210	1,654	548	1,104	3,306	285	116	2,905	123	31
April.....	219	7,579	3,903	1,297	2,598	7,798	479	207	7,112	276	67
May.....	250	8,852	4,555	1,515	3,032	9,102	512	191	8,399	279	91
June.....	213	4,071	2,146	712	1,426	4,284	444	168	3,672	244	50
July.....	167	2,061	1,118	370	740	2,228	370	121	1,737	179	37
August.....	129	2,925	1,531	508	1,015	3,054	345	177	2,532	165	36
September.....	108	3,081	1,598	531	1,060	3,189	328	120	2,741	168	35
October.....	76	3,970	2,026	674	1,346	4,046	323	76	3,647	147	31
November.....	95	2,880	1,491	496	988	2,975	278	158	2,539	148	19
December.....	72	2,089	1,084	360	717	2,161	228	70	1,863	103	24
Philanthropic Societies.....	1,568	42,199	21,921	7,274	14,572	43,767	4,008	1,574	38,185	2,045	492
Customs Returns.....	394	.....	.....	.....	394	394	394	.....	.....	238	.....
	.....	1,374	376	452	546	1,374	1,374	.....	.....	153	35
Totals.....	1,962	43,573	22,297	7,726	15,512	45,535	5,776	1,574	38,185	2,436	527

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1890.

Immigration Agency for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1890.

NATIVES—REMAINING IN CANADA.				OCCUPATIONS—REMAINING IN CANADA.								NOT REPORTED ELSEWHERE.		REPORTED ELSEWHERE.		Effects.	Cash.
Scotch.	German.	United States.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Domestics.	Not Classified.	For Canada.	For United States.	For Canada.	For United States.			
39	26	53	17	2	7	15	4	2	14	231	210	186	65			20,058	
41	31	72	23	3	13	22	3	3	18	249	206	852	105			30,010	
56	55	110	26	7	54	73	17	3	21	226	285	2,905	116			34,995	
87	106	111	39	23	97	105	8	5	86	362	467	7,112	219			47,560	
101	98	102	32	27	116	122	10	8	81	339	453	8,399	250			52,665	
88	63	130	37	11	86	119	4	5	74	313	399	3,672	213			37,740	
85	52	101	37	7	42	73	3	7	42	317	324	1,737	167			35,515	
91	75	113	42	5	54	81	4	3	51	324	393	2,532	129			44,180	
57	42	117	29	3	41	96	9	4	48	247	340	2,741	108			35,985	
50	51	105	15	1	23	81	2	2	34	256	323	3,647	76			28,131	
66	71	99	33	3	34	76	3	3	39	278	341	2,539	95			30,800	
50	43	63	15	2	26	58	2	4	29	177	226	1,863	72			14,000	
811	713	1,176	345	94	593	921	69	49	537	3,319	3,967	38,185	1,615			411,639	
156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	394	394	.....	.....			.....
62	110	335	679	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,374	1,374	.....	.....			100,957
1,029	823	1,511	1,024	94	593	921	69	49	537	5,087	5,735	38,185	1,615	.....	100,957	411,639

JOHN SMITH,
 Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT B.—Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures in the District of the Hamilton Agency, including those reported by the Customs Ports of Entry and the Philanthropic Societies, for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

	Number of Arrivals and the St. Lawrence and Halifax.		Number of Arrivals via the United States.		SEXES.		Children.	Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.						GENERAL DESTINATIONS.						
					Males.	Females.			English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.				
English	1,037	3,448	4,485	4,485	4,485	2,398	2,398	4,485	2,398	1,769	16,701	1,176	17,238	8	337	16,803					
Irish	213	2,185	2,398	2,398	2,398	156	156	2,398	156	62	110	335	679	394	118	1,906					
Scotch	300	1,469	1,769	1,769	1,769	35	35	1,769	35	1,987	20,513	1,298	18,570	1,374	177	15,988					
German	18	16,983	16,701	16,701	16,701	2,433	2,433	16,701	2,433	2,490	16,811	1,511	17,917	5,776	1,574	38,185					
United States citizens.		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	4,036	4,036	1,176	4,036		1,298	1,298	1,298	6,282	1,198	46,131					
Other countries.		17,238	17,238	17,238	17,238	1,603	1,603	17,238	1,603	503	3,702	213	653	506	376	7,946					
Totals	1,568	42,199	43,767	43,767	43,767	7,274	7,274	43,767	7,274	14,572	8,976	8,976	1,828	1,828	38,185						
Philanthropic societies	394		394	394	394			394													
Customs returns		1,374	1,374	1,374	1,374	452	452	1,374	452	546	1,374	1,374	1,374	1,374							
Totals, 1890	1,962	43,573	45,535	45,535	45,535	7,726	7,726	45,535	7,726	15,512	10,352	10,352	2,166	2,166	39,386						
Totals, 1889	2,635	50,976	53,611	53,611	53,611	9,152	9,152	53,611	9,152	14,727	13,976	13,976	18,570	18,570	46,131						
Increase		673	7,403	7,403	7,403	1,426	1,426	7,403	1,426	785	8,076	8,076	1,828	1,828	376	7,946					
Decrease																					

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT C.—Return showing the Number of Arrivals and Departures at the Hamilton Agency, including those reported by the Philanthropic Societies and the Collector of Customs at the Port of Entry; the Number of Free Meals, Lodgings and Free Passes by Railway, for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

	Number of Arrivals at the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals via the United States.	Total Number of Souls.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to Manitoba.	Went to Western States.	NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS SETTLED IN ONTARIO.						Number of Free Meals.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Free Passes.	
							English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.				
1890.....	1,508	42,169	43,767	4,008	1,574	38,185	1,791	374	634	398	803	8	34	23	3	14
Philanthropic societies.....	394		394	394			288		156							
Customs returns		1,374	1,374	1,374			153	35	62	110	335	679				
Total, 1890.....	1,962	43,573	45,535	5,776	1,574	38,185	2,182	409	852	508	1,138	687	34	23	3	14
Total, 1889.....	2,635	50,976	53,611	6,282	1,198	46,131	2,829	602	846	459	1,029	517	23	14	9	24
Increase.....					376				6	49	109	170	11	9		
Decrease	673	7,403	8,076	506		7,946	647	193							6	10

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT E.—Yearly Return of Immigrant Arrivals *viâ* the St. Lawrence, at the Hamilton Agency, and the Departures for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

MONTHS.	Total.	NATIONALITIES.						DESTINATIONS.		
		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
1890.										
January	77	38	24	15	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
February	66	37	18	11	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....
March	96	57	19	20	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	.....
April	219	167	28	20	4	.....	.....	219	.....	.....
May	250	190	32	28	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....
June	213	144	31	38	.....	.....	.....	213	.....	.....
July	167	103	16	41	7	.....	.....	167	.....	.....
August	129	88	13	28	.....	.....	.....	129	.....	.....
September	108	73	8	27	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	.....
October	76	46	6	24	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	.....
November	95	61	10	21	3	.....	.....	95	.....	.....
December	72	33	8	27	4	.....	.....	72	.....	.....
Children's Homes	1,568 394	1,037 238	213	300 156	18	.....	.....	1,568 394	.....	.....
Total	1,962	1,275	213	456	18	.....	.....	1,962	.....	.....

JOHN SMITH.

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT F.—Yearly Returns of Immigrant Arrivals *via* the United States, at the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

MONTHS.	Total.	NATIONALITIES.						DESTINATIONS.		
		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
1890.										
January	384	65	13	24	87	53	142	133	65	186
February	1,097	73	16	30	443	72	463	140	105	852
March	3,210	66	12	36	1,430	110	1,556	189	116	2,905
April ..	7,579	470	330	288	3,077	111	3,303	260	207	7,112
May	8,852	496	477	294	3,820	102	3,663	262	191	8,399
June	4,071	482	291	172	1,341	130	1,655	231	168	3,672
July	2,061	221	146	81	797	101	715	203	121	1,737
August	2,925	257	146	101	1,154	113	1,154	216	177	2,532
September.....	3,081	367	214	125	1,126	117	1,132	220	120	2,741
October	3,970	389	232	130	1,536	105	1,578	247	76	3,647
November	2,880	345	173	110	1,035	99	1,118	183	158	2,539
December	2,089	217	135	78	837	63	759	156	70	1,863
Customs returns.....	42,199 1,374	3,448 153	2,185 35	1,469 62	16,683 110	1,176 335	17,238 679	2,440 1,374	1,574	38,185
Total	43,573	3,601	2,220	1,531	16,793	1,511	17,917	3,814	1,574	38,185

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT G.—Showing the number of Immigrants reported at the Hamilton Agency arriving *via* the St. Lawrence, Halifax and the United States, and the Departures and General Destinations for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

NATIONALITIES.	Number of Arrivals <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States.	Total.	GENERAL DESTINATIONS.		
				Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
English.	1,037	3,448	4,485	1,791	254	2,440
Irish.	213	2,185	2,398	374	118	1,906
Scotch.	300	1,469	1,769	634	177	958
German.	18	16,683	16,701	398	315	15,988
United States citizens.		1,176	1,176	803	373	
Other countries..		17,238	17,238	8	337	16,893
	1,568	42,199	43,767	4,008	1,574	38,185
Philanthropic societies.	394		394	394		
Customs returns.		1,374	1,374	1,374		
Total, 1890.	1,962	43,573	45,535	5,776	1,574	38,185
Total, 1889.	2,635	50,976	53,611	6,282	1,198	46,131
Increase.					376	
Decrease.	673	7,403	8,076	506		7,946

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT H.—Showing the number of Children Arrived in the District of the Hamilton Agency from the Societies engaged in Immigration for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

Name of Society.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Remained in the Home 31st December, 1889.	Remained in the Home 31st December, 1890.
Rev. Mr. Stephenson's Home.	48	25	73	8	9
Miss Rye's Home.	3	144	147	14	11
Miss McPherson's Home.	115	41	156	42	24
Earl of Shaftsbury's Home.	18		18		
Total, 1890.	184	210	394	64	44
Total, 1889.	224	270	494		
Increase.					
Decrease.	60	40	100		

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT I.—Showing the number of Immigrants Assisted, the number of Meals and Lodgings, and Free Passes by Railway, from the Hamilton Agency for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

MONTHS.	Number Fed.	Number of Free Meals.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Passes Issued.
1890.				
January	2	2		
February	3	3		1
March	3	3		
April	2	2	3	2
May	1	12		1
June	2	2		1
July	1	1		6
August	4	4		2
September	2	2		
October	1	1		
November	1	1		
December	1	1		1
Total, 1890	23	34	3	14
Total, 1889	14	23	9	24
Increase	9	11		
Decrease			6	10

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT J.—Showing the amount of Capital brought to Canada by Immigrants and Settlers in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

Months.	1890.	1889.	Increase.	Decrease.
1890.				
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January	20,058 00	27,095 00		
February	30,010 00	26,515 00		
March	34,995 00	48,660 00		
April	47,560 00	54,130 00		
May	52,665 00	45,875 00		
June	37,740 00	40,295 00		
July	35,515 00	34,310 00		
August	44,180 00	26,815 00		
September	35,985 00	29,200 00		
October	28,130 00	30,960 00		
November	30,800 00	27,875 00		
December	14,000 00	38,550 00		
	411,639 00	430,280 00	.....	18,641 00

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT K.—Showing the number and Destinations of Immigrants forwarded by Free Passes from the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

Stations.	Number of Passes.	Stations.	Number of Passes.
Burlington.....	2	Brought forward.....	11
Chatham.....	1	Toronto.....	1
Hagersville.....	6	Walkerton.....	1
Jordan.....	1	Winona.....	1
Stratford.....	1		
Carried forward.....	11	Total.....	14

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT L.—Showing the Location of Immigrants reported in the District of the Hamilton Agency, including those sent out by the Philanthropic Societies and those reported by the Customs Ports of Entry in the Hamilton District, for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

Counties.	Number.	Counties.	Number.
Algoma.....	25	Brought forward.....	3,135
Bruce.....	143	Middlesex.....	207
Brant.....	120	Muskoka.....	27
Durham.....	7	Monck.....	65
Dufferin.....	33	Nipissing.....	2
Essex.....	120	Northumberland.....	5
Elgin.....	114	Norfolk.....	139
Frontenac.....	8	Ontario.....	13
Grey.....	76	Oxford.....	173
Granville.....	4	Peterboro'.....	6
Halton.....	108	Peel.....	49
Haldimand.....	90	Perth.....	274
Huron.....	109	Renfrew.....	9
Hastings.....	9	Stormont.....	4
Kent.....	152	Simcoe.....	95
Lincoln.....	322	Wentworth.....	1,570
Leeds.....	4	Wellington.....	161
Lambton.....	111	Waterloo.....	128
Lanark.....	6	Welland.....	829
Manitoba.....	1,574	York.....	459
Carried forward.....	3,135	Total.....	7,350

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT M.—Showing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Hamilton, and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					\$ cts.
English	24	36	26	86	7,465 00
Irish	5	5	10	20	906 00
Scotch	10	11	21	42	1,640 00
German	11	17	34	62	3,145 00
United States citizens.....	17	38	33	88	20,965 00
Other countries	81	89	120	290	13,904 00
Total	148	196	244	588	48,025 00

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT N.—Showing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Niagara Falls, and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					\$ cts.
English	10	9	8	27	2,356 00
Irish	1	1	1	3	150 00
Scotch	1	1	1	3	337 00
German	2	3	.....	5	155 00
United States citizens.....	18	18	10	46	3,682 00
Other countries	23	23	22	68	6,069 00
Total	55	55	42	152	12,749 00

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT O.—Showing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Fort Erie, and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value
					of Effects.
					\$ cts.
English	4	4	4	12	1,070 00
Irish	2	2	2	6	65 00
Scotch	2	2	1	5	600 00
German	9	7	8	24	720 00
United States citizens	49	60	67	176	17,107 00
Other countries	43	43	73	159	7,729 00
Total	109	118	155	382	27,291 00

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 21st December, 1890.

STATEMENT P.—Showing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Niagara, and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value
					of Effects.
					\$ cts.
English	1	1	3	5	1,025 00
Irish	3	3		6	275 00
Scotch	1	1	8	10	100 00
German	1	4	5	10	500 00
United States citizens					
Other countries					
Total	6	9	16	31	1,900 00

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT Q.—Showing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of St. Catharines, and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					\$ cts
English.....	6	10	7	23	2,025 00
Irish.....					
Scotch.....	1	1		2	150 00
German.....	2	2	5	9	200 00
United States citizens.....	7	10	8	25	1,560 00
Other Countries.....	42	51	69	162	7,057 00
Total.....	58	74	89	221	10,992 00

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT R.—Showing the total number of Immigrants and the Value of their Effects, at the respective Ports of Entry in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

Nationality.	Hamilton.	Niagara Falls.	Fort Erie.	Niagara.	St. Catharines.	Total.	Value of Effects.
							\$ cts
English.....	86	27	12	5	23	153	13,941 00
Irish.....	20	3	6	6		35	1,396 00
Scotch.....	42	3	5	10	2	62	2,827 00
German.....	62	5	24	10	9	110	4,720 00
United States citizens.....	88	46	176		25	335	43,314 00
Other countries.....	290	68	159		162	679	34,759 00
Total.....	588	152	382	31	221	1,374	100,957 00

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT S.—Showing the Arrivals and Destinations of Immigrants in the District of the Hamilton Agency *via* the St. Lawrence and the United States, including those brought out by the Philanthropic Societies and those reported by the Customs of the Ports of Entry at Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Niagara and St. Catharines, for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

1890.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Total.	Remained in Ontario.	Went to Manitoba.	Went to Western States.
<i>Via</i> the St. Lawrence.	1,037	213	300	18			1,568	1,568		
<i>Via</i> the United States.	3,839	2,220	1,687	16,793	1,511	17,917	43,967	4,208	1,574	38,185
Total, 1890.	4,876	2,433	1,987	16,811	1,511	17,917	45,535	5,776	1,574	38,185
Total, 1889.	6,704	4,036	2,490	20,513	1,298	18,370	53,611	6,282	1,198	46,131
Increase.					213				376	
Decrease.	1,828	1,603	503	3,702		653	8,076	506		7,946

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT T.—Showing the number of loaded Live Stock Cars passing over Canadian Railways to Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, N.Y., and the number of empty Cars cleaned, disinfected and returned to Canada from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1890.

1890.	Number of Cars.
January.	2,273
February.	1,354
March.	1,687
April.	2,433
May.	2,077
June.	1,632
July.	1,387
August.	1,598
September.	2,076
October.	2,894
November.	2,358
December.	2,343
Total, 1890.	24,112
Total, 1889.	19,376
Increase.	4,736

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1890.

No. 11.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PORT ARTHUR IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. J. M. McGOVERN.)

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the past year dealing as usual, principally, with the number, nationality and class of immigrants *en route* to Manitoba the North-West Territories and British Columbia.

The usual tabular statements are attached, and I regret that a comparison of the figures with those of the previous year shows a decrease: this may to a certain extent be accounted for by the fact that during the past year business of all kinds and demand and remuneration for labour was considered to be very much better in the countries from which the Dominion receives the largest number of immigrants, particularly Great Britain, which I judge to be one of the principal reasons why the number leaving their native land was so much smaller than for many previous years. The doing away with the system of assisted passages may also have prevented a certain number from emigrating, but I yet believe the decision was a wise one.

I have frequently been informed by the best class of English immigrants, one particular case occurred only a short time ago, that it is surprising how little the people of Great Britain know of Canada which is generally spoken of as America, as if part of the United States, and that the Dominion is equally blamed with the neighbouring republic for any unfortunate experience or loss of capital there.

I have a good opportunity when examining the trains to converse with the best class of travellers, a much larger number of whom are yearly taking advantage of the excellent facilities offered by the Canadian Pacific Railway to visit Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, and the opinion is invariably expressed that the vast tracts of agricultural and mineral lands in the Western Provinces, and the almost unlimited mineral resources of the Western part of Ontario, have only to be known and understood by the people of Great Britain, to attract a large number of settlers and a much larger share of the capital that is being so freely invested in the United States.

There was a marked decrease in the number of Scandinavian and Icelandic arrivals, both of which are a good class of immigrants, the Scandinavians particularly being very desirable settlers, and a slight decrease from all other foreign countries.

There are now good indications that the energetic measures taken by the Department during the past year, particularly to make known the many inducements offered to the right class of immigrants, and other influences which have had a beneficial effect in creating a great deal of discussion and numerous enquiries regarding the Dominion, will, in the near future, overcome many of the difficulties heretofore experienced, and the result will be a large yearly increase in the number of immigrant arrivals.

I take the liberty of stating that an excellent move in the right direction was the arranging for, and so successfully carrying out, the visit of the farmers' delegates in the latter part of the season. Their reports, which we have good reason to

believe will be most favourable to the country, will undoubtedly be widely circulated, and must attract a great deal of attention, particularly among the agricultural class. The statements made by such practical men, who, it will be known, have formed their opinions by visiting some of the principal parts of the Dominion and collecting all possible information, will be accepted by their fellow-countrymen as unprejudiced and reliable, and should create a most favourable impression of the Dominion as a home for immigrants.

A comparison of the past year's returns with those of the previous year shows a large falling off in the number of arrivals from the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion, the figures for 1889 being 15,603 and for 1890, 10,701, a difference of 4,902, leaving the decrease from other countries 4,063. The partial failure of the crops in some parts of the prairie Provinces during 1889 may have caused a feeling of doubt as to the entire success of farming operations there, and had the effect of inducing many of the people of the older Provinces to await further developments before making a change. A large number took advantage during the past year of the cheap excursions given by the Canadian Pacific Railway to visit portions of Manitoba and the Territories, and expressed themselves greatly pleased with the splendid crops seen and the general appearance of the country.

It has been clearly demonstrated by the sad experience of a number of Canadians that the chances of success are far greater in the Canadian North West than in the Western States of the neighbouring Republic, and there can be little doubt that in future nearly all those leaving their Eastern homes will be destined for Manitoba, the Territories, or British Columbia.

The Local governments of the Western Provinces and the Canadian Pacific Railway are doing good work, and although the past year was somewhat disappointing I am pleased to state that the prospects for a large immigration in future appear to be particularly good.

The arrivals during the past year were of a better class than formerly, the greater number of them being very desirable immigrants. There appeared to be a much larger proportion of people who had sufficient means to make a comfortable start, and there were very few cases where assistance was asked or required. Only two cases of serious illness occurred and one death.

The number and nationality of immigrants remaining in the district of this agency during the year was 271, an increase of 19 over the previous year. The great majority of the men were labourers who readily found employment on the railways, at the mines, and in the lumber mills. There was a great demand for labour here during the summer, principally for railway work, which necessitated the bringing of 300 men from other parts of the Province.

Farming operations are not, as yet, carried on very extensively in this district, the principal industries being mining and lumbering; but there is a large amount of good land that can be obtained by free grant or partly improved farms at reasonable prices, and there is such an excellent market for all kinds of farm produce that the right class of immigrants should be able to do fully as well here as in many parts of the Prairie Provinces. Most of the farmers here at present commenced with little or no means, and those that have been careful and persevering are doing very well. At the Agricultural Fair held here last fall the show of vegetables and roots was fully equal to anything I have ever seen in any part of Ontario, and the limited exhibit of grains was very good, all of which would be a surprise to people who form their opinions of the district by passing through on the railway, as most of the country seen is rocky and uncultivated.

The immense importance of the mineral resources of this district, including Sudbury, is now attracting the attention of a large number of capitalists in the United States, Great Britain and other countries, and it is only a question of a short time when a large amount of foreign capital will be invested in their development, which will, by giving employment to a great number of people, make this extensive district one of the most populous and progressive parts of the Dominion.

I am indebted to Mr. J. I. O'Connor, secretary of the Port Arthur Board of Trade, for the following information about the mines, minerals, development work, railway construction and other important matters in connection with the mining industry :

"The most important industry in Algoma is mining. During the current year great strides of advancement have been made in development, prospecting, exploring and railway construction : notably in development work at the Beaver, Badger, Porcupine, Silver Falls, Shuniah Weachee, West End, Silver Fox, King, Silver Star and Augusta mines, all within a radius of fifty miles of Port Arthur. The output has exceeded that of any other year in the history of silver mining on Lake Superior.

"The Beaver Milling and Mining Company has produced in shipping ore and concentrates \$20,000 monthly. The Badger Silver Mining Company (Badger and Porcupine) since they acquired the Porcupine, about the 1st day of July last, has produced about \$35,000 monthly. At present their operations are entirely confined to development work. They have large blocks of ground opened up in which the veins have been left standing, and it is safe to say that there is not another silver mine on the continent to-day that presents such an appearance as the Badger workings do. This opinion has been freely given by practical and experienced mining superintendents who have visited the district this year and carefully examined the various mines and prospects under development. They have four main openings, each on an independent vein, everyone of which carries native and black silver or argentite assaying from 100 to 10,000 ounces of pure silver to the ton of 2,000 pounds.

"The Shuniah Weachee has produced about \$20,000 worth of shipping ore, and has 300 tons of milling ore on the dump, which will be treated as soon as a concentrating plant can be erected. The West End Mine has made several shipments of high grade ore during the year, and has been constantly adding to the milling ore on the dumps. This property changed hands in September last for \$150,000 cash. A large and complete concentrating plant will be erected there early in 1891, for the treatment of the milling ore. The other mines mentioned have not shipped any high grade ore owing to the want of shipping facilities, but all of them have produced large quantities of milling ore, which, on the completion of the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway, will either be shipped to Port Arthur for treatment or will be concentrated on the premises, as soon as the necessary machinery can be laid down by rail.

"A large amount of intelligent and well directed exploring has been done in the silver district, notably in the Townships of Crooks, Blake and Pardee, and the unsurveyed territory south and west of White Fish Lake. A large number of properties have changed hands, principally to American purchasers. The prices for undeveloped single locations, containing from 80 to 160 acres each, ranged from \$1,000 to \$50,000. The district has experienced a considerable drawback from the action of speculators endeavouring to float undeveloped properties on the English market at fabulous prices. If intending English investors would pay the district a visit and purchase the lands direct from the owners instead of through speculators and London brokers, they would be amply repaid for their time and expense and would receive actual value for the money expended. The future of silver mining in this district is bright indeed, and with intelligent development is bound to equal if not exceed that of any other silver district on the continent.

"*Iron*: The attention of explorers and mining men has been largely taken up in prospecting for iron. Upwards of 50,000 acres of iron lands have been taken up during the last six months, principally on the Aticokan and Kaministiquia ranges. The Aticokan is a hard magnetite of Bessemer quality free from deleterious ingredients. The Kaministiquia range carries magnetic hematite of a very high grade suitable for making the best qualities of iron. The Gunflint Lake range on the projected extension of the Port Arthur, Duluth, and Western Railway, carries hard magnetite. This range is the Canadian extension of the celebrated Messabie range in Minnesota, and extends

in an unbroken line from Messabie Heights in Minnesota and across the international boundary line to White Fish Lake in this district, its total length in Canadian territory being about forty-five miles. On the completion of the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway to the boundary which is expected to be finished in 1891, the American mines situated near the line will ship their ores in bond, over the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway to Port Arthur, thence to Lake Erie ports. This traffic in connection with the development of the Canadian ore beds assures the railway of all the freight they can handle. This road is now completed for about 50 miles to a point five miles east of White Fish Lake, and will be of immense advantage in developing the district, the great need of which is more railways. The Ontario and Rainy River Railway Company which has running powers over the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway, from Port Arthur to Sand Lake, a distance of 50 miles, intends applying for a bonus from the Provincial and Dominion Governments at the coming session of Parliament to aid in its construction from Sand Lake to the Aticokan iron range, a distance of about 50 miles. The Aticokan Iron Range Railway Company are also applying for incorporation and a bonus to construct a line from Carlstadt on the Canadian Pacific Railway, into the Aticokan range. In all probability one or both of these railways will be constructed during the coming year. In anticipation of the early completion of a road to this range several projects are on foot for the establishment at Port Arthur of blast furnaces, iron ore docks, and other manufacturing industries. Port Arthur is admirably situated for such works, being at the head of Canadian Lake navigation, having the advantage of cheap water rates to all points in Eastern and Maritime Canada and being from 600 to 1,000 miles nearer the great Western market than any point in the East.

“James P. Witherow, of Pittsburg, Pa., a gentleman eminently qualified to speak on the subject, who after taking all circumstances into consideration estimates that coke iron can be manufactured here for \$11.50 per ton, exclusive of the Government bounty which in 1892 will reduce that figure two dollars per ton. Iron at this cost should enable producers to find a ready market for all that a blast furnace with 100 tons daily capacity, could produce. Port Arthur is offering a bonus of from \$15,000 to \$25,000 for the erection of a blast furnace, \$5,000 for a silver smelter and \$15,000 for the erection of iron ore docks.

“The total production of silver in this district during the past year was nearly \$400,000. A very considerable amount of exploratory and development work was done in the gold district in the vicinity of Rat Portage and Rainy River. The first lead mine, about 30 miles east of Port Arthur, was opened up a short time ago and the intention is to have it actively operated. The great importance of the Nickel and Copper Mines of Sudbury is now so well known that it is unnecessary to make any lengthy reference to them.”

One of the most important matters referred to by Mr. O'Connor is the damage done to legitimate mining enterprises by misrepresentations made generally in Great Britain, by interested parties whose only object is to further their own schemes, and I would respectfully ask if it would not be possible to make arrangements to furnish the High Commissioner's Office in London and Mr. Dyke in Liverpool with reliable information and let it be generally known that full particulars would be given to those wishing to make *bona fide* investments.

The income from and entire control of the lands is in the hands of the Local Government, but as the officers in Great Britain are all Dominion officials, collecting and forwarding to them monthly the necessary information and answering special enquiries would certainly be amply repaid by bringing a larger number of immigrants and more capital to assist in developing the almost unlimited mineral resources which will make Western Algoma of great importance.

The various matters in connection with this agency including a considerable amount of correspondence have received careful attention, and all immigration work is progressing satisfactorily.

Statement A shows number and nationality of immigrant arrivals *en route* to Manitoba.

Statement B shows number and nationality of immigrant arrivals *en route* to the North West Territories.

Statement C shows number and nationality of immigrant arrivals *en route* to British Columbia.

Statement D shows total number of arrivals *en route* to the Western Provinces.

Statement E shows number and nationality of immigrants remaining in the district of Port Arthur Agency.

Statement F shows number of arrivals and departures at Port Arthur Agency.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. McGOVERN,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture
Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.—Record of Immigrant Arrivals en route to Manitoba during the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

Date of Arrival.	No. of Immigrants.	ONTARIO.			QUEBEC.			LOWER PROVINCES, N.B. & N.S.			GREAT BRITAIN.			FRANCE.			GERMANY.			RUSSIA.			SCANDINAVIA VIA.			UNITED STATES.			HUNGARY.			ICELAND.			Destination.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.				
1890.																																			
January	147	22	31	3	1	8	1	1	3	6	4	3	3	4	6	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
February	257	85	43	2	5	12	8	1	2	9	4	2	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
March	1,939	803	413	38	24	44	11	1	1	12	2	2	1	6	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
April	1,750	495	198	267	36	24	58	11	2	27	15	22	8	5	9	13	14	4	2	5	9	13	14	4	2	5	9	13	14	4	2	5			
May	1,509	160	111	113	19	7	11	8	1	37	5	29	29	101	73	103	3	3	2	5	25	18	27	9	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1			
June	776	120	86	72	11	9	16	10	2	161	70	36	10	6	5	33	28	48	1	1	14	13	6	4	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2			
July	734	67	49	44	20	7	16	3	3	112	57	27	9	8	13	35	25	34	1	1	9	12	4	3	4	1	3	2	2	2	2	2			
August	563	142	69	60	13	3	9	6	1	58	43	21	4	2	4	22	19	21	16	9	12	4	3	4	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
September	540	101	80	76	9	14	11	1	3	59	56	35	2	1	1	21	24	33	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
October	587	87	84	71	21	11	12	4	3	49	31	25	5	5	5	22	26	45	15	10	27	5	8	10	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	2			
November	402	65	58	76	8	7	1	1	1	40	22	9	2	4	1	21	22	33	1	1	7	2	2	2	1	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1		
December	228	31	44	42	9	7	8	3	1	24	14	4	3	1	2	7	11	9	2	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Totals	9,432	2,118	1,264	1,356	188	117	191	52	8	10	1,397	533	358	105	62	93	306	244	337	51	43	71	97	55	57	51	14	17	8	11	4	66	78	70	

STATEMENT B.—Record of Immigrant Arrivals en route to the North-West Territories during the year ending 31st December, 1890.

Date of Arrival.	No. of Immigrants.	ONTARIO.			QUEBEC.			LOWER PROVINCES, N.B. & N.S.			GREAT BRITAIN.			FRANCE.			GERMANY.			RUSSIA.			SCANDINAVIA VIA.			UNITED STATES.			HUNGARY.			ICELAND.			Destination.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.				
1890.																																			
January	52	13	11	6	1	1	6	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
February	81	21	19	9	5	5	3	4	1	2	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
March	211	117	136	11	3	4	1	2	3	9	25	11	14	6	12	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
April	718	233	120	130	9	2	19	3	9	79	37	30	30	11	6	4	6	2	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		
May	501	75	54	55	5	7	1	1	1	155	56	38	7	3	6	2	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
June	284	47	36	23	4	2	11	6	4	67	34	21	2	1	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
July	236	50	41	34	2	3	3	5	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
August	177	39	21	16	3	3	3	3	3	32	18	4	4	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
September	182	24	28	17	6	2	3	9	6	24	33	14	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
October	268	16	20	13	9	2	3	122	3	6	32	21	13	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
November	112	30	19	26	10	1	1	5	5	11	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
December	110	11	12	7	3	1	1	7	12	20	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Totals	3,262	770	498	472	68	32	18	195	40	63	494	244	152	30	14	13	32	22	35	51	43	71	97	55	57	51	14	17	8	11	4	66	78	70	

STATEMENT C.—Record of Immigrant Arrivals en route to British Columbia, during the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

Date of Arrival.	No. of Emigrants.			ONTARIO.			QUEBEC.			LOWER PROVINCES, N.B. AND N.S.			GREAT BRITAIN.			FRANCE.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
January.....	233	44	17	14	10	.....	27	9	.....	27	26	17	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....
February.....	253	82	24	9	1	.....	25	6	.....	24	15	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	488	176	68	32	31	11	39	15	10	.....	42	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	567	199	51	24	10	13	41	4	2	.....	79	37	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	796	161	59	15	7	7	44	20	20	.....	180	98	88	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	518	86	69	60	15	3	26	20	13	.....	93	49	40	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	445	67	36	48	10	2	25	19	30	.....	71	69	40	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	376	78	35	34	9	1	9	3	.....	62	82	34	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	549	69	35	12	3	2	28	35	35	.....	87	98	76	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	508	82	57	33	5	5	24	23	35	.....	77	81	46	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	421	73	61	67	20	4	31	20	16	.....	42	26	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	303	68	53	6	3	1	17	6	5	.....	34	24	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,457	1,185	513	178	66	46	336	180	175	.....	818	612	414	19	8	7	.....	.....

STATEMENT C.—Record of Immigrant Arrivals en route to British Columbia, during the Year ending 31st December, 1890—Concluded.

Date of Arrival.	GERMANY.			RUSSIA.			SCANDINAVIA.			UNITED STATES.			HUNGARY.			ICELAND.			Destination.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
January.....	1	1	1																British Columbia
February.....									5	2						5	2	3	
March.....				3	2				6							8	1	1	
April.....				3	1				20										
May.....				8	3				8	4									
June.....	1			4	7				6	4									
July.....	1			4	4				6	3									
August.....	1			8	5				2	2									
September.....	1	2		1	4				4	2									
October.....				2	5				7	3									
November.....	5	2		1	2				6	3									
December.....				1	1				1	1									
Totals.....	10	6	3	36	35	19	88	47	30	4	4	9	20	6	7				

J. M. McGOVERN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT D.—Record of Immigrant Arrivals *en route* to Manitoba, North-West Territories and British Columbia, during the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

DESTINATION.	No. of Emigrants.	ONTARIO.			QUEBEC.			LOWER PROVINCES, N. B. & N. S.			GREAT BRITAIN.			FRANCE.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Manitoba. . . .	9,432	2,118	1,264	1,356	188	117	191	52	8	10	1,397	533	358	105	62	93
N. W. Territories	3,262	770	498	472	68	32	18	195	40	63	494	244	152	30	14	13
British Columbia	5,457	1,185	562	513	178	66	46	336	180	175	818	612	414	19	8	7
Totals	18,151	4,073	2,324	2,341	434	215	255	583	228	248	2,709	1,389	924	154	84	113

DESTINATION.	GERMANY.			RUSSIA.			SCANDINAVIA.			UNITED STATES.			HUNGARY.			ICELAND.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Manitoba. . . .	306	244	337	51	43	71	97	55	57	51	14	17	8	11	4	66	78	70
N. W. Territories	32	22	35	...	...	...	22	8	3	18	2	3	2	4	3	...	2	3
British Columbia	10	6	3	6	5	3	36	35	19	88	47	30	4	4	9	20	6	7
Totals	348	272	375	57	48	74	155	98	79	157	63	50	14	19	16	86	86	80

STATEMENT E.—Record of Immigrant Arrivals remaining in the District of Port Arthur Agency, during the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

No. of Emigrants.	QUEBEC.			LOWER PROVINCES, N. B. & N. S.			GREAT BRITAIN.			FRANCE.			GERMANY.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
271	31	13	13	13	10	6	25	20	14	4	5	4	.....	1	.....

RUSSIA.			SCANDINAVIA.			UNITED STATES.			HUNGARY.			ICELAND.			DENMARK.		
Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
18	16	9	16	8	6	1	1	2	18	3	2	4	3	.....	3	.....	2

STATEMENT F.—Statement of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Port Arthur Immigration Agency, for the Twelve Months ending the 31st December, 1890.

MONTHS.	ARRIVALS.		SEXES.		Total number of Souls.	DECLARED DESTINATIONS.			NATIONALITIES—REMAINING IN CANADA.							NOT REPORTED ELSEWHERE.	REPORTED ELSEWHERE.
	% Ocean Travel.	% United States.	Males.	Females.		Manitoba.	N. W. Territories.	British Columbia.	Great Britain.	German.	Scandinavian.	French and Belgian.	United States Citi- zens.	Canadians.	Other Countries.		
1890.																	
January	142	14	198	135	432	147	52	233	103	16	7	11	14	276	5	14	418
February	151	18	328	149	591	257	81	253	104	7	5	6	18	422	29	18	573
March	254	54	1,528	698	2,968	1,939	541	488	222	16	3	8	54	2,650	5	54	2,914
April	1,048	31	1,682	629	744	3,035	1,750	718	834	56	24	92	31	1,956	42	31	3,004
May	1,745	41	1,439	678	2,806	1,509	501	796	1,215	292	96	103	41	1,020	39	41	2,765
June	811	14	732	468	368	776	284	518	371	137	64	31	14	753	8	14	1,564
July	810	11	606	432	377	1,415	734	441	112	39	32	11	11	594	186	11	1,404
August	526	20	532	337	247	1,116	563	376	364	66	25	17	20	570	54	20	1,086
September	604	21	486	433	352	1,271	540	182	549	477	81	19	13	646	14	21	1,290
October	578	19	603	399	361	1,363	587	268	508	375	101	37	9	766	56	19	1,344
November	305	25	387	272	276	935	402	112	421	177	83	9	25	605	28	25	910
December	206	2	249	206	186	641	228	110	303	28	7	20	2	433	12	2	639
Total	7,180	270	8,770	4,826	4,555	18,151	9,432	3,262	5,457	995	334	351	270	10,701	478	270	17,881

N.B.—This Statement only shows the number of new settlers for Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia, and the number not reported elsewhere, as arriving in the Dominion, are those from the United States.

J. M. MCGOVERN,
 Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

PORT ARTHUR, 31st December, 1890.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Labourers that went *viâ* this Agency to Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia, during the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

Where From.	Destinations.	Number.	Totals.
Ontario	North-West Territories	205	444
Quebec	do	239	
Ontario	British Columbia	251	674
Quebec	do	360	
Lower Provinces	do	63	
			1,118

YEARLY Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Port Arthur Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

	ADULTS, 12 YEARS AND OVER.		Children.	Total Souls.
	Male.	Female.		
<i>Viâ</i> Ocean travel	3,523	1,996	1,661	7,180
<i>Viâ</i> United States and Canadian points	5,247	2,830	2,894	10,971
Total	8,770	4,826	4,555	18,151

NATIONALITIES.								DECLARED DESTINATIONS.			
Great Britain.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	U. S. Citizens.	Canadians.	Other Countries.	Total.	Manitoba.	North-West Territories.	British Columbia.	Total.
5,022	995	334	351	270	10,701	478	18,151	9,432	3,262	5,457	18,151

Arrivals not reported elsewhere :—

For Canada

10,971

Arrivals reported elsewhere :—

For Canada

7,180

Total

18,151

STATEMENT showing the Number of Canadians passing *viâ* this Agency to the United States, during the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

ONTARIO.			QUEBEC.			LOWER PROVINCES.			Total.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
530	299	290	78	21	30	159	82	53	1,542

PORT ARTHUR, 31st December, 1890.

J. M. McGOVERN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

No. 12.

ANNUAL REPORT OF WINNIPEG IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. THOMAS BENNETT.)

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

The number of immigrants who arrived from Great Britain and the continent are less in numbers than in former years, especially the English speaking portion.

The reason for this I attribute to better times in the old country, causing a lessened desire to seek new homes in a strangeland, also to the strenuous efforts made and inducements offered by other countries for a share of the emigrating classes, and to several other unfavourable circumstances.

Large quantities of immigration literature have been scattered over Great Britain and the continent by the railway and steamship companies, whereby Canada, and the Great Western Territories in particular, are brought prominently before the notice of these people, yet our immigration is not what it might or ought to be, as instead of 11,918 arrivals in Manitoba and the North-West, as is shown this year, we ought to have from 50 to 70,000. We can take care of and settle that number every year for the next fifty years, and still have millions of acres to spare. Speaking with an American gentleman on this subject a few months ago, he said, you have an eternity of the best agricultural land on this continent, it is simply boundless and incomprehensible to those who have not seen its vast extent.

I take the liberty of suggesting a plan whereby a more intimate acquaintance might be formed between Great Britain and this far off portion of our Dominion, namely, if we cannot bring Great Britain to Canada, we may send Canada to Great Britain. We now send our beef, flour, butter, eggs and poultry to Great Britain, let us add to these a few cars of our agricultural products for exhibition, through every inland town, as has been done with such great success in the Province of Ontario during the past four years, and there can be no doubt that surprising results would follow.

CROPS.

The crops this year are considered good, a much larger acreage being under cultivation than in any former year. The Manitoba crop bulletin (No. 27) gives:

	Acres.	Bushels.	Average per acre.
Wheat.....	746,058	14,665,769	19.7 bushels.
Oats.....	235,534	9,513,534	40.4 do
Barley.....	66,035	2,069,415	31.3 do
Potatoes.....	10,812	2,540,820	235. do

This, however, does not equal the yield of 1887. Wheat was somewhat damaged by the heavy rains during the harvesting period, but a good price was obtained

until the close of navigation, since which time the low prices have caused the farmers to withhold their grain from the market. There was also slight damage, in some districts, through hail and frost.

STOCK.

There is an abundance of fine stock throughout the country, pasturage having been excellent during the whole season, bringing the stock up to a good condition prior to entering upon a long winter season, which has turned out a remarkably mild one, the cattle still remaining out on the prairie at the end of December. We have scarcely had a cold day and not more than two or three inches of snow. The increase of stock in many districts is very noticeable and proves beyond a doubt the advantages this country affords for ranching and mixed farming. There is also a very marked improvement in the class of stock, which gives evidence of the intelligent interest which our farmers take in this important branch.

Horses, in like manner are greatly improved, being bred from pure stock, and in a short time it will be no longer necessary to import thoroughbreds into the country.

Sheep, as yet, are comparatively scarce, and it is somewhat surprising that more interest has not been developed, as where this industry has had a fair test, I have not heard of any want of success, or invasion of disease.

The number of hogs has greatly diminished during the past five years, owing to the low prices offered for this commodity, but as prices have now nearly doubled, I believe the farmers will make renewed efforts to raise at least what is necessary for home consumption, there being an abundant supply of coarse or damaged grain, on every farm, which could not be put to a more profitable use.

I think the farmers should take advantage of the present quarantine regulations to supply their needs, as here, pork can be raised at less cost than it can be produced in the Eastern Provinces, and a better price obtained for it.

PROGRESS.

It may be imagined by many that our progress is slow, but to those who have not seen this country since 1881, an amazing change awaits them. In the former year the different town sites were dotted with clusters of white canvas tents, like seagulls resting on the bosom of the mighty ocean and the settler's "little tent or sod shack" were to be seen at long distances from each other, as you rode or drove over the great lone prairie waste. But in 1890 the scene is changed. Tents have been replaced by thriving villages, towns and cities, with fine stores, warehouses, mammoth elevators, mills, shops, schools, churches and comfortable private dwellings; substantial houses replace the settler's "shack," and in close proximity commodious stables, granaries &c., meet the eye, while the wild and lonely prairie is transformed into well cultivated farms and immense wheat-fields, or is covered here and there with large herds of fine stock.

The general success of the farmers, is, when compared with those settled south of the boundary, most encouraging, as you will doubtless have observed by letters from actual settlers in Dakota, which have been forwarded to your Department. Here, there can scarcely be said to be a failure for the sober industrious settler, regardless of the amount of capital, except, perhaps, in individual cases where damage has been sustained by hail, and I have yet to learn of any country in which farmers can afford the luxury of paying a visit to friends at a distance once every two or three years, some oftener, to the Eastern Provinces, or Great Britain, out of the profits made from actual farming operations.

Much credit is due to the foresight of the Canadian Pacific Railway management, who have organized the system of cheap excursions to the Eastern Provinces, also to the Old Country, which has resulted in the return with their friends of a very large number of desirable settlers, especially from the Province of Ontario.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

The German Colonies are fairly progressive, with the exception of two located in Western Assiniboia, within the limit of the dry belt south of Dunmore where irrigation is necessary. These have, however, made application to the Department of the Interior for an exchange to the German Colony north of Wolseley, which has been granted, and where their friends have met with great success.

This is the only case of failure which has actually occurred, as all the other colonies on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway are in a most flourishing condition, as will be seen by referring to Mr. Jacobsen's report of his visit in September last.

There are also two other German Colonies on the line of the Manitoba and North Western Railway at Langenburg and at Churchbridge. The settlers here are all doing well, and are eminently satisfied with their location, and the progress they have made.

The Scandinavian Colonies of New Stockholm, north of Whitewood, also that of New Scandinavia north of Minnedosa are doing well, the settlers being both prosperous and contented. Those in New Stockholm show signs of thrift and neatness which might be profitably imitated by some of our Canadian settlers. Mr. Ohlen's report treats fully of the condition of these colonies.

The French and Belgian Colonies, situated at Oak Lake, St. Léon, St. Alphonse and other points in Manitoba are in a prosperous condition. Many of the settlers were possessed of considerable capital, which enabled them to buy improved farms, build good houses and stables, purchase stock, implements and other necessaries required on the farm, and one cannot doubt, that coupled with industry and perseverance, success should follow. Mr. Têtu treats of the progress of these colonies in his visiting report.

ICELANDIC COLONIES.

The Icelandic Colonists, I believe, outnumber those of any foreign element in Manitoba, and considering their small amount of capital, and slight knowledge of agriculture before coming, their success is phenomenal, and I may add that no class of people adapt themselves more readily to their new surroundings, or show a greater desire to become Canadian citizens, than our Icelandic population. They are quiet and industrious to a degree, and their success is remarkably portrayed in Mr. Baldwinson's report, with accompanying tabulated statements. Mr. Baldwinson's report is carefully and thoroughly prepared and the Icelandic people are to be congratulated in having a representative so attentive, persevering and untiring in his efforts in their behalf, and one who seldom fails to obtain what is required.

Mr. Baldwinson's visit to North Dakota has been productive of great good, as a large number of Icelanders who settled there four years ago, have become discouraged, and have returned to join their more fortunate countrymen, bringing with them their stock and effects, and taking homesteads adjacent to their friends in Manitoba and the North West.

CROFTERS.

I had the opportunity of being able to visit two Crofter colonies, one at Saltcoats on the line of the Manitoba and North Western Railway, the other at Wapella on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The former I visited in company with Mr. Borradaile the Agent at that point, and judging from what I saw and the conversations I held with some of these settlers, I believe they are in a fair way of doing well.

Many of the men found employment after harvest, on the line of the Manitoba and North Western Railway at \$2.50 per day, while the women and children remained at home to take care of the gardens and stock. Mr. Borradaile takes a deep and personal interest in the success of these people, and I see no reason why they should not succeed.

The Crofters south of Wapella, known as the Lady Cathcart, or Benbecula Colony, appear to be in comfortable circumstances. They have applied themselves to mixed farming, with a fair amount of success. They understand the care of stock, and have from 12 to 30 head of cattle, with from 5 to 12 cows each. At the time of my visit in October last, the women who vie with each other in butter making, had made upwards of 100 pounds of butter from each cow, besides feeding a calf, each, and furnishing sufficient butter for family use. This record is very creditable, and is rarely accomplished in the Eastern Provinces.

LABOUR.

It is gratifying to be able to state that there has been no difficulty in securing employment for all applicants at good wages both on railway and farms. Foreign labour gives excellent satisfaction, especially Germans and Scandinavians, several of whom have obtained positions as foremen. The English-speaking immigrants found employment, readily, with the farmers with wages according to experience and capability. There was also a good demand for herd boys, but few of this class arrived.

Female servants are as usual very much in demand, but few, however, reach the North-West. It would be a great boon to the people here, if some means could be devised whereby a goodly number might be sent out each year to Manitoba, as good situations await servants of the right class on their arrival.

VISITORS.

We have had an unusually large number of visitors to our land during the past season, particularly from the North-Western States. There have also been several deputations from North and South Dakota, representing hundreds of families who have decided, after patience and perseverance followed by utter failure, to give our country a trial. They were simply amazed when they saw the products of our land and the flourishing condition of our settlers as compared with those they had left behind. They were also favourably impressed with the absence of mortgage claims against our farmers, so prevalent with them, and our low rate of interest as compared with their 3 to 5 per cent per month, with all the extortionate charges in connection therewith. I am glad to say, I have heard of only one instance in Manitoba where anything of this nature was attempted, luckily the applicant was not caught, and I trust our Legislature will discountenance, as far as possible such a system getting a foothold in our country.

Amongst our distinguished visitors I might mention the names of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, who take a very deep interest in matters pertaining to immigration. Both were much pleased with what they saw of this portion of the Dominion, and particularly with the apparent success amongst the Crofters near Killarney. His Lordship very kindly promised to direct emigrants who came under his notice to select Canada as their future home, and Lady Aberdeen seemed much interested in obtaining information as to the most desirable class of domestic servants, promising to direct, if possible, their attention this way.

I also had the opportunity of meeting the Hon. Mrs. Joyce, who with her son, the Rev. Mr. Joyce, made the trip through to the coast, and were greatly impressed by the evidences of prosperity which greeted them on every side. Mrs. Joyce, has I believe devised some scheme whereby a number of domestic servants may be sent out to us, and I trust that we shall get a goodly number, as the demand is constantly on the increase.

BRITISH DELEGATES.

There can be no doubt as to the beneficial results of the visit of these delegates to Canada this year. It was certainly, a move in the right direction, and should be appreciated by all classes of people. The members comprising this delegation were men of great experience and intelligence, yet, notwithstanding this, they were amazed at the wonderful resources and capabilities of our great country, and as one of the party, Major Stevenson expressed himself to me, "our greatest difficulty will be in

convincing the people on the other side of the water, of the truths we have to tell them, as we, ourselves, would not have believed had we not seen the country as it is."

"RETURNMEN."

I anticipate good results from the visit of these "Returnmen" to Great Britain and the continent, as from the fact of their having lived here a number of years they will be able to give accurate and valuable information to friends at home, while those who are induced to emigrate will have little difficulty in deciding where to locate.

Visits of settlers to their old homes in Ontario, also means that we shall get a large contingent from the east, who might otherwise drift over to our neighbours south of the boundary.

As regards the arrival and reception of immigrants at this agency, I am happy to say, we shall now be in a position to meet the requirements so necessary and much desired, in the commodious accommodation and comfort which our new building will afford, and I trust the new-comers will appreciate their temporary home during the term necessary for their enjoyment of its comfortable shelter.

Before closing, I would beg to draw your attention to the necessity of establishing direct communication between the Agents of your Department, at the principal points of arrival, say Halifax, Quebec, Montreal and Winnipeg, in order that on the arrival of a steamer, a short telegram may be sent to this office giving the number of British and foreign immigrants *en route* for Manitoba.

Reports are appended on the condition of the several colonies in my district, the colonists having been visited under your instructions by the several officers of this agency.

Table A shows classified statement of arrivals and departures at this agency.

Table B shows number of applications received for help, farm and railway labourers and domestc servants.

I also append a report of the work of the Intelligence and Land Guide Service in connection with this agency, during the past year. The work has been amalgamated, and new arrivals receive information in whatever branch they may desire. The service rendered has been most satisfactory, and the work kept up with consistent regularity.

I append a Table of Patents issued, Homestead entries made, and cancellations during the past year; also recapitulation of Land Guide Service, all of which I trust will meet with your approval.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. BENNETT,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Ont.

Report on farming operations of Samuel Hanna, of Griswold, 1882, to 1890, inclusive.

\$5,000.00 capital at commencement. Settled in Griswold, Manitoba, in the Spring of 1882. Made entry for homestead and pre-emption, broke and backset 150 acres, and built small house.

1883.—Sowed 90 acres in wheat, 60 acres in oats, broke and backset 150 acres. Threshed 3,060 bushels wheat averaging 34 bushels per acre, sold at 81 cents per bushel, oats yielded 5,400 bushels averaging 90 bushels per acre, purchased 640 acres from C.P.R.

1884.—Put 300 acres in crop, 200 in wheat, 100 in oats and barley. Wheat yielded 5,600 bushels averaging 28 bushels per acre, sold at 71 cents per bushel. 60 acres in oats yielded 4,200 bushels averaging 70 bushels per acre, 40 acres in barley yielded 1,800 bushels averaging 45 bushels per acre, broke and backset 150 acres.

1885.—450 acres under cultivation. 300 acres in wheat, yield 9,000 bushels averaging 30 bushels per acre shipped to Toronto. Crop was somewhat frozen realized 45 cents per bushel. Put 50 acres in oats, 25 in barley. Oats yielded 3,500 bushels average 70 bushels per acre, barley 1,000 bushels average 40 bushels per acre. Broke and backset 80 acres, summer fallowed 75 acres.

1886.—530 acres under cultivation, put 300 acres in wheat, yield 5,700 bushels average 19 bushels per acre, (dry season) 60 acres in oats, 1,500 average 25 bushels per acre, barley 20 acres, yield 500 bushels averaging 25 bushels per acre.

Wheat all No. 1 hard sold at 65 cents per bushel.

Broke and backset 75 acres, summer fallowed 150 acres.

1887.—605 acres under cultivation. 375 acres in wheat, yield on 150 acres 6,900 bushels, averaging 46 per acre, yield on 225 acres 5,175 bushels, averaging 23 per acre. Sold 10,300 bushels, at 50 cents per bushel. 50 acres in oats, yield 3,500 bushels averaging 70 bushels per acre, barley 25 acres 1,250 bushels averaging 50 bushels per acre.

Summer fallowed 150 acres.

1888.—755 acres under cultivation. 400 in wheat, yield 26 bushels per acre, damaged by frost except Ladoga wheat which averaged 39 bushels, and sold at \$1.02 per bushel. Oats was a poor crop, averaging only 25 bushels per acre.

Summer fallowed 150 acres.

1889.—400 acres in wheat, yield 4,000 bushels average 10 bushels per acre, sold at 65 cents. All No. 1 hard, oats and barley 100 acres, light crop.

1890.—440 acres in wheat, yield 13,200 bushels averaging 30 bushels per acre, sold 8,500 @ 81 cents, oats 80 acres, yield 3,840 averaging 48 bushels per acre, barley 30 acres, yield 1,260 averaging 42 bushels per acre.

Mr. Hanna has now 20 head of horses, 6 oxen, 4 cows, 4 pairs of steers and 10 head of young stock that value:—

Stock valued at.....	\$ 4,000 00
Implements valued at.....	1,500 00
Grain unsold	4,000 00
Hay	200 00
Buildings	4,000 00
Land, 1270 acres valued at.....	15,250 00
	\$28,950 00

REPORT ON VISIT THROUGH WINNIPEG DISTRICT.

WINNIPEG, 2nd December, 1890.

SIR,—In accordance with a letter of instruction, from the Minister, dated 8th of August, to visit different districts in Manitoba and the North-West, I beg to make the following report.

In consequence of the expected arrival of the British delegates, I was not able to leave Winnipeg before 27th August and being anxious to examine a portion of the

country on the line of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, I proceeded to Russell at which place Dr. Barnardo's Home for Boys is situated.

There are at present 60 boys on the farm who are being trained in the various branches of agriculture. There is also a farm superintendent, gardener and a general foreman.

The stock consists of 260 head, of which 16 are horses, 10 oxen, and 53 cows.

There are 300 acres under cultivation, 20 acres of which is under vegetables, the labour being performed entirely by the Boys of the Home.

There is a creamery in connection with this farm, under the management of an efficient and experienced dairyman from Denmark, who turns out fine "gold edged" butter which brings the highest market price, and has proved a profitable operation.

The farm being newly established, is consequently in a rough state as yet, which is scarcely surprising when one considers the material from which the labour is derived. The garden, however, shows signs of great productiveness, and the buildings are of a suitable and substantial character.

The management of the Barnardo Home is under the direct control of Mr. E. A. Struthers, who takes a personal and earnest interest in the development of the best methods to make it a useful and profitable institution.

I next visited the Binscarth Farm, which consists of 6,000 acres under the management of Mr. Smellie. There are 250 acres under cultivation. Wheat is a good crop, but slightly damaged by frost. The root crops were particularly good the "mangel-wurzel" and Swede turnip being of immense growth.

There are 85 head of Durham cattle, all thoroughbred, which is said to be one of finest herds in the Province. The buildings compare favourably with those seen in the Eastern Provinces.

I next proceeded to Saltcoats, and in company with Mr. G. B. Borradaile visited the Crofters who settled here in the spring of 1889. These people are settled on good land suitable for mixed farming, and from all I could learn from them they are carefully looked after by Mr. Borradaile, the agent, who takes a personal interest in their welfare.

They are disposed to find fault in not receiving greater assistance from the Government, and some of them have left the Colony on that account, and have gone to work in the woods. This step is much regretted by them, as those who remained on the land, have succeeded beyond their expectations, although I consider they should have done as much in one year as they have accomplished in two, as they arrived quite early enough to have put in some crop last year, sufficient at least to give them provisions for their families the following winter, and with the money they could have earned by working in the woods they would have been in good circumstances to carry on their farm as there was plenty of work at good wages.

If a system of assistance, for the settlement of Crofters in this country, be continued, I would recommend that a small house be built, a well dug, and 4 or 5 acres made ready for crops, the cost of this, which should not exceed \$150.00, to be taken from the money loaned, and allowing that \$600.00 be such amount, there would be \$450.00 remaining to buy stock, implements and provisions, which amount, if judiciously laid out, would leave a balance in their favour for unforeseen necessities of about \$50.00. In this way a reasonable start would be given to each Crofter, and an injudicious outlay of the loan be prevented.

I next proceeded to Yorkton Colony where I was much pleased to find the settlers in such a flourishing condition, notwithstanding the distance they have been from a railway, they have not apparently suffered, as comfortable homes and well cultivated farms are everywhere to be seen throughout the colony.

There is a good flour mill, a substantial stone building, in operation, which is a great accommodation to the settlers, and as the Manitoba and North Western Railway will reach this point in a few weeks, it will afford the farmers market facilities, of which they have heretofore been deprived.

The land along the whole of this railway line is particularly adapted for mixed farming, having abundance of wood, water and hay lands, and what I consider

remarkable is, that along the whole of this line of railway which is upwards of 200 miles there is, I might say, no bad land in sight, and as the road extends towards Prince Albert, a magnificent country will be opened up.

I was anxious to visit Lake Dauphin district, as so many inquiries are being made about it, particularly by Dakota delegates, who are anxious to secure a location for the very large numbers who intend crossing the boundary to give the soil of our productive country a trial. Owing to the distance from the railway and bad state of the trails, as well as being pressed for time I was obliged to defer my visit.

I might state here, in connection with this district, that only a small portion is surveyed or subdivided into sections, and settlers who travel so far in search of good land will not be controlled by the existing Departmental notices, but will squat on unsurveyed land when they find what they require. I would therefore beg to suggest that in order to enable settlers to make homestead entries, the land should be surveyed as soon as possible.

I next visited the Carberry district where I found all the available land settled, and, although the land is of light sandy loam, it has given an excellent crop, this season being the twelfth without fertilizing. The land north of Carberry is equal to Portage Plains, and the farmers are as prosperous as in any part of Manitoba, and although complaints of frost are sometimes heard from several of the farmers, the yield is so abundant that they will not suffer in consequence.

On the following day I proceeded to Brandon, the wheat-city *par excellence* of Manitoba, and drove north through one of the finest wheat-growing districts to be found in any country. The eye is met on every side by clusters of innumerable stacks on each homestead as well as well-fenced farms, good stables and comfortable dwelling houses, denoting beyond a doubt, the prosperous condition of the settlers, while good school-houses in each district evince the advancement of a progressive people, and in this respect I am glad to say they differ not from the other settled districts of the country.

The City of Brandon has rapidly improved, during the past two years, many fine brick and stone blocks having gone up, beside a large number of private dwellings. It has been estimated that \$450,000 has been expended in buildings during the present year. The country south and west of the city is equal to that described north. It is expected that over one million bushels of wheat will be marketed there this season, all grown within a distance of ten miles from the City Hall.

On the 20th October I visited the Plum Creek district, where I found the crops good, but somewhat discoloured by continuous rain. Threshing is backward, for the same cause, and but a small portion of the wheat will grade as No. 1 hard. The innumerable stacks which everywhere meet the eye, dotting the horizon on every side like little minarets in the setting sun, show the wonderful productiveness of our prairie soil, when brought under the influence of the industrious settler, while the herds of stock, in many places quietly grazing, the little herd boy sitting on his pony, in close proximity or cantering around the scattering ones, affords a picture worthy of an artist's skill.

I next visited the Crofters at Wappella, who were sent out by Lady Cathcart. I found them all very contented and in apparently good circumstances, crops not having suffered to any extent from the frost. Each settler will have on an average from 450 to 1,000 bushels of grain. This district is well adapted for stock, each settler having from 10 to 30 head, each also from 4 to 13 cows. They are now, I believe, in a position to pay off a portion of their indebtedness to Lady Cathcart, although I am of opinion, with the assistance they have received, and the time they have spent on their homesteads, they should have made even greater progress.

My next visit on 22nd October was to the Irish Colony, north of Burrows siding, where I found the settlers doing very well. Mr. Cosgrave, the pioneer settler who was possessed of considerable means on his arrival here, has been particularly active in forwarding the advancement of this colony, having induced several of his friends in the Old Country to come out and settle in his neighbourhood, and he hopes to welcome a large contingent from the old sod next season.

On the 23rd October, I travelled northward, crossing the Qu'Appelle Valley to the Hungarian and Swedish Colonies north of Whitewood. I found for the most part, the settlers doing fairly well, although labouring under some disadvantages. The roads, for example, are extremely bad, and the hills on every side most difficult to travel, being 200 feet or more above the level of the valley. The settlers have a good class of log houses, and are more tidy in their farming operations than some of the colonies I have visited. Like the others, however, all look for assistance from the Government. They have given their attention mostly to mixed farming, a very wise course, so that a smaller quantity of grain has been produced.

On the 25th October, I took the morning train for Prince Albert, going over the Regina & Long Lake Railway. The land, for a distance of 150 miles, is one vast plain, showing very little vegetation and not at all adapted for settlement.

At Saskatoon, a small village situate on the banks of the South Saskatchewan the land improves, as also in the vicinity of Duck Lake, where several stores and dwellings are being erected upon the new town site. The land is much better than that already passed, and improves as one goes northward.

There is also a thriving settlement near Carlton, many of the settlers being English half-breeds.

The land lying between the North and South branches of the Saskatchewan River in the Prince Albert district, is admirably suited for mixed farming.

An improvement in the stock is much to be wished, as there are still too many native cattle.

Several of the farmers in the Red Deer district have produced a considerable quantity of grain, some of them to the extent of 10,000 bushels this season. Some damage was sustained by frost, in spite of which I obtained a better sample of grain and vegetables than I have yet seen. For example, from one man I got a sample of potatoes, which yielded 103 pounds from one pound of seed, which had been procured from Prof. Saunders, of the Government Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, last spring. Other farmers, also, claim a large yield of potatoes ranging from 650 to 900 bushels of potatoes per acre.

The town of Prince Albert is vastly improved since my last visit in 1886. The Police Barracks, situated on a splendid elevation, overlooking the town is not the least of its attractions, while the railway lately opened up by the Canadian Pacific Railway has brought this hitherto secluded settlement within easy range of our eastern markets and has opened up one of the finest districts in the North-West.

On the 31st October I took the West train for Maple Creek, passing Moose Jaw, where the land is not inviting to seekers, having a barren appearance for 150 miles, there being no wood and but little vegetation until you reach Gull Lake Station. Situated here is one of the Lister Kaye farms, but the crop was apparently very light, this portion having suffered from drought, it being within the limit of what is termed the bad lands of the North-West.

I stopped off at Maple Creek, from which point I drove several miles south. This district is good for stock-raising, and although the settlers were possessed of limited means, they have done well here. There is an abundance of grass and water is plentiful. Wood is obtained from the Cypress Hills, about 25 miles south, where a saw-mill is in operation.

Vegetables of all kinds are grown successfully, also coarse grains, and occasionally, a good crop of wheat.

The land along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Gleichen, is suitable only for stock-raising, irrigation being a necessity which will doubtless not be resorted to while there is so much good land available.

I noticed a fair amount of improvement at Dunmore and at Medicine Hat, due, chiefly to the influence of the Galt coal mining industry of Lethbridge, about 100 miles distant.

On 3rd November I arrived at Calgary, the location and facilities of which point, give it an importance beyond other young cities in the Territories. It boasts of two beautiful rivers of the purest of water, and has the best freestone west of

New Brunswick which is being used extensively in building up this thriving city, some of the private residences being especially worthy of notice.

The town is also especially favoured as a railway centre, being the first and principal one east of the Rockies on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the terminus of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, also of the Calgary and Edmonton, Fort McLeod and Fort Benton line, while another railway is projected east to Rosebud River Coal Mine and eventually to Battleford and Prince Albert.

I took the construction train on the 5th of November, on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway for Red Deer district. This railway runs through a beautiful valley for a distance of 15 to 20 miles, until the high level prairie is reached, from which a fine view of the Rockies for 200 miles, as they stretch away to the north, is obtained.

The land for 30 miles north of Calgary is rolling prairie, with an abundance of water and grazing privileges and is suitable for ranching purposes, and here and there a few bands of cattle and horses may be seen from the train.

The land improves as one goes northward, the soil being of a rich dark loam, wood, water and hay meadows are plentiful and everything favourable to conduce to the good success of the settler.

As one approaches the Red Deer, a few settlers are located, and all appear to be very well satisfied. The land in this district is especially adapted for mixed farming, and although summer frosts are apt to injure wheat, the coarse grains are raised with great success, roots and vegetables being grown to greater perfection with ordinary cultivation than in any of the Eastern Provinces.

This character of soil and productiveness applies to the north-western portion of Manitoba, the northern part of Assiniboia and the south and south-western portion of the Saskatchewan district.

There is still room for hundreds of thousands in these provinces where success is incident upon ordinary industry, while the greater portion of Alberta will continue to be the great ranching country of our North-West.

I intended spending a few days north of the Red Deer River, but a sudden change in the weather made it necessary for me to return to Winnipeg.

I also hoped to have been able to visit Southern Manitoba, taking in the Crofter Colony at Pelican Lake, but work had so accumulated during my three weeks' absence, and has since continued to come in to such an extent as to prevent my further travelling.

However, I had the opportunity of seeing so much of the country, as will enable me to give the inquiring settler much valuable and necessary information.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. BENNETT,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

REPORT ON FRENCH-SPEAKING COLONISTS.

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of the branch of this agency under my supervision.

It is necessarily brief, the details being embraced in my report of Inspection of the different French-speaking colonies in Manitoba.

The immigration of French, Belgians and French-Canadians from the Eastern Provinces and the United States is largely on the increase, and of a superior class, considerable capital being represented, and the balance are well-to-do practical farmers.

The reasons why it has been found a difficult task, not to say an impossible one, to obtain exact figures, is—

1. Great difficulty has been experienced in keeping an exact check of the arrivals and departures at the Canadian Pacific Railway Station as the platform is quite open to the street and greatly crowded on the arrival and departure of trains.

2. In the case of European arrivals they are made known to this agency in advance through the Canadian Pacific Railway, and it is then an easy matter to check such and obtain exact details.

3. In some cases immigrants from Europe are booked to Quebec, Montreal, &c., &c., and are not included in the information obtained from the Canadian Pacific Railway Immigration Department, therefore are frequently not counted among the Europeans, unless I chance to accidentally procure from them the necessary information required by this agency.

4. Again, the French-Canadians with very few exceptions, go to the Reception House, generally having friends to meet them on arrival, and go thence to their destination, without seeking the aid of the officers of the Government, having sometimes only time to change cars, if going west on the branch lines.

5. There being no authority to check the immigration from the United States, coming to Manitoba over the Northern Pacific Railway, many are entirely lost sight of, although later indefinite information may be obtained of families who have arrived by that route, and under the circumstances, I do the best I can.

6. Many French Canadians settled east of Winnipeg of whom it is impossible to obtain details, during the past season; many of these left the train at such points as Whitemouth, Broken Head River, &c., and these coming from Dakota, Kansas and other points in the Western States enter Manitoba *via* Gretna, in many cases driving over land with their teams, stock, &c. Only a few days since I heard of the arrival of quite a number of families who travelled together by this route.

I think it would be a wise step to have the services of someone at Gretna and West Lynne,—and that could be done for very trifling remuneration—to watch and report on the inward and outward immigration to the agent, here, every week or so.

In the absence of correct information regarding some of the new settlements I am, indeed greatly indebted to the kindness of Reverend Father Allard for the information obtained by him during his visits. He is very much encouraged and predicts great future prosperity.

The figures will fortunately be replaced by authentic information which will be obtained at the forthcoming census of 1891.

Independent of those French Canadians settled on land, many have remained in in Winnipeg and other towns to work at their trade.

Sickness among this class as far as I am aware has been almost unknown.

This immigration is steadily increasing, and from all the information I am in a position to obtain will be largely augmented in the coming Spring, more particularly from the Western States, as settlers of late years have reasons to look for a prosperous future. And the same may be said of the European immigration on account of the recent visits of several distinguished French gentlemen from France, Alsace and Belgium who have substantially shown a great interest and prophesy an immense future for Manitoba.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. E. TÊTU.

French Dominion Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REPORT ON GERMAN COLONISTS.

WINNIPEG, 3rd October, 1890.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions I visited the German Colonies at Grenfell, Balgonie, Regina, Dunmore and Seven Persons in the Province of Assiniboia and I have the honour to report as follows:—

Grenfell Colony.

I left Winnipeg on the 17th September and travelled by the C. P. R. to Grenfell Station, about 280 miles west of Winnipeg where I arrived during the night. Next morning early I proceeded to the German settlement which is situated from 12 to 18 miles north of Grenfell Station, in townships 18 and 19, ranges 7 and 8 west of the 2nd meridian. The first settler whom I visited was George Piller who came here two years ago and who has done very well indeed. From his place I went to Konrad Grat, Philip Graf, Jakob Hoehn, Jakob Piller, Frederic Piller, Ludwig Rathgeber, Jakob Hank, Valentin Lowenberg, Christian Bieber, Heinrich Schweizer and Adam Niebergal, who are the principal settlers in this colony. With the exception of water being scarce on some of the homesteads, the people were all well satisfied and content. They have had a good and abundant crop this year, both cereals and vegetables, some of their wheat according to sample being especially good and of first class quality. They all possess comfortable dwelling houses and stables mostly built on the Russian or Roumanian principle half under and half above ground, cool in summer and warm in winter. Their horses and cattle were in good condition, having excellent pasturage in the sloughs and bluffs which are abundant throughout the settlement. I must say that this colony by what I observed is in a flourishing condition, and will be even more so, when a number of relatives and friends of the present settlers, who are still in Europe and who intend to come out here, have also taken up homesteads north of Grenfell or in that neighbourhood. Some of those whom I visited are located north of the Qu'Appelle River where there is still plenty of good land open for settlement, having abundance of wood, water and prairie. There exists however a difficulty in getting the new arrivals to take up land here, which is the steepness of the banks on both sides of the Qu'Appelle River. This drawback of which the settlers greatly complain, has deterred a number of their friends from locating near them, and it would be advisable if the Government took the matter in hand and caused both banks to be graded, in which work the settlers told me they would gladly render every assistance.

In the evening of the 18th September I returned to Grenfell and proceeded by the night express to Qu'Appelle Station where I arrived early on the morning of the 19th September. Here I hired a conveyance and drove to McLean Station and from there to Balgonie Station.

German Colony South of Balgonie.

This colony of German-speaking Russians is situated in townships 17 or 18, ranges 16 or 17 west of the 2nd Meridian. I called first on Franz Geiger who lives nearest to Balgonie Station and then visited Joseph Tiebold, Johan Klotz, the widow Eckert, Johannes Kunz, Peter Punkert and several others. These desirable settlers have homesteaded on the open prairie south of Balgonie and Pilot Butte, and their colony extends all the way south of the Canadian Pacific Railway line towards Regina taking in townships 15 and 16, ranges 18 or 19 west of 2nd Meridian. Most of those whom I visited came from the southern part of Russia where they have had their homes hitherto, and where their ancestors lived and farmed previously on the extensive "steppes" for over a hundred years. They are consequently accustomed to the open prairie and rather like it.

As regards their success in this country I can say that it has, notwithstanding certain drawbacks, been astonishing, but they are an industrious and hard working people. This year they have suffered considerably from hail and afterwards a heavy fall of snow, destroying the crops of cereals of many of them.

In spite of this, however, they did not appear to be discouraged, their cattle being in prime condition and multiplying, and the quantity of hay which most of the settlers had put up, proving a good resource to fall back upon. Franz Geiger for instance and his two sons, had alone about 250 tons of hay in stacks, 200 tons of which he expected to sell in Regina at from \$7 to \$8 per ton. Their houses and stables are substantial and well suited for the climate here. As this colony is of great extent, and my time being limited, I could not go right through it, but I met with a number of the settlers located south of Regina later on in that place, when they told me that although they had a good many difficulties to contend against on their arrival here, they were now satisfied and content with their new home, and looked forward with hope to the future.

German Colony North of Balgonie.

I now proceeded on my way to the Germans and Roumanian speaking Germans who are located north of Balgonie Station, crossing the Canadian Pacific Railway near that place. The first settlement at which I arrived is in township 18, range 17 west of 2nd Meridian, about 4 miles in a north-westerly direction from Balgonie Station. Here I visited Franz Wageman, Wendelin Wageman, Christian Grad, Franz Neigel and Anton Schafer. These people have only been a short time in the country from 8 to 16 months, and have consequently not had time enough as yet to make any decided progress. They complained about the wet weather, which however has been general in the North-West this year, and which to a certain extent retarded them in their farming operations. Otherwise they were tolerably well off with regard to cattle and root crops, and will no doubt get along in time.

From here I started for what the settlers around there generally call the "bush country" or the German colony proper north of Balgonie. I arrived in the heart of this settlement late at night and put up at the house of one of the colonists. This colony which is situated in townships 18 and 19, ranges 17 and 19 west of the 2nd Meridian, is now called "Edenwold" and forms perhaps one of the best and most prosperous of the foreign colonies which we have in the North-West Territories of Canada.

On the 20th September early I commenced my visit through this colony and I called upon Gustaf Michaelis, Revd. Mr. Schmieder, Johan Putz, Philip Putz, Jacob Seibold, Johan Seibold, Richard Hoyer, and M. Gentner. On the 21st September, I saw Philip Mank, Ludwig Schmidt, Wilhelm Kornelsen, George Seibold and a number of others. A great many of the above came out here about 4 or 5 years ago, possessing little or no means, some of them I understand were even assisted financially by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company Land Department. They have now liquidated their debts and are in comfortable circumstances, which their crops, houses, horses, cattle, sheep, farm implements &c., showed. Most of these settlers have their land fenced in, which certainly adds to the appearance of their respective places. Good water is abundant, so is timber, although this latter is not of heavy dimension, at the same time being large enough to serve for general purposes. Unfortunately several prairie fires which were started last year went through some of the best bluffs destroying a good deal of serviceable wood and causing some of the settlers considerable loss. The soil throughout this colony is of first class quality, yielding very good crops of wheat, barley, oats, rye, flax and garden produce. The houses and stables of the settlers, which they construct themselves after a fashion in their native country, of "wattel" and clay, making the walls from 18 inches to 2 feet thick, are decidedly practical. There is hardly any wood in such a house except what is used for ceilings, roof, window sills and doors, even the floor is of clay, which like the walls becomes after a little while almost as hard as stone. These houses either straw-thatched or shingled, are whitewashed inside and outside, and generally being situated on the edge of a bluff, present a very pleasant and comfortable appearance.

In the centre of the colony the settlers have built a neat and at the same time substantial church and school house where service is held every Sunday. The school

is attended by over fifty children. Vacant Government land of good quality is however getting rather scarce in this neighbourhood, and some of the better situated settlers have bought railroad land on which they intend to place their friends, whom they expect to join them this Fall or next Spring from the old country.

On the 22nd September, I returned to Qu'Appelle Station and from there took a freight train to Regina. Here I remained a few hours waiting for the regular train going west, and had time to visit the Dominion Immigration Buildings, where I met several families of German Russians recently arrived in this country and who had been looking over land near to which some of their friends were located south of Regina. These people appeared to be well pleased, and after having made entry for their homesteads having bought their cattle, farm implements, provisions, and general outfit, were now on the point of starting with their families to settle on their land. I was informed by these new arrivals that a large number of their relatives and friends would emigrate from the southern parts of Russia, and locate in the North West Territories of Canada, if those who were now here got on well, and could consequently send good and encouraging reports to their friends in Russia.

Early on the 23rd September, I continued my journey west, and arrived in Dunmore in the evening of the same day. Before my departure from Winnipeg I was aware that there existed a great deal of dissatisfaction amongst the German speaking settlers near Dunmore and Seven Persons, on account of the total failure of their crops and vegetables, owing to two excessively dry seasons, 1889 and this year, and my subsequent visits to the different colonies in that part of the North-West Territories, plainly showed me that the people had every reason to grumble. A considerable number of settlers who had left their homesteads were working on the railroad and in the coal sheds of the North-West Coal and Navigation Company in Dunmore. They had to do this in order to make a living, as their farms yielded them nothing whatever. Some of them came from Josephsburg and Rosenthal, south of Dunmore, and some from Seven Persons. I am acquainted with most of them, as they had passed through my hands on their arrival at Winnipeg from their native land, and before going out west. As soon as they heard of my presence in Dunmore, they called a meeting to which I was invited, and at which they explained their grievances. Not having been at the respective colonies as yet, I could not say anything or give them any advice on the matter, but I promised to see them again on my return.

German Colony near Seven Persons.

On the 24th September, I went by the North-West Coal and Navigation Company's Railway to Seven Persons, in the neighbourhood of which a number of Germans have taken up homesteads. I proceeded on foot to the farms of some of the principal settlers, and visited Gotlieb Leiser, Heinrich Uttas, Andreas Sigalet, Johan Rossumm and others. The colonists here all came out in 1889, when the aspect of the country was pleasing, and they considered this part of Assiniboia as being especially well adapted for cattle raising, as the pastures all around appeared to be good. Most of them had possessed a goodly number of cattle in the old country, and were consequently well acquainted with stock-raising. Although the soil here is decidedly inferior to some parts of Eastern Assiniboia for growing cereals, the new arrivals nevertheless set to work, began to break and plough, and put in their seed wheat, oats, barley and vegetables in the early Spring of this year. Matters looked favourably enough up to the month of June, but from that time, and just when the crops stood most in need of some moisture, not a drop of rain fell until too late in the season to be of any use. In addition to this the hot winds (Chinook) were continually sweeping over the country, drying and shrivelling up everything, pastures, crops and garden stuff, and the consequences were a total failure.

There is no station at Seven Persons, but the trains generally stop here at a water tank, which however was empty when I visited the place, in fact with the exception of a few mud holes in some of the creeks and in which a little water had accumulated, every creek was dry, the earth was parched and cracked and vegetation

very sparse. Some of the settlers of this colony had to go 20 miles for hay, and then they could only get about one good load in two days. The consequences are that notwithstanding that the cattle can remain out longer, feeding on the prairie here, than with us in Manitoba, fodder will be scarce during part of the winter for the stock, which the settlers still possess. The people have to get their provisions and other necessaries which they require from Dunmore or Medicine Hat which are 20 to 25 miles distant from the colony, and they have been put to a good deal of expense and inconvenience in getting their houses and stables constructed, the nearest timber being over 20 miles away. Some of the settlers are going to remain here over winter and these have still a little money left, but they seemed determined to look for better land farther east next Spring. Some have already removed to south of Regina where they have taken up new homesteads, leaving their houses, stables etc., and cultivated land deserted. Others as before mentioned are working in Dunmore.

I returned in the evening to Dunmore rather grieved about the position of the settlers in the colony of Seven Persons, who are all good practical farmers, hard workers as I could see by the improvements which they had made, so far to no purpose, and who, I have no doubt, had the soil and the climate been a little more favourable, would have been successful and contented now, especially as most of these people on their arrival here had from \$800 to \$1,200 of capital each, of which the greater part has now been spent, without showing any satisfactory result whatever.

German Colonies of Rosenthal and Josephsburg, near Dunmore.

Early on the 25th September, I drove to these colonies which were started in the early Spring of 1889, and are situated in Townships 9, 10 and 11, Ranges 3, 4 and 5 west of the 4th Meridian. The country here is open and rolling prairie, but totally devoid of timber, the nearest and of good quality, tamarac, spruce and poplar, being in the Cypress Hills, about 18 miles to the south, and from which the settlers have had to get their supplies for building purposes and fuel. Whatever the country may have promised when the settlers first located here, I cannot say, but from letters which I received from a number of these settlers and also through conversation with some of them whom I met last fall and this Spring here in Winnipeg, they appeared to get along tolerably well, their only complaint being a rather dry season throughout 1889. Now, however, the aspect here seemed to be as gloomy as it was in the colony of Seven Persons. Every creek, and I drove through a good many, was completely dried up and vegetation next to nothing. I visited Ludwig, Konrad, Reinhold Thiem, Johan Schmiedeck, August Rathke, Gottlieb Berhan, Johan Bieber, senior, Johan Bieber, junior, &c. These people had all started with some capital, certainly sufficient under ordinary circumstances. Now, they had nothing left, but a few head of cattle, some necessary farm implements and household goods. I neither saw stacks of grain nor hay as around any other farm in Manitoba and other parts of the North-West Territories, but observed plenty of fields with a few empty straws sticking out of the ground that had been left there by the cattle, which the settlers had allowed to feed on their worthless crops. The people told me that not one of them had harvested as much as the seed of either cereals or vegetables, and still by the extent of cultivated land near each farm, I could see that everyone had been hard at work. Their cattle were roaming all over the prairie, looking for a bite where they could find it, and the little hay which the colonists had been able to scrape together, they were now selling in Dunmore in order to procure for themselves and their families the necessaries of life.

As starvation to a certain extent was staring them in the face if they remained here, they were all determined to leave, in fact a number had deserted their places already and some of those who up to the present had stuck to their farms, were actually chopping up for firewood the logs which they had hauled from the Cypress Hills with so much trouble and labour.

I now drove to the neighbouring and larger colony of Josephsburg. The country and soil in general is about the same as in the colony of Rosenthal, and what I have

said about Rosenthal I can only repeat of Josephsburg. No crops or next to nothing for two successive years demoralized the settlers here and everyone whom I saw was anxious to get away. Notwithstanding that their misfortune had actually reduced some of them to a state of indigence, they were still willing and determined to give the North-West another trial, and a number of them are now located in a part of Assiniboia where the climate and the soil will no doubt assist these hard working and desirable colonists to retrieve what they have lost and make them what they desire to be, loyal and well-to-do citizens of this the country of their adoption.

In Josephsburg, I saw and spoke with Jakob Ott, Konrad Grede, Jakob Goebel, Plip Ott, Johan Goebel, Jakob Litzenberger, Ludwig Litzenberger, Peter Litzenberger, Jakob Ulmer, Valentin Armbruster, Johan Ulmer, Jakob Wirth, Wilhelm Hopp, Adam Krähenbiel, Friedrich Thomas, Rudolf Krause, Friedrich Gebhart, Jakob Kraushar, Julius Fietz, Ludwig Boehm, and a number of others. Most of these as also several, whom I met again on my return from the colonies, at Dunmore have now with the assistance of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, removed with their families, stock, implements, household goods, etc., to the neighbourhood of Wolesley and Grenfell, Assiniboia, where a good deal of excellent vacant Government land is still open for entry. Another party of the settlers at Rosenthal and Josephsburg has been looking over land in the Edmonton district, Alberta, with a view of establishing a new German colony there, and as they were pleased with the country, they will probably remove to that part of the North-West Territories in the Spring of 1891.

On my way back to Winnipeg I met a party of Germans on the train who were returning to Wisconsin from Washington Territory in which latter State they had been farming unsuccessfully for the last two years. I had a long talk with these people with regard to locating and farming in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, and we may probably get a number of these desirable settlers to locate on our side of the boundary line early next Spring.

I remained a day over in Regina where I had the opportunity of meeting a number of the German settlers who have homesteaded south of Regina and who happened to be in town that day. Some of these people had only arrived here during the early part of this year. They told me that they were getting along well and were satisfied with their position. They expected a large number of their countrymen to join them in the near future.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY C. JACOBSEN,

Dominion Government Intelligence Officer.

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF THE VARIOUS FRENCH SETTLEMENTS IN THE PROVINCE OF
MANITOBA.

St. Norbert and St. Vital.

On visiting these settlements I found a considerable increase for the last two years of French Canadians from Canada, and the United States, and several families from France and Belgium.

The land in this neighbourhood is gradually rising in value, and with the good crops of the present season a general feeling of contentment prevails amongst the settlers, and their proximity to market gives greater encouragement.

I am glad to be able to state that little or no damage has been done by frost or otherwise to the wheat crop, which will, I am told on good authority, average in this district about twenty-five bushels to the acre.

Lorette.

This fine settlement is situated about fifteen miles from the Red River, east and midway to Ste. Anne.

It comprises 709 souls. The increase this year is one Scotch-French, two French and five French-Canadian families, all in good circumstances.

In this settlement 4,900 acres of land are under cultivation.

The crops are generally good, wheat averaging 22 bushels to the acre, barley 35, oats 35 to 40.

Nearly every farmer has in his house or near his residence a good pump-well, the municipality having liberally supplied the pipes and gearing, which are paid for from the general tax fund.

The construction of roads and other public works is done by the voluntary labour of the ratepayers; hence, this prosperous settlement may be said to be free from debt, and there is every probability that before another year it will have the benefit of nearer railway communication by the construction of the South-Eastern Railway.

Ste. Anne.

This is one of the oldest French-speaking settlements of the Red River, with the exception, of course, of St. Boniface and its neighbourhood, with a population of about 1,100 souls, among them a few English-speaking families. The others are principally French Canadians and half-breeds.

In 1889, 97 French Canadians emigrated there; in 1890, 47 only.

The Canadians are mostly from the Province of Quebec and the Western States.

The crops are the same as in the adjoining settlement of Lorette and generally satisfactory; 5,100 acres are this year under cultivation and 25 per cent. more will be added next year.

The hay and root crops are abundant.

The settlers here have the great advantage of a plentiful supply of wood for building and fuel, being situated on the edge of a vast forest and in the eastern extremity of the settled prairie lands.

La Broquerie.

This settlement is about fifteen miles south of Ste. Anne, and is also rapidly increasing in population.

One hundred and twelve immigrants settled there in 1889, and 67 during the present season up to date.

It comprises at present about 520 souls, principally French Canadians and French half-breeds; 73 houses, with several under construction.

The land is of very good quality, and good for grazing; being also adjacent to the woods, the settlers have the advantage of a plentiful supply of fuel and building material, with excellent water. They are generally in good circumstances and are largely engaged in stock-raising, as indeed are all the settlers on the east side of the Red River, but are distant from railway communication.

The South-Eastern Railway will pass through this settlement, which will be a great attraction for future immigration.

The estimated crop of this year for wheat alone is at least 15,000 bushels, and as next year it is expected that between 2,500 to 3,000 acres of land will be put under cultivation, one may come to the conclusion that the people of this locality are greatly satisfied with their lot.

St. Malo

is a small but flourishing settlement of 35 families. It was formally a portion of St. Pierre, but now has its own organization, a church, a school, &c., and an extensive creamery establishment has recently been erected there, which gives a good market for milk.

During the past year two French families arrived from the United States and three from Belgium, numbering altogether 29 souls. They are well pleased with their prospects.

The present total population of this settlement is 253.

The soil here is remarkably rich and well adapted for mixed farming. This is also a fine stock-raising country, on account of the excellence of the water and plentiful supply of hay of a superior quality, including grazing, of course.

The wheat crop is estimated to yield an average of 20 bushels to the acre, and the average of land under cultivation next year will be one-third more than at present.

This locality will also be an attractive field in future for immigration, as the best of land can be had at very moderate prices.

The root crops have been extremely good, all over this section of the country, and the settlers are well satisfied with this year's result of their labour and hopeful for the future.

St. Pierre.

This settlement is situated on the Rat River, and has progressed very rapidly during the last four years.

The present population is about 700, consisting of half-breeds, French Canadians and French and Belgian families. The French, especially, and Belgians, are practical farmers with considerable means, and can safely be classed as the most desirable class of immigrants.

During the last two years the progress of this settlement has been more than rapid.

The land is of the best quality, well adapted for mixed farming, and the country generally is very picturesque and attractive, and no doubt will ultimately become one of the most important settlements east of the Red River.

In consequence of the establishment of two creameries in this settlement the increase of cattle alone has been very great—at least 400 per cent.

These creameries are (I learn) owned and run by the well known Prof. Barré, and the finest quantity of butter is manufactured, which finds a ready market in British Columbia and elsewhere.

Prof. Barré deserves credit for his undaunted perseverance and energy for the opening of the British Columbia market to Manitoba butter.

There is no doubt whatever that this industry will become a very important one in this favoured section.

Property has increased in value during the last two years at least 40 per cent., and steadily continues to advance.

The wheat crop here is expected to yield an average of 20 bushels to the acre; oats, 35 to 40; barley, 40 to 45; and, as in the other settlements east of the Red River, the root crop is abundant, altogether this settlement is in a highly prosperous condition and the settlers appreciate this to the fullest extent.

I may add that St. Pierre and the vicinity have as settlers several French families of considerable capital, among which are Count de la Borderie, Mr. Durnerin and many others. One of these gentlemen alone invested \$30,000 in improvements and farming implements of a very new and practical description, on his extensive farm of about 2,000 acres, also in the boring of artesian wells, and it is anticipated that others of a similar class will select this attractive settlement for their future homes.

Ste. Agathe

is also a very prosperous settlement on the banks of the west side of the Red River.

The land is held at a very high price, as \$12 and \$14 has been paid for the same. It is of the very best quality for wheat-growing, and well known to produce a superior grade. The other cereals are also good.

There is here a cheese factory, which is operated under the supervision of Prof. Barré, the quality and quantity of which is unsurpassed by any other locality in Manitoba.

During 1889, 13 French and French Canadian families settled there. In 1890, so far as I could ascertain, 9 families with ample means became settlers, and it may be safely asserted that the entire population are well satisfied with their pros-

pects, enjoying as they do the benefit of the Northern Pacific in giving them direct communication with the Winnipeg market on the north and the United States on the south, as is also the case with all other settlements along the west bank of the Red River.

Letellier and St. Joseph.

This is one of the oldest settlements in this district, having been first established in the year 1876 by immigrants from the New England States. The present population of these two settlements is about 1,200 souls. In 1889, 14 French Canadian families, in all 78 souls, settled here, and in 1890, 6 families.

The soil, like all this belt extending from Winnipeg to the boundary line is extremely rich and produces the best wheat.

One Mr. Alexandre Ayotte, who has been engaged for several years past in this locality and its neighbourhood in threshing, gives me the following details, which can be relied upon, for the reason that it is not in the interest of the thresher to exaggerate the yield. He states that the yield has been over 30 bushels to the acre, and in some instances as high as 36 for wheat; barley, 50 bushels to the acre; oats, over 40, and in some instances 45 and over. He adds that in the year 1879, in the adjoining settlement of St. Pie, on the farm of one Mr. Michel Bouchard, who is still there, barley was threshed by himself on the 29th day of July and was ripe, sound and of good colour, yielding 65 bushels to the acre. This is on Red River, lot No. 135, west.

At Letellier station there is a grain elevator, with one, if not two granaries, on the Northern Pacific.

Mr. J. Parent, who is a wheat buyer at that point for a wealthy concern, states that at least 200,000 bushels will be marketed here this year.

The crops in the locality and the neighbourhood are unprecedentedly good in quality and quantity, although slightly affected by the unusual and continuous rains after being cut.

Mr. François Parent, formerly of Rimouski, Quebec, has harvested 2,000 bushels of wheat which graded No. 1 hard; oats, barley, &c., &c., in proportion, and an abundant root crop.

Mr. André Dionne harvested 6,000 bushels of wheat, besides other grains. Mr. Trefflé Daneau, formerly of the State of Michigan, had 3,000 bushels of wheat; Mr. Bérard, 2,000; Mr. Xavier Sarazin, 2,000, and Mr. Adolphe Lacharité, 2,000 also—all four repatriated from the United States; and Mr. Fraser's family, from Glengarry, 4,000 bushels of wheat. The sons of the before-named have done proportionately well on their farms.

This settlement has considerably increased in population during the last two years, but the exact rate I could not accurately ascertain. The land has also increased in value at least 20 per cent.

The new arrivals are mostly well supplied with means. The lands have been principally purchased from loan companies which held mortgages invariably dating from the booming days, there being no homesteads to talk of now vacant.

St. Pie.

This is a settlement of about ten years' growth. It originated by the settlement of French Canadians, who purchased half-breed scrip or claims, and in a few cases as squatters. The population at present is about 350. The settlement is on the west side of Red River, and extends from West Lynne to Gauthier, a distance of twelve miles from south to north.

The lots are all fronting on the Red River and extend back two miles, more or less, according to the bends of the river, which are generally covered with a thick growth of timber well adapted for firewood. The rest of the land is of a very rich description and produces excellent crops. Wood is also plentiful, and the buildings and stables being generally well sheltered make it very advantageous for stock-raising. In summer time many of the settlers of the open prairie send their young cattle to graze on those lots, as they are mostly all fenced in.

The land is generally rolling, with numerous little coulées running to the Red River, which provide ample drainage; and, altogether, this settlement is very favourably situated.

It may be added that in later years, when the failure of the crops existed in other parts of Manitoba through drought, little or no damage was sustained here. The wheat crop, I am assured, has yielded during the present year from 25 to 35 bushels per acre, and other cereals in proportion. Mixed farming is carried on more than in other localities.

Many of the original settlers in St. Pie have sold out to newcomers with capital and have taken in other localities.

There are all the comforts of older settlements, church, school, stores, &c., and the settlers appear to be generally well-to-do and contented.

St. Jean Baptiste.

This settlement of historical name commences at the northerly limit of St. Pie and continues along the Red River 12 miles northerly, and includes Township 3, Range 2 east; also a portion of the settlement opposite on the east side of the Red River, known as Youville, communication being had by a good ferry.

This village is a station on the Northern Pacific and has a commodious elevator, the proprietor of which speaks in the highest terms of the place, its surroundings and the quality of the wheat it produces. He is also a settler, being a Scotch gentleman named Martin, and owns one of the finest farms, having about 600 acres in wheat alone, and is an extensive stock-raiser. The buildings on this farm are rarely excelled in any part of the Province.

As in all other French settlements, there are church, schools, numerous stores, lumber yard, &c., and three agricultural implement agencies.

Immigrants arriving here of French nationality with means are yearly increasing, and generally purchase their lands from the loan companies.

It has increased in value within the last two years, or since the opening of the Northern Pacific, about 25 per cent. This may be said to be one of the most flourishing of the French settlements, and the settlers are rapidly attaining independence. A few French families adjoin the municipality of Morris, where is situated near by the Lowe farm, now provided with a station, being on the Morris Branch to Brandon of the Northern Pacific Railway, also a station of the Canadian Pacific. There are also three elevators. The country opened by the Northern Pacific is considered equal to any other section of Manitoba, and many new villages have been started along the line. All are in prosperous condition.

La Salle

is a flourishing settlement, only about two years old. It is situated on the river of that name which empties into the Red River at St. Norbert, and is distant from the city of Winnipeg about 15 miles in a south-westerly direction. It is also known to French Canadians as St. Hyacinthe.

One of the principal settlers is Mr. Mercier, of Lake Megantic. He has been very successful, and makes the following statement. He says: "I arrived here with my family, composed of 8 altogether, in the month of September, 1889, and at once bought, on speculation, over 1,000 acres of land at \$7 per acre. During the past year I realized a crop of 4,500 bushels of wheat and about 3,000 of oats, besides some barley, a return much beyond my most sanguine expectations, considering the weather, so unfavourable, and being my first crop. I am more than pleased with my success, and it is a splendid paying investment." Stock-raising is extensively carried on in this settlement, there being a good supply of wild hay and good water, and is also very profitable. Mr. Bertrand and several other French Canadians are largely engaged in this industry, fattening cattle for the Winnipeg market. Next year Mr. Mercier hopes to have 500 acres under crop. His stock at present consists of 25 horses, 17 head of cattle, &c. Speaking from his own experience, he finds that the cost of production of each acre, including threshing, &c., does not exceed \$6, which leaves a

good margin of profit. His farm house, stables and barn are large and well built, and he has about 500 acres fenced with wire fencing, and nearly the whole of the work, except the buildings, was done by himself and three hired men; and I may add Mr. Mercier is proving himself a most valuable non-commissioned immigration agent, interesting himself very much in inducing settlers to Manitoba from the Province of Quebec, and those of the right class, having experience in agriculture, and possessing the necessary capital.

I cannot close without referring to the energy and enterprise of Mr. A. H. Bertrand, stock-raiser, and a retired Winnipeg merchant. He is one of the pioneers of this settlement and has done much for its successful development. He is a thorough believer in farming in Manitoba with great success, his own farm being conducted on a very extensive scale.

Fannystelle.

This settlement is situated 33 miles south-west of Winnipeg, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, South-Western Branch. Two years ago it was known as La Salle, being within 5 miles of the river of that name and already referred to. Since last spring a temporary platform station has been made for the present convenience of the settlers, and no doubt a regular station house with conveniences and freight warehouse will be erected during next season. Within the last two years some French gentlemen with capital have settled here. They are young men, energetic and practical, and will prove excellent settlers. They gave the settlement its present name. One of them Mr. Rosenberg, represents some \$75,000. Mr. Allard and Mr. De Caquerai also represent considerable capital, and spend it liberally in improvements which give a solid start to the development of this new settlement. The population at the time of my inspection was only about seventeen families, but since then I understand several French families are daily expected to arrive. Mr. Rosenberg is at present in France spending the winter, and is actively engaged in making known the attractions of this settlement as a field for immigration, and I have no doubt he will prove a valuable acquisition in the interests of French immigration, as such gentlemen with means generally do by their voluntary services.

Small as is this settlement, there is already a large creamery and butter factory established, having large and substantial frame buildings and the latest improvements in machinery. Two artesian wells have been bored with success, giving excellent spring water. They are respectively 60 and 80 feet in depth. In the same locality there are ten other wells, and the remaining settlers being close to the River La Salle have ample watering facilities. In the butter factory a new system of producing ice has been successfully introduced. The water is dropped through troughs into larger ones, and there allowed to freeze, and then cut into blocks of different sizes. This simple manner of saving good ice for prairie settlers will no doubt become generally adopted.

Hay land here is plentiful and affords excellent grazing. Stock raising will be very profitably carried on in this settlement, adjacent to the Winnipeg market. Although little farming has yet been done, the crops during the past season have been very good.

I may mention that four French Canadian families arrived at this settlement during the past summer, having driven over 1,200 miles from Kansas. They give a sad report of the deplorable state in which Kansas farmers are. Many of their relatives and friends will follow them as soon as they can realize sufficient funds from the sale of their stock, which is a difficult matter, owing to the great scarcity of cash there. They state that if circumstances permitted, thousands would be glad to remove with their families.

I may add, several families of Mennonites who emigrated from the reserve in Southern Manitoba to Kansas have since returned, and also report a most appalling state of affairs there.

St. Charles.

This settlement is situated on the north side of the Assiniboine River, about 12 miles west of Winnipeg. The original settlement of St. Charles may be said to be one of the oldest of the Red River district, having been well settled by French and English half-breeds many years previous to the transfer to Canada; but notwithstanding this, it may properly be called a new settlement, as most of the original native settlers have sold out to newcomers and moved west; and such of those, principally French Canadians, who have taken the place of the original owners, are well satisfied with their lot, and are principally settled along the banks of the river, their properties now being valuable, and adjacent to Winnipeg. A considerable business is done in supplying the Winnipeg market with wood, it being abundant on the river. The soil is very rich, producing splendid crops, and hay lands in the neighbourhood are becoming valuable. A few French half-breed families yet remain in this settlement, but they also will no doubt soon give way to more energetic Canadian farmers. There are also some English speaking half-breeds remaining, but only for the opportunity to sell out to incoming immigrants. Messrs. Burke, Caron and other French Canadians have by their energy and industry given a great impetus to the more rapid development of St. Charles and its prosperity, the first named gentleman going extensively into stockraising and Messrs. Caron give much attention to the manufacture of butter on a large scale, and have usually taken the prizes at the principal Agricultural Exhibitions in the Province. Notwithstanding the continued wet weather during last harvest, the crops altogether will turn out very satisfactory.

In this settlement there is a commodious church and school and a regular municipal organization. There is also a convent and several stores.

The present settlers are generally in good circumstances and in a fair way to independence.

St. François Xavier

also adjoins the former settlement extending in a westerly direction. The Hudson's Bay Company have for many decades kept a "Post" here.

It is also progressive, but in the same way altogether as its eastern neighbour, St. Charles. It has grown largely of late years. Lands have exchanged hands. It is well cultivated; both farming and stock-raising are carried on with success. This year's crop has as in many other parts of the Province, been excellent, as far as ascertained. The soil is very rich; fuel, hay and grazing being at hand a mixed farming system has therefore wisely been adopted.

Stores, schools, convent, churches, &c., &c., are, of course, in existence.

The population is composed of French Canadians, French half-breeds and a fair proportion of English-speaking people.

The settlers are in good circumstances generally, and well pleased with their lot.

Baie St. Paul.

This settlement adjoins St. François-Xavier on the west, and is particularly favourable for stock-raising, the wild hay being in great abundance and of good quality. Large quantities are cut to supply the Winnipeg market, and pay well. It is a favourite section for settlers on the prairie to winter their cattle, being well sheltered by woods on the River Assiniboine.

The majority of the old settlers had to leave and settle on higher ground which they did by crossing over to the south side of the river during the flood. Here they established a new parish, called St. Eustache. It has its church, school, &c. I regret that circumstances did not permit me to visit this settlement, which I am assured is progressing.

Since the floods of 1881 and 1882 Baie St. Paul has revived; property has risen to its original value and the people are well pleased.

There is plenty of fuel in this section of the country; the soil is very good and hay in abundance. It is also receiving a good number of settlers yearly, and prospects for the future are very good.

Situated not far distant from Lake Manitoba the settlers get a good supply of the famous whitefish by fishing for it in proper season.

St. Alphonse.

This is known as Mariapolis Station, on the Northern Pacific Railway, though the village is 5 miles from the station, in the south-western portion of Manitoba, formerly called Pembina Mountain District.

The country here is very thickly settled by French Canadians. The families have located there in 1878, but grew very little for several years on account of the lack of railway communication.

There are in all 225 families, of which 7 are English speaking people. Several families from Belgium and a few French who are frugal and practical farmers, are entirely successful, and a most desirable class of old country immigrants, and adapt themselves to the climate and the country generally with remarkable facility.

The richness of the land wherever settled, is more appreciated by them, I believe, than by any other nationality.

This is a very attractive country, the soil being warm and a little sandy, producing a very superior quality of wheat; and owing to the generally early and light frosts, the surrounding district of the Pembina Mountains, escapes damage.

The grass and water are of the best quality and in abundance, as is the fuel, and the shelter of trees affords ample protection for cattle. The country is rolling, with numerous little couleés and is altogether attractive and picturesque.

Mixed farming is carried on with great success.

So rapid has the influx of immigration been during the past few years to this settlement that there are now no more homesteads to be had, and whatever vacant quarter-sections there are, are held by loan companies, and a few by private individuals.

As an instance of the productiveness of the soil, I may cite the experience of one Mr. Octave Larivée, who has been a settler since 1884. He states that in 1887 from 12½ acres of wheat 610 bushels of No. 1 hard were produced, equal to about 48 bushels to the acre, and on average the root crop produced from 1½ acre was simply wonderful, and such as he never heard the like of in Canada or in the Western States, where he had been farming for several years.

The pioneers of St. Alphonse, under the guidance of Rev. Father Bitsche, of St. Léon, had very limited means to start with, but by a good deal of energy and perseverance are now in good circumstances, and with the benefit of railway communication have the satisfaction of enjoying the fruits of their pioneer labours.

This is also a good section for mixed farming, and is only within a year or two that wheat-growing has been carried on to any great extent. Generally this settlement is in a most satisfactory condition, and the comforts of civilization are now much more attainable than in the past, and satisfaction prevails among all classes.

St. Léon.

This settlement is adjacent to St. Alphonse, and is older, but equal in richness of the soil. It has its church, school, stores &c., and as with the other French settlements, is under municipal organization, and altogether is in a very prosperous condition. Fuel and building timber is abundant, as well as good water in the neighbourhood of the range of Pembina Mountains. Stock-raising is extensively carried on with great advantage.

The yield of wheat promises well, although at the time of inspection very little threshing had been done. Root crops could not be excelled anywhere. A number of immigrants settled here during the past season, among them several Belgians and French families, as well as quite a number from Northern Dakota, bringing with them their stock and implements, and a large number more will likely follow to settle in different parts of the Province where there are French speaking settlements. Many of those people have abandoned their farms, failing to find a purchaser, others

are remaining in hopes of realizing something to start with in Manitoba. At present there are about 75 families in St. Leon, and I anticipate it will now increase more rapidly, having better railway facilities for reaching market.

De Loraine.

This is the most south-westerly French settlement in Manitoba, and has increased rapidly during the last three years. A commodious church has been erected here during the past summer and dedicated a few weeks ago. In the surrounding country there is a considerable sprinkling of settlers of all denominations and nationalities, but the centre market and business point is the Town of De Loraine.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. TÊTU,

French Dominion Immigration Agent.

REPORT ON SCANDINAVIAN COLONIES.

WINNIPEG, 30th December, 1890.

SIR,—I beg leave to report upon the Scandinavian emigration and the Scandinavian Colonies, &c., for the year 1890.

Herewith I give statistics of Scandinavian emigration month by month :—

Month.	Swedes.	Norwegians.	Danes.	Total.
January	9	1	1	11
February			1	1
March	3		1	4
April	29		7	36
May	33	5	26	64
June	11	3	15	29
July	19	5	8	32
August	11	3	1	15
September	4		6	10
October	15		6	21
November	2		1	3
December	2		1	3
Total	138	17	74	229

Of these, about 20 Swedes and about as many Danes have entered for land.

These 229 Scandinavians arrived by following steamship lines :—

Allan Line	133
Dominion Line	42
Beaver "	27
White Star "	9
State "	3
Thingvalla "	2
From the United States	13
Total	229

There has been plenty of work during the year. Several new railroads have been built and the work lasted until the month of November. The wages have been fairly good. For Scandinavian servant girls it has, as usual, been an easy thing to find good situations. Our Scandinavian roadmasters, Messrs. C. J. Panser, O. Johnson and Erickson, on the Rocky Mountain Division, as well as the

foremen at the Canadian Pacific Railway construction, Messrs. Charles Sheldon and Paul Jackson have always assisted in giving work to their countrymen.

The number of the Scandinavians in Winnipeg is about 500. Many of them have their own lots and houses, and are in good economical circumstances. A few are business men on their own account; some are mechanics and others are employed in offices.

In the oldest and largest Scandinavian colony, Scandinavia, we find that there are now some 63 settlers, or together 232 souls. They have 37 horses, 105 oxen, 184 cows, 179 young cattle, 28 sheep, and about 584 acres cultivated. Their houses are mostly built of timber. The colony is situated 12 English miles north of the town of Minnedosa, on the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, and consists of four townships. The settlers had good crops this year and are very contented. This colony is especially well adapted for cattle-raising, as there is any amount of good hay land. There is a saw-mill in the centre of the colony, and the owner of the same, Mr. James Hemmingsen, is also the postmaster in the colony. There is mail service once a week. With timber, hay land and water this colony is richly provided. Several farmers have, during the year, bought railway land and cultivated farms near to Minnedosa. A school house is under erection, and another school district in the southern part of the colony has applied for organization. This colony forms two-thirds of the municipality of Clan William. The other large colony New Stockholm, which is a year younger, has now 49 settlers, or 189 souls. They have amongst them 14 horses, 48 oxen, 68 cows, 97 young cattle and about 692 acres cultivated. Also here, most houses are built of timber. There is any amount of farming land and timber enough for fuel, and in some places lots of hay. The soil is first-class. This year they got a good crop, not only of wheat, but particularly of potatoes and vegetables.

The nearest market place is Whitewood railway station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Several of the settlers have bought expensive farming machinery. On an average, it can be said that the colony is prospering and the settlers in a good way for economical independence. Some have already bought railway land. The mail goes once a week between Whitewood and Ohlen, New Stockholm post offices, where Mr. Nils Johanson is postmaster. A school house has long been in operation in the southern part of the colony, and in the northern part a district is organized but as yet no school. They have two societies to look after the interests of the colony and two congregations, one Lutheran-Augustana the other Mission-Congregational. The latter have a permanent minister in Rev. C. O. Hopstrand, who himself is a farmer in the colony.

Besides these two larger Scandinavian colonies, Scandinavians in larger or smaller numbers are settled at Fleming, Oak Lake, Carberry, Portage la Prairie, Minnedosa and East Selkirk.

Regarding their religious circumstances, during the year, Rev. A. F. Johnson has resigned his position as pastor of the Scandinavian Mission Congregation of Winnipeg and Rev. J. E. Johnson, from Southern Dakota, was elected as his successor. The congregation, which has grown largely during the year, is, as to its denomination, non-sectarian, and admits as members any one who speaks any of the Scandinavian languages, whatever denomination he may belong to, provided however that he proves himself by his life to be a Christian. The congregation has no debt on their property, which is valued at about \$1,200. During the year missionaries have been sent from time to time to the Scandinavian colonies and to other places where more Scandinavians are congregated. In the fall a Swedish-Lutheran Congregation was instituted by a Rev. Mr. Almén, from Minnesota, in Winnipeg, according to the principles of the Swedish-Augustana Synod of the United States. They have not as yet got a permanent pastor, but for the present a student, Mr. H. H. McLean, attends.

Quite a number have during the year taken out their naturalization papers.

The reason why Scandinavia has not got more land under cultivation is that the country is heavily timbered and only small glades of prairie, with the excep-

tion of the northern part of the colony, where there is some open prairie. The settlers had a good crop this year, and were, without exception, well contented. This colony seems especially well adapted for mixed farming, and the settlers are also increasing their stock.

They are, regarding their nationalities, pretty equally divided between Sweden, Norway and Denmark. A few Scandinavian-Americans are also settled there. The colony has a weekly mail from their nearest town, Minnedosa, on the Manitoba and North-Western Railway. The distance is 18 miles. Quite a number of the homesteaders have bought rail way lands and improved farms near Minnedosa, and are doing very well. I was very much impressed by the progress the colony has made since my last visit, and the settlers are showing great activity and confidence in their settlement.

In the beginning of October I had the pleasure of visiting the New Stockholm colony, which is situated 52 miles north of Whitewood, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. This colony was organized the 1st July, 1886. The settlers in this colony are mostly Swedes, with 4 from Denmark, 1 from Norway and 1 from Finland. Although there is some scarcity of timber, the most of their houses are built of logs. This colony has a vast area of farming land and enough wood for fuel. In some places there is lot of hay. The soil is black sandy loam. This settlement is well adapted for cultivation of wheat. The settlers have not experienced any frost, but last season there was a great scarcity of rain. The settlers had a fine crop this year, and expected they would be able to market about 10,000 bushels of wheat. A good many of the settlers have bought implements, self-binders &c., and a few have bought railway land. I found the settlers well contented and hopeful for the future. This colony is very close to the prospective route of the Great North-West Central Railway. It is only a question of time before the vacant land north of the colony will be taken up and the settlers themselves are doing their best to get their friends and relatives at home to settle amongst them.

Trusting the above will meet with your approval.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EMANUEL OHLÉN,

Assistant Dominion Immigration Agent.

REPORT ON MANITOBA CROPS AND FARMS.

WINNIPEG, MAN., 25th October, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and table herewith appended, giving the names of the farmers visited by me, by section, township and range, the dates seeding commenced, also the dates reaping commenced, and general remarks made to me by the farmers so visited.

You will also please notice that the appended table shows the average number of bushels of potatoes, wheat, oats and barley, to the acre.

No doubt it would seem strange to parties residing outside of this country to see so many farmers' names attached to the appended table, all well satisfied with the results of this season's farming operations. Strange as it may seem, I assure you that such is the true state of affairs that at present exists among the farmers, and from what I had read in the city papers before visiting the country, I really expected to have found the farmers very much discouraged by the results, caused from the few days it rained during the commencement of the harvest. But such, I am pleased to state, I did not find to be the case, as from the first to the last farmer I interviewed I found nothing but the fullest satisfaction at the large quantity of grain they have to market from this season's crop.

No. 1 hard will not be so bountiful as in the proportion of previous years. But considering the extra acreage that the farmers have under crop this year, and the

extra prices that they anticipate receiving for this year's grain, compels them to express the fullest satisfaction. One striking point that came to my notice was, that all the farmers' present anxiety was for the rain to cease so as to finish stacking (but not to commence threshing), to allow them to go on ploughing and breaking new land. When I enquired the amount of damage done to the grain that was in stook I was asked in what way did I consider the grain was damaged. My reply was, by the wet days that had prevailed and, as I understood, caused the grain to sprout. I was told that the grain had in nowise suffered owing to the fortunate fact that the weather had been keeping cold, and between the rains, cold drying winds prevailed all the time. However, to obtain fuller satisfaction, I made further enquiries, and interviewed Mr. J. Emms, section 12, township 13, range 1, east, who had large stooks of grain, and was then busy stacking. I enquired of that gentleman what amount of damage the rain had done during the past few days to his grain in stook. Drawing my attention to six sheaves lying near the stacks, he said: "That is the full amount of damage the rain has done to my crop of 75 acres, other than causing a few days delay." He also said those six sheaves would not have sprouted had they been standing in the stook. The same gentleman informed me that he was the first to thresh and take wheat to the mill this season from the parish of Argyle, and he expressed his full satisfaction as to the quality and the quantity of this year's yield, and stated that neither frost, nor blight, had damaged the wheat to the extent of 5 cents per bushel for milling purposes, but there would be of course a shortness in the weight of the wheat, and also a percentage of loss by the wheat shelling out, on account of it being so ripe before the rain. However, he believed that the good prices anticipated will more than counterbalance the loss caused by the shrinkage and shelling out. He also expressed his opinion that the grain buyers may try hard to reduce the prices of the wheat, on account of the wheat being checked, and slightly shrunken, caused by the frost or blight, but he is sure the buyers will try without success in the parish of Argyle, as the farmers knew the quality of the grain as well as the grain buyers; and he also said that the farmers' financial difficulties were not as they used to be when they were compelled to sell as soon as the grain was threshed. Now they can hold their grain a while, if necessary. Mr. J. Emms, like many other farmers visited by me, states that they will always stook in long stooks in the future, as round and capped stooks are too risky; and said, had warm weather set in between the rain the amount of damage done to the grain in round, capped stooks would have been very serious. Another point I was struck with, was to find many of the farmers talking of going out of cattle-breeding and going more extensively into grain growing. Their constant success in this country has caused them to know that there is more money in grain-growing, besides affording them the opportunity of enjoying the benefit of resting on Sundays, as they say cattle cause much work Sundays and week days the year round. They also say: Let the ranchers grow meat and we will grow grain.

I interviewed Mr. Buckpet (miller) at Balmoral, and that gentleman assured me that the frost or blight had checked, but not damaged the wheat for milling purposes to the extent of 5 cents per bushel, and said he was ready to give 75 cents per bushel for the wheat grown around Balmoral district (providing the wheat was well stacked). He handed me some flour taken straight from the mill while in operation before my eyes, and asked me if I could find better flour in any country. He also informed me that he has had 140 acres of new land broken up this year for wheat next spring, as he could find no better investment for his money; so you can understand what Balmoral County is like for grain growing.

I would have visited Shoal Lake district, but was obliged to return at the end of my given time, which was five days.

Before closing, I must express regret that the delegates from the old country passed by the farming districts of Stonewall, Brant, Argyle, Balmoral, Dundas, Greenwood, Foxton and Victoria, which districts would have done their hearts good,

as there are many prosperous farmers residing in the above mentioned districts, such as Mr. A. Wood, section 10, township 16, range 2, east, for instance. That gentleman arrived in Dundas in the year of 1879, without one dollar, and was compelled to sell his watch for \$4, that cost him \$18 in Ontario, to buy food with, and to-day, by market value, it would take more than \$10,000 to buy him out. Mr. A. Wood, in one instance, purchased a pair of good bred mares in foal, in the year 1880, for the sum of \$300, on time, and since that date he has reared from the same two mares, seventeen colts, of which four died, sold four colts from three to four years old for the sum of \$520, has nine colts on hand that, at market value, would realize at least \$1,500, and the two same mares are to-day in good condition, smart, in foal, and worth the cost price, \$300; therefore, the two mares in question have made for Mr. A. Wood, in ten years, in the shape of colts, \$2,020, and the same two mares have worked faithfully from the date Mr. Wood purchased them, and have brought under crop on his own farm 125 acres. Mr. Wood's house and stables are first-class, he owns the whole section and about 100 head of cattle, and he assured me that he never has had his crop frozen — in fact, I saw the tomato vines in his garden, on the 11th day of September last, looking as green as ever they were in the summer.

Then there is residing in the same district Mr. Duncan Campbell's family; they have their houses built in a line with each other. That family between them has 16,300 bushels of grain, that grew on their farms this year; the (father) Duncan Campbell, landed in Dundas, with only a few dollars, which only lasted him about one month, and was than compelled to work at Stony Mountain, to obtain food for his family. There also resides in the same district a wealthy gentleman named Mr. Castle, from Ireland, who purchased 640 acres about 50 miles north of Winnipeg. That gentleman has had broken up this year 160 acres, and has built a large house, and stables, &c., &c., &c. and he is well satisfied with the bright prospects of this country; for what else could he be, when he finds his neighbours so well off, who ten years ago commenced farming on the same farms they now reside upon, without any money. Then what will be the prospects of Mr. Castle in a few years, knowing that he has all the money he requires to commence farming with.

I have read in the city papers, on several occasions, that different parties are much surprised to find so much pluck in the farmers of this country on account (I presume) of the farmers not displaying any signs of discouragement because a few wet days had prevailed during the commencement of the harvest this year. I must state I cannot conceive that it requires an extra amount of pluck for a farmer to put in his daily work on his farm and then to find himself getting more surrounded by success from his own labour, every day he lives. All the farmers I interviewed united in stating that if the farmer will but do his work systematically his success is sure every year in this country. In fact, the past has proved that statement to be a fact.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES F. HERBERT.

"A"—STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Winnipeg

MONTHS.	ARRIVALS.			SEXES.			Total Number of Souls.	DECLARED DESTINATIONS.					
	Via Ocean travel.	Via United States.	From other parts of Canada.	Males.	Females.	Children under 12.		Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-West Territories.	British Columbia.	United States.	
January.....	34			20	9	5	34		20	12		2	
February.....	14	3		8	4	5	17		14	3			
March.....	26	1	81	32	24	52	108		100	7		1	
April.....	243	12	8	142	47	74	263		217	40		6	
May.....	367	153	14	259	111	164	534	4	422	106		2	
June.....	178	44		91	51	80	222	10	99	98		15	
July.....	289	24	6	122	101	96	319	1	254	45		10	9
August.....	109	3	2	46	32	36	114	3	63	45		2	1
September.....	48	33	7	29	20	39	88		62	26			
October.....	105	85		58	44	88	190		89	101			
November.....	75	10		22	23	40	85		76	7		2	
December.....	25			7	10	8	25		25				
Total.....	1,513	368	118	836	476	687	1,999	18	1,441	490		40	10

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1890.

Immigration Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1890.

NATIONALITIES—REMAINING IN CANADA.					NATIONALITIES REMAINING IN CANADA.			OCCUPATIONS—REMAINING IN CANADA.							NOT REPORTED ELSEWHERE.		Reported Elsewhere—For Canada.	EFFECTS	CASH.	
English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	French and Belgian.	United States Citizens.	Canadians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Domestic.	Not Classified.	For Canada.				For United States.
1	1	12	11	4	...	...	...	5	9	4	6	1	3	11	...	...	34	\$	\$	cts.
9	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	3	5	2	1	1	1	7	...	3	...	14	1,450	2,900 00
13	...	1	9	4	...	...	81	...	23	17	1	1	9	67	...	1	...	107	825	450 00
135	17	8	21	36	35	...	8	3	45	30	55	7	4	106	12	...	251	12,550	5,200 00	
100	4	4	269	64	66	6	14	7	118	64	57	9	11	15	260	153	...	381	7,240	15,124 00
45	...	14	133	29	...	...	...	1	42	20	22	...	4	13	121	44	...	178	10,615	21,756 45
11	5	2	78	32	13	...	6	163	78	28	8	3	2	19	172	24	9	286	10,775	17,256 65
13	...	7	71	14	1	...	2	5	24	16	3	1	1	6	62	3	1	110	9,375	13,056 00
5	...	4	57	10	1	...	7	4	18	3	5	...	3	4	55	33	...	55	3,310	5,003 00
...	...	...	144	21	21	...	...	4	50	7	1	...	...	3	129	85	...	105	3,900	6,950 00
...	...	...	75	3	3	...	...	...	17	2	1	2	...	...	63	10	...	75	4,750	15,000 00
...	...	...	22	3	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	6	12	...	...	25	4,400	5,500 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	1,750 00
336	27	40	894	228	145	6	118	195	436	183	160	22	28	95	1,065	368	10	1,621	70,390	109,946 10

THOMAS BENNETT,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT B.—Number of Applications for help received at the Winnipeg Agency, during the Year 1890.

Months.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January	72	18	90
February	52	34	86
March	361	44	405
April	1,101	64	1,165
May	790	76	866
June	481	35	516
July	544	68	612
August	517	49	566
September	487	33	520
October	321	44	365
November	94	26	120
December	53	31	84
Totals	4,873	522	5,395

THOMAS BENNETT,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1890.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INTELLIGENCE AND LAND GUIDE SERVICE.

STATEMENT of number of Immigrants who have arrived in Winnipeg for Manitoba and the North-West Territories of Canada, for the Year 1890.

Months.	British.	German, including Austrians and Roumanians.	Russians.	Scandinavians.	French (old Country).	Belgians.	Icelanders.	Hungarians.	Finnlanders.	Hollanders.	Totals.
January	222	3	5	3	1						230
February	227	4		1							232
March	2,120	22		4							2,146
April	1,731	12	3	24	93			5			1,868
May	1,561	167	76	24	31	45					1,904
June	930	109	20	23	5			11			1,098
July	809	45	29	21	13	171		1	6		1,095
August	609	17	60	10	3	3		4			708
September	710	45	10	9	4	1			6		785
October	749	31	117	3						1	901
November	463	37	32	3	3	3					541
December	370	21	7	3		7				7	415
Totals	10,501	509	359	128	150	59	171	23	12	1	11,918

HENRY C. JACOBSON,
Dominion Government Intelligence Officer.

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1890.

RECAPITULATION of Dominion Government Land Guide Service at Winnipeg, for
the Year 1890.

Nantiolitaies Registered.	Numbers.	Land Guides Registered.	Numbers Guided.
Canadian Americans	4	Guided by friends	46
Germans	50	Simon Petezki or W. Gow	3
Austrians	55	Ernest Kern	71
Russians	61	Joseph Vaudrin	4
Roumanians	4	Wilhelm Oelsner	18
French	9	T. J. Pearson	1
Danes	16	Ephrem Rondeau	4
Swedes	17	Alex. Stenberg	18
Icelanders	27	Geo. A. Hill	63
Mennonites, United States	9	D. W. Riedle	17
do Canadian	20	Thos. Paulson	27
Total	272	Total	272

HENRY C. JACOBSON,
Dominion Government Intelligence Officer.

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1890.

LIST of Patents, Entries, Cancellations and Reserves of Dominion Government Lands as recorded in the Land Indexes of the Dominion Government Intelligence Office at Winnipeg, for the Year 1890.

Date.	Patents.	Entries.	Cancellations.	Reserved.
January 14.....	623			
do 25.....			479	
February 25.....		1,070		
do 28.....	145		157	
March 8.....		407		
do 12.....	105			
do 15.....			83	109
do 18.....		302		
do 22.....	32	42	16	
do 31.....	17	68	3	
April 10.....	44			
do 11.....		34	37	
do 21.....	49	85	35	
May 6.....	26	187	44	
do 9.....		102		27
do 14.....	51			
do 15.....		87	16	
do 20.....	16	54	11	
do 30.....	66	45	53	2
June 7.....	50			
do 10.....		105	35	
do 19.....		204	15	
July 4.....	67			
do 5.....			59	
do 8.....		215		
do 18.....	70	132	41	
do 19.....		61	26	3
do 28.....	36	91	31	
August 7.....	30		9	
do 11.....		65	47	
do 13.....	37	49	42	
do 19.....	19	69	16	
do 25.....	17	44	38	
September 2.....	31	48	16	
October 16.....	101			
do 18.....			50	38
do 20.....		264	70	
November 10.....	95			
do 11.....		110	78	
do 24.....		54	19	
do 26.....		38	20	11
December 4.....		35	17	8
do 16.....		113	30	3
do 23.....		72	7	
do 24.....	114			
do 29.....		44	24	6
Totals.....	1,841	4,296	1,624	207

In addition to the above a large number of entries of land reserved for the Manitoba University have been made. The lists of these entries were returned to the Dominion Land Commissioner's Office.

HENRY C. JACOBSON,

Dominion Government Intelligence Officer.

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1890.

REPORT on Crops and Farming in

Date Visited Farmers.	Name of Farmer Visited.	Residence.			Was any damage done to Crops by frost, rain or blight.	The Date Seeding Com-menced.	The Date Cutting Com-menced.	Number of Bushels that will be Threshed to the Acre (without doubt).					
		Section.	Township.	Range.				Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.		
1890.													
Sep. 9.	Mr. McRobie.....	26	11	2	E	No damage whatever, to any- thing.	May 18.	Aug. 25.	....	45	55	250	
do 9.	W. D. Richardson.	26	11	2	E	No damage whatever, to any- thing.	do 11.	do 27.	....	50	45	250	
do 9.	J. Haverty.....	8	12	2	E	Only that rain caused delay..	do 2.	do 25.	25	40	35	250	
do 9.	Mr. Field.....	17	12	2	E	Wheat slightly touched by frost.	do 1.	Sept. 1.	20	45	50	200	
do 9.	Mr. Phepps.....	16	12	2	E	No damage whatever, to any- thing.	do 2.	Aug. 25.	17	45	50	200	
do 9.	J. Walker.....	1	13	1	E	Slightly checked by frost, no damage.	Apr. 20.	do 25.	30	65	40	250	
do 9.	J. Fraser.....	1	13	1	E	Slightly checked by frost, or blight.	do 25.	do 25.	25	60	40	200	
do 9.	Mr. McKenzie....	12	13	1	E	Considers everything in good shape.	do 27.	do 25.	20	50	40	200	
do 10.	J. Haddow.....	28	13	1	E	Slightly checked by frost, or blight.	do 28.	do 25.	25	50	40	250	
do 10.	W. Tooles.....	29	13	1	E	Only slightly checked by frost	do 16.	do 16.	20	45	35	200	
do 10.	J. Currie.....	6	14	1	E	Slightly checked by frost, or blight.	May 2.	do 25.	25	60	35	200	
do 10.	W. Fletcher.....	31	13	1	E	Arrived in June, to late to sow wheat.	June 8.	Sept. 9.	....	...	30	Few.	
do 10.	J. Emms.....	12	13	1	E	Everything in good shape, if rain will keep off.	May 1.	Aug. 25.	22	45	45	250	
do 10.	D. McLeod.....	12	13	1	E	Everything is all right, wants dry weather.	May 1. (part.)	do 25. (part.)	23	40	45	250	
do 10.	J. E. Morrison....	13	14	1	W	Frost caught part of his crop, his own fault.	May 1.	do 15.	25	50	30	200	
do 10.	J. L. Wilson.....	13	14	1	W	Nothing hurt, if rain will only keep off.	do 3.	do 20.	25	50	40	200	
do 10.	Mr. Good.....	19	14	2	E	Frost checked wheat and oats, prices will make up.	do 1.	do 25.	20	45	40	250	
do 10.	W. Martin.....	17	15	2	E	Slightly checked by frost, or blight.	do 1.	do 20.	25	20	20	300	
do 10.	W. Wells.....	6	15	2	E	Slightly checked by something	Apr. 28.	do 26.	30	50	45	300	
do 10.	W. Andrews.....	7	15	2	E	Slightly checked by frost, nothing to hurt.	May 1.	do 25.	25	45	40	275	
do 10.	W. Manning.....	5	15	2	E	Grain slightly checked, noth- ing to hurt.	do 1.	do 27.	25	50	30	250	
do 11.	G. Hyde.....	6	15	2	E	Rust checked his grain, no frost did it.	Apr. 28.	do 26.	30	40	34	250	
do 11.	T. Rutherford....	4	15	1	E	Frost checked his grain slightly.	May 10.	do 28.	20	40	40	250	
do 11.	C. Johnson.....	4	15	1	E	Slightly checked by frost, no harm done.	do 15.	do 29.	20	30	..	200	
do 11.	E. Emberly.....	4	15	1	E	Frost, or blight checked his grain slightly.	do 7.	do 20.	30	40	25	250	
do 11.	T. Holt.....	4	15	1	E	Frost, or blight checked his grain, not much loss.	do 10.	do 28.	20	50	25	250	
do 11.	P. Florence.....	10	15	1	E	Frost, or blight checked his grain slightly.	do 7.	do 26.	20	40	30	300	
do 11.	R. T. Campbell...	2	15	2	E	Slightly checked by frost, or rust.	do 1.	do 28.	23	50	30	200	
do 12.	J. McKinnon.....	8	15	2	E	Slightly checked by blight, not by frost.	Apr. 10.	do 23.	25	35	30	200	
do 12.	E. S. Morton.....	20	15	2	E	Wheat checked by frost, oats by the rust.	do 21.	do 18.	25	35	30	250	

Manitoba, 11th October, 1890.

Hay Plentiful or Scarce.	Root Crop Heavy or Light.	How do Cattle Look this Fall.	General remarks made by farmers interviewed.
Plentiful...	Very heavy.	Very well...	Market gardener, well satisfied, only regrets not commencing years before.
do	Heavy.....	do ...	Part market garden, but well satisfied, will extend farming operations.
do	Very heavy.	First class..	Well satisfied, if the rain will hold off to allow stacking.
do	Good crop..	Very well..	What small damage done, himself alone to blame.
do	do ..	do ...	Well satisfied with the bright prospects of this country.
do ...	Very heavy.	First class..	Well satisfied, and says any man can succeed in this country if he will but try.
do	Good crop..	Grand.....	Well satisfied, nearly all his grain in stack.
do	do ..	Very well..	Well satisfied, and expects good prices for his grain this year.
do	Very heavy	do ...	Will be extra satisfied, if the rain will only hold off for a while.
do	Good crop..	do ...	Well satisfied, his grain partly in stack, his land too rich for the first growth of the two-rowed barley.
do	do ..	First class..	Well satisfied, have seen this class of weather before, a frost will clear up the weather.
Lots of hay..	Looks heavy	Looks well..	Very well satisfied so far with the country, will know better next year.
Plentiful...	Very heavy.	Very well..	Well satisfied, has had some of this year's grain thrashed, and ground
do	do ..	do ...	Well satisfied, would have had a very heavy crop had the grain not been checked.
do	Good crop..	First class..	Well satisfied, his own fault that part of his grain caught the frost, but says it won't happen again in the same way.
do	do ..	do ..	Well satisfied, what little damage done, the good prices will more than make up.
do	do ..	Very well..	Well satisfied, if the rain will hold off, to allow us to finish stacking.
do	Very heavy.	do ..	Well satisfied, if the rain will keep off, crops will turn out much better than thought for.
do	do ..	do ..	Well satisfied, and if his crop had not been checked, he would have had 45 bushel of wheat to the acre.
do	do ..	do ..	Well satisfied, grain checked from 10 to 15 per cent., extra prices for this year's grain will be from 10 to 20 per cent. higher.
do	do ..	do ..	Well satisfied, wants rain to keep off, prices expected for this year's grain will more than pay damage done.
do	do ..	do ..	Well satisfied, says we will get fine weather yet for stacking, farmer will come out all right yet.
do	Good crop..	do ..	Well satisfied, only regrets he has not more of the same class of grain to harvest.
do	do ..	do ..	Well satisfied with his small crop, only 6 months in this country, says his neighbours crops looks very well.
do	do ..	do ..	Well satisfied with his crop, but thinks he stacked his grain too soon.
do	do ..	do ..	Well satisfied, while rainy weather continues, will haul manure to make use of time, fine weather will come yet.
do	Very heavy.	do ..	Well satisfied if the rain would allow him to finish stacking, have other work to get on with.
do	Good crop..	do ..	Well satisfied, but never stook in round stooks again, long stooks in the future.
do	do ..	do ..	Well satisfied, have seen this class of weather before, will have fine harvest weather yet.
do	Heavy crop..	do ..	Well satisfied if rain will keep off, frost nor blight will do us any harm in the end.

REPORT on Crops and Farming in

Date Visited Farmers.	Name of Farmer Visited.	Residence.			Was any damage done to Crops by frost, rain or blight.	The Date Seeding Com-menced.	The Date Cutting Com-menced.	Number of Bushels that will be Threshed to the Acre (without doubt).				
		Section.	Township.	Range.				Wheat	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	
1890.												
Sep. 12.	W. D. Gillespie...	26	15	2 E	Slightly checked by frost, not much harm done.	May 10.	Aug. 26.	25	55	...	250	
do 12.	J. Bradshaw	27	15	2 E	No frost, but rust checked his grain slightly.	Apr. 29.	do 18.	30	50	40	300	
do 12.	D. Campbell.....	3	16	2 E	Only wheat slightly checked by frost.	do 15.	do 23.	20	70	60	300	
do 12.	A. Wood.....	10	16	2 E	No frost, tomato vines as green as ever.	do 29.	do 19.	25	60	50	300	
do 12.	A. Miller.....	25	16	2 E	Frost checked the wheat, no damage by rain.	do 17.	do 19.	30	50	35	300	
do 12.	Mr. Castle.....	23	16	2 E	Never sown, but broke up 160 acres of land.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 13.	D. Campbell, jun..	10	16	2 E	No frost, but slightly checked by the rust.	Apr. 17.	Aug. 19.	30	50	45	300	
do 13.	C. Davis.....	16	18	3 E	Slightly checked by frost, but not hurt much.	May 1.	do 25.	30	20	30	325	
do 13.	J. Teskey	32	16	3 E	No damage whatever by frost or blight.	do 5.	do 25.	35	50	60	300	
do 13.	P. S. McDonald ..	31	16	3 E	Frost slightly checked the wheat and oats.	do 5.	do 25.	25	50	50	300	
do 13.	G. H. Chatfield...	5	17	3 E	Wheat slightly checked, no damage to speaks of.	do 1.	do 25.	30	40	...	250	
do 13.	J. Williams.....	34	14	2 E	Thinks it was frost that checked his grain slightly.	do 5.	do 20	20	50	40	250	
do 13.	J. McNair.....	34	14	2 E	Wheat and oats all right, late barley frozen.	do 10. June 8. (barley.)	do 23. Sept. 13. (barley.)	20	30	*	250	
do 13.	J. Bell	16	13	1 E	Part checked and part never touched whatever.	May 1 & 12.	Aug. 23.	25	+	...	250	

* I cannot say.
 † I cannot say.

N. B.—The average number bushels of wheat, oats, barley and potatoes to the acre, 24½, 39¾, 46, 251¼. The number of farmers interviewed by me and reported upon, 44. The above table shows that the furthest point visited by me from Winnipeg was, west 12 miles, north-west 45 miles, north 55 miles and east 6 miles.

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1890.

Manitoba, 11th October, 1890—Continued.

Hay Plentiful or Scarce.	Root Crop Heavy or Light.	How do Cattle Look this Year.	General remarks made by farmers interviewed.
Plentiful...	Very heavy.	Very well...	Very well satisfied, but do hope weather will clear up, anxious to get on breaking new land.
.....	do	do	Very well satisfied with his glorious crop, will have fine harvest weather yet.
do	do	do	Very well satisfied, says the grain will turn out far better than people think for.
do	do	First class..	Very well satisfied, always had good crops in this country.
do	do	do	Well satisfied, wants fine weather to finish stacking, to go on breaking new land.
do	.....	Very well...	Well satisfied with the bright prospects of this country, will break up 160 again next year.
do	Very heavy.	do	Well satisfied with his 4,500 bushels of grain, and is very anxious to go on breaking new land.
do	do	do	Very well satisfied, wants fine weather, have so much work to do before spring.
Grand.....	do	First class..	Very well satisfied, and says his crop cannot be beaten, and extra satisfied with his stock.
do	do	do	Would have had a heavy crop, but will come out all right yet.
do	Good crop..	do	Well satisfied, and says he wished every family was as well off as his family will be, out of this year's crop of grain.
Plentiful...	do	Very well...	Very well satisfied, will get fine weather for stacking yet, no round stooks again for him.
do	do	do	Very well satisfied, good prices will make up for his damaged barley.
do	do	do	Very well satisfied if rain will keep off, to let us finish stacking and get on ploughing.

CHARLES F. HERBERT.

N. 13.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BRANDON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. A. J. BAKER.)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
BRANDON, MAN., 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

The immigration to this district for the present year from Europe was not as large as in preceding years, but from Ontario the number increased, so that, on the whole it was about the same as last year.

As to the arrivals at this agency during the year, I can only give the number actually accommodated in the Government buildings, as per statement herewith annexed, although a large number arrived who lodged in hotels and other places, but received from the agent here advice and instructions in location and settlement.

Nearly all of those accommodated in the Government Buildings were of the labouring class, and obtained employment almost immediately on arrival at advanced wages over former years. The farming class, generally, do business with the land office and real estate agencies, but some receive information from your agents here.

A number of gentlemen (farmers) of Great Britain, invited to this country by the Dominion Government, visited this district during the past summer, and from expressions and announcements made by them, gave assurances that a much larger number of the farming class than formerly, of Great Britain, will emigrate to this district and country during the ensuing year.

It is stated on good authority that a large number of farmers and others from the State of Dakota, U.S., will leave there during the coming spring, on account of the great depression in trade, caused by the loss of crops for years past and failure of business matters generally, with the intention to locate and settle in the Province of Manitoba and North-West Territories.

Also, from reports of excursionists and others from the Eastern Provinces, it would lead me to believe that a large number of the farming class will emigrate to this district during the ensuing season from the east.

Enquiry for female help at this agency is made daily by mostly all classes of the community. Could not some steps be taken to supply at least some part of such demand.

The wheat crop, as far as I have been informed, has been very bountiful and of large average; but the quality, as a whole, cannot be said to be of the highest order. Some fields were damaged by frost, whilst other fields were damaged by continuous wet weather, thereby leaving the average per acre about 24 bushels.

Oats was a bountiful crop, averaging 50 bushels or more to the acre.

Barley a large yield to the acre; potatoes and other roots crops very large, in excess of former years.

There has been the usual quantity of land cultivated and put in readiness for next season's crop.

There has been a large continued increase of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs from Eastern Provinces, together with thoroughbred stock from Britain, brought

into this district during the past summer; all seem to be doing well and are very profitable to the owners.

The improvement in buildings in the city of Brandon for the past year is estimated to be over \$400,000, which, together with several new railroads now entering the city, has caused a large increase of business, thereby promoting the welfare and fostering the interests of the residents located and situated therein. From general reports of the progress of the country it is safe to remark that prosperity is flaunting its wings in every branch of trade, business and commerce.

No sickness has occurred amongst the immigrants during the past year worth mentioning.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. BAKER,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 14.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MOOSE JAW IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. R. L. ALEXANDER.)

MOOSE JAW, 31st December 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year 1890.

It is with pleasure that I am able to report that the increase of settlers at this agency for the year now closed was largely in excess over that of 1889, which by reference to my last report, is the largest since 1883, thus showing that at this point a continued increase of settlers goes on.

As in previous years the greater portion of newcomers were from Ontario; yet there were some from each of the Eastern and Maritime Provinces, a few from the mother country, and more from the United States than in any previous year.

While endeavouring to keep a strict record of all newcomers, I have not been able to get all, as many of them have friends, and on arrival were met by their friends and at once went out to the country, so that the numbers given below do not represent fully all the new settlers.

During the year there arrived at this agency 61 car-loads of settler's effects, horses and cattle, valued at \$83,500. There were 317 horses, 160 cattle. So far as I was able to record there were 236 souls, of whom 180 were males and 56 females, out of which there were 26 families.

With regard to the stock brought in, with a very few exceptions they were all of a good class and, as in the previous year, contained quite a few thoroughbred and imported animals.

By the combined efforts of the Town Council, the Board of Trade and the Agricultural Society of the Moose Jaw district, several thousand pamphlets were printed and distributed abroad, setting forth the experiences of the older settlers. The pamphlets contained certificates of farmers, setting forth how they have succeeded, and, judging from the many letters of enquiry I have received during the past season, warrant me in saying that much good has already been the result and much more may safely be expected.

Early in the year I compiled and published a directory of the town of Moose Jaw and the district, many of which have been sent to friends in the east. In the directory was given the name, quarter-section, township and range of every settler in the district, showing that there were 532 actual homesteaders in the Moose Jaw district at the beginning of the year 1890. I have also received considerable correspondence in consequence of its publication. The increase in correspondence during the year was largely in excess of any previous year, and this in a marked degree from the United States, especially from North Dakota, and the greater number of the letters from the United States were from parties who had gone there from the older Provinces of the Dominion, anxious to leave and come to the Canadian North-West, and in several instances asking if aid would not be given them to enable them to come.

The grain crop this year was not so good as that of 1889, due largely to the lateness of the spring, which caused the harvest to be much later than in previous years, and in consequence some of the late grain was touched with the frost; and, adding to this, a wet harvest, an unusual occurrence here, considerable damage was done to the grain and the sample consequently is not so good as in former years.

Vegetables and roots far exceed anything of past years, and more attention is being given to raising root crops than in the past.

Two years ago sheep-raising was undertaken here, and I am glad to be able to report that those engaged in this enterprise have told me that they have been successful beyond their expectation.

During the past two years several ranches on a small scale have been started, and, after careful enquiry, without a single exception, all of those in horse and cattle-raising are well satisfied, and are unanimous that this district bids fair to become quite a stock-raising locality. Among those who are engaged in the raising of stock are the following: Gagen & Proctor, Chas. Nicolle, Thomson & Mason, R. Martin, Thomson & Hopkins, Chas. Young, W. C. Sanders, H. C. Gilmour and T. E. McWilliams, cattle; T. D. Watson, Daniel McLean, William Holmes, Trent Bros, G. M. Annable, Wm. Riddell, Green & Lassells, horses; and Donald McLean, Bambridge & Naismith and Bains Bros., sheep. All of the above, who are in the cattle and horse-raising, have from 100 to 500 head. M. D. McLean has now about 2,300 sheep. In addition to those named there are many others who are combining grain growing and stock-raising or mixed farming and success so far has crowned their efforts.

John L. Legary, of Wood Mountain continues to manufacture cheese, and has met with great success, and makes a cheese equal, if not superior to, the finest Ontario make.

The influx of settlers still continues to bring the settlers closer together, and in consequence, during the past season many new school districts have been formed, school houses erected and teachers engaged, and the schools are kept open six months in the year.

Many new and commodious dwelling houses have been erected during the past summer, also granaries and stables, and the once-famed settler's "shack," in which many lived and did their homestead duties, has now passed away, and has almost become a thing of the past.

The water question, so momentous a few years ago, and which was then considered the only drawback in this district, has been overcome, and now within a reasonable distance of every one water is to be had, procured by damming up the coulées and ravines, and thereby bountiful supplies have been secured, and in some places those who have dug wells have been rewarded by getting water.

The annual agricultural show held in the town of Moose Jaw on 9th October last, notwithstanding the wet weather for many days preceding, was a decided success. The show of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs was superior to other years. There were many fine specimens of heavy draught and general purpose horses and thoroughbred cattle exhibited. Roots, vegetables and dairy produce were exhibited in great quantities, and of a size and quality not easily excelled.

The town of Moose Jaw, so beautifully situated, in the centre of the district, continues to grow steadily, and many substantial improvements have been made during the past year. A brick yard, under the management of Jas. Brass, Esq., one of Moose Jaw's citizens, was started, and a very superior brick is made, and is now being used, and during the past year several brick dwellings have been erected, which gives the town an improved appearance. The council have purchased a chemical fire engine.

A local electric light company has been formed, and in a very few weeks Moose Jaw, like other western towns, will be lighted with electricity.

A few bags of two-rowed barley were received by some of our farmers, and I am informed that they are well pleased with it, and consider it is the best kind to grow here.

Regarding the parcels of young trees sent out to settlers from the Government Experimental Farm at Ottawa, I have upon enquiry found that in almost all cases where due care was given and where planted in properly prepared soil they have done well, but I have not been able to get as much information regarding the trees as I would like to have had. One man, a Mr. John Porter, told me that out of his 100 he

had over 90 which grew, and thought they promised to come through the winter favourably.

When the farmers delegation were visiting this country I had the pleasure, assisted by the citizens of Moose Jaw of showing them a portion of this district, and am glad to be able to report that they were much pleased with the locality and surprised at the area that had been broken and under crop in such a few years.

During the past summer several parties have stopped off here and gone south of the town some 30 miles to the "Coteau or Dirt Hills," and have examined the coal therein, which can be seen projecting out of the sides of the hills, and it is the opinion of many that there is coal in abundance, which only awaits development. Should coal be found in those hills and developed, this district, in addition to its already many advantages, would soon become one of the most desirable localities in the Territories, being famous for its superior grain-growing qualities, its rich and extensive grazing lands now being so rapidly covered by the cattle and horses of the farmers and ranchers now feeding where famed bands of Buffalo once fed and roamed. In conclusion, I beg to say that in every case of the arrival of the settlers they expressed their appreciation of the kind attention and assistance rendered them by the Canadian Pacific Railway and its officials.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. L. ALEXANDER,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 15.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGINA IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(JOHN J. STEMSHORN.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
REGINA, N.W.T., 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

The immigration to this district for the past year has been about the same as the year previous, and in all 467 souls have been registered at this agency.

Looking over the nationalities you will notice that the German immigration to this district outnumbers the total arrivals of all other nationalities about two to one.

It is a pleasing fact to be able to state that the arrivals this year have been of the better class; but few of them have been obliged to go to work as labourers, and all are pleased with the prospects before them.

During the past year a great deal of my time has been spent in locating settlers. This has become a necessity, more particularly to the German settlers, who are not able to speak the English language. Owing to the absence of the section posts and plates it is difficult for them or any new arrival to find the vacant sections. A number of mistakes have been made by settlers having entered for the wrong quarter. They are obliged to obtain permission from the Dominion Lands Commissioner to abandon said quarter-section, which in every instance was granted by forfeiting the entrance fee. This they claim to be unjust; not alone do they do so, but the next man who wants to enter for said abandoned quarter has to pay, in addition to the entrance fee, the usual cancellation fee, although no improvements have been made.

On behalf of the immigrant, who needs every cent when he arrives here, I take the liberty to draw your attention to the above, with the hope that the same may be amended. Acting under your instructions I visited South Dakota last fall, with the intention of procuring settlers from that district. I now beg to state that about one hundred families will leave there for Eastern Assiniboia early next April. From reliable information and communications received I am in a position to say that next season will bring to this district the largest number of settlers we have ever had.

The general health of the arrivals has been very good.

During the past season the farmers in this district have gone into tree planting. The trees being obtained from the Experimental Farm. A number of fruit trees have also been imported from the United States, and all have made splendid progress, owing, no doubt, to the abundance of rain.

When in South Dakota, I stated the inducements held out to intending immigrants, as I had an interview at Winnipeg with Mr. L. A. Hamilton, Canadian Pacific Railway Land Commissioner, regarding freight rates and fares to the North-West, and obtained the following: Free passage over the Canadian Pacific Railway for any number of delegates wishing to look over the country from there to Regina and return; half rate for freight and fare for any immigrants who would come to this country.

Travelling through the Red River Valley district, North Dakota, all grains, with the exception of flax, look exceedingly well; but on examination I find that the heads only contain four rows of grain, and the tops of them not filled at all. In consequence

the yield will be only middling. Reports from the threshers give from 6 to 12 bushels on the average per acre, very little grading No. 1 hard. On asking the reason for this I learn that it is owing to hot winds in June and scarcity of rain during time of the grain filling.

Travelling south of Fargo the crops are getting poorer all the time, and from Edgeley south all crops are a total failure.

In McPherson County the average yield will not exceed one half a bushel per acre; for all that, the entire crop will be harvested, owing to the very poor circumstances the farmers are in. In this county there are a large number of Canadians who settled here about six years ago, owing to the grand reports of the preceding year, but if this really was true they cannot say, as they have never even had a fair crop since. Last year was the poorest, and the consequence was that a large number had to be assisted throughout the entire winter. This year the crop is a total failure, and with no words can I express the deplorable condition hundreds of families are in to-day, with no visible means how to exist the coming winter. The following would be a fair picture of a great number of the poorest:

A tar-paper shanty, with the tar-paper almost torn to pieces everywhere, lined upon the outside with sods, and a bleak open prairie, no wood for hundreds of miles; no coal, no grain, no straw; very little hay to feed the horses and stock, that are not even their own, when you come to consider that everything is mortgaged; no potatoes in the cellar, no money, no chance for a day's work; prices paid for butter, 4 to 6 cents per pound, eggs, 5 cents a dozen, and a long cold winter, with all the storms and blizzards, at the door.

I made arrangement with six or eight of the better class to come up to Regina and should they report favourably, nearly all those who can get out of Dakota will come up here.

I bring my report to a close by saying that good, honest and hard-working people—Canadians—are asking Canada for assistance to keep them from starving.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. STEMSHORN,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 10.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CALGARY IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. L. Z. C. MIQUELON.)

*(Translation.)*DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
CALGARY, N.W.T., 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year 1890.

You will see from the tables annexed that the number of those who settled in the district of Alberta, in so far as I have been able to ascertain, was 732, being an increase of 5 over last year.

I am glad to report that the crops were very good all through this district.

I thought it well some time ago to send a circular to farmers living in different parts of Alberta. Out of fifty sent, twenty have been answered. As the grain was not then all threshed I suppose the farmers had not time to answer; but I gather from the answers received that one hundred and fifty-five and a half $155\frac{1}{2}$ acres sown in wheat produced three thousand five hundred and fifty-two 3,552 bushels, being an average of twenty-eight (28) bushels per acre; four hundred and seventy five (475) acres sown in oats produced twenty-six thousand two hundred and thirteen (26,213) bushels, being an average of fifty-five (55) bushels per acre; one hundred and twenty-six acres and a half ($126\frac{1}{2}$) sown in barley produced four thousand seven hundred and fifty-three (4,753) bushels, being an average of thirty-seven (37) bushels per acre; twenty-seven acres and a half ($27\frac{1}{2}$) planted with potatoes produced three thousand seven hundred and thirty-five (3,735) bushels, being an average of two hundred and seventy-nine (279) bushels per acre; six (6) acres of land produced five thousand three hundred and twenty (5,320) bushels of turnips, being an average of eight hundred and eighteen (818) bushels per acre.

This result is very satisfactory. The frost did not cause any material damage, and as the first occurred on the 5th of September everything was then ripe.

From the reports received, Calgary holds the first rank for wheat and barley growing, and Edmonton for oats, potatoes and other vegetables.

With your permission, I visited, in October last, the northern part of my district, knowing already its southern and centre parts. I am pleased to inform you that the large number of farmers residing in that part of the country are well satisfied with their crops.

The residents here are glad to see that the railroad between Calgary and Edmonton is being rapidly constructed. Ninety miles were built during the summer and put into operation, and rails will be laid on 40 further miles in the spring. There is no doubt that it will be completed next summer, and that by August we shall be able to travel by rail from Calgary to Edmonton. I believe that the railroad will largely lead to the opening up of the country, as the millions of acres of land it crosses are very fertile. My personal opinion is that the richest soil in Canada is found in the valley of the Saskatchewan. Water is in sufficiently large quantities and very good. There is also abundance of coal or wood.

The town of Calgary, where this agency is situated, is rapidly increasing in every way. Its population now exceeds 4,000 inhabitants. I am glad to say that improvements have been made since I sent my last report, both in sewerage and water works. English capitalists have largely contributed to the progress of Calgary, particularly Mr. Alexander, to whom it owes largely its prosperity.

Cattle ranching has been very remunerative, and although the winter was severe, the losses were not large.

In order to comply with the request contained in a letter dated 1st October, by which I was authorized to make an official inspection of the land along and in the vicinity of the railway line now in course of construction between Calgary and Edmonton, as soon as it was possible for me to do so I prepared for this journey, which is, as you know, very tedious, having to drive a distance of 196 miles. I started from here on Friday, 17th October last, and travelled 40 miles on that day. There is very little difference in the quality of the soil along that road, and that around Calgary; however, towards the north, the layer of alluvial earth is thicker. This part is a vast prairie and is altogether without wood.

On the next day I went towards the north another 40 miles. The first 20 miles are without wood, and is called "Lone Pine." On these last 20 miles four townships have just been chosen by a colony of Mennonites of Dakota. They will arrive in the spring.

From "Lone Pine" there is enough wood for the settlers. The soil is good, and the railway is already built 10 miles beyond "Lone Pine."

With reference to the 30 miles driven over during the afternoon of that day, there is some wood consisting of aspen and spruce. The soil is good.

On the 3rd day I had only 10 miles to get to the "Red Deer" crossing, where I arrived at 10 a.m.

Along the last 30 miles driven over that day and the preceding I visited several families with whom I had made acquaintance on their passage through Calgary. Most of them had stopped in the immigration buildings there. The greatest part of these families live close to the main road, so that it made it all the easier for me. Everyone seemed satisfied, and had great confidence in the future of that part of the North-West where they lived.

After having crossed the Red Deer River I drove 50 miles that day, and was able to cross the Battle River about dusk. Between these two rivers, the distance being about 30 miles, aspen and spruce are found on every section. The soil is good but sandy; there are few homesteaders along these 30 miles.

The fourth day I travelled 46 miles, that is to say, from the "Holbrook" post office to Felford, the latter bearing the postmaster's name. The first part of the country crossed that day was an Indian reserve called "Bear Hill." The soil is of first-class quality. The distance to cross this reserve is about 16 miles. Starting from this reserve, for a distance of 12 miles, are the hillocks called the "Peace Hills" (buttes de paix). The soil is sandy; plenty of wood; small lakes or swamps. On the remaining 12 miles, to get to the Felford post office above mentioned, the land is low, the soil rich, much hay and wood, and is suitable for cattle-raising.

On the fifth day I arrived early at Edmonton. Along this distance the land is higher; wood is plentiful, and a few small brooks can be found. The Government has just finished the survey of an ancient reserve to be sold at public auction.

At last, having crossed the Saskatchewan, I arrived at Edmonton. On my arrival I heard that an exhibition was in progress at St. Albert, nine miles distant. I proceeded there at once, and found that the vegetable exhibits were the finest I had ever seen, although I was for seventeen years secretary of an agricultural society in the Eastern Townships. There were potatoes weighing 3 lbs., cabbage 28 lbs. and turnips 36 lbs. The grain was also good. I met there the oldest and wealthiest farmers of the North-West; and they are all glad of having chosen that part of the North-West for themselves and their families.

On the 24th I started from Edmonton to inspect the unsettled land at the north of that place. Before leaving I travelled on the 24th, 25th, 27th and 28th about 80 miles. I paid special attention to uninhabited Townships 51, 52 and 53, Range 27 and 1, west of 5th Meridian. They are nearly all for homesteading. Few entries have been made in those townships; they are comonly called "Stony Plains." I will do all I can to have them settled, in advising them to those who come to ask my opinion.

The soil is high and fertile; great abundance of hay and wood. Along the Sturgeon River, directly at the north of Edmonton, there are several townships ready for colonization. The land is of the same value as that above described.

But I think the part which offers the most advantages to immigrants is situated in the vicinity of Lake Castor, which lies between the Saskatchewan and Battle Rivers, to the east of Calgary and Edmonton Railway.

According to the evidence which I have been able to collect from those who have lived there and those still living there, there are at least 100 townships offering as much advantage to settlers with regard to the soil, abundance of wood, and specially by vicinity to the railroad.

I could not inspect this land myself, as it would have taken four months.

All the land of which I have just spoken is not exposed to the frost any more than any other part in the North-West. Those who live there say it is less.

To conclude, I must acknowledge that notwithstanding all the information which I have received from different parties, I could never have believed if told what I have seen, and I do not fear to say, that I prefer the future Province of Alberta to that of Manitoba, having the south between McLeod and Calgary for ranches and the cultivation of grain, and the north for the same farming, as well as cattle raising.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. Z. C. MIQUELON.

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Calgary Immigration Agency for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1890.

MONTHS.	ARRIVALS.		SEXES.		Total Number of Souls.	DECLARED DESTINATIONS		NATIONALITIES—REMAINING IN CANADA.										OCCUPATIONS—REMAINING IN CANADA.						For U.S.—Reported elsewhere.	Effects.	Cash.				
	Via Ocean Travel.	Via United States.	From other parts of Canada.	Males.		Females.	Children under 12.	Manitoba.	North-West Territories.	British Columbia.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	French and Belgian.	United States Citizens.	Canadians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.				Clerks and Traders.	French Domestics.	Not Classified.	For Canada—Not reported elsewhere.
January	7	7	4	2	8	14	14									7	16	2	2	2	2	2	1	10	7	7	7	1,000	200	
February	16	16	8	4	12	16	16									16	16	8	8	8	8	8	3	7	16	16	16	1,000	2,500	
March	23	11	134	43	177	168	168									4	104	30	29	36	12	10	1	5	96	141	4	23	17,000	22,100
April	40	12	127	89	131	177	1									5	110	29	29	36	12	10	1	2	89	115	64	21,000	13,400	
May	35	1	58	49	23	93	1									1	51	7	7	16	18	7	2	5	39	55	1	38	5,000	11,000
June	25	10	26	28	17	61	61									3	16	13	13	9	5	3	1	3	19	10	37	10,000	10,000	
July	17	29	24	13	9	46	46									3	26	2	7	7	13	1	1	3	19	29	17	1,800	1,800	
August	20	1	9	17	9	30	30									8	26	2	7	6	1	3	2	2	11	8	21	3,000	6,000	
September	4	38	18	10	14	42	42									37	1	4	4	9	7	3	3	2	22	38	4	4	3,000	3,700
October	15	22	18	14	23	55	55									3	35	6	6	4	3	3	2	3	37	23	17	15	2,300	8,200
November	3	12	9	6	15	15	15									3	12	3	3	1	3	2	2	6	6	12	8	3	500	800
December	3	8	1	8	3	12	12									8	1	3	3	2	1	1	2	4	4	8	3	1	1,000	800
Total	185	72	475	340	172	220	732	1	2	108	27	35	61	19	9	25	425	23	114	113	69	32	10	21	373	463	48	220	153,800	79,700

J. Z. C. MIQUELON.
Dominion Government Immigration Agency.

CALGARY, 31st December, 1890.

No. 17.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VANCOUVER, B.C., IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. M. SUTHERLAND.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
VANCOUVER, B.C., 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

The tabular statement herewith enclosed gives the total number of immigrants arrived at this agency during the year, as well as of those who have proceeded further, and their destination. As will be seen from this statement, there is a marked increase in the number of those settling in Canada, as against those going to the United States, and it may be said that the immigrants for Canada were, on an average, of a better class, the well-known fertility of the country, the excellence of its climate, and the exemplary government, each respectively acting as strong inducements for hard working, quiet and law-abiding people to stay here. The immigrants did not belong to any particular class or nation; there were all sorts and conditions of them from every part of the globe, most prominent among the settlers for British Columbia being immigrants from Ontario, England and Scotland, and quite a number of Germans and Scandinavians, very few of whom were unprovided with means. In fact, I may assert here that the pauper and tramp element is as yet conspicuous by its absence in this Province.

Of the immigrants arrived, 60 per cent. settled on the mainland of British Columbia, 35 per cent. on Vancouver Island, and the remainder in other parts of the Dominion.

I must, however, add that the statement does not give the sum total of immigrants arrived in British Columbia, as a great many entered the Province on the Columbia River boats, others again crossing the border line at various points or reaching Vancouver by the Sound steamers. Being singlehanded here, I should only have been able to give a full account of these arrivals by either shutting up my office at times, which would be very inconvenient to the public, or else by going to considerable extra expense for assistance, for which I had no authority.

As regards the labour market, I am glad to say that work was in good demand during the year, and particularly from March till December there was abundance of employment for railway labourers, mill hands, lumbermen, mechanics in the building line, farm and common labourers, at good wages, as will appear from the list of ages (see tables). Female domestics are still in strong demand, as the scarcity of good servants of this class necessitates the employment of Chinese for housework.

It is generally admitted that the past year has witnessed for the Province of British Columbia an unexampled period of prosperity. Her cities have progressed at a rate most satisfactory to their residents, as proved by the fact that of the total number of immigrants arrived, between 11,000 and 12,000 have been absorbed by the four principal cities, Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster and Nanaimo; but at the same time the smaller towns have advanced equally rapidly, about 2,500 immigrants making them their destination during the year, while nearly 7,000 settled on lands in different parts of the Province.

The spring of 1890 came unusually late, but when it did open up it was very favourable to putting in crops. Up to the end of June bright and sunny weather

prevailed, but then very heavy rains set in which lasted till towards the end of July, and much fear was entertained as to the possible damage that might be done to the growing crops. However, the summer of 1890 did not put the fame of the British Columbia climate to shame, for in the first week of August fair weather re-appeared and joy and confidence were restored to all those depending upon land and land produce for a living. The fine weather now kept on till all kinds of crops—hay, roots and grains—were gathered in. Owing to the heavy rains before mentioned the late strawberries and raspberries were more or less spoiled, but all other kinds of fruit which ripened later were not at all injured and, in fact, gave an immense yield.

The acreage put under crop exceeded that of 1889 by about 30 per cent, and the yield per acre was considerably larger than that of the previous year. For instance, I have repeatedly had cases reported where the yield per acre was for wheat, 60 bushels; for oats, 95 to 115 bushels.

Almost still better results have been reached in hop culture along the Fraser River, which is fast becoming a large and profitable industry. Here are two instances from this season: Messrs. Broc Bros., well known and successful farmers of Aldergrove, put about 12 acres in hops this year. These 12 acres gave them a crop of no less than 12 tons, which have already been sold at 46 cents per pound. This brings the gross value of the crop to \$11,040; cost of picking, freight to market, &c., at 8 cents per pound, \$1,920, which, deducted from \$11,040, leaves a net profit of \$9,120. This seems almost too good to be true, but is a fact nevertheless. Another farmer in the same district, named Hudson, had 25 acres in hops this year, for which he was offered \$16,000 cash, the purchaser to pick and ship, and take all risks. The offer was refused, as Mr. Hudson was confident of realizing 20 per cent. more by picking and handling the crop himself.

The number of cattle raised has increased marvellously, and it is very pleasing to note that this year there has been sufficient cattle raised in the Province to supply the local demand; and if the winter keeps fairly open there will be large quantities of very superior beef to be had in the Nicola Valley, Chilcote and Lower Fraser, and quite enough for local consumption. Sheep are also being raised now, and in a very short time the Province will be able to supply its own want in this respect, as two or three large herds were brought in during spring, and from their increase, in addition to those already in the Province, the local demand will soon be met.

The butter manufacture is still not as developed as it might be considering the natural advantages. An increase on last year's production is, however, to be noted as well as an improvement of the quality. But although the Province has yet to import butter for local consumption it is satisfactory to observe that nearly all the butter and cheese imported comes from Manitoba and Ontario, while heretofore a great deal was shipped from Oregon and California.

Eggs are commanding good prices, new laid eggs selling as high as 40 to 60 cents per dozen. It will therefore readily be understood that poultry farming is a most profitable side issue for our farmers.

I might mention that at the exhibition held during the fall of 1890 in the city of New Westminster the agricultural produce of the Province was represented with specimens of such magnificence as to call forth the admiration of all, whether native producers or foreign competitors.

The development of the mineral riches of the Province has been progressing rapidly in 1890. The general public seems at last to feel confident that the mines of British Columbia do not belong to wild speculation, but rest on solid foundations, and only require energy and some capital to yield splendid returns on the outlay. Several of the mines, especially in the Cariboo region, have been paying good dividends, and employ large numbers of well paid men. Coal boring has been carried on with great activity, and the results so far seem to prove beyond doubt that this precious mineral is present in abundance all over the Province, only awaiting the railway extensions necessary to make the working of the mines profitable through easy means of transportation.

The fisheries are constantly engaging the eager attention of our men of business and latterly, too, large share companies have been formed for the purpose of establishing deep-sea fisheries, for which all natural conditions are undoubtedly in existence.

As in former years, the lumber industry is perhaps still the most important of the manifold and varied resources of the Province, and a constantly increasing number of sawmills give work to small armies of men of all nations.

My work in the interest of immigration has been carried on in the same way as previously. I have visited incoming steamers and trains and given the immigrants every information and assistance in my power. In the latter respect I have been greatly aided by having had for the last months of the year the use of the late Canadian Pacific Railway offices for housing immigrants. I have had the building fitted out with comfortable sleeping quarters—beds and cots—for about 75 persons, and may in case of emergency take in 100 persons.

I have to thank the Canadian Pacific Railway officials for their kind assistance in giving me the numbers of daily arrivals by their trains. I am also obliged to Mr. J. Buntzen, at the office of Messrs. Tatbow & Spinks, for his assistance with immigrants and letters of Scandinavian and German origin.

The letters of enquiry are constantly increasing in numbers, and prove that great interest is taken in the Province, not only in Eastern Canada, but also in the United States and Europe.

The outlook for labour in the city of Vancouver is decidedly promising for next year, as several large industries are being started, while a great number of public and private buildings of a most substantial character are under contract for erection. A large amount of money will also be voted for street improvements and completion of the public parks adjoining the city.

In conclusion, I beg to say that owing to the fact that the lands suitable for settlement in the New Westminster district and near the coast are nearly all taken up there may be some difficulty to locate the large influx of settlers expected during the coming spring, the surveys being not as yet made in the more remote districts suitable for farming. It is highly desirable that these surveys should be carried through as soon as possible, and in the interest of immigration I would urge that this be done with the utmost despatch.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. SUTHERLAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture
Ottawa.

TABLE A.—STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Vancouver

MONTHS.	ARRIVALS.			SEXES.			Total Number of Souls.	DECLARED DESTINATION.						NATIONALITIES.			
	Via Ocean Travel.	Via United States.	From other parts of Canada.	Males.	Females.	Children under 12 years.		Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	N. W. Territories.	British Columbia.	United States.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.
1890.																	
January	600	500	200	744	201	355	1,300	11	9	21	18	38	628	575	88	68	67
February	588	746	168	882	240	380	1,502	14	19	16	14	21	730	688	129	72	87
March	1,093	1,137	239	1,007	433	1,029	2,469	13	10	14	12	18	1,227	1,175	179	121	132
April	1,182	1,223	195	1,168	420	1,012	2,600	17	13	16	22	23	1,300	1,209	258	119	161
May	1,261	1,299	246	1,290	448	1,068	2,806	12	18	24	31	28	1,429	1,264	347	129	152
June	1,256	1,301	252	1,263	470	1,076	2,809	10	14	22	28	27	1,433	1,275	352	123	148
July	1,368	1,328	256	1,281	550	1,121	2,952	22	17	21	32	28	1,530	1,302	398	121	163
August	1,400	1,325	225	1,208	581	1,161	2,950	...	14	18	34	38	1,541	1,305	360	109	176
September	1,358	1,265	264	1,216	570	1,101	2,887	14	18	14	26	32	1,503	1,280	376	91	166
October	1,415	1,373	275	1,290	633	1,140	3,063	18	34	21	36	28	1,628	1,298	408	97	256
November	1,324	1,303	240	1,180	577	1,110	2,867	...	18	23	16	31	1,364	1,415	276	92	167
December	802	826	120	706	335	707	1,748	4	7	9	17	29	856	826	212	64	97
Total	13,647	13,626	2,680	13,235	5,458	11,260	29,953	135	191	219	286	341	15,169	13,612	3,383	1,206	1,772

VANCOUVER, B.C., 31st December, 1890.

Immigration Agency, for the Twelve Months ending the 31st December, 1890.

—REMAINING IN CANADA.				OCCUPATIONS—REMAINING IN CANADA.										NOT REPORTED ELSEWHERE.		REPORTED ELSEWHERE		EFFECTS.	CASH.	
German.	Scandinavian.	French and Belgian.	United States Citizens.	Canadians.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourer.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Female Domestic.	Not Classified.	For Canada.	For United States.	For Canada.			For United States.
29	34	27	97	167	64	20	64	38	72	195	50	57	28	285	585	7	140	568	43,180	61,480
27	34	33	94	196	43	11	88	58	93	216	97	88	19	243	596	87	218	601	31,290	47,400
49	54	53	126	396	93	2	89	69	90	206	107	98	39	685	321	433	973	742	31,600	68,400
39	42	33	166	446	58		69	90	103	214	93	64	29	798	586	814	805	395	44,000	123,000
49	53	27	148	484	55	54	44	94	114	274	98	96	32	834	768	840	774	424	29,000	84,000
42	40	24	154	490	70	43	48	89	118	268	96	102	39	822	748	836	786	439	31,000	72,000
41	52	28	168	492	84	45	58	92	104	347	95	140	29	843	774	695	876	607	37,000	89,000
42	28	33	186	498	168	...	45	104	96	328	92	134	37	854	872	702	773	603	33,000	76,000
31	49	62	179	486	82	32	53	102	98	294	120	101	34	858	894	612	713	668	31,000	62,000
39	52	41	198	494	108	...	72	98	102	308	124	104	37	992	914	622	851	676	19,000	37,000
30	42	54	171	472	94	...	54	74	62	243	98	109	37	829	692	587	760	828	30,000	58,000
21	19	58	104	212	54	9	72	54	68	116	67	57	21	539	417	530	505	296	14,000	20,000
439	499	473	1,791	4,833	973	216	756	962	1,120	3,009	1,137	1,150	381	8,582	8,167	6,765	8,174	6,847	374,070	798,280

M. SUTHERLAND,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

No. 18.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE VICTORIA, B. C., IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN JESSOP.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
VICTORIA, B. C., 3rd January, 1891.

SIR,—The eighth annual report from this agency is herewith respectfully submitted.

Heretofore figures have been dealt with from year to year giving but vague ideas of increase of population in British Columbia. It is needless to state that these have been only approximations, in the absence of all reliable data for such calculations. As we are now in the eve of another general Census, and confining my remarks to Vancouver Island exclusively, I may just mention the fact that the year's increase can be very confidently be put down at 5,000. Of these, Victoria has absorbed fully 3,000. Probably the approaching census will give Vancouver Island and the islands contiguous to and forming parts of different Vancouver Island districts, a white population of over 40,000 souls. Increase on the mainland has, no doubt, been largely in excess of that on the island.

Travel from Puget Sound ports has been very much greater than that of last year, and totals more than 30,000. From San Francisco by direct steamer there has been a considerable falling off, owing to the increased railroad facilities northward from all parts of California. As a moiety of increase in population from all parts of the world *via* Northern, Central and Southern Pacific Railroads by steamer from Puget Sound went to the mainland of British Columbia, which is now outside of my district, it is not necessary to give the approximate percentage of such a large number of people who became actual settlers in some part of the Province.

It is gratifying to report that numbers of Canadians are still making their way north from Southern California, and West from the Dakotas and neighbouring States. Even Oregon and Washington are supplying British Columbia with a considerable quota of these, our own people, and very desirable settlers.

Land offices all through the Province report a largely increased volume of business, although for several months past confined chiefly to pre-emptions. The ever increasing applications for Provincial Government lands in large areas at \$2.50 per acre, mostly for speculative purposes, were checked by the cancellation of that clause in the Land Act in early summer by Order in Council. This step in the right direction will undoubtedly be followed up by an entire revision of the land laws, with a view to the encouragement of actual agricultural settlement, during the approaching session of the new Legislature. A system of surveys has also been inaugurated that will prove productive of good results. Of the three parties sent out last summer, two went to the Nitinat and San Juan valleys, on the southern part of Vancouver Island, almost opposite Cape Flattery, while the third did a great deal of exploratory work in the upper part of the Chilcotin district, and on north across the valleys of the Blackwater and Nichaco, as far as Stuart Lake. I may just remark, in passing, that an area of excellent grazing and mixed farming lands were traversed by this party, large enough in extent to form a fair-sized Province. The above mentioned valleys west of Victoria city also developed many thousand acres of first-class agricultural land, a good deal of which is alder bottom and grassy and swamp, while quite a percentage more is not heavily timbered. All of this will be open for preemption in early spring.

As fully two-thirds of Vancouver Island is unoccupied, and a large portion of this unexplored, it will be easily understood that a very considerable area well adapted for mixed farming is yet available. Numerous valleys of greater or lesser extent are known to exist here and there, that when surveyed and placed at the disposal of pre-emptors will be quickly settled.

Much impetus has been given to the raising of wheat in all the settled portions of the island by the erection of roller flouring mills in this city by Messrs. Ross, Hall & Co., of Montreal. With commendable liberality this firm distributed large quantities of early-ripening hard seed grain to a number of farmers, both in the island and lower mainland. The results last harvest were eminently satisfactory, and consequently a much larger area will be put under wheat the incoming season, as a sure market and good prices are guaranteed at those mills. Another kindred establishment on a large scale will be in operation by next harvest in this city, namely, the extensive and thoroughly-equipped mill for the manufacturing of flour, oatmeal, pearl barley, split peas, &c., &c., belonging to Messrs. Brackman & Ker, who for many years have been operating a small mill at North Saanich. The island and Fraser River valley farmers, therefore have now every possible inducement to extend their grain raising acreage almost indefinitely.

More attention has been paid to orchard culture on the island than in former years, but still not so much as on the lower mainland. Farmers and horticulturists are beginning to appreciate the wonderful possibilities of British Columbia in fruit raising, and are commencing to prepare for an extensive canning industry that has already been inaugurated with encouraging prospects.

But little progress can be reported in the fisheries. The year has been a favourable one in the salmon canning and sealing industries, but comparatively nothing as been done in the development of cod, halibut, skil, herring and other fishery lines.

Lumbering interests are steadily and satisfactorily progressing. The valuable and practically inexhaustible timber resources of Vancouver Island are receiving more and more attention on the part of eastern lumbermen. In addition to the mills recently very much enlarged, and others newly erected, or in course of construction for the export lumber trade, the building of several more is contemplated in the near future. Local demand, especially in Victoria, is also increasing rapidly enough to tax the capabilities of one large mill to the utmost, and adding very much to the output of several others.

Every department in the labour market has been exceedingly brisk all through the year just expired, in this city as well as everywhere else. Well up to \$2,000,000 have been expended on buildings alone, to say nothing of electric tramway, outer harbour breakwater, new dock and other improvements, totalling nearly another million. Consequently, mechanics in all building lines have had steady employment at high wages—in fact, the demand was in excess of supply for several months. Labouring men also found plenty to do, the exclusion of Chinese from all works in course of erection having greatly improved this branch of the labour market. The prospects of workingmen of all sorts for 1891 are brighter even than they were a year ago, from the fact that the sewerage contract has been awarded, and some \$300,000 or more will be expended on the general scheme during the next twelve months. A steady, moderate influx of mechanics and labouring men can, therefore, be readily absorbed this incoming season.

As in former years, the Immigrant Home has been a great accommodation to many new arrivals possessed of only limited means. The number sheltered there for longer or shorter period since date of last report was 110, composed of 39 men, 21 women and 50 children. The premises and property, which are fast rising in value, are well looked after by the caretaker.

The need of information for intending settlers in foreign languages, particularly Scandinavian and German, is still severely felt. Enquiries about the Province, especially in the former language, are numerous, and although all these are answered, and printed matter provided, yet, being in English, no results are perceivable. An epitome of the inducements this Province has to offer to European emigrants in the

different continental languages in the Dominion Hand-book, published annually, would supply this long-standing want. The Provincial Government has a comprehensive and useful pamphlet now in the printer's hands, and when issued in a few days will prove a great acquisition in all the agencies, both at home and abroad.

Letters received during the year numbered 700, a large majority of which were enquiries for all sorts of information, agricultural, lumbering, fishing, mining, &c., as well as about labour, skilled and unskilled. Nearly 900 packages of printed matter were mailed to almost every part of the civilized world.

For the information of naturalists, gardeners, florists and others interested in climatology, I beg to append, in addition to statements, the following:—

Mr. George Fraser, a lover and student of flowers, has compiled the following list of plants and shrubs for the *Colonist*, all of which were found blooming in the gardens of Victoria on the first day of January:—

ANNUALS, BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS.

Alyssum maritimum.
Calendula officinalis (marigold).
Delphinium consolida (larkspur).
Tropæolum majus (nasturtium).
Reseda odorata (mignonette).
Nicotiana affinis.
Pyrethrum parthenifolium (golden
 feather).

Chrysanthemum frutescens.
Chrysanthemum coronaria.
Cheiranthus cheiri (wallflower).
Iberis coronaria (candytuft.)
Dianthus caryophyllus (carnation).
Althæa rosea (hollyhock).
Godetia, var.
Mathiola perennis (stock).
Verbena, var.
Pelargonium.
Fuchsia.
Centaurea cyanus.
Ammobium alatum.
Dianthus chinensis.
Elichrysum monstrosum.
Melilotus suaveolens.
Phlox drummondii.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

Arabis albida.
Aubrieta purpurea.
Cerastium tomentosum.
Potentilla hybrida.
Thymus serpyllum.
Primula auricula.

Sixty distinct varieties are mentioned above, and in addition to these the following were noted among the roses in flower:—

General Jacquemot.
 Hermosa.
 Lamarque.
 Cloth of Gold.

Primula polyanthus.
Primula vulgaris (yellow primrose),
Primula veris (cowslip).
Chrysanthemum sinense.
Viola odorata (violet).
Viola tricolor (pansy).
Bellis perennis fl. pl. (double daisy).
Hyderangia.
Fragaria vesca (strawberry).

TREES, SHRUBS AND CLIMBERS.

Daphne mezereum.
Viburnum tinus.
Kera Japonica.
Pyrus communis.
Berberis Darwinii.
Cydonia Japonica.
Hedera helix (ivy).
Rubus occidentalis.
Jasminum nudiflorum.
Rosa var.
Vinca minor.
Vinca major.

NATIVE AND INTRODUCED PLANTS GROWING

WILD.

Erodium cicutarium.
Senecis vulgaris.
Bellis perennis.
Achillea millefolium.
Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.
Stelaria media.
Ulex europæus (furze)
Saromanthus scoparius (broom).

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,
 JOHN JESSOP,

Dom. Govt. Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
 The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

No. 19.

ANNUAL REPORT ON ICELANDIC IMMIGRATION

(MR. B. L. BALDWINSON).

WINNIPEG, 10th September, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit to you my annual report on Icelandic immigration into the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, combined with a report on the progress of the present condition of some of the Icelandic settlements in this Province.

IMMIGRATION.

The immigration from Iceland has been much smaller this year than in any previous year since 1885, being up to date about 250 souls.

This decrease may be accounted for: 1. By the increased prosperity of the people in Iceland, whose chief industries, those of fishing and stock-raising, have been exceptionally remunerative during the past two seasons. The present, therefore, is a good year for trade in Iceland, as was also the latter part of last year. There was an increased demand for labour and a corresponding advance in wages which tended to make the people more contented with their condition in the mother country and thus lessen their necessity and desire to emigrate and, 2. That no special efforts have, during the past two years, been made to promote emigration from Iceland, either by the Government or the steamship lines, while on the other hand ocean rates from Iceland to Quebec have advanced from 130 Kroner Danish in 1887 and 1888 up to 150 Kroner in 1889 and 1890, said advance being equal to about \$5.50.

The Icelandic arrivals at the Winnipeg agency up to date this year have been as follows:—

	No. of persons.
January 4.....	5
April 16.....	6
May 25.....	7
May 30.....	50
June 7.....	2
July 12.....	162
do 19.....	9
August 7.....	2
do 9.....	5
Total.....	<u>248</u>

These people came by the Allan Line *via* Granton and Glasgow, excepting the party of 50 that arrived here on the 30th May and which came in from the County of Pembina in North Dakota.

Those who came direct from Iceland consisted of farmers, agricultural labourers, mechanics, artisans, fishermen and female domestic servants. They were a healthy and thrifty people, and possessed more pecuniary means than is usual with that class of immigrants. I calculated their cash resources to amount to about \$20 *per capita*, while their bedding and other effects would average about \$100 per family.

Those who came in from Dakota were a most desirable class of people, inasmuch as they brought with them very considerable means; besides, having been there for several years, they had full command of the English language, and a thorough knowledge of all farm work.

The distribution of this year's Icelandic arrivals from the Winnipeg agency have been as follows:—

To Gimili (Lake Winnipeg).....	37
Swan Lake (Lake Manitoba).....	46
Thingvalla (Churchbridge).....	8
Rathwell, Cypress and Glenboro'.....	32
West Selkirk	9
Brandon.....	3
Calgary.....	9
Works on railways.....	15
Farmers.....	28
Situations in Winnipeg	13
Friends in Winnipeg.....	34
Dakota.....	14
Total.....	248

Of the last mentioned, three have already returned to locate in the Icelandic settlements in this Province.

The transportation of these people by the Allan Line and the Canadian Pacific Railway was admitted by themselves to have been highly satisfactory.

Of the party of 162 who arrived here on the 12th July and whom I met on their landing at Quebec on the 9th, two old persons died on the Atlantic Ocean and were buried at sea. I might state, also, that after arrival at Winnipeg one man of this party was found to be mentally incapable of earning his living in this country and he was at once returned to Iceland. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Allan Line undertook to return him free.

No difficulty has this year been experienced in securing employment for all the new arrivals. There has been a steady and urgent demand during the latter part of this season for both male and female servants; wages for men on railways ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per day, according to the class of work and location of the railway, while farm labourers have received from \$15 to \$30 per month, with board.

Female domestic servants found from \$7 to \$15 per month on arrival. The latter wages, however, is very exceptional for new arrivals here, particularly foreigners, and only serves to prove the great demand that exists in this Province for that class of people.

COLONIZATION.

Under instructions from your Department I visited the Icelandic settlement in North Dakota, in the month of May last. The trip occupied twenty days, from the 4th to 23rd inclusive. On my return to Winnipeg I reported the result to Mr. Bennett, your agent there, which report I believe has been forwarded to you. I may state, however, that while I was there a party of 10 families, consisting of 50 people, was formed. These arrived here on the 30th of May, as above stated. They brought with them 80 head of cattle, 8 horses and 50 sheep, besides a car-load of household effects, 3 waggons and other implements. Forty-six of these people located in the Swan Lake Settlement, on the east shore of Lake Manitoba. As requested by them, I met the party at Gretna on the 29th, and after assisting them through the Customs, conducted them to Winnipeg.

During my stay in Dakota I was present at two meetings held by the Icelandic settlers there for the purpose of discussing the advisability of removing to Canada. These meetings resulted in the appointment of two delegations, each consisting of four men, to visit and report upon the Icelandic settlements in Manitoba and Alberta. Both

delegations published their reports in the Icelandic newspapers here. I may state that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company granted free passes for the delegation visiting the Alberta settlement, from the boundary line to Calgary and return, while the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company afforded like facilities to the men who visited the Thingvalla settlement.

In view of my proposed visit to Iceland during the coming fall it was deemed advisable that I should visit the different Icelandic settlements in this Province and the North-West, and personally inspect their progress and present condition, and thus enable me to give reliable information to the people in Iceland; but as the time at my disposal for doing this work has been somewhat limited, I have only been able to visit three out of the six settlements.

Before entering upon this work I received instructions from your Department as to the manner of its performance. I have endeavoured to comply with these by getting up tabular statements for each settlement visited, showing the name of each settler, location of homestead, year of settlement, number of persons in family, number of acres broken, acres under wheat, under oats, barley and rye, roots and vegetables; the number of cattle, showing number of cows, oxen and young cattle; number of horses, sheep, swine and poultry; also the value of lands and improvements, value of implements, amount of capital at commencement, present debts, and the total resources and present net worth of each settler, together with his late Icelandic address.

I believe these tables will be found to contain full and minute information, not only of each settlement, but of each individual settler, while the information contained in them is valuable chiefly because it is from the most reliable sources obtainable, being directly from the settlers themselves.

My visit to the Swan Lake settlement occupied eleven days from the 22nd June to the 2nd July, inclusive. This colony is situated in parts of Townships 20 and 21, Range 3, west; also, Townships 19, 20 and 21, Range 4, west; and Townships 19 and 20, Range 5, west, where there are now 32 settlers, of whom 10 located in 1887, 9 in 1888, 8 in 1889 and 5 in 1890. This is exclusive of the settlers who came here from Dakota this summer, as also of some 8 other homesteaders who have entered for lands in this locality but have not yet begun residence upon them. The total number of persons in these 32 families is 155. There are only 26 acres broken in this settlement, of which 23 acres are under cultivation, being mostly under root crop. The total number of cattle there is 385, of which 127 are cows and 48 oxen, the balance being young cattle under three years. There are also 5 horses, 20 sheep and over 200 poultry.

The value of their buildings and improvements is \$6,510, and implements \$2,025. Their capital at commencement was \$5,436. Their present debt amounts to \$1,852. Their total resources, including their homesteads, valued at \$250 per acres, amount to \$29,939. Deduct from this their present debt, \$1,852, and their capital at commencement, \$5,436, leaves a balance of \$22,651, representing a net gain per annum for each family of \$400.

These results may be considered satisfactory, seeing that the land here is low and swampy and that it is 70 miles from market. It contains, however, some of the best grazing land that I have seen, and is therefore exceedingly well adapted for stock-raising, but will, I fear, not be much good for wheat-growing for some years to come.

I next visited the Thingvalla settlement, near Churchbridge, on the line of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, said visit occupying twelve days from the 17th to 28th July. This colony is situated in Townships 22 and 23, in Ranges 31 and 32, west of 1st Meridian. It has now 70 homesteaders, who came on their lands as follows: In 1886, 18; 1887, 15; 1888, 12; 1889, 12; 1890, 13. Their families represent a population of 280. They have broken 540 acres, of which 257 are under cultivation, viz.: under wheat, 149 acres; under oats, 38; baxley, 4; peas, $\frac{1}{2}$; and roots and vegetables, 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Their live stock consists of 698 head of cattle, of which 219 are cows, 88 oxen and 395 cattle under three years. There are also 19 horses, 406 sheep, 11 swine and

820 poultry. Buildings and other improvements on their homesteads are valued at \$15,080; implements, \$4,266. They commenced with a total capital of \$10,614. The present debts of all the settlers is \$5,163.

Their total resources, including the homesteads, valued at \$4 per acre, amount to \$90,992, which, after deducting the present debt and their starting capital, leaves a net gain of \$75,215, or \$490 per annum for each family. The household effects of the settlers and the crop now in the ground is not taken into account here. Before closing the account of this settlement I may mention that when I was there this summer, Township 24 in Range 31, about 12 miles north of the present settlement, was inspected by two Icelandic settlers from Dakota, who were so much pleased with the land there that they at once took up homestead, moved their families on to the land and settled down to work. Since that time some 10 or 12 Icelanders have homesteaded in this township.

Lastly, I visited the "Glenboro" settlement in the month of August last. This colony is situated in parts of Townships 5, 6, 7 and 8, Range 13, west; also, Townships 5, 6 and 7, Range 14, west; and Townships 5 and 6, Range 15, west.

There are 113 settlers whose families number 527, while the total population is about 700. The colony was first established in 1881, the settlers coming in as follows: 1881, 7; 1882, 17; 1883, 15; 1884, 18; 1885, 10; 1886, 10; 1887, 11; 1888, 9; 1889, 15; 1890, 2. The number of acres broken in this settlement is 6,946, of which 5,184 acres are under cultivation—there being under wheat, 4,458 acres; under oats, 636 acres; barley, 33; roots and vegetables, 57 acres. Their live stock consist of 1,443 head, of cattle of which 440 are cows, 174 oxen, and the balance, 829, are cattle under three years. They have 234 head of horses, 590 sheep, 158 swine and about 4,000 poultry.

The value of their land, including all improvements, is...	\$228,170
Value of implements.....	36,415
do live stock.....	74,522
<hr/>	
Total resources.....	\$339,107
Deduct present debt.....	77,930
<hr/>	
Leaves net resource.....	\$261,177
Deduct starting capital.....	13,549
<hr/>	
Shows a net gain of.....	\$247,628

In this there is not counted the settlers' household effects, which are of considerable value, nor is the crop now in the ground here included.

Assuming now that the 4,458 acres of wheat yield 20 bush. per acre @ 75 cts.....	\$66,870
636 acres of oats at 50 bush. per acre @ 25 cts.....	7,950
33 acres of barley at 40 bush. per acre @ 35 cts.....	462
<hr/>	
Total value of this year's yield.....	\$75,282

This would sweep away the present debts of the settlers and turn their total resource into a net resource in round figures of \$340,000. Add to this the value of their household effects and we get a grand total of about \$350,000, or a net gain per annum for each family exceeding \$600.

The wealthiest man in the settlement is valued at \$10,530. He began farming in 1881 with a capital of \$165. Next on the list are two settlers worth over \$7,000 each; then four worth \$6,000 each; then ten, each of whom is worth \$5,000 and over, while the majority are valued at from \$2,000 to \$3,000 each. It was only this spring that one man in this settlement refused \$3,000 for his quarter section, while another man declined the offer of \$5,000 for his half section. Both these men began farming in this colony a few years since without a cent of capital.

I need not enlarge further upon the condition of these people. The figures are reliable, and will and must speak louder than any words can do of the progress they have made in this country. The energy and intelligence displayed by these settlers in their struggle for existence among the millions of this Dominion has for some years past been the wonder and admiration of the shrewdest observers, and is only equal to the success that they have achieved.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

B. L. BALDWINSON,

Icelandic Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 19a.

REPORT ON PROSPECTS OF ICELANDIC EMIGRATION FROM DAKOTA.

(MR. B. L. BALDWINSON.)

WINNIPEG, 3rd June, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to report to you the results of my visit to the Icelandic settlement in North Dakota during last summer, for the promotion of immigration from that State into Manitoba and the North-West, this visit having been authorized by a departmental letter, dated 16th April last. I left Winnipeg on 4th May, returning on the 23rd May, after an absence of twenty days.

This settlement, situated at the foot of the Pembina Mountains, a distance of about 50 miles south-west from the town of Pembina, was first settled by the Icelanders in 1876, since which time it has been steadily growing, until now it has about 400 actual settlers, with a total population of about 2,700 souls.

The area of the settlement is about 150 square miles, consisting for the most part, of level prairie. The western edge of the settlement, however, has small patches of poplar and willow, which afford good shelter for live-stock while, the north-west portion of the settlement extends into the so-called sand-hills, the land there being quite uninhabitable.

During the first years of this settlement the settlers were fairly prosperous, but during the last four years the wheat crop, which is the chief industry of the settlers, has been a partial failure, while at the same time there has been a scarcity of good meadow lands and their live-stock has been poor and low in value. There has also been a considerable influx of people into the settlement during these last years, and these have been unable to obtain lands or labour and have, to a great extent been a burden on the older settlers.

The annual failures of the wheat crop, the depression in the labour market, the low value of cattle and other live-stock, the excessive interest on loans, which often reaches the extraordinary sum of 35 per cent. exclusive of commission of about 5 per cent., not to speak of discounts, which in some instances are 5 per cent. per month, and above all the total impossibility of obtaining land in or around the settlement at anything like reasonable value—these are among the causes of dissatisfaction among the settlers, and their consequent desire to leave the place, and settle among their countrymen in the various settlements in Manitoba.

During my stay in the settlement I held two meetings with the farmers, for the purpose of giving information about this Province and the conditions of settlement here. There was a good attendance at both meetings, the result being that ten families stated their readiness to move at once into Manitoba. It was accordingly arranged that I should meet them at Gretna on their way north. At the latter meeting, also, seven delegates were chosen, three of whom are to visit Alberta and four to visit the Icelandic settlements in Manitoba and Assiniboia, and, on their return, to report through the Icelandic papers here their impression on the suitability for settlement and the advantages offered by each of the various settlements to prospective settlers.

On the 28th May I met the above-mentioned ten families at Gretna. There were 50 persons, with 77 head of cattle, 9 head horses and 50 sheep, besides several coups of poultry and a carload of household goods. I assisted them to pass their live-stock and effects through Quarantine and Customs.

These people, with all their resources, are now here in Winnipeg. They will locate in the Icelandic settlement on Lake Manitoba, they having received favourable reports from their countrymen who have already settled there.

I am satisfied that the results of this visit, so far as they are yet known, must be considered satisfactory, and I have reason to believe that many more will come to our settlement here from North Dakota during the present summer and next fall.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. L. BALDWINSON,

Icelandic Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 20.

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT, PRESCOTT.

(MR. A. S. GERALD.)

PRESCOTT, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I again have the honour to submit the annual report of my proceedings during the past year, in the way of receiving and looking after immigrants arriving at this port, the majority of whom come by way of Ogdensburg.

The number of immigrants that have been dealt with by me during the past year was 763. Of course, I take no account of immigrants passing here on trains, and simply mention those who came into Canada across the river for the purpose of settling here; neither do I mention those who declared their effects at the Custom house, such arrivals being sent to you direct by the Customs officers.

I understand a large number enter Canada by way of Brockville, but I have no means of stating their number.

Many of those who arrive here, I find on inquiring, landed at New York; but not finding their anticipations realized, after a few weeks, generally find their way north, being desirous of again living under the British flag. Many of these are very poor, and have very little more than the clothing on their backs; but in the majority of cases they are willing and desirous to work and in a very short time merge into the community generally.

Quite a number of them have obtained employment in this district, and generally pass on, after saving a little money, to other parts of the country.

I distribute freely among arrivals printed matter received from your Department, and I have sent from time to time a variety of immigration publications to parties in Ogdensburg who, through personal acquaintance with me, undertake to distribute them.

The arrivals during the year may be tabulated as follows:—

From Europe.....	373
do United States... ..	197
Canadians returning.....	193
Total.....	763

Amongst these I do not include such parties as are destined for the western States, amongst which class of passengers there has been considerable traffic here.

There have not been many cases of real destitution amongst the immigrants arriving; but where really necessary, in a very few limited cases, I supplied them with actual necessaries, in the way of provisions, to enable them to proceed on their journey.

I am in receipt of continual inquiries from parties on the New York side of the river for information respecting Manitoba and the North-West.

This I supply by means of the printed matter which I receive from your Department, and I have no doubt that its perusal has a very good effect amongst those in whose hands it falls.

Hoping that my action during the past year will meet your approval.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. S. GERALD,

Immigration Agent.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

No. 21.

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT AT DANVILLE.

(MR. E. MCGOVERN.)

DANVILLE, 21st January, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I have looked carefully after all the immigrants who arrived in this section of the country during the past year, and have, to the best of my ability, given them all the assistance in my power towards answering inquiries made by them.

I placed out on farms, and got employment in the slate quarries, in the asbestos works and in the paper mills at Kingsey Falls, for all who arrived here.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. MCGOVERN.

Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 22.

ANNUAL REPORT OF EASTERN TOWNSHIPS TRAVELLING AGENT
ON CARS.

(MR. ROBERT CLARK).

CANTERBURY, QUE., 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as immigration and travelling agent for the Eastern Townships. During the months of June, July and August I met all the mail and other steamers carrying passengers which arrived at the Port of Quebec, and took special care to see that all parties destined for the Eastern Townships arrived safe at their destination.

I also found it necessary to go to Quebec during the month of September to meet parties consigned to me, whom I met and placed out at once. I would beg to respectfully call your attention to the great scarcity of farm and other labourers all through this district. I could have placed over fifteen hundred more than I received last season, and in good places, and at good wages; and there is every prospect of even a greater demand during the next year; and there is always plenty of employment in winter. At the present time help is very scarce and wages high. Boys on the farm, from 15 to 20 years of age, receive from \$14 to \$20 per month, with board; and in the lumber trade choppers from \$20 to \$26, and teamsters \$25 and upwards. There is also a great demand for labourers in the asbestos mines; the pay for common labour, \$1.25 per day, and in the lime quarries and about the works the same price. There are always a few men wanted at the various pulp mills, and good quarry men can always get employment at the slate quarries at Richmond and Danville; and there are frequent inquiries for miners at Capelton.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT CLARKE,

Travelling Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 23.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRAVELLING AGENT ON CARS.

(Mr. JOHN SUMNER.)

CARLETON PLACE, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my nineteenth annual report as travelling immigration agent for the Department of Agriculture.

The duties in connection with my travelling have been performed in accordance with instructions received, and I have endeavoured to set before those immigrants coming under my charge that Canada is a good country for all who are willing to work, and particularly to agriculturists having a little money wherewith to commence farming and I may say that this year most of those on my trains were of the farming class.

All the immigrants settling in the Province of Ontario and travelling on the Grand Trunk Railway were of a good class, and money more plentiful than in former years.

The arrangements for moving immigrants by the Grand Trunk Railway are much superior to those of former years, and there has been a desire on the part of the officials of the same to give quick despatch by sending all possible forward on the regular trains, putting one or two extra cars on the same for their accommodation.

There are no complaints to make. On the contrary, I am pleased to say every facility has been afforded, and trains have reached Toronto in a much shorter time than heretofore, with ample time given for meals and other refreshments.

Altogether, the season has passed over in a satisfactory manner, and it gives me great pleasure to so report.

The scarcity of domestic servants still continues.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SUMNER,

Travelling Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 24.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRAVELLING AGENT ON CARS.

(MR. Q. BLISS.)

COMPTON, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report. From the month of May until the close of navigation I have met all mail and many other steamers bringing immigrants which have arrived at the port of Quebec.

The work performed by me, during the season now closed has been much the same as former years. I have travelled with the immigrants as far west as Montreal, most of them going to Ontario and farther west, only a small percentage remaining in our Province.

The immigrants have been for the most part a good class; and, judging from their appearance, many of them with considerable means, and with fair promise of becoming good settlers.

Officials of the railway are most courteous and obliging, doing all in their power to make the immigrants comfortable, while they seem satisfied with the arrangements made for them and the information furnished.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

QUARTUS BLISS,

Travelling Immigration Agent.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 25.

REPORT ON MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST COLONIZATION.

(MR. W. A. WEBSTER.)

KINGSTON, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit a report of my operations in connection with the colonization of Manitoba and the western Territories during the past year.

On the first of each month during the year (except the months of May and December, for which periods I was not in the employ of the Department) I mailed to your Department a detailed statement of my operations.

During last winter I travelled pretty well over Ontario, particularly eastern, central and northern Ontario, visiting particularly such localities whence reports reached me that parties were preparing to emigrate in the spring, meeting those parties, giving them literature descriptive of Manitoba and the North-West, and giving them such information as I thought would enable them to see that our own country possessed advantages for the Ontario emigrant far superior to the western States.

In doing this work I was astonished to find that there are a number of American emigration agents still in Ontario (but under the head of land and railway agents), doing all they can to promote emigration from Ontario to the western States, particularly to Dakota, Montana and Washington. When those agents hear of parties proposing to emigrate from Ontario they go and see them, and do all they can to persuade them to go to the above named States. This I try to offset.

During the past winter I delivered fifty lectures, generally having large audiences, on these occasions I distributed a large amount of immigration literature, answering questions in regard to best places to locate, land laws, price of land, emigrants, rates, and all such practical questions as intending emigrants are anxious to get information about. I also attended a number of Farmers Institutes, distributing literature, answering questions and giving such information as was desired by those present in regard to Manitoba and the North-West.

In March last I spent a few days at Ottawa, giving evidence before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization. The month of April I spent in assisting emigrants in getting rates for their settlers' effects. About the middle of the month I went to Manitoba and assisted emigrants in locating land, and such things as are necessary for locating in a new home.

During June and July I met emigrant trains at Rat Portage, accompanying them to Winnipeg, then going out with parties of the emigrants and assisting them in selecting desirable locations either in Manitoba or the Territories. My intimate knowledge of the country enables me to give valuable information and assistance in this way to emigrants.

During June and July I also assisted several Dakota emigrants that came into Manitoba from the counties of Ramsay, Walsh, Roullette and Nelson, in North Dakota. Some of those settled along the Pembina Mountain Railway in southern Manitoba, some along the main line, some on the Manitoba and North-Western, a few going into the Territories. Those people crossed the boundary at Gretna, Crystal City, Killarney, Deloraine, and other points. An emigration has now set in from North Dakota to Manitoba and the North-West, on account of the almost total failure of crops

for the past three years in western North Dakota, which in my opinion will assume large proportions in a year or two. It is already attracting the attention of the Dakota authorities, railway and land companies, to such an extent that they are offering very low rates of transportation to, and very cheap land in Washington State, to such of their people as are determined to leave Dakota.

In August I visited the States of Iowa and western Nebraska. In this latter State, that is, west Nebraska, crops this year were almost a total failure, owing (among other things) to a scorching, dry, hot wind in July that literally cooked the corn and wheat crops. On all the leading roads I met covered emigrant waggons containing women and children, while the men and boys were driving the remnant of their cattle behind the waggons, crossing the Missouri, leaving the State, some going to Iowa, others to Indiana and Wisconsin. All expressed themselves as disgusted with western Nebraska. I found very few Canadians here. The farmers in Nebraska complain bitterly of railway monopolies and combinations, of such a nature as to make it impossible to ship agricultural products so as to compete in the European markets with countries not cursed (as they call it) by such monopolies.

The last half of August I travelled over a good deal of Iowa. It is a fairly good State. This year, however, there was a serious drought in the south part of the State. The farmers don't pretend to grow wheat now in Iowa, for various reasons, all of which are beyond their control. Their principal crop is corn and oats. Their chief causes of complaint are railway monopolies, high taxes and hog cholera, thousands of hogs dying with this fell disease at the time I was in the State, all of which was very discouraging to the farmers. At several points in this State I found some leaving for Calgary and British Columbia, while at other points large parties were being formed to plant colonies in Louisiana and other southern States. Years ago a good many Canadians settled in this State, but none are going there now, except perhaps now and then a professional gentleman to practice his profession. I distributed a good deal of emigration literature here. We will yet get some emigrants from there.

On 26th August I reached Yankton, in the south-east corner of South Dakota. From correspondence I had with parties in this State I knew that great destitution prevailed, on account of a total failure of crops for three years, and a partial failure for the three preceding years, making six years since they had a good crop, while the last three were almost a total failure. I had heard and read all this, but I was determined to make a personal examination as to the correctness of the above, and I found it literally true. The wheat crop of south Dakota won't average 4 bushels per acre. There are many counties that will not average 2 bushels per acre, and all other Crops are as poor.

The farmers here, for the above and other reasons, are ruined; everything is mortgaged—land, live stock and implements—mortgages drawing the most exorbitant rates of interest, 30 to 60 per cent. being common rates. Hundreds are leaving and thousands must leave or starve.

I travelled over this State east of the Missouri thoroughly (and west of the Missouri there is nothing but the Black Hills), visiting Yankton, Huron, Mitchel, Woonsocket, Leola, Aberdeen, Woolsley and Kimball, the counties in which those places are situated, as well as many other counties, and agricultural destitution was rampant everywhere. Three-fourths of those farmers would leave there this fall if they had the means to take them out of south Dakota.

I visited that part of the State that was swept by that fearful blizzard of 16th January, 1888, in which hundreds lost their lives. I saw many evidences of its destructive agency recorded on the tombstones in several counties. I saw several people crippled for life by the loss of a hand or a foot, or both, and their description of that terrible storm, and of the suffering it entailed, was heartrending. South Dakota possesses a very treacherous climate, between blizzards in winter, prolonged droughts in summer; and, worse still, in July it is subject to a fierce, dry, hot wind (a kind of sirocco) that licks up every particle of moisture and destroys the corn and grain crops. This was the principal agent, that totally destroyed the crops of South Dakota this year.

When in Beadle County I attended a convention in the town of Huron, called an "Irrigation Convention." It lasted three days. Papers were read, speeches made, all to show the necessity of irrigation. The result of the deliberations was, that the farmers of south Dakota must "Irrigate or Emigrate." They have sunk several fine artesian wells, at a depth of 2,000, feet getting plenty of water, rushing up with great force. I visited several of these wells, but as far as I could see they have had no practical effect on crop-growing as yet, and it is a question if they ever will. The cost of the wells being so great, prevents their general use for watering such crops as are grown in south Dakota.

There are a great many Canadians in south Dakota; in some counties they comprise over half the population. I visited a large number of these places, and talked with hundreds of them. Most of them went from western Ontario about seven years ago. I met a number from Elgin, Kent, Simcoe and Bothwell counties, Ontario. All of them regret that they ever set foot in south Dakota, and all are anxious to get out of it; but how to do that is the question? They have lost their all, their land is mortgaged, while chattle mortgages of the "most approved pattern" and drawing outrageous rates of interest cover all their live stock and personal property, even to the chickens.

Those people were very much interested in my description of the agricultural resources of Manitoba and the North-West. In Brown and Macpherson counties (where nearly all were Canadians), where destitution prevailed, I told the farmers that if they would call a public meeting and appoint one of themselves a delegate to accompany me to Manitoba and the North-West, and examine their agricultural resources and report the fact on his return, that I would pay the expenses of his trip. They called the meeting at Westport, Brown County, and passed the following resolution:

"Whereas the crops in this section have been failing for years, and for the past two years proved almost a total failure, we have decided that the time has come that we must emigrate somewhere, and having heard W. A. Webster's description of the agricultural resources, be it resolved that Mr. George Lounsberry be and he is by this meeting appointed a delegate to accompany W. A. Webster to Manitoba and the Canadian Territories, and carefully examine their resources and the opportunities they possess for farmers with their families to settle; and report the facts to the farmers of this district on his return."—Carried unanimously."

"J. NAMOCK,

"Secretary."

"H. A. JESTEN,

"Chairman."

On 2nd September I left south Dakota (in company with the farmers' delegate) for Winnipeg, passing through north Dakota by way of Edgely, La Mour, Lisbon and Fargo. We arrived in Winnipeg the 4th, remained there a couple of days examining the country around Winnipeg. (Here I beg to tender my thanks to L. A. Hamilton, Esq., Canadian Pacific Railway Land Commissioner, also Mr. Eden, of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, for free transportation in passing over their roads while examining the country in company with the delegate). We thoroughly examined Manitoba and the Territories as far west as Moosomin, at which point we got a great deal of valuable information on the farm of Mr. Thos. Beaubien. The delegate was delighted with what he saw.

On returning from the west we stoped at Brandon, and accompanied by A. J. Baker, Esq., Immigration Agent, we drove to the Government Experimental Farm. The Superintendent took a deep interest in the delegate, and showed him over the farm and the crops. He expressed his astonishment at the crops grown on this farm, and said that he required no further evidence of the agricultural resources of Manitoba. On our return to Winnipeg I procured samples of grain and vegetables as an exhibit and sent them with the delegate to South Dakota, to be exhibited by him on his return home to as many farmers as possible, and I have his letter saying that he had done so, and that it had a splendid effect. I had the delegate's report printed and distributed to the farmers in the district he represented, and from numerous letters I received since from farmers there I know it has made a deep impression on them.

I state here what I know from actual observation to be a fact, that if free transportation could be given, thousands would leave South Dakota early next spring for Manitoba and the North-West; and a large number have left this fall. I am in constant receipt of letters enquiring what assistance can be given them by way of cheap transportation; I have had a correspondence with the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities in regard to this, and they have conceded, and quoted me very low rates (in fact, nominal rates) to all farm emigrants coming from Dakota over any of their roads in Manitoba or the North-West. This will be a great boon, and will assist us next spring in distributing those farmers and their families once they reach the boundary line.

While in South Dakota I procured a list of 44 Canadian farmers in Brown and Macpherson Counties. With this I have prepared an emigration circular (to be used in Ontario), giving the name of the farmers, their present post office address, their former address in Ontario, the number of acres each had in wheat and the bushels grown per acre, as follows:—

Total acres of sown	7,225
do bushels grown.....	12,368
Average bushels per acre.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$

I am distributing these all over Ontario, as a warning to our farmers who may be thinking of emigrating.

During the year I travelled by rail 14,000 miles; by stage, buckboard and on foot about 2,000 miles; distributed about half a ton of emigration literature; delivered fifty lectures, and received and answered about 5,000 letters.

In conclusion, I take the liberty to strongly urge that nothing be left undone (that ought to be done) to facilitate and cheapen emigration rates from South Dakota to Manitoba, as once there the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will distribute them along their line of railway at a nominal cost, and I know that there are hundreds of families ready to emigrate from there in early spring if they can find the means to enable them to do so.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. A. WEBSTER.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 26.

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT AT RICHMOND, QUE.

(MR. J. H. DYSON.)

RICHMOND, Que., 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report as immigration agent for the year 1890:—

All the immigrants who arrived were carefully looked after by me.

They all secured employment on their arrival here at remunerative wages, and they seem happy with their lot, and the class of immigrants is a desirable one.

I may add that there is a splendid opening here for farmers with a small capital.

There are several farms for sale. The owners are mostly successful settlers, whose sons acquired a good education at the splendid schools in operation in this vicinity, and are now in positions of trust in the western part of this Dominion.

If that class of immigrants could be induced to come here, the result would be profitable to them, as agricultural products generally bring the highest prices in the market. The cheese factories now being erected in this vicinity are already showing good results to their patrons.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. DYSON,

Special Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 27.

REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION CHAPLAIN AT MONTREAL.

(REV. ROBERT ACTON.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 16th December, 1890.

SIR,—The special work in which I am engaged is the furtherance of the spiritual and moral welfare of the Protestant immigrants arriving at this port.

This I endeavour to accomplish by furnishing them, whenever practicable and advisable, with letters of introduction to the clergyman of the parish to which they are proceeding, and commending them to their future pastor's care. The temporal aims are, first, to assist them in obtaining remunerative work; and, secondly, to secure to them, until they can dispense with such assistance, advice in difficulty, comfort in affliction, material aid in need and friendly sympathy at all times.

The opportunities, therefore, for doing good, are practically unlimited, and the spirit of thankfulness with which my attentions have been received affords me no small share of gratification and encouragement.

The number of immigrants who arrived in Montreal for the year ending 30th June last, for actual settlement, either within this city or the surrounding country parts, was 4,298. Their nationalities were:—

English.....	2,709
Irish.....	623
French.....	360
Scotch.....	233
Belgians.....	130
Germans.....	90
Others.....	153
Total.....	4,298

Their several religions were:—

Protestants.....	2,994
Roman Catholics.....	1,005
Others.....	299
Total.....	4,298

Taken altogether, I do not think a better class of immigrants ever landed at this port; but occasionally individuals have landed who, from physical infirmity, extreme poverty or other drawbacks, were manifestly unfitted for becoming useful or prosperous settlers. In this connection I fear that the recent restrictive measures against the landing of pauper and other unsuitable immigrants taken by the United States Government will have the effect of directing many of this class to Canada. An instance recently came under my notice of eight individuals who intended to land at Boston, but, being unable to exhibit to the Government Inspector who boarded the vessel the requisite \$20 in cash, were prevented from doing so. The steamship company, rather than carry them back, procured tickets for them to this city. They were placed on the train under escort; there was no work on arrival, and most of

them are now quartered in our House of Refuge for the winter. This is an evil which should be checked by the Government authorities at the outset, otherwise it will undoubtedly grow into serious proportions.

The opening of the new Receiving House for the temporary accommodation of newly-arrived immigrants by the Federal Government will be a decided acquisition to this port. Hitherto the majority of the Montreal immigrants have been compelled, until a permanent lodging could be found, either to accept hospitality at the various Homes of the national charitable societies (often inadequate from over-crowding) or take lodgings in the hotels at an expense which few could afford. In the new Receiving House, however, a limited number of free beds will be reserved for families. Good meals will be furnished at the lowest price, while, to the families of limited means the privilege will be granted of cooking their own victuals, thus bringing down their expenditure while there to the lowest possible scale. The building is, moreover, admirably located, being in close proximity to the wharves, railway stations and places of business.

I desire to tender my warmest thanks to the local immigration agents and their assistants for their kindness in rendering me every facility for carrying on my work; also to the agents at Quebec and Halifax for telegrams informing me of the arrival of any special parties commended to my care.

ROBERT ACTON,

Immigration Chaplain for the S.P.C.K. and for the Diocese of Montreal.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 28.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE IMMIGRATION
SOCIETY, MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, 26th December, 1890.

SIR,—In presenting the annual report of the Women's Protective Immigration Society, the managers have pleasure in stating that their work has been continued on the same basis as formerly, with a fair measure of success.

The greater demand for labour in Great Britain, owing to better times and the continued cessation of assisted passages by the Dominion Government, have tended to a diminution in the number of immigrants, and as long as such great assistance and encouragement are given to immigration by other colonies this result cannot be otherwise. On the other hand, a marked improvement has been noticed in the class of immigrants, especially in the case of trained domestic servants.

During the past season, 6 protected parties have been sent by the United British Women's Emigration Association, represented by the Hon. Mrs. Joyce. Besides these, women and girls have been sent by the East End Emigration Fund, Self-Help Emigration Fund, Church Emigration Society (represented by Miss Denison), Tower Hamlets, and one or two each from agents in Birmingham, Manchester, Dublin and Aberdeen, numbering in all 186, viz.: 150 English, 9 Scotch, 23 Irish, 1 Welsh, 1 German, 1 French, 1 Dane. Fifty-seven immigrants of former years also availed themselves of the shelter of the Home, and obtained situations through it. It was with great pleasure that the managers received a visit from the Hon. Mrs. Joyce, president of the United British Women's Emigration Society, on her way from the North-West, where arrangements have been made by her in the larger cities for extending the work of protection.

The managers hope to open a correspondence with any societies that may be formed for this purpose, with a view to discover the wants of that extensive and growing field for immigrants, and if possible to supply the need of domestic and farm servants, by sending on any of the newcomers who would be useful and suitable.

Mrs. Joyce kindly devoted an evening at the Home to meet about 30 young women living in this city, who had come out under her auspices. She was pleased to find that, with only two or three exceptions, all expressed themselves contented and happy in their new life, and had no wish to return to England.

The managers are considering a suggestion made by Mrs. Joyce, that the society should continue a supervision over immigrants after they have left their first or second situations; but owing to the extent of the country and the feeling of independence which naturally grows on these young people after a residence in a colony, this is more difficult than it appears to friends in England, and seems to belong to a different sphere of work than that undertaken by a protective immigration society.

Already every precaution is taken to ensure the future protection of the immigrant, by communicating with the clergyman of the parish and any available society; and she is earnestly solicited to apply to the secretary or matron in any case of trouble or emergency. The managers have been pleased to find that many have taken advantage of this permission, and also to notice a feeling of gratitude and appreciation on the part of most of those who have passed through the Home.

The demand for skilled domestic servants increases every year, and the scale of wages is rising in proportion, but at the same time an almost unlimited number of healthy girls of good character could readily be placed in smaller households, even without any previous training.

Girls from the agricultural districts of Great Britain might be especially encouraged to emigrate, being more particularly fitted for colonial life; and it has been noticed that the young girls who have come out from some of the training schools in former years have been most successful in obtaining good and lucrative employment.

The Government officials at the two immigration offices, and those of the railway stations and the several steamship companies' offices, continue their attention and kindness, both to the immigrants and to the secretary from the Home who goes to meet the girls, thereby saving much anxiety and delay about the luggage and other matters.

The managers also desire to thank Dr. Richard MacDonnel for his kindness in any case of sickness.

The whole respectfully submitted,

JANEY S. EVANS,

Hon. Sec.-Treasurer, W. P. I. Society.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 29.

REPORT ON A VISIT TO ENGLAND *re* MANITOBA SETTLEMENT.

(MR. T. W. SANDISON.)

BRANDON, MAN., 15th April, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of proceedings:—

I left for England about the middle of December, 1889, the object being to make representations to my English friends and farmers, with whom I was acquainted, of the advantages offered by Manitoba as a field for English settlement.

The class of people I visited were farmers and agricultural labourers, to whom no previous representations respecting Manitoba and its resources had been made—at least, not to any extent.

Sir Charles Tupper caused notices to be put in about thirty newspapers, stating that information could be obtained by calling on me, or corresponding with me. I made, accordingly, arrangements to meet some communities of farmers where I was known, for the purpose of making representations to them. As a consequence of those representations, I received about 700 letters, asking questions of all kinds. I found a very general desire among many people, and especially the farm labourers, to go out; but they had not, however, the means to enable them to do so.

I took over with me samples of grain which I had grown on my farm, which were of a perfect kind, and which I left at the various places I visited. I found that nothing interested the people more than these specimens of grain—nothing commanded the same confidence.

I found that there was no difficulty in getting any number of immigrants, provided passages could be paid. I brought out some men for my own farm last year, and did the same thing this year. As a further result of my labour, ten Englishmen and nine Scotchmen accompanied me on my voyage out *en route* for Manitoba, and I made arrangements for more to follow.

My farm is four miles from Brandon. I have about 2,700 acres; I have 2,200 acres ready for crop. Last year I had an average of 24 bushels to the acre, and about 43 of oats. I did not grow much barley, but the quality was very fine. I tried both the six-rowed and the two-rowed. The six-rowed was most successful. The year before I had an average of 26 bushels of wheat to the acre; and the year before that 41 bushels to the acre of oats.

The very dry weather of last summer affected the crops; but even with such dry weather, if the crops are put in sufficiently early and the land properly cultivated, there is no question of getting very fair returns. In fact, I do not think there is any other place in the world where, when the ground is carefully prepared, the cultivation could be more successful.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. W. SANDISON.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 30.

REPORT ON FRENCH CANADIAN REPATRIATION.

(L. E. CARUFEL.)

MONTREAL, 22nd January, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to report my proceedings during the past season, during which I delivered 21 lectures in French Canadian circles in the United States, and each of these lectures were attended by no less than from 300 to 700 people. The information I gave them was always well accepted. Some 300 persons gave their names with the intention of returning to Canada to establish themselves in the North-West sooner or later. Quite a number will leave for Manitoba and Alberta at the same time as the colonists who will take their departure on the 30th of March.

If your Department could allow the French Canadians of the United States a premium (either \$10 or \$15 per head) to those who would take up land in the Canadian North-West we certainly could count on a large current of immigration. The French Canadians of the United States depend a great deal, before deciding, on some encouragement in the sense above mentioned, as the prospect of such an offer has already been spoken of in the French papers of the Province of Quebec. They are desirous that your Department would place them on the same footing as other immigrants, and also that you will take into consideration their large families, and the little resources they possess with which to settle down comfortably.

If your Department decides upon allowing the French Canadians of the United States any premium, whatever, would you let me know as soon as possible, so that I can mention it in my future lectures and inform those who already have given in their names as having an intention of settling in the North-West.

I humbly submit this statement, and will resume my lectures towards the end of February.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. E. CARUFEL.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 31.

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT IN DAKOTA.

(MR. A. F. HOLMES.)

ABERDEEN, DAKOTA, U.S., 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of work up to date.

On the 1st September, 1890, I received instructions from the Honourable the Minister to look up emigration in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

In accordance with these instructions I left Napanee, arriving in Chicago on the 3rd September, where I spent a day or two obtaining information from the Canadian Pacific officials, and arrived at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 7th.

From there I went to the Devil's Lake region, near Dakota, but concluded that not much could be done there until after threshing, so returned to Crookston and looked through Marshall and Kittson Counties, Minnesota, arriving at Pembina, North Dakota, on the 11th September.

Having heard that crops were poor outside the Red River valley and that many would leave as soon as threshing was over, I walked and drove through Pembina, Walsh, Cavalin and Tonner counties, North Dakota, and Kittson county, Minnesota, but found that generally the farmers in that vicinity were not suffering, and that their yield was so much better for 1890 than in preceding years that most of them would remain.

Hearing that crops had been a total failure in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen South Dakota, I decided to go there, and left Pembina on the 30th September, arriving in Aberdeen the 1st October.

On making inquiries I learned that the distress was greater than had been represented and that many families would be unable to live without help during the coming winter, and that most of them would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to get to the Canadian North-West.

Having explained this state of affairs to the Department and the lack of railway facilities, I asked for and obtained permission to buy a cheap rig, which I did, and started to make a personal inspection, with results as follow :

I spent twenty four days driving in Brown, Marshall, Day, Edmunds, Macpherson and Spink counties, and secured reliable information from Walworth county, all in South Dakota; also from Macintosh and Emmons counties, North Dakota, and found that all of the aforementioned counties were settled more or less by Canadians, who were principally from Elgin and Norfolk counties, Ontario; that most of them had been there from six to nine years, and during that time had had but one paying crop, which was in 1882, and averaged 18 bushels of wheat to the acre; that from 1882 to 1886 they did not get an average of 7 bushels. Last year, and 1889, a great many did not get back their seed, and thousands of acres were never cut.

I found also a great many Americans, principally from Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota, and all, without regard to nationality, united in cursing the country and those who had by their misrepresentations been the means of getting them there. All were ready to leave if the means could be obtained to enable them to get away, and, from what they had heard of the Canadian North-West, would only be too glad to get there.

After getting this information I wrote the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in regard to lands and transportation, also the Great Northern Railway in regard

to transportation, and to the Department of Agriculture, stating the precise situation, the result of which was that I was called to Ottawa to meet Canadian Pacific Railway officials, and the Land Commissioner of the Manitoba and North-Western Railways.

While in Ottawa arrangements were completed with the Railway officials whereby I was enabled to take a small deputation from Aberdeen to Saltcoats, Assiniboia, for the purpose of seeing the Territory, and also for making terms with Messrs. Allan & Brydges, of Winnipeg, for a loan which would enable the parties leaving Dakota to get their chattels released.

I arrived in Winnipeg on the 15th November and took a deputation, consisting of E. E. Pettit, of Brown county, and R. McConnell, of Macpherson county, South Dakota, from Winnipeg to Brandon and thence to Saltcoats, on the line of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, at which place I obtained a rig and camping outfit and drove some 80 miles north-west between the Beaver Hills and Quill Lakes, returning to Winnipeg on the 6th December.

The delegates were delighted with the country, considering it to be the finest land for settlement they had ever seen, consisting as it did of an average of 15 acres timber to each quarter-section; every quarter had special evidences of good water near the surface. The land was a sandy loam, 8 to 20 inches in depth, on a clay subsoil, and never-failing lakes at intervals of not over two miles.

Having completed arrangements with Messrs. Allan & Brydges for a loan on special terms, and with the Manitoba and North-Western Railway for transportation and shelter in the spring, we left Winnipeg on the 7th December for Aberdeen, arriving there the 8th December, from which time until 23rd December, I was driving through the aforementioned counties, and had Pettit and McConnell also calling and describing the country they had seen and the arrangements for getting there.

Since my return to Dakota on the 8th December some twenty-four heads of families have gone to the Canadian North-West. Some of them have written back glowing descriptions of the country, and their families and farming stock will follow them in the spring, and I have no doubt but that at least one hundred families more will go as soon as we get ready to start, which will be about the 20th March next, and if suited two hundred more families will go in the fall, all from these counties.

Owing to the lateness of being able to give definite information there must have been at least 300 families who left South Dakota, most of them returning East or wherever they had friends, who in all cases helped them to get out.

There are parties in Grant, Pope and Douglass counties, Minnesota, also in the northern and western counties of Nebraska, who have written to know particulars in regard to the Canadian North-West and the means of getting there, and I confidently believe that if the Loan Company can extend their operation so as to accomodate these people that at least 1,000 families can be obtained from those vicinities within a year, as every family going to the North-West and being satisfied will influence a great many to come, from the neighbourhoods mentioned where they have friends and relatives.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED F. HOLMES.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 32.

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE IMMIGRATION SOCIETY
OF QUEBEC, 1890.

(MRS. EMILY BORLAND.)

QUEBEC, 28th January, 1891.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of work of the year 1890. I have much pleasure in stating that the past year has been the most successful since the formation of the society, both as regards the number and class of female immigrants who have arrived. On the 1st of February Mrs. Corneil, our matron, went down to Halifax and remained there till the opening of navigation at Quebec. While there she met sixteen steamers, and assisted a number of old and sick persons.

One young girl, who was very ill, required a great deal of attention. She was taken up to the hospital and visited while there, and when she recovered a good situation was secured for her. L'Abbé Gaire, who had charge of a party of French people going to Oak Lake, Manitoba, expressed great pleasure in finding someone to look after the women and children who could speak their own language.

During the year 414 girls have been met and assisted in various ways, making an increase of 266 over last year; 93 of this number were for the Mansfield Street Home, Montreal, 43 for Quebec, and the remainder for the North-West. In addition to the unprotected girls who have been looked after, numbers of women with families who were travelling alone have been assisted, and letters of thanks have been received from various parts of the North-West, Ontario, and from friends in the old country, testifying their gratitude in finding friends on landing in this strange country. In the month of June a young girl who had arrived early in the spring was taken ill, and as she was pronounced unable to earn her living it was decided to send her home to her friends.

Our society, with the assistance of St. George's Society met the expenses for the voyage. On the 13th of August the Hon. Mrs. Joyce, President of the United British Women's Immigration Society of Manchester, England, accompanied by her son, the Rev. A. Joyce, landed in Quebec, bringing with them a number of girls for Quebec, Montreal and Hamilton, and a large party for British Columbia.

Several remained at the immigration building to rest before proceeding further, and expressed great satisfaction at the way the immigrants were received and with the accommodation provided.

During the season Mrs. Joyce has sent out five large parties of girls, the greater proportion of whom have gone to the North-West, and in every instance they have all obtained good situations.

The number of applications for servants which have been received from all parts of the Dominion indicate how great the demand is for female help in Canada, and we can safely say that hundreds of respectable women can secure good situations immediately. Quebec being the first landing place for immigrants, the steamers are always met by our matron. She interviews all the females, and immediately finds out their destination, telegraphs to their friends by what train they leave, and those directly sent to the Mansfield Home, Montreal, receive a card with the address, and the matron is telegraphed to. Many immigrants arrive who are unable to write, and find great comfort in having me to write their letters, or supply them with stationery,

posting the letters in the post-box provided in the building. The comfort of the whole arrangement is remarked by all as being exceptionally good, and we are visited with interest by many strangers. We have again to express our thanks to the railway and steamship officials, immigration agents, &c., &c., for their kind assistance during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours obedient servant,

EMILY BORLAND,

Secy. W.P.I.S., Quebec.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 33.

(Translation.)

REPORT ON FRENCH REPATRIATION.

(REV. FATHER BEAUDRY.)

STE.-THÉRÈSE, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—In reply to your esteemed letter, received yesterday, I hasten to send you a short report on the work I have done last year in the interest of colonization.

In the first part of January I superintended the publication of a map of the country around Winnipeg, with notes on the vacant lands around the capital of Manitoba. Twenty-four thousand maps were printed.

On the 23rd of January, I proceeded with Mr. L. O. Armstrong to the New England States, to give illustrated lectures in the Canadian centres, in order to destroy the prejudices against Manitoba and the Canadian North-West. I came back in the first part of March, and sent to the Department a report of my operations. On the 18th of March I left Montreal with 200 persons going to settle in Manitoba. Out of that number three or four families were from the United States. After having placed these settlers I came back to Montreal for the second lot, which was composed of 100 persons. I went with them as far as Ottawa on the 9th of April. The remainder of that month and the three first weeks of May were employed in editing *Le Colonisateur*, in answering the letters asking information, and in helping some settlers to start from Montreal for Manitoba.

On the 21st of May I left with Mr. Armstrong to go on with the work commenced in February. I came back on the 1st of July, and sent a detailed report to the Department, which had furnished me the necessary means to do this work.

On the 8th of July I left with a number of explorers and tourists for Manitoba. A few French Canadians from the United States had come to meet me. I spent one month in Manitoba in the interest of my settlers, helping them in every possible way.

I spent two or three weeks at my office in August, in order to put everything straight. At the request of Mr. McMillan, agent of the Manitoba Government in Toronto, I visited, in the last part of August, in September, and the last part of October, several of the agricultural exhibitions of the Province of Quebec, namely, St. Johns, Qu. L'Assomption, Rougemont, St. Hyacinthe, Verchères, Berthier, Nicolet, Montmagny, &c., and exhibited the products of the Province of Manitoba.

During the remainder of October, and the month of November I visited the settlers I took there during three years, in order to enquire into their condition, and to find out what they think of the country, &c., for publication in *Le Colonisateur*, and draw to Manitoba the floating immigration which is always going to the United States. I visited St. Jean Baptiste, St. Pie, St. Joseph, Morris, St. Pierre, St. Malo, Ste. Agathe, St. Norbert, St. Hyacinthe (La Salle), Lorette, Glenboro, St. Alphonse, Mariajolis, Somerset, St. Leon, &c.

I found the settlers were satisfied everywhere. I spent the month of December at my office to rest myself, put my papers in order, and answer letters coming from the United States asking for information about this country. These

letters are more and more numerous, and at the present moment the correspondence (the settlers ask much information besides what is given in the immigration literature) and *Le Colonisateur* take up all my time. Although I have not the honour nor the advantage of being paid as well as the regular agents, I do not think that one of them has more or even as much work as I have.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. BEAUDRY.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 34.

REPORT ON CANADIAN REPATRIATION FROM MICHIGAN.

(M. V. McINNES.)

ST. THOMAS, 31st December 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the five months ending the 31st December, 1890.

My instructions from the Department were more especially for Ontario and the State of Michigan.

During the months of August and September I travelled through that part of Michigan known as the "Burned District," and which is comprised in the counties of Sanilac and Huron. I was the more induced to make this my first point as I was aware that a considerable percentage of the farmers there were Canadians from western Ontario, I having been a resident of an adjoining county during the years 1880 and 1881. I found that a great number of the farms in that district were heavily mortgaged, and many of the farmers and others, to better their condition, were contemplating removal to the west. What with (as they expressed it) bad luck, and a partial failure of crops, they concluded that their only hope of bettering their condition was to take Greely's advice and "Go West."

The great fire in 1880 which swept through that country, destroying crops, buildings, implements, cattle and horses, and in many instances laying villages in ashes, left many of the inhabitants in a destitute condition, from which they have not yet recovered.

I found they were anxious to learn all they could of Manitoba and the North-West Territories. All the knowledge they possessed of the North-West was confined to that of Dakota and Minnesota, and that was but meagre, and in most cases misleading, being obtained from circulars and literature distributed among them by agents of the American lines of railways traversing these States. To counteract the impression made in this way I distributed our own literature liberally, and gave all the information they wanted.

Among other places, I have visited the towns of Crossville, Carsonville, Jeddo, Badaxe, Sandbeach, Port Austin and Ubley. Many farmers were under the impression that they would be charged duty on cattle and farm implements entering Canada, and these impressions received confirmation from unscrupulous agents of American railways. Besides dispelling these notions, I gave useful information regarding the climate, the soil, its preparation to receive seed, the best time to immigrate, &c., distributing a liberal supply of pamphlets and posters. I can speak the more confidently on the above matters, having been a resident of the North-West for over a year. This fact enabled me to give information obtained from actual observation.

From information gained in various ways—and which I believe to be thoroughly reliable—I was enabled to contrast the miserable condition of the farmers in Dakota with the prosperous condition of the Manitoba and North-West settlers, and the great advantages of a free home in the west over their present mortgaged condition. As a direct result of my work in these counties the depressed condition of the farmers and the failure of Dakota as a farming State, I predict a considerable emigration to Manitoba and the Territories during the coming spring and summer.

In October and November I visited the counties of Turcola, Missaukee, Wexford and Manistee. At Clam Lake, in the County of Wexford, I found quite a settle-

ment of ex-Canadians who were eager to obtain information of Manitoba and the North-West Territories. I gave them all the information they required, pointing out the liberal terms of our homestead regulations. I also distributed thousands of pamphlets, supplied by the Department, contrasting the advantages of Manitoba and the North-West Territories over Dakota and Minnesota. As a result of my trip to this district, I learned since that eleven farmers went to Manitoba, and as their report cannot be other than favourable, many more will follow in the coming spring and summer.

During the month of December I travelled over different parts of Ontario, distributing pamphlets, putting up posters, giving information, and in every way possible neutralising the work of American agents, who, now that Dakota has proved a failure as an agricultural country, are booming Montana, and spreading glowing reports of that State in every corner of Ontario. The effects of these can only be counteracted by carrying the war into Africa, and liberally advertising our Territories and Manitoba in the Western States and Michigan, as well as bringing the truth home to every homestead in Ontario.

I am in constant communication with a number of Canadians and other residents of the Western States, who by letters make frequent enquiries as to the capabilities of the country and the best place where to settle and make investments. From this correspondence I gather that our north-western cities and Provinces are attracting considerable attention, and will receive large accessions to their population from these States in the near future.

The following is an extract from a letter received a few days ago from Mr. Jeffray, of the *Canadian American*, Chicago:—

“A merchant of Hallock (name given), Minnesota, will go on a prospecting tour to British Columbia, and if things suit him he will probably invest in that country. To all enquiries about Manitoba, British Columbia or the Territories, I advise them to cross the lines and see for themselves. Quite a number of Canadians will go north and west on a prospecting tour this year; and not a few Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul Canadians will invest in Winnipeg real estate the coming summer. Two gentlemen went to Winnipeg a couple of weeks ago, and one of them put \$10,000 in property there.”

From different parts of Michigan and Ontario I am in receipt of letters asking for information regarding the crops, the best place to locate, rates, &c. To all of these I give the fullest information, and send them the pamphlets supplied by the Department. In conclusion, I may add that from all the information I can gather from every channel, I am fully persuaded that 1891 will prove a banner year for our more western Provinces and Manitoba; and no doubt a large amount of American capital will be invested there during the coming summer.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. V. McINNES.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

QUARANTINE

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS,

1890.

QUARANTINE.

No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ST. LAWRENCE QUARANTINE SERVICE.

FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.C.L.,

Medical Superintendent.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for 1890.

Infectious disease was reported by, or found on board, the following in-coming vessels from abroad, named in the order of their arrival: Steamships "Hibernian," "Grecian," "Lake Winnipeg;" barque "Benj. Banks," steamship "Nova Scotian," barque "City of Liverpool," steamship "Grecian," ship "Saratoga," steamships "Oregon," "Lake Nepigon," "Dominion," and "Corean."

The diseases so reported or discovered were small-pox (five cases from four vessels), enteric fever, diphtheria and measles.

The admissions to the quarantine hospitals were fifty-one. One death took place in hospital. A child from the SS. "Grecian" died from the sequelæ of measles. A seaman killed by a fall from aloft was landed from the barque "Sophia Wilhelmina" for burial.

VACCINATION REGULATIONS.

The vaccination regulations were enforced at the inspecting stations, as in previous years. Passengers were vaccinated during the season in varying numbers on the following vessels by your quarantine officers: Steamships "Hibernian," "Lake Winnipeg," "Sarmatian," "Nova Scotian," "Kihrwieder," "India," "Dominion;" ship "Saratoga," tow-boat "Beaver," steamships "Cassius," "Sardinian," "Buenos Ayrean," "Oregon," "Lake Superior," "Norwegian," "Kihrwieder," "Lake Huron," "Cassius," "Corean" and "Corean."

Amongst these vessels the following were instances where individuals who had refused vaccination by the ships' surgeons were induced by your quarantine officers to submit to it from our hands: SS. "Sardinian" and "Lake Huron."

Occasional passengers who preferred a quarantine of observation to vaccination were landed at the quarantine station: One from the SS. "Polynesian," two from the SS. "Parisian," one from the SS. "Dominion," and one from the SS. "Grecian."

As in previous years, the objections as stated to me were to the manner of procedure by the ships' surgeons rather than to vaccination itself.

The total number vaccinated at the station was 858. This figure shows a continued diminution from the numbers 1,059 in 1889 and 4,000 in 1888; and it in itself is not to be taken as the index of neglect of the vaccination of passengers by ships' surgeons, as in it are included the crews of the four small-pox vessels, numbering 225 in all, vaccinated by me at quarantine; so that it will be seen that the regulations on this subject were this season much better obeyed by the ships' surgeons, as to the number vaccinated. But there has been no improvement as to the period of the voyage at which the vaccinations have been performed. It has still been postponed until after sea-sickness is over, and, as a rule, until the day before reaching Rimouski or Grosse Isle. This, as I have already submitted in previous reports, is quite useless to prevent the breaking out, after landing, of small-pox contracted before sailing. At our seaports and in the interior communities an

outbreak of small-pox is started every now and then by persons who have passed the quarantine in the stage of incubation of small-pox contracted before sailing and who develop the disease subsequently to landing.

Nothing can prevent this but vaccination, or re-vaccination within a time limit, before or within the first day or two after sailing. The effort to secure vaccination within a day or two after sailing has proved unsuccessful. Our present regulations, therefore, cannot be depended upon to do more than tend to lessen the importation of persons who have never been vaccinated. They cannot be depended upon to prevent the occurrence, after landing, of small pox contracted before sailing.

The choice would then seem to be either :

1. To secure the vaccinal protection of passengers before they leave the port of departure ; or,—

2. To do away with re-vaccination regulations, except when small-pox has actually occurred on the voyage, and to acknowledge and face the risk of bringing in by healthy vessels those in the stage of incubation.

My respectful recommendation as your quarantine officer would be earnestly in favour of the former of these alternatives.

SMALL-POX.

Three of the four vessels reporting small-pox this season were steamships with one recent case each, which had been satisfactorily isolated. In each case the patient and his attendants were landed, the ships' hospital disinfected with the mercuric chloride drench and superheated steam, and every person on board was vaccinated, unless where this had just been done by the ship's surgeon. In the case of the fourth small-pox vessel, however, the infection was more diffused. As the presence in the St. Lawrence of this infected vessel was somewhat generally reported by the press it may be of interest to give here her quarantine history more in detail. The ship "Saratoga," Lorensen, master, with a crew of 22, left Marseilles in ballast on the 7th of May and reached the quarantine station of Grosse Isle on the 4th of July. A seaman fell ill with small-pox between the 13th and 15th of May, presumably having contracted the disease before sailing. Two other seamen fell ill with the same disease during the first few days of June. They belonged to the same watch as the first patient, had attended upon him, and doubtless took the disease from him. One of these men died on the 20th of June and another on the 21st. They were buried at sea, and their bedding and all their effects were thrown overboard. On arrival at the quarantine station the remaining patient was removed to hospital on shore. On inspecting the crew I found some suspicious commencing spots on the first mate; this developed into a case of modified small-pox. He, as mate, had not had to share in nursing the sick, but when the two men died he had to prepare their bodies for burial, as no one else on board would do so. That was on 20th and 21st June. Not having been re-vaccinated since infancy, he was only partially protected, and the disease thus contracted was just beginning to develop when he reached Grosse Isle on the 4th of July. He also was removed to the quarantine small-pox hospital, all his bedding, &c., being landed for disinfection. The steam tug "Beaver" towed this infected vessel to quarantine. Her crew of 16 were vaccinated and their clothes washed and aired before they were given pratique. The foul air in the hold and forecabin of the "Saratoga" was blown out by the steam fan and then replaced by sulphur dioxide gas driven in by the same fan in connection with the sulphur furnaces. The hold so filled was kept closed, steeping in the fumes of over 200 pounds of burning sulphur for twenty four hours. The bilge water was pumped out and replaced twice by a solution of the mercuric chloride. The hospital cabin and the mate's room were drenched with the mercuric chloride spray, and treated with superheated steam, the thermometer registering 220° Fahrenheit; this was twice done, for ten minutes on each occasion. The clothes of the crew were disinfected by the old slow process with boiling water, which is the best we can do until we get the modern appliances at the station for their prompt handling. The forecabin, hospital cabin, mate's room, &c., were repainted. The crew and pilot

were vaccinated on arrival, kept under observation, and those in whom it did not take were again vaccinated before being discharged from quarantine. No further case occurred on the vessel or amongst those who subsequently worked on board her.

In this connection it may be of interest to you to know that I have been recently informed by the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario that they formerly observed in Ontario from time to time cases of small-pox introduced by the St. Lawrence, that they still receive such cases from New York and other sea ports, but that no case of small-pox in Ontario has been traced to introduction *viâ* the St. Lawrence since the regulations ordering the inspection of all in-coming vessels at our quarantines came into force.

In the case of the "Saratoga," detailed above, as with other vessels, much inconvenience, delay and danger of destructive fire was again the recorded observation from the sulphur furnaces being on the small tender "Hygeia," instead of on a deep-water wharf. The rough weather that prevails at the station from the high winds and strong tideways makes it a difficult and dangerous service to operate the blast furnaces from so unstable a base as a small vessel furnishes when alongside of a large one in a rolling sea.

RIMOUSKI INSPECTION.

Dr. Gauvreau, the Medical Assistant, stationed at the Rimouski advanced inspection station for the mail steamers, continued his services during the season. From time to time I visited this advance post, and, coming up from thence on the mail steamers, made a detailed inspection between Rimouski and Grosse Isle, a distance of 150 miles.

MEDICAL ASSISTANT AT GROSSE ISLE.

On the 12th of July Dr. Coote, the resident Medical Assistant, left the station, having resigned to complete, in Europe, his studies as a specialist in throat diseases. He was replaced by Dr. F. W. Church. This gentleman proved himself peculiarly fitted for the office. In addition to his professional attainments and zealous devotion to duty, he possesses the sound health and strong physique which are rendered essential by the arduous nature of our duty, involving, as it does, exposure in all weathers boarding vessels in the offing by night as well as by day.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, held this year at Charleston, S.C., 16th and 19th December, I had the honour to be present as your delegate. Many valuable papers were read at this meeting, and the discussions on them and on sanitary subjects generally were full of interest. Several resolutions concerning maritime sanitation were unanimously adopted by the association after full discussion and careful consideration. One of these recommended the addition of the so-called minor infectious diseases in the quarantine list at ports where now only such diseases as cholera, yellow fever, and small-pox are quarantined. The so-called minor infectious diseases in reality cause a far higher mortality than the graver ones in any given period of years; and the importation of fresh centres of infection of any sort from abroad is strongly to be deprecated. The resolution was worded somewhat as follows: "Whereas diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, measles and chicken-pox are frequently introduced into this country, owing mainly to the fact that at some of the maritime ports no precautions whatever are taken to prevent their introduction; therefore, be it resolved that in the opinion of this association the said diseases should be placed on the list of quarantinable diseases."

These diseases are already so included in the Quarantine Regulations for Canadian ports.

Another resolution unanimously adopted by the Association was to the effect that: "Whereas cholera has prevailed during the past year in Europe, Asia and Africa; and whereas there is a possibility that it may be introduced to this

country during the coming season—be it resolved, that all quarantine authorities be invited to continue special care to prevent its introduction, and that all other health authorities be invited to continue to do everything in their power to improve the sanitary condition of the country.”

This salutary note of warning seems opportune. There is a danger that vigilance may be relaxed, owing to the immunity this continent has enjoyed during the last few years. Yet, as late as the 24th August last the Local Government Board of Great Britain issued special cholera quarantine regulations, and they have also prohibited the importation to English ports of rags and wool from Syria, except for transshipment abroad. This exception is not without a certain sinister significance for other countries like this.

It is well that we should bear in mind the axiom that “the presence of cholera in Europe is a standing menace to America.” And now, from its presence also in eastern Asia, and notably in Japan, we are menaced as well from the side of the Pacific.

At a previous meeting of the association a special committee had been appointed to report upon “Sanitary and Medical Service on Emigrant Ships.” The committee was composed of Dr. Durgin, President of the Board of Health of Boston, Mass.; Medical Director A. L. Gibon, U. S. Navy; Dr. Montizambert, Dr. Wyman, U. S. Marine Hospital Service and Dr. Wilkinson, President State Board of Health, Louisiana. The committee presented a report at this meeting. It concluded with recommendations to the effect:—

That all applicants for emigration at foreign ports of departure to the United States of America be examined by a medical officer in the employment of the United States Government, and that all such persons as are found to be suffering from what is generally known as incurable or communicable diseases be rejected as unfit persons for such emigration.

And that such applicants as do not show such medical officer satisfactory evidence that they have been vaccinated, and, if more than 10 years' old, revaccination shall also be rejected as unfit persons for such emigration, until the disability has been removed.

There shall be allowed on all emigrant vessels such clear cubic space to each passenger and such means for ventilation provided to all parts of the vessel used by the passengers, including the hospitals, as shall secure to each one at least 50 cubic feet of fresh air per hour continuously.

There shall be provided and carried on every passenger ship bringing emigrants to this country not less than one graduated and competent medical officer to each 600 passengers or part thereof, and it shall be the duty of the principal medical officer of the ship to make and enforce regulations concerning the health of the passengers and the sanitary condition of the ship, and to post copies of said regulations, and of the United States laws pertaining to emigrant passengers in accessible parts of the ship.

It shall be the duty of the medical officer to make daily inspections of all passengers and their quarters, and of all sanitary appliances, note their condition and report the same to the master of the ship each day. He shall make such recommendations and requisitions to the master of the vessel as he may deem necessary for the promotion of health amongst the passengers and the cleanliness of the vessel; and it shall be the duty of the master of the vessel to provide the necessary aid to the medical officer in the performance of his duties.

The desirability of an independent medical service reporting to a medical board after each round trip, and no longer hampered in things professional by fear of offending captain or owners by plain speaking as to sanitary effects, is of course, recognized, if only such could be obtained.

As a rider to the report of the committee I read a paper on “The Vaccinal Protection of Passengers from Europe.” As an outcome of these papers and the discussion upon the whole subject, the association adopted as its own the recommendations of the committee; and further unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"Whereas at the seaports and in the interior communities of this continent as an outbreak of small-pox is started from time to time by persons who have passed the quarantines of American or Canadian ports apparently perfectly well, but in the stage of incubation of small-pox contracted before sailing, and who develop the disease subsequently to landing; and whereas nothing can prevent this but vaccination, or re-vaccination within a time limit before or within the first day or two after sailing;

"Be it resolved,—That in the opinion of this association it is desirable that every effort be made to secure the enforcement of such protection by the inspecting Government medical officers at the ports of departure."

The report of the committee and the paper I submitted are, by order of the association, to be published, and copies sent to the members of the American and Mexican Congress and of the Canadian Parliament.

The infectious nature of tubercular consumption, principally through the expectorations which contain the bacillus tuberculosis.

These expectorations are scattered broadcast without the slightest attempt at restriction; yet on their drying up and pulverising the bacillus may be carried in the air, and being breathed by a susceptible person find a habitat where it can multiply in that person's respiratory organs. That tuberculosis may come to be on the list of quarantinable diseases to be returned on the vessel, in enlightened countries, is quite within the bounds of probability; meanwhile, the American Public Health Association has adopted the motion: "That a standing committee of five members be appointed by the president to formulate practical prophylactic measures for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis, especially looking to the protection of the healthy members of the community from tubercular infection."

The recognition of the importance of the conjoint and co-ordinate work and protection against exotic disease by all parts of this continent was illustrated at this meeting by the presence for the first time of two delegates, members of the Superior Board of Health of Mexico, sent by the Government of Mexico as the official representatives of that country.

At this meeting the American Public Health Association did me the honour of electing me their president for the ensuing year

CHARLESTON QUARANTINE STATION.

During the meeting the association visited the quarantine station below Charleston. The United States naval authorities courteously detailed the revenue steamship "Lot M. Morrill" to convey the delegates there and back. The station is situated on the east end of James Island, on or near the site of Fort Johnson. It is about three miles from Charleston, and is conveniently near to the track of vessels coming to the city.

It is provided with two wharves, affording mooring with 22 feet of water at low tide. One of these wharves is for unloading vessels having ballast, the other for vessels undergoing fumigation and disinfection.

The rules governing quarantine require that all vessels with ballast from an infected or suspected port shall have the same taken out and deposited at the station. This wharf is provided with a steam lift, which has a capacity of twenty tons an hour. The ballast is carried on cars specially constructed on an iron rail track to such point as is convenient to the station.

The wharf for vessels to be fumigated has a frontage of 200 feet. Along the entire front there is a 12-inch galvanized iron tube connecting with the furnace to deliver sulphur dioxide gas. Also, it is provided with a 2-inch pipe connecting with the raised tank containing mercuric chloride solution.

All clothing, bedding, hangings, mattresses, &c., are taken from vessels undergoing maritime sanitation, and placed in a cylinder, and allowed to remain fifteen to twenty minutes, subjected to a temperature of 230° Fahr., dry and moist heat. The cylinder is 30 feet long by 8 feet in diameter, constructed of 1½-inch flange steel, longitudinal seams doubly rivetted, the heads being made hemispherical, and secured by eye-bolts and nuts, this plan being common to the Geneste & Hirscher and the

New Orleans disinfecting apparatus. A crane is provided for swinging the movable head into and out of place. The cylinder is covered with hair felting and canvas to prevent radiation. A double track made, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ iron, suspended from top of and running the whole length of the cylinder, connects by movable rails with an outside track suspended from the beams of the building. On this track rolls a truck 30 feet long, with clothes-racks, on which are placed the articles to be disinfected. The steam is admitted into the manifold at the centre, which I think, secures better circulation than the New Orleans system of admitting it at one end. The cylinder is provided with two weighted safety valves, set at 10 pounds. It has also steam gauge, thermometers, &c.

The sulphur furnace for fumigation is of a new pattern, and is superior to any other yet introduced. It has two pans made of cast-iron, 3 feet wide, 5 feet long and 4 inches deep, bolted end to end, covered over at top with $\frac{3}{16}$ plate, forming a waggon top 21 inches above the pans, having doors at the ends for charging with sulphur, provided with ventilators near the bottom. In the top of this cover at centre is a 10-inch opening, with curtains of sheet-iron on either side dropping down to within 4 inches of bottom of pans; connecting with this opening is a pipe leading down to within 6 inches of the bottom of a reservoir, made of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch iron, 30 inches in diameter by 5 feet high, placed alongside. At the top of this reservoir is a second pipe leading to a No. 4 exhaust fan, and discharging into the 12-inch pipe, with suitable connections for being led into the hold of a vessel at the end of the wharf. The pans rest on a brick foundation, forming a small furnace at one end (with doors for firing and controlling draught), from which fire and smoke pass under bottom of pan to the opposite end and thence to stack. When suitable connections have been made with the vessel, and she has been prepared to receive the sulphur dioxide, a small fire is made under the pans, heating them up to 400° , or sufficient to ignite the sulphur. This can be ascertained by occasionally throwing in small pieces of sulphur, care being taken not to heat the pans too hot, as this would sublime the sulphur. As soon as the proper heat is obtained the pans are charged with the desired amount of sulphur and the fan started drawing the fumes under the curtains through the reservoir (there depositing any fire and being partially cooled); thence through fan and pipe to vessel. The fan is driven by a 5 x 7 centre crank engine. This furnace, on a recent occasion has given gas testing 18 per cent. of sulphur dioxide.

The mercuric chloride solution is supplied from a tank upon a tower 35 feet high. The tank is of wrought iron, 10 feet in diameter by 9 feet high, covered, and on the top of this cover a large-sized spirit barrel, is secured having a plug in the bottom. There is also a No. 1 brass-lined pump connected with this tank to supply it with water. Pipes also lead from the tank to the head of the wharf, where suitable connections are provided for hose.

A forty horsepower return tubular boiler, set in brickwork, supplies steam for cylinder, engine and pump.

The whole apparatus is contained in a building 28 feet long by 41 one feet wide.

For opportunities of studying and describing these appliances for modern maritime sanitation I am indebted to the kindness and courtesy of Dr. H. B. Horlbeck, health officer of Charleston, and chairman for the local committee of arrangements for the recent meeting.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

On my way to Charleston I had an opportunity, through the kindness of Dr. Kinnicutt, of seeing at St. Luke's Hospital the inoculation, with Koch's lymph of several patients with tubercular disease, and on my way back of further studying its effects in the same and other cases, and of observing their progress towards recovery. Within the last few years what may well be called a new departure has taken place in medical research. With the aid of improved systems of lenses even the smaller bacteria are now rendered visible, and by the use of nutrient media it has become possible to separate the various micro-organisms and to obtain pure

cultures, in which the peculiar properties of each individual species can be determined with certainty, and which can be used for the experimental inoculation of the lower animals. A number of well-defined species of pathogenic micro-organisms have thus been discovered, and their relation to the diseases with which they are associated has been established; and this most recent discovery in the treatment of the disease caused by the tubercle bacillus will still further stimulate research along these lines of investigation. In the words of Prof. Koch: "We may cherish the hope that at no very distant time the specific generating factors of all communicable diseases will be discovered."

Amongst quarantinable diseases, the casual micro-organisms of which have been thus differentiated, may be mentioned enteric fever, diphtheria, leprosy, relapsing fever and Asiatic cholera.

Micrococci have also been described as causal exciting agents in several other quarantinable diseases, but they have been demonstrated either by microscopic investigation alone, or the infection and cultivation experiments are not free from objection, and therefore further confirmation appears to be necessary. To these belong small-pox, vaccinia, scarlet fever, measles and yellow fever.

The diagnostic value of the presence or absence of the distinctive micro-organisms is thus already so well established for an ever-increasing number of the quarantinable diseases that the bacteriological laboratory must even now be considered as an essential requirement at a properly equipped quarantine station.

RESERVE INSPECTING STEAMER.

Delay to vessels in quarantine, and considerable derangement in the service, is caused from time to time by the smallness and unseaworthiness of the steam tender "Hygeia." Her duties are to act as mail and supply boat between the station and Quebec; to convey passengers discharged from hospital and released from quarantine detention at the station; to carry the sulphur furnaces out to fumigate infected vessels (a temporary make-shift, for the want of a deep-water wharf); and, most important perhaps of all, to act as a reserve inspecting steamer in place of the "Challenger." The "Challenger" is as good a boat as can be desired, but like all others she requires her steam let down or blown off from time to time for cleaning and for minor repairs. She is also, from the peculiarly rough nature of her duty of tying up alongside every in-coming vessel in all sorts of weather, exposed in quite an unusual degree to jarring and minor accidents to her machinery. Any one of these causes renders her temporary replacement by the reserve boat essential from time to time, to prevent delay to steamships arriving for inspection. The "Hygeia" is too small and too weak to replace the "Challenger" in rough weather or at night. It would be greatly in the interest of the shipping, as well as that of all concerned, that the "Hygeia" be replaced by a larger, stronger boat—if possible a duplicate of the "Challenger"—as a reserve inspecting steamer.

SEARCH LIGHT.

An electric search light for the inspecting steamer is much required. The reasons why the small expenditure for this purpose would be desirable and judicious were detailed in my last annual report. The want of such a light continued to be greatly felt during this season.

MEDICAL ASSISTANT'S RESIDENCE.

The necessity for this building I have already respectfully submitted. It is a very pressing requirement.

BATHS, LATRINES, LABORATORY, ETC.

The necessity of the fitting up, in part of the old wash-house, of baths and of latrines, so that infected excreta may be controlled and disinfected, I have already had the honour to urge upon your attention. A room in this same already existing

building could be made available as a laboratory, the necessary water supply being conveniently attainable from the same system of tanks, etc.

DEEP-WATER WHARF WITH MODERN APPLIANCES.

"The great deficiency and requirement of the quarantine station of Grosse Isle continues to be that of a deep-water wharf. A wharf to which infected vessels could be brought to land their passengers and effects for disinfection, and on which could be placed the steel cylinders for the prompt and scientifically approved disinfection of clothing and effects by superheated steam, the elevated tank for drenching with the mercuric chloride solution, and the steam fans, furnaces, etc., for changing the atmosphere in the holds and steerages and replacing it by one charged with sulphur dioxide.

"I can only repeat, as I have done upon every possible occasion, that the deep-water wharf at Grosse Isle is the one essential, all-important, ever-pressing need of the St. Lawrence quarantine service."

"Until that is supplied and fully equipped as above, the service cannot be depended upon, nor be expected, to protect the country from the invasion of epidemic disease."

These words closed my annual report for last year, and I would again most earnestly urge this matter upon your immediate consideration.

Other stations all around the seaboard of this continent are being equipped to meet the changes in modern shipping and to keep pace with the advances of sanitary science. Port Townsend, San Francisco, and San Diego quarantines on the Pacific side of the United States, North Chandelour, Sapelo, New Orleans, Pensacola, Key West, Charleston, the Delaware, Cape Charles, Virginia, New York and Boston, may be mentioned as quarantine stations where perfected appliances are either already at work or being rapidly prepared for action. The expenditure of large sums of money at these places for this purpose is sufficient evidence that the modern system of maritime sanitation, with its appliances for superheated steam, the mercuric chloride drench and sulphur dioxide, has stood the test of experiment, has passed the stage of merely theoretical recommendation, and has gained the support of and the adoption by practical sanitary authorities generally.

This being so, I would respectfully but most earnestly submit that the time has fully come for the equipment by Canada of at least two modern complete quarantine stations, one on the Pacific and one on this side.

These modern methods of scientific maritime sanitation have been in use in the St. Lawrence quarantine service for several years, in as far as can be done with the very imperfect means there existing. That service is thus able to handle the isolated cases of ordinary healthy years. But until the deep-water wharf is built and equipped, as above described, the St. Lawrence quarantine station is quite unprepared to keep out disease in an epidemic season, without such delays to the shipping and passengers and such interruption to commerce as will prove intolerable to the steamship companies and to the public.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.C.L.,

Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

 THE VACCINAL PROTECTION OF PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE.

A Paper read before the American Public Health Association at the Annual Meeting, 18th December, 1890.

F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., EDIN., F.R.C.S., D.C.L.

In considering the subject of the vaccinal protection of passengers from Europe to this continent, one of the first questions that naturally present themselves is: "What is the principal object of the quarantine laws and regulations on this subject?"

There are no general compulsory vaccination or re-vaccination laws in America. Under all quarantine regulations the alternative of a quarantine of observation may be chosen.

It would seem evident, therefore, that the prevention of the introduction into America of vaccinally unprotected persons (who may contract small-pox after arrival), however desirable it may be in itself, is not the main object of the quarantine laws as to vaccination.

The regulations requiring vaccination or a quarantine of observation have evidently for their main object the prevention of the entrance into this country of any vaccinally unprotected person who may have been exposed to the infection of small-pox shortly before sailing, or upon shipboard during the voyage—in other words, who may have small-pox incubating in his system.

They are, I presume, founded upon some such considerations as the following:—

(a.) The period between the contracting of small-pox and the falling ill with the disease—the period of incubation—is, as a rule, about twelve to fourteen days. That is longer by some days than the average steamship voyage from Europe to this country. A passenger may, therefore, take the small-pox at his home on the continent or in Great Britain, on his way to the port of departure, or whilst there waiting to embark, and yet remain apparently well during the voyage and when passing at quarantine, and only fall ill with the developed disease after he has reached his inland destination on this side.

(b.) The period of incubation of the protective vaccination is less than that of small-pox. A vaccination generally "takes" on the third or fourth day. By the eighth day the vaccine vesicle is completely developed, with its areola, the "zone of safety."

(c.) When this stage of the vaccine vesicle is reached, before the actual appearance of the eruption of small-pox the attack of that disease, otherwise about to declare itself, may be averted.

(d.) Even when this stage of the vaccine vesicle is only reached after the actual appearance of the eruption of small-pox, the attack of the disease may be modified or aborted.

It is evident, therefore, that the earlier we can secure the vaccination of passengers the more complete will be the protection for them and for this country.

Vaccination during the voyage cannot be depended upon to prevent the development of small-pox from reception of its infection shortly before embarkation, unless it be performed the first day or two after sailing. If postponed by the ship's surgeon on account of other duties, or to allow the passengers to get over their sea-sickness, if only done later in the voyage, just to enable the ship's surgeon to make oath truthfully that it has been done, or, still worse, if only done at quarantine at the port of arrival, it may possibly modify the severity of the attack, but it cannot be counted upon to prevent the occurrence.

My experience at the St. Lawrence quarantines has proved the well-nigh invariable usage of ships' surgeons to be the postponement of the examination, and of such vaccination as they may do, until the vessel is in the comparatively quiet waters of the Gulf—this is to say, until a day or two before the vessel is due at the quarantine inspecting point. The excuse usually given is, that the recovery of the passengers from their sea-sickness had to be awaited. Personal observation has shown

me that a very similar usage obtains on some, at least, of the principal steamships running to New York; and I am told by ships' surgeons generally that it is practically the rule for all vessels bringing passengers from Europe to all ports on this side. The experience of Dr. Smith, health officer at the port of New York, seems to be very similar to my own. Thus, he writes in one of his reports: "The success in securing the examination and vaccination of immigrants within the first twenty-four hours after leaving port has not been commensurate with the effort made. The sea-sickness which very generally prostrates a great portion of the passengers down after the voyage is commenced continues several days, making it next to impossible for the surgeon in some cases to give the desired attention to this duty, and in others, and in many instances, affords a good excuse for neglecting it." The difficulty of examining and vaccinating a number of passengers suffering from sea-sickness, with all its attendant disturbance of mind and body, needs only to be mentioned to be believed in; but it can scarcely be even approximately realized without having been experienced.

It may be assumed, then, that this cause of the tardy examination makes the carrying out of the vaccinal protection during the first day or two of the voyage practically beyond the power of the ship's surgeon; and, as before stated, when postponed until later, the vaccination cannot be depended upon to prevent the development of small-pox contracted before embarkation.

Where small-pox occurs during the voyage, and is reported, or detected, at quarantine, the danger to this country is not really great. The cases of sickness are strained out at quarantine; there is full opportunity for the disinfection of the vessel, clothing, etc., and all persons on board are, at most ports, vaccinated. Under such circumstances the exposure is recent, and the vaccination, even at quarantine, will usually be in time to prevent the spread of the disease.

It is, therefore, not so often passengers from such vessels that communicate small-pox to interior communities. A greater source of danger is in those who have been infected at, or previous to, departure from the port on the other side, and who reach this country, and pass its quarantine barriers, prior to the development of the disease.

And if there be a constant source of a grave danger to the interior communities of this country from the tardy re-vaccination on shipboard where a time limit for such re-vaccination is enforced, as in the St. Lawrence, how much greater is the danger from some of the principal United States ports, where practically *any* old vaccination mark is taken as evidence of sufficient protection. Thus, of the port of New York Dr. Smith writes: "The law in relation to the vaccination of immigrants, which provides, that 'those who are insufficiently protected from small-pox by vaccination shall be vaccinated,' leaves so much to the judgment of the surgeon of the steamer that in some instances the vaccinations are so few that it is of little benefit in preventing the infection and development of the disease when passengers are exposed to the contagion during the voyage. The medical officer not infrequently accepts the slightest evidence of vaccination as a sufficient protection." The German surgeons re-vaccinate pretty thoroughly, but "The English surgeons, as a rule, have vaccinated only those who have no evidence of previous protection or in whom it is very obscure."

The period during which a successful vaccination, or an attack of small-pox ensures protection from small-pox, varies to a certain extent under different circumstances, but no one who has had any experience with that disease will maintain that infant vaccination is a protection throughout adult life. In some it is possible that the regular phenomena of vaccination can be produced but once in a lifetime, but this is never to be depended upon. There can be no doubt that the protective power of vaccination decreases in proportion to the length of time that has elapsed since its performance, and that without any necessary dependence upon the scar upon the arm, which may be carried unobliterated to the grave. For it has been demonstrated over and over again that the condition of the cicatrix does not furnish reliable evidence as to whether the subject is or is not protected.

In the armies of Europe, where re-vaccination is now general, the percentage of successful re-vaccinations has varied from 50 to 75 per cent. In the report of the committee to the American Medical Association, 1885, I find the following amongst other conclusions:

That out of any number of adult persons who have good marks of vaccination, 40½ per cent. are perfectly protected, while 59½ per cent. are susceptible to varioloid.

That out of any number of adult persons with imperfect marks of vaccination, 23 per cent. only are protected, while 77 per cent. are liable to small-pox or varioloid.

Regulations which only require steerage passengers to be vaccinated who are not "sufficiently protected" are manifestly insufficient. Ships' surgeons are prone, as we have seen, to accept the slightest evidence of any vaccination mark as "sufficient protection." In any passenger vessel those without any marks are but as units compared to the hundreds with old marks, but almost equally unprotected. At the best these few units may be vaccinated a day or two before the vessel reaches port on this side, and they and all the unprotected or only partially protected hundreds are given "Protected" cards. Of what practical use is such a law? It might be comprehensible if compulsory vaccination were a universal law throughout America. It may tend to limit the importation of persons who have never been vaccinated. It may serve to lull the public into a fancied state of security. But it certainly cannot be expected, or depended upon, to protect interior communities from the introduction and development of small-pox contracted before sailing. And that, and that only, as we have seen, is the evident intention of, and reason for, the vaccination regulations that apply to vessels where no small-pox has occurred during the voyage.

To secure the protection nominally sought by the vaccination regulations, every proposed passenger should be required to produce evidence of protection by vaccination or re-vaccination within a fixed time limit, prior to admission to the vessel, or before she leaves the calm waters of the port of departure.

For such a time limit seven years might well be adopted. That is the period in force in some of the great continental armies, and it recommends itself to the popular belief in a complete change of the body within each such recurring interval.

It may be difficult to secure this at the ports on the continent, but it would be a great deal gained if we could even secure it at the ports of departure in Great Britain.

The Government of England recognizes a duty to passengers leaving her shores, and to the countries for which they are so leaving her. In paragraphs 44 and 45 of the Imperial "Act to amend the Law relating to the Carriage of Passengers by Sea" it is enacted that "No passenger ships, except as hereinafter provided (that is, where no medical man can be obtained) shall clear out or proceed to sea until some medical practitioner, to be appointed by the emigration officer, shall be satisfied that none of the passengers or crew appear, by reason of any bodily or mental disease, unfit to proceed or likely to endanger the health or safety of the other persons about to proceed in such vessel.

"Such medical inspection of the passengers shall take place either on board the vessel or, at the discretion of the said emigration officer, at such convenient place on shore before embarkation as he may appoint; and the master, owner or charterer of the ship shall pay to such emigration officer a sum at the rate of twenty shillings for every hundred persons so examined.

"If the emigration officer at any port shall be satisfied that any person on board or about to proceed in any such passenger ship is, by reason of sickness, unfit to proceed, or is, for that or any other reason, likely to endanger the health or safety of the other persons on board, the said emigration officer shall prohibit the embarkation of such person, or, if embarked, shall require him to be re-landed."

A person in the stage of incubation of small-pox is certainly "likely to endanger the health and safety of the persons on board." Every vaccinally unprotected person embarking may be in that stage from recent exposure, consciously or uncon-

sciously, to the infection; yet, there being nothing in his appearance to betray his condition, it would not be discovered by this medical inspection.

It may be urged that a similar statement would also apply to the other infectious diseases. So, doubtless, it would. But we have in vaccination a ready means of protection against small-pox, which, unfortunately, we have not, as yet, at least, against other diseases which likewise have a stage of incubation.

The enlargement of this medical inspection to include the examination as to the vaccinal protection of intended passengers, and the vaccination at that time by the Government medical officer, by medical men employed for the purpose, or by the ship's surgeon, of all passengers who may not demonstrate previous protection within the required limit, would be the best means, and indeed the only possible and effectual means that I can see of protecting this country from the development subsequent to landing here of small-pox contracted before sailing.

An occasional case might still occur on shipboard, where the person only embarked at a late stage of the period of incubation, but even here the vaccination, if performed before sailing, might modify or abort the attack. And from the protection of all others having been already secured, there would be no danger of the disease spreading on the vessel.

Whilst by thus making sure of the vaccinal protection of all persons before sailing, the great majority of the cases of small-pox now occurring on shipboard, and all those occurring on, or just after, arrival at this side, would be prevented.

I have said, to secure the protection presumably sought by vaccination regulations, every proposed passenger should be required to produce evidence of protection within a fixed time limit. From the less general regard to the laws of health amongst the class from which steerage passengers, as a rule, are drawn, and from their greater danger of exposure to infection in the inferior class of lodging houses they occupy, as a rule, on their way to and at the port of departure, there is, to a certain extent, more risk from them than from passengers of a higher class. No class, however, is entirely free from the risk. And all of you who have paid any attention to this subject must be familiar with cases of small-pox introduced into our interior communities by intermediate and cabin passengers.

I am of opinion that the difficulty of including cabin passengers in the vaccination regulations has been much over-estimated. People now crossing the Atlantic to this side understand that, as a general thing, no questions are asked of cabin passengers, and so they take no special precautions. In most instances no trouble ensues, but every now and then a case of small-pox occurs on the voyage—perhaps amongst the numerous steerage passengers. Then the cabin passengers, ladies and all, may find themselves suddenly and unexpectedly confronted with the requirement that they must show their arms to—and possibly submit to vaccination by—a ship's surgeon or a quarantine officer, about whom they know nothing, and in whom, and in the purity of whose vaccine, they may have no confidence. Hence, very naturally, a great deal of trouble, vexation and opposition; for this is unquestionably an intolerable annoyance to which to subject people of that class. But once it was generally known that all passengers—cabin as well as other—would be required to furnish evidence of recent vaccination, first-class passengers going from this side for a trip to Europe and those coming from Europe here would, before leaving their homes, send for their family physician, be vaccinated by him if need be, and in any case provide themselves with vaccination certificates. This they would do as regularly and as much as a matter of course as they would provide themselves with steamship tickets, or with passports if about to travel where they are exacted. And steamship ticket agents would remind those purchasing tickets, or otherwise taking their passage, of the obligation. On the voyage the ship's surgeon could quietly satisfy himself that all the cabin passengers possessed satisfactory certificates, and would certify that fact under oath to the quarantine officer at the port of arrival. And so cabin passengers would be saved from annoyance, without the present risk to the public health, even if small-pox occurred on the vessel. And the distressing scenes alluded to, instead of increasing in frequency, would altogether cease to recur.

I am quite aware that during the late Montreal epidemic of small-pox the inland quarantine officers of Ontario, and of the United States Marine Hospital Service, found it necessary utterly to refuse to take written certificates; but the cases are not parallel. On the trains crossing the frontiers hundreds of persons of all classes passed daily, and it was impossible to identify the holders of certificates. The certificates themselves might have borne the signatures of fictitious medical men, or even, if in every way correct, might be mailed back and used over and over again. But in steamships during an ocean voyage the surgeon could readily identify each passenger if only by the names on the passenger lists. In the class of which cabin passengers are composed it is indifference or carelessness as to re-vaccination, rather than deliberate fraud, that needs to be provided against. It is unlikely that any passenger of that class would procure or manufacture a bogus signature, or that he would cross the Atlantic under a false name, merely for the sake of availing himself of some one else's vaccination certificate.

This association has already, at a former meeting, passed a resolution recommending concerted and simultaneous action by the executive quarantine authorities of American and Canadian ports as to regulations to be enforced on this side.

In the hope of obtaining the approval and support of this association towards the further efforts to secure the vaccinal protection of passengers, whilst it would be of real practical value, that is to say, before sailing, I beg now to submit the following resolution:—

Whereas, at the seaports and in the interior communities of this continent an outbreak of small-pox is started from time to time by persons who have passed the quarantines of American or Canadian ports apparently perfectly well, but in the stage of incubation of small-pox contracted before sailing, and who develop the disease subsequent to landing:—

And whereas, nothing can prevent this but vaccination or revaccination within a time limit, before or within the first day or two after sailing:—

Be it resolved, that in the opinion of this association it is desirable that every effort be made to secure the enforcement of such protection by the inspecting Government medical officers at the ports of departure.

F. MONTIZAMBERT,
M.D., F.R.C.S.

No. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HALIFAX, N. S., QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. N. WICKWIRE, M. D.)

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1890.

I am glad to be able to state that I have nothing unusual to report. We have been particularly fortunate in not having even one case of the severest forms of contagious or infectious disease. Two cases of diphtheria were found to exist, one on the SS. "St. Pierre" in March, the other on the SS "Minia" in May. The Victoria General Hospital, where sick sailors are taken and paid for by the Marine and Fisheries Department, refused to receive these cases, and I removed them to other quarters and treated them as quarantine cases.

I have found several immigrants upon their arrival suffering from simple ailments and injuries, but sufficiently severe to render them unable to proceed to their destination. I have had them taken care of in the usual way until they were able to travel.

Shipmasters and surgeons of passenger ships, as a rule, have been disposed to obey the quarantine rules, and to carry out thoroughly, as far as possible, those relating to vaccination.

The late steward of the quarantine station, John Devlin, died in March last, and his son, William Devlin, who was appointed to the position, promises to be a zealous and efficient steward.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. N. WICKWIRE, M. D.

Inspecting Physician.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ST. JOHN, N.B., QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. S. HARDING, M. D.)

ST. JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to report respecting this station for the year 1890.

The ship "Earle Burges," 1,749 tons, having on board twenty-one persons—officers and crew—arrived at this port on the 1st of April from Buenos Ayres, whence she sailed on the 6th of February. Ten days after sailing the mate was taken down with small-pox, and recovered after twenty days sickness. He then resumed duty, and went freely about among the rest of the crew up to the time of arrival here. Notwithstanding this free intercourse with the crew no other had taken the disease up to the time of arrival. I have to mention, however, that on the day of arrival one of the crew was taken sick, and had febrile symptoms, preceded by chills, such as are the usual symptoms of the first stage of small-pox. This being the case, I informed you at the time of the facts, and the propriety of detaining the ship, and had your sanction for so doing; but after four days, detention I became satisfied the sickness was not small-pox; and not proving to be any other infectious disease, the vessel was then released from quarantine. During the detention I had vaccinated all the rest of the people, except three, who had, previously had small-pox. I may state that the cleansing and purifying had been so completely done as to make unnecessary the doing here anything of the kind. In fact, the steps taken by the captain of this ship, on small-pox occurring, to prevent the spread, were so judicious and thorough that I have thought it worth while to furnish some of the details for publication in the report, should you approve, with the object of showing that a practical knowledge of preventive measures is extending among ship-masters; and because the publication in a report may be useful, as the dissemination of such knowledge will tend to inform others what to do under like circumstances.

The captain stated to me as follows:—

"On discovering the sickness to be small-pox I arranged to secure perfect isolation of the patient—placed him in a room by himself, and detailed one of the men who had had small-pox to attend upon him. This attendant was never allowed to go among the other men. Everything required was brought to him, and everything to be removed was done in the most careful manner. Every article of clothing removed from time to time from the person during the sickness, and also sheets and bed clothing, were thrown overboard and fresh articles given, which in turn were dealt with in the same manner. When the man had fully recovered, and I considered he would no longer infect fresh clothing or bedding, they were given to him, and all the things then removed were thrown overboard. His room had been all along freely treated with various disinfectants—carbolic acid, Condy's fluid, Chloride of lime, and finally I painted the room, after removing the old paint. I also painted all the other rooms on this, the after-part of the ship. Pursuing the matter, the whole of the ship throughout between decks and on decks, was either painted, oiled or limewashed."

I have furnished these particulars for the reason stated.

I report the following as being examples of the kind of cases, among the total of arrivals at this port during the year, requiring careful examination, in order to judge correctly as to the necessity, or otherwise, of detaining vessels.

The barque "Patrick," 707 tons, arrived here on the 3rd of May. She came from Rio Janerio to Barbados. During the passage to Barbados seven out of the

crew of twelve had yellow fever, one of whom died and was buried at sea. The vessel was detained in quarantine at Barbados and submitted to a process of purification, of which the captain on arrival here stated to me the particulars, from which, and also examining the present condition of the vessel, I judged that nothing further was necessary—consequently, the vessel was not detained.

The barque "Mistletoe" arrived here on the 28th of May from Rio de Janeiro. During the stay of the vessel at Rio de Janeiro the captain, mate and three of the crew died of yellow fever—five persons out of a total of fourteen on board. The acting master stated that after the deaths took place, and before sailing, the vessel was put through a process of cleansing and disinfection. No sickness had occurred during the passage to this port. On arrival here, all on board being in good health and the condition of the vessel satisfactory, she was not detained.

The barque "Sylvan," 1,046 tons, arrived here on the 1st of September from Iloilo, one of the Philippine Islands, whence she sailed on the 9th of April, having been 144 days on the passage. The captain reported that the mate died seventeen days before arrival here, having been off duty for twenty days previously, although, as he (the captain) stated, and apparently in good faith, the man did not seem to him to be really sick in the ordinary sense; but still, at the end of the time named, he died; and the captain was unable (not unwilling) to give an account of symptoms from which I could decide as to the particular disease that caused the man's death; but I was satisfied it must have been some chronic, and consequently not a contagious disease. Such being the case, the vessel was not detained.

Intermediately between the dates of arrival of the vessels named above, the condition of many others required consideration, but it seems unnecessary to give particulars about them, as those given fairly illustrate the circumstances of cases which came under consideration during the year, and are typical of the duties at a large seaport, such as St. John.

The quarantine buildings have been put in a good and efficient state, so as to afford every facility for the necessary requisites at a quarantine station. When it shall be found necessary to land people from an infected ship on the island there now exists the means of housing both the sick and others necessary to detain for observation, in such a manner as to maintain the proper isolation of one class from the other.

Whether the necessity of using the buildings should be frequent or seldom, the expediency of having them always ready is very obvious.

The appointment of a steward for the station, recently made by you, is to me a matter of much satisfaction, and supplies a want. A steward being now in charge, there can be proper protection of the buildings, care of the sick, and a guard over others necessary to detain for observation.

There yet remains one other matter to which I wish to call your attention, for the necessity of specific regulations being furnished which shall be specially adapted to the quarantine service of the maritime ports. The only kind now at these ports are those which were framed to suit the St. Lawrence; and as they are not suited to the circumstances of the maritime ports, and not intelligible to pilots at such ports, pilots are not in possession of regulations which they can show and explain to shipmasters, which the law demands they shall do, on boarding all vessels as they arrive.

On considering these facts you may see fit to furnish regulations of the kind required for the maritime ports.

Vessels which arrived at this port during the year amounted in number to 1,740 in addition to coasters.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. HARDING, M.R.C.S., Eng.,

Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 4.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., QUARANTINE STATION.

(PETER CONROY, M.D.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to herewith transmit to you my report concerning the quarantine duties at this port for the year 1890, as follows:—

Total number of vessels arrived from foreign countries subject to quarantine inspection, 41, divided as follows:—

From the United States.....	13
West Indies.....	6
Newfoundland.....	15
Bermuda.....	1
Europe.....	6
	41

American steamers from Boston arrive once a week, but are not counted, as they touch at Halifax and other Canadian ports on their way here. There have been no cases of epidemic infectious diseases on board any vessel arriving at this port during the past year. Having received my appointment as quarantine officer in July last, when the spring's arrivals had passed, I had an opportunity of making only thirteen official inspections.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PETER CONROY, M.D.,

Quarantine Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SYDNEY, C.B., QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. McK. McLEOD, M.D.)

SYDNEY, C.B., 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report on this quarantine station for the year now ended, and in doing so I have the pleasure to say that notwithstanding the large amount of shipping constantly arriving here, much of it from disease-stricken ports, no cases of infectious or contagious disease have appeared.

The quarantine regulations have been carefully and closely observed, and the inspection of foreign arrivals has been performed as faithfully as possible under the circumstances existing at this port, where such a large area has to be constantly kept under notice. I have great pleasure in testifying to the courtesy of Customs and other officials, and the readiness with which they afforded me their assistance in carrying out these regulations, and thus lightening the task.

The buildings and grounds at Point Edward are in very fair condition, and with some small repairs to fences, the addition of storm doors and windows to the hospitals and the keeper's dwelling, and some ditching, they would be in an excellent state. The wharf and its road are very badly in need of repair; the former requires straightening, and the addition of a new block at the head, in order to slightly increase the depth of water. The latter has been washed out underneath and the top has fallen in, leaving an opening of considerable size between it and the adjacent bank.

In order that inspection of vessels may be carried out instantly on their arrival, I would recommend that the signal station at Low Point (the entrance to this harbour) be utilised for the purpose of reporting inward ships, requiring inspection, to the inspecting officer. The report could be made by the signal man to the inspector by telegraph or telephone. By this means the ship could be met and examined without the delay, which, in most cases heretofore, has been unavoidable.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. McK. McLEOD,

Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PICTOU, N.S., QUARANTINE STATION.

(J. McMILLAN, M.D.)

QUARANTINE STATION,
PICTOU, N.S., 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you herewith the report of this quarantine station for the year, 1890.

I am happy to be able to state that there has been no infectious or contagious diseases of any consequence at this station during the past year, the only case requiring attention at my hands being one patient suffering from diphtheria. The number of arrivals of vessels of all kinds at this port was—from sea, 69; of which I inspected 23; coastwise, 1,492.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McMILLAN, M.D.

Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 7.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HAWKESBURY, N.S., QUARANTINE STATION.

(P. A. MACDONALD, M.D.)

QUARANTINE STATION,
PORT HAWKESBURY, N.S., 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the report for this station for the past year. I am gratified to be able to state that there were no cases of infectious or contagious diseases received at this port during the season just ended, except one case of typhoid fever.

All vessels from outside ports were boarded and inspected immediately on their arrival.

Your instructions and regulations were carefully observed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. A. MACDONALD,

Inspecting Physician.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHATHAM, N.B., QUARANTINE STATION.

(J. MACDONALD, M.D.)

CHATHAM, N.B., 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1890.

One hundred and fifty-four vessels from foreign ports were boarded and inspected. Five out of the above number were detained at quarantine because of having had yellow fever on board, viz., the Norwegian barque, "Liberta," arrived on 3rd July from Santos, Brazil, having lost three of her crew from fever; 5th July the barque "Bride," reporting two deaths; 7th July the barque "Sea," reporting one death, and the Italian barque "Paola R," arrived on the 18th, showing that some of the crew had been ill, but all recovered. The British barque "Raquar" arrived on 16th July from Rio; one man died on board, and another who had been ill recovered. All the above named vessels, after being thoroughly fumigated and disinfected, were admitted to pratique.

With these exceptions, the others were admitted without detention.

The chain belonging to the quarantine boat was cut with a chisel on the night of 1st November, and the boat stolen. She was found next day aground on a rocky ledge on the opposite side of the river, so damaged as to require some repairs.

The hospital buildings are in good order.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. MACDONALD,

Inspecting Physician.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE VICTORIA, B.C., QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. H. MACNAUGHTON JONES, A.B, M.D, CH. M.)

QUARANTINE OFFICE,
VICTORIA, B.C., 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my report of this station from 1st June to 31st December that is, from the time I assumed office to the present day.

I could procure no record by my predecessor from January ult. to June, but I am informed that there was no necessity to quarantine vessels during that period, and since then similar healthy conditions have prevailed, no contagious diseases that warranted interference being found. I herewith enclose the numbers of regularly trading in-coming steamers of the several months, with the numbers of the passengers and crews, also the number of in-coming sailing vessels from beyond the seas, with their passengers and crews. Daily steamers arriving from Puget Sound and the adjacent islands have hitherto been regarded as coastwise and are not reported. I have, however, boarded them as often as practicable, and have furnished their captains and pursers with health certificates, which they present at the Customs and land passengers at their peril. I have given directions that in case of any illness or death I must be notified before passengers are allowed to land. As to coastwise vessels, I have no machinery for gathering information. They never report. I can only render of what I am cognizant.

I have to inform you that on all steamers from China to San Francisco vaccination is compulsory for the Chinese, optional with white people; *e. g.*, on the "City of Pekin" and "City of Rio Janeiro," which passed through this port *en route* for San Francisco, 11th August and 14th September, were some hundreds of Chinese, male and female, who have recent vaccine marks.

The surgeons assured me they never had any difficulty, and that some of the whites submitted voluntarily.

I don't know whether the same rule applies to steamers entering Vancouver, B.C., but I should strongly recommend that a rule be adopted compelling all passengers from the East to prove to the satisfaction of the ship's surgeon, on boarding the vessel, a vaccination within seven years, the limit allowed by negative inference for the efficacy of a successful vaccination; otherwise, that compulsory vaccination should be enforced. Notice to this effect might be given at the offices where and when passages are taken. I think if the rule was generally known and inflexibly adopted the public would soon naturally acquiesce, looking on it as a matter of course. Those passengers who suffer from sea-sickness would generally have passed through its inconveniences before four or five days, the time when the inconvenience of a vaccination is first felt; and for those who suffer continuously during the voyage, I don't think the slight annoyance from vaccination could in any material way add to their sufferings, horrible as I believe them to be. Now, before the new line of steamers is started and the anticipated increase of traffic begins, would be the time to promulgate such a rule; later on the change might not be easy or feasible.

I have paid visits of surprise to Albert Head, 14 miles distant, at least once a month and have always found the hospital clean.

The interior of the building requires repairs.

The following tables show the business of this Port but in the two last tables I have only been able to give particulars from the date of entering on the duties of my office.

Vessels entering inwards at Port of Victoria, B. C., (not including coalters).

1890.	Nos.
January.....	46
February.....	50
March.....	56
April.....	78
May.....	83
June.....	88
July.....	93
August.....	87
September.....	96
October.....	83
November.....	79
December.....	78
Total ..	917

Steamers arriving at outer wharf, 2 miles distant:—

1890.	Nos.	Passengers and Crew.
June.....	14	2,653
July.....	13	2,247
August.....	19	4,508
September.....	15	3,012
October.....	13	2,592
November.....	15	2,658
December.....	9	1,877
Totals.....	98	19,547

Incoming sailing vessels from beyond the seas:—

1890.	Nos.	Passengers and Crew.
June.....	2	37
July.....	1	20
August.....	0	0
September.....	2	44
October.....	1	17
November.....	1	12
December.....	3	39
Totals.....	9	169

Coastwise vessels daily—Number unknown.

Puget Sound and adjacent islands—Number unknown.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. MACNAUGHTON JONES, A.B., M.D., CH. M.,
Quarantine Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 10.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LAZARETTO, TRACADIE, N.B.

(A. C. SMITH, M.D.)

TRACADIE, N.B., 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I herewith have the honour of submitting a report on the Tracadie Lazaretto for the year just ended, together with observations concerning the existence of leprosy elsewhere.

There are in the lazaretto eighteen inmates, eight males and ten females. Of these but one is in the advanced stage; with this exception, all are able to walk about, and to a considerable extent enjoy life. During the fall months several of the male patients were frequently out on the harbour hunting wild fowl for their own use. There were five deaths during the year. Except in the case of those who died, there was very little sickness or suffering amongst the inmates; and the institution is made so very home-like by the ladies in charge that our poor lepers are enabled to pass their time in comparative ease and comfort.

There were four new patients admitted during the year, all from the vicinity of the new focus of leprosy which I found last year below Caraquet, Gloucester County, N.B., and to which I referred in my report. I hope soon to see all infected persons in this region gathered into the lazaretto, in order to prevent the further spread of the disease.

From Tracadie, so long prolific in new cases, none were admitted during this or the previous year. The disease seems to have disappeared from this settlement and to persistent segregation I attribute the happy change. So far as a careful search could show, there is but one case here outside the lazaretto, and that a suspected one. I have not yet succeeded in seeing this person; her father threatened violence to any one who attempts to enter the house to see her; not even the priest of the parish may visit her.

The two suspected cases in a backwood settlement, near the parish of Tracadie, whom I examined last year and reported to be leperous, are still at large. We have notified the trustees of schools, and people of the district, of the danger to which all are exposed by association with these persons. In this way much of the danger may be averted. But there is no humanity in allowing lepers to live among well people.

The two patients whom I dismissed from the hospital within the past few years, because of the disappearance of all the external symptoms of the disease, remain healthy. As the early symptoms of leprosy *sometimes* disappear only to re-appear later on in life, I shall not lose sight of these persons.

Of the Cape Breton cases but little need be said. One was removed to the lazaretto; a second was dying when I visited her last fall, and ere this has passed to rest from her sufferings; the third remains, but is so isolated as to be a source of little danger to the public. There are two "suspected" persons, living at Lake Anslie, who refuse to be examined, and in the absence of a law empowering enforced examination I have found it difficult to decide on the nature of their ailment. I hope, however, to be able to overcome this difficulty in a short time, and shall report on their case at an early date. I much regret the unnecessary alarm which anonymous correspondents of newspapers now and then excite by unfounded reports of the prevalence of leprosy on this island. The disease has so nearly disappeared that fears of contagion or a spread of the disease are well nigh groundless.

In my last report I recommended the passage of an Act authorizing the enforced examination and segregation of leperous persons—this chiefly with reference to the possible introduction of the disease again into Canada through foreigners. The united voice of all nations which have been cursed by the visitation of leprosy is as one in declaring that segregation offers the only safeguard against its ravages. Leprosy is dangerous because so very long in developing after infection.

During the year I have been called on to examine a number of persons unjustly reported to be leperous, and to give certificates of freedom from the disease. In this way I have removed a dark cloud of suspicion from more than one suffering household.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. SMITH, M.D., &c.,

Inspecting Physician to the Tacadie Lazaretto.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 11.

ANNUAL REPORT ON QUEBEC AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES
CATTLE QUARANTINES.

(D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.)

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I beg herewith to submit my annual report on cattle quarantines in the Provinces of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, with which I enclose the reports furnished by the Inspectors at Quebec, Halifax and St. John, N.B.

I have much pleasure in reporting the continued freedom from disease of a contagious nature in live stock, not only in these Provinces, but throughout the entire Dominion, a fact which has been borne out by the most searching inspections of Canadian cattle at British ports (of cattle of all kinds and ages, exposed to the most tempestuous seas), having failed to discover a single case of contagious disease in the large number imported to Britain, 122,182 head. I have much pleasure in reporting that no investigations of disease of any kind were found necessary in these Provinces during the past season. Anthrax seems to have disappeared, for the time at least. Tuberculosis, which doubtless exists in various parts of the districts has not been reported to your inspectors; consequently, no investigations have been made.

Satisfactory progress is being made on improving the breeds of live stock of all kinds, thereby increasing their value as a whole, and producing animals more in demand in the British markets.

Too much attention cannot be given by cattle-breeders to the improvement of their stock by the introduction into their herds of pure-bred males, judiciously selected.

It is to be regretted that the farmers have been induced to sell large numbers of immature cattle, which have been shipped as store cattle, thus depleting the farms of manure producers, and depriving the farmers themselves of the profits to be derived from the consumption of their coarse grains and other feed stuffs. Large numbers of milch cows, many of them of inferior quality, have also been exported, many with calves at foot, others forward in calf. This trade has done much to lower the quality standard of Canadian cattle in British markets. In several instances, owing to their being more liable to contract such affections as pneumonia, and broncho-pneumonia, from hardships to which during storms they are subjected at sea cargoes have been detained on suspicion and serious loss and inconvenience incurred.

Fortunately, however, such cases are not left to port inspectors to decide, but are carefully investigated by the experienced staff of the Department of Agriculture at London, presided over by Professor G. B. Brown, C.B., and no error of mistaken diagnosis is at all likely to occur.

It is much to be regretted that owing largely to the unusual severity of the weather at sea during the latter part of October and the beginning of November, as well as to the young lean cattle and milch cows above referred to, and in part to the unwise desire of the shippers to place as many animals on a vessel as possible, and "tramp" steamers of inferior quality being employed in the trade, the mortality at sea during the time referred to on steamers other than regular liners was considerable.

In this relation I beg to state that your inspectors are quite in sympathy with any movement that will tend to ameliorate the difficulties of live stock exportation, with which they are perfectly familiar, and to which I have, from time to time, called your attention in my reports, especially with regard to space and attendance on shipboard. So long as a fixed space of a maximum of 2 feet 8 inches and a

minimum of 2 feet 6 inches was adhered to the losses were nominal, but when it became merely a matter of judgment or opinion as to whether they had room enough, your inspectors experienced considerable trouble in checking the tendency to crowding, when they were loaded, to the satisfaction of the steamship agents, the owners of the cattle and the insurance inspectors, the three parties financially interested. In numerous instances have your inspectors, after these parties had passed steamers, been obliged to order and insist on (in one instance, as many as 45 head) numbers of cattle being taken off the ship.

In no instance has a ship been allowed to leave without complying with the regulations governing health of animals.

The veterinary inspectors, however, were not supposed to assume the responsibility of inspecting a ship for seaworthiness, supposing that the cattle shippers and insurance companies would see to it that the ship was a desirable one to risk their property on, and that the shipping regulations of the Marine Department provided for such inspection.

I beg to call your attention to the difficulties experienced by your inspectors owing to the want of anything like proper stock yard accommodation at Montreal, the cattle being either taken direct to the wharves or detained for a few hours at the stock sheds of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway Companies, at opposite ends of this city—Point St. Charles and Hochelaga. All animals for shipment should have at least twenty-four hours in the yards for rest and inspection before being allowed to be placed on board ship for exportation.

It is to be hoped that necessary steps will be taken to secure commodious central union stock yards, where the valuable and rapidly increasing stock business of the country can be conducted in a proper business manner, which, in the almost total absence of such accommodation cannot be done. Montreal should not only be the shipping port, but it should be the great market for all kinds of live stock, which, were proper stock yards established, would speedily be the case.

EXPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK FROM MONTREAL AND QUEBEC TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The following statistics refer only to the exportation of animals to Britain, and do not include the exportation to the United States.

Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Montreal.....	119,872	43,290
Quebec.....	2,120	490
Halifax.....	190	.....
Total.....	122,182	43,780

Monthly Shipments.

	Cattle.	Sheep.
March.....	190	.....
May.....	16,269	108
June.....	13,179	1,405
July.....	17,507	18,397
August.....	21,849	10,305
September.....	19,774	6,643
October.....	19,745	4,484
November.....	13,669	2,438
Total.....	122,182	43,780

Exportation for Five Years.

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1886.....	64,555	94,297
1887.....	64,621	35,473
1888.....	60,828	46,167
1889.....	85,053	58,983
1890.....	122,182	43,780

By the above figures it will be seen that there has been an increase of 36,939 cattle and a decrease of 15,203 sheep, as compared with the preceeding season's shipments.

EXPORTATION OF RANCHE CATTLE.

The exportation of ranche bred cattle continues to increase, and it is satisfactory to note that the superior quality of these animals excites the most favourable comments of buyers in Britain.

Experiments have been made of a few shipments of ranche cattle as stores; these, however, it is expected, will prove more satisfactory to the farmers who bought them than the ranchmen who sold them.

The shipments from Manitoba continue also to increase, and have proved profitable to the shippers. I beg again to point out the necessity for improving the quality of the cattle from this Province by using pure bred-bulls, which are now easily and cheaply procurable both in Manitoba and the Eastern Provinces.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the duties of inspection were satisfactorily conducted by inspectors M. C. Baker, D. V. S. and Charles McEachran, D. V. S., assisted for part of the season by James Scott, D. V. S., and on his resignation by Donald Campbell, D. V. S.

IMPORTATION.

I beg to submit the following reports of the inspectors of the quarantines at Point-Levis, Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., by which it will be seen that the importation of live stock, except sheep has fallen off to very small numbers. At Point-Levis only 2 Polled Angus bulls for Nebraska U.S., 64 pigs, of which 60 were for Canada and 4 for United States, and 1,902 sheep, of which 1,002 were for the United States and 900 for Canada.

At Halifax, N. S., there were imported 13 cattle and 4 pigs, all for Canada.

At St. John, N. B., there were imported 37 cattle, and 7 calves were born in quarantine.

PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

By Mr. Jakeman's report it will be seen that the experiments conducted by him under given instructions go to show that this disease is non-contagious.

I am glad to be able to report that no disease of a contagious nature was discovered in any of the imported stock.

The duties of inspector continued to be satisfactorily conducted at Point Levis by Dr. J. A. Couture, D. V. S. and of guardian of the quarantine by Wm. Welch; also by Wm. Jakeman, D. V. S., at Halifax, and of guardian by Wm. Hyde, and at St. John, N. B., by Mr. J. H. Frink, V. S., all of whom are careful and painstaking officers.

The reports and schedules following give the details of importation at these quarantines.

AN EXPERIMENTAL STATION FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE IN ANIMALS.

I beg to again call your attention to the necessity for the establishment of an experimental station for the conducting of experiments and investigations as to the nature and causation of diseases in animals, as explained in my report for 1889. The value of the work done at the station of the Bureau of Animal Industries at Washington and other places on the continent of Europe, as well as London, England, is highly esteemed.

Such a station, conducted under the Faculty of Comparative Medicine of McGill University would do much to increase the effectiveness of the quarantine system of the Dominion.

TUBERCULOSIS.

I beg to urge upon you the serious consideration of the important subject of tuberculosis, the prevalence of which dangerous disease in cattle in various parts of the Dominion is a serious menace to the health, not only of animals, but of

human beings, owing to its communicability, by means of milk and flesh, to man, and its contagiousness to animals.

I trust that the work done by the special committee of which General Laurie was chairman, and the facts so plainly exposed in the pamphlet on the subject issued as a report by that committee, and circulated among the members of both Houses, will be continued, until your inspectors be instructed to take the necessary action to rid the entire Dominion of the only contagious disease existing in cattle in Canada.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.,

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REPORT ON POINT LÉVIS CATTLE QUARANTINE.

QUEBEC, 9th December, 1890.

SIR,—I beg to send my annual report of the Point Lévis cattle quarantine and of the live stock exported from this port as follows:—

August 29.—S.S. "Osmanli,"	419	cattle,	490	sheep,	owned by	Price & Aikens.
September 11.—SS. "Linda,"	541	do		do		Aikens & Boll.
November 6.—S.S. "Cassius,"	490	do		do		Thompson & Crow.
do 7.—S.S. "Sevvia,"	630	do		do		Akens & Co.
do 25.—SS. "Brazilian,"	40	do		do		Thompson.
Making a total of	2,120	do and	490	sheep.		

The live stock imported is as follows:—

Two Polled Angus bulls, imported by T. W. Harvey, of Turlington, Neb., U. S., 64 pigs (of which 4 were for United States), 1,902 sheep, of which 900 were for the Dominion and 1,002 for the United States.

Cattle Imported through Point Lévis Quarantine.

September 9.—Two Polled Aberdeen bulls ox. S.S. "Toronto," belonging to Mr. T. W. Harvey, Turlington, Neb., U. S.; discharged 29th November.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. COUTURE, D.V.S.,

Assist. Insp. of the Point Lévis Cattle Quarantine.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of Sheep Imported at

Date of Arrival.	Steamer.	Line.	Sailing from.	Shopshire.			Oxfords.			Hampshires.			Cots-wold.			South Down.		
				Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.
				May 1.	Ontario	Dominion	Bristol	2	34	36								
June 27.	Lake Huron	Beaver	Liverpool	2	44	46						1	2	3				
do do	do	do	do		5	97	102											
do do	do	do	do		1	39	46											
do do	do	do	do		1	32	33											
July 14.	Oregon	Dominion	do	4	41	45												
do 20.	Lake Superior	Beaver	do				2		2			11	14	25				
do do	do	do	do	8	36	44	4	4				3	3	3	8	11		
do do	do	do	do				4	40	44									
do do	do	do	do	2	18	20												
do do	do	do	do	6	95	101												
do do	do	do	do				20	50	70									
do 22.	Dominion	Dominion	do	24	77	101				8	7	15						
do 22.	do	do	do	10	100	110												
do 22.	do	do	do	4	39	43												
do 29.	Lake Huron	Beaver	do	20	22	42				10	20	30						
Aug. 5.	Toronto	Dominion	do	10	167	177						2	5	7				
do 6.	Lake Nipigon	Beaver	do		30	30												
do do	do	do	do	1	10	11												
do 25.	Lake Superior	do	do	14	90	104				8	5	13						
do do	do	do	do	5	70	75												
do 25.	do	do	do	1		1												
do 25.	do	do	do				3	2	5									
Sept. 4.	Sarmatian	Allan	Glasgow	2		2												
do 9.	Toronto	Dominion	Liverpool														1	
do do	do	do	do	7	85	92												
do 15.	Lake Ontario	Beaver	do	23	80	103												
do 24.	Pomeranian	Allan	Glasgow		30	30												
Oct. 7.	Lake Huron	Beaver	Liverpool	24	102	126												
do 14.	Toronto	Dominion	do		101	101												
				182	1439	1621	29	96	125	26	32	68	17	21	38	5	29	34

STATEMENT of Swine Imported at

Date of Arrival.	Steamer.	Line.	Sailing from.	Yorkshire.			Berkshire.			Suffolk.		
				Boars.	Sows.	Total.	Boars.	Sows.	Total.	Boars.	Sows.	Total.
				May 27.	Idaho	Dominion	Bristol	1	10	11		
July 20.	Lake Superior	Beaver	Liverpool	5	4	9	3	1	4			
do do	Dominion	Dominion	do				1	1	2			
do 22.	do	do	do	1	2	3						
Aug. 5.	Toronto	do	do				1	6	7			
do 6.	Lake Nipigon	Beaver	do	1	2	3						
do 25.	Lake Superior	do	do	8	8	16	1	2	3	1		1
Sept. 9.	Toronto	Dominion	do								3	3
do 9.	do	do	do									
				16	26	42	6	10	16	1	3	4

Point Lévis Cattle Quarantine in 1890.

Dorsets			Leices- ters.			Grand Total.	Names of Owners.	Address.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Discharge.
Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.					
			2	4	6	36	W. F. B. Folks	London, Ont.	April 17.	May 4
						55	W. H. Beattie	Wilton Grove, Ont.	June 13.	June 25
						22	C. H. Dale	Glendale, Ont.	do 13.	do 25
						102	Geo. Englon	Fonda, N. Y.	do 13.	do 25
1	2	3				46	Richard Gibson	Delaware, Ont.	do 13.	do 25
						36	W. Hawkshaw	Glenworth, Ont.	do 13.	do 25
						45	John Dunkin	Brucefield, Ont.	July 4.	July 14
						27	James Main	Boyan, Ont.	do 11.	do 20
						62	John Campbell	Woodville, Ont.	do 11.	do 20
						44	H. B. Tolton	Walkerville, Ont.	do 11.	do 20
						20	G. T. McFee	Lennox, Iowa, U. S.	do 11.	do 20
						101	W. G. Crosby	Greenville, Mich., U. S.	do 11.	do 20
						70	Burgen Bros.	Wenona, Ill., U. S.	do 11.	do 20
3	4	7				123	C. S. Bingman	Vernon, Mich., U. S.	do 11.	do 22
						110	W. C. Nichols	Cresco, Iowa, U. S.	do 11.	do 22
						43	— Medcraft	Sparta, Ont.	do 11.	do 22
						72	Capt. W. H. Gordon	Des Moines, Iowa, U. S.	do 18.	do 29
						184	John Miller & Son	Brougham, Ont.	do 25.	Aug. 5
						30	Hon. M. H. Cochran	Hillhurst, Que.	do 25.	do 6
						11	Hon. J. J. C. Abbott	St. Ann's, Que.	do 25.	do 6
						127	C. C. Healy	Cambridgeshire, Eng.	Aug. 15.	do 25
						75	W. H. Watkins	Kankakee, Ill., U. S.	do 15.	do 25
						1	Agricultural College	Guelph, Ont.	do 15.	do 25
						5	John Breathwort	Shellyville, Ill., U. S.	do 15.	do 25
						2	Geo. Willis	Montana, U. S.	do 22.	Sept. 4
						1	T. W. Harvey	Turlington, Neb., U. S.	do 29.	do 9
						92	Elliott Gray	Tecumseh, Mich., U. S.	do 29.	do 9
						103	Geo. Beck	Paw Paw, Mich., U. S.	Sept. 5.	do 15
						30	W. H. Beattie	Wilton Grove, Ont.	do 13.	do 24
						126	W. G. Crosby	Greenville, Mich., U. S.	do 24.	Oct. 7
						101	John Miller & Son	Brougham, Ont.	Oct. 4.	do 14
4	6	10	2	4	6	1902				

Point Lévis Cattle Quarantine in 1890.

Tamworth.			Grand Total.	Names of Owners.	Address.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Discharge.
Boars.	Sows.	Total.					
			11	Green Bros.	Innerkip, Ont.	May 19.	May 27
			13	Jas. Main	Boyan, Ont.	July 11.	July 20
			2	C. S. Bingam	Vernon, Mich.	do 11.	do 22
			3	— Medcraft	Sparta, Ont.	do 11.	do 22
			7	J. C. Snell & Son	Edmonton, Ont.	do 25.	Aug. 5
			3	Hon. M. H. Cochran	Hillhurst, Que.	do 25.	do 6
			20	G. S. Chapman	Springfield on the Credit, Ont.	Aug. 15.	do 25
			3	Geo. Burnbury	Oakville, Ont.	do 29.	Sept. 9
2		2	2	W. Burgess	Creek, Neb., U. S.	do 29.	do 9
2		2	64				

REPORT OF THE CATTLE QUARANTINE, HALIFAX, N.S.

HALIFAX, December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as Superintendent of Cattle Quarantine, Halifax, and Inspector of Stock for the Province of Nova Scotia, for year ending 1890.

Horses Exported.

None.

Cattle Exported.

March 8.—Per steamship "Gallina," for London, 190 head of cattle.

Cattle Imported.

January 27.—Per steamship "Halifax," from Boston, Mass., for Newport, N.S., 1 Holstein bull.

March 5.—Per steamship "Hibernian," from Glasgow for Montreal, 9 head of Ayrshire cattle, 1 Polled Angus bull.

August 23.—Per steamship "Canadian," from Glasgow for Montreal, 1 Polled Angus Bull.

August 25.—Per steamship "Manitoban," from Liverpool for Truro, N.S., 4 (sows) pigs.

November 17.—Per steamship "Halifax," from Boston for Newport, N.S., 1 Holstein cow.

Several horses were landed in transit to the west, but not so many as last year.

The quarantine established at Maryvale, Antigonish County, for the purpose of determining whether or not the Pictou cattle disease is contagious, was closed the 16th of May, two of the cattle bought for experimental purposes remaining healthy, the other one being found dead in a brook, apparently with its neck broken, proving without a doubt that the disease is not contagious, as stated in a previous report. The two remaining cattle have been pastured on the said farm during the past season and sold to the butchers, and proceeds placed to the credit of the Receiver General.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. JAKEMAN, D.V.S.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REPORT OF THE CATTLE QUARANTINE, ST. JOHN, N.S.

St. JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report, recording transactions at this station during 1890:—

Importation.

Owner.	Date Admitted.	Breed.	Place of Shipment.	No.
F. E. Page.....	June 17.....	Holstein.....	New York.....	2
do.....	do 24.....	do.....	do.....	2
J. M. Johnson.....	do 26.....	do.....	do and Massachusetts	16
F. E. Page.....	July 3.....	do.....	do.....	5
S. A. Fisher and Hon. Mr. Abbott	Sept. 30.....	Guernsey.....	do.....	7
D. Gillmor.....	Nov. 24.....	Holstein.....	Maine.....	4
F. E. Page.....	.....	do.....	Calves born in quarantine...	7
General D. B. Warner.....	Dec. 13.....	Jersey.....	.....	1
			Total.....	44

The general health of animals in quarantine has been good. Evidence of "foot rot" made its appearance on Page's cattle. The disease was not serious, and quickly yielded to appropriate treatment. Experiments with healthy cattle purchased from without, and kept in close confinement with them, failed to develop any symptoms of the disease. The disease "foot rot" had been extremely common in New York State last spring, owing to the prolonged rainy season, and it was from this State these cattle were imported.

Acting under departmental instructions, on 2nd July I proceeded to Woodstock, N.B., and made an investigation into a seizure of American and Canadian cattle made by the Customs authorities. Four American cattle had been smuggled across the frontier near Houlton, Me. U.S.A., and had come into contact with ten head of Canadian cattle. The whole lot—both American and Canadian—were quarantined and slaughtered, the carcasses of Canadian being handed over to the owners, the Customs Authorities disposing of American carcasses. I was present during the period of slaughter. No trace of disease was found, the animals all being in a condition for market, the American cattle being prime stock. The head ropes and fastenings were destroyed, the slaughter-house swept down with a strong solution of carbolic acid and the hides disinfected—these being merely precautionary measures. The addition of fencing has added materially to the efficiency of the quarantine grounds, allowing the segregation of different herds, and the sheds which have been erected will prove efficient in protecting animals from the weather. I have had a great deal of correspondence with persons desirous of bringing pure-bred stock into the country, but the stringency of the law and the expense which is attached has deterred many from doing so. I have seen several cases of tuberculosis during the year, and a singular coincidence in respect thereto, the last case I saw was on a farm—near the city—and the first case I ever saw was on this same farm, eleven years ago, where the same strain of blood has been perpetuated.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES H. FRINK, V.S.,

Veterinary Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 12.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ONTARIO CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(ANDREW SMITH, V. S., CHIEF INSPECTOR FOR ONTARIO.)

TORONTO, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the following report as to the number and different breeds of cattle and swine received into quarantine at Point Edward during the present year.

Live stock throughout the Province generally has been very healthy, with the exception of a few cases of swine fever in the western part of Ontario.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C., V.S.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of Cattle admitted into the Ontario Cattle Quarantine, for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

Date of Entry.	Holstein.		Jersey.		Polled Angus.		Valuation.	Date of Removal.	Consignee and Address.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
							\$ cts.		
Jan. 14				19			2,000 00	Returned to United States, March 4, by owner.	M. T. Quimby.
April 26					1		250 00	July 25	Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont.
May 4	1	6					1,500 00	Aug. 1	A. M. Polley, Goderich, Ont.
do 30		3					800 00	do 30	R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, Ont.
June 26	1	6					1,200 00	Sept. 24	H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.
Aug. 21			1	1			75 00	Nov. 19	John Walker, Colborne, Ont.
Oct. 3			1	4			300 00	Dec. 31	A. Clark, Alvinston, Ont.
Nov. 12	1	19					2,000 00	Yet in Quarantine.	B. W. Folger, Kingston, Ont.
do 20					2		200 00	do	R. C. Hays, Goderich, Ont.
do 21					1		100 00	do	do do
do 30			1	2			700 00	do	Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont.
Dec. 5	1						100 00	do	Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont.
do 16	1	18					2,500 00	do	do do
do 19					2	26	4,600 00	do	Hay & Paton, New Lowell, Ont.
do 19					2		400 00	do	do do
	5	52	3	32	2	26	16,725 00		

Total number of cattle admitted, 120.

STATEMENT of Swine admitted into the Ontario Cattle Quarantine, for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

Date of Entry.	White Chester.		Poland China.		Red Jersey.		York-shire.		Valuation.	Re-moval.	Consignee and Address.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1890.									\$ cts.		
Jan. 1.								1	30 00	Jan. 22.	D. McKillop, Wallacetown, Ont.
do 2.	1	1							35 00	do 22.	John T. Dodson, Brampton, Ont.
do 23.				1					20 00	Feb. 11.	W. Bennett, Chatham, Ont.
do 30.	1	1							35 00	do 21.	Wm. Buttler, Ingersoll, Ont.
do 31.	1	1							30 00	do 21.	W. J. Cunnington, Brampton, Ont.
do 31.			1	1					35 00	do 24.	W. W. Smith, Burford, Ont.
Feb. 5.				1					30 00	do 26.	Frank Rowe, Ingersoll, Ont.
do 6.		1							15 00	do 27.	D. E. George, Putman, Ont.
do 12.		1							20 00	Mar. 4.	do do
do 19.			1	1					40 00	do 13.	Thos. McKenzie, Milton, Ont.
do 24.			1						30 00	do 20.	Wm. Rowe, Ingersoll, Ont.
do 25.		2							40 00	do 17.	R. & J. Gurnett, Ancaster, Ont.
Mar. 13.		1							25 00	Apr. 3.	J. G. Eplett, Victoria Harbour, Ont.
do 13.		1							25 00	do 3.	G. M. Zoeller, New Hamburg, Ont.
do 14.	1								25 00	do 3.	Daniel Decorcy, Mitchell, Ont.
do 15.			1	5					140 00	do 4.	A. Anderson, Caledonia, Ont.
do 27.	1	1							35 00	do 16.	E. C. Scarlett, Napanee, Ont.
do 27.			1	1					35 00	do 16.	W. Bennett, Chatham, Ont.
Apr. 4.	1	1							40 00	July 31.	E. J. Clubine, New Market, Ont.
do 10.			1						25 00	Apr. 30.	Henry Taylor, Myrtle, Ont.
do 10.	1	1							40 00	May 2.	Robt. Henderson, Listowell, Ont.
do 11.			1						20 00	do 2.	Frank Rowe, Ingersoll, Ont.
do 21.					1	1			25 00	do 12.	Geo. T. Lovering.
May 22.	1								25 00	June 13.	J. G. Eplett, Victoria Harbour.
do 31.	1								20 00	do 21.	T. W. Wambold, Berlin, Ont.
June 17.	1	1							25 00	July 10.	Daniel Decorcy, Mitchell, Ont.
do 26.	1								25 00	do 17.	A. M. Zoeller, New Hamburg, Ont.
July 2.			1	2					30 00	do 24.	A. Dedrick, Port Rowan, Ont.
do 8.	1	1							35 00	do 28.	Ed. Hughes, Ingersoll, Ont.
do 11.	1	1							30 00	do 31.	R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.
do 16.			1	1					30 00	Sept. 6.	Wm. Smith, Burford, Ont.
do 17.	1	1							35 00	do 6.	F. B. Colman, Fredericton, Que.
do 17.		1							20 00	do 22.	J. H. Reid, Fredericton, Que.
Sept. 4.			1						20 00	Oct. 1.	J. J. Payne, Chatham, Ont.
do 10.			1						25 00	do 1.	E. Hughes, Ingersoll, Ont.
do 12.			1	1					40 00	do 3.	Jabel Robinson, St. Thomas, Ont.
do 27.			4	23					250 00	do 18.	A. Anderson, Caledonia, Ont.
Oct. 18.	1	1							20 00	Nov. 11.	Ed. Cocks, Caledonia, Ont.
do 23.			1	1					40 00	do 14.	J. J. Payne, Chatham, Ont.
do 25.							1	1	25 00	do 18.	David Fisher, Goderich, Ont.
do 29.					1				30 00	do 19.	Peter Lamoosh, Wheatley, Ont.
Nov. 5.			1	6					100 00	do 26.	J. W. Smith, Harwich, Ont.
do 6.					1				30 00	do 27.	D. McKillop, Wallacetown, Ont.
	15	18	18	44	3	2	1	1	1,650 00		

Total number of swine admitted, 102.

No. 13.

ANNUAL REPORT OF EMERSON CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(MR. D. H. McFADDEN, V. S.)

EMERSON, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—Accompanying this, my report on the Emerson quarantine station for the year 1890, I beg to submit exhaustive detailed statements showing the numbers, and other particulars respecting animals imported into Canadian territory through my station. My "Comparative Inspection Table," which in previous reports covered only two years, covers on this occasion a period of five years.

Upon reference to this it will be seen that more cattle have been imported this year than in any year since 1886, whilst in the number of horses and sheep there has been a considerable falling off. In the matter of number of inspections, however, the reverse is the case; for whilst in 1889 I made 129 inspections of horses, in 1890 the number rose to 145 inspections. The moral of this is, that during the past year the importers have been *bonâ fide* settlers, bringing in their small bands of cattle, horses and sheep (the former preponderating), the falling off being in large importations for sale purposes, a gratifying state of affairs. I trust you will permit me to observe, as it betokens the appreciation by practical men of the value of the Canadian North-West as a land *par excellence* for the farmer and stock-raiser, instances are numerous where emigrants with capital have invested their all in stock and lands in Dakota, and who have been driven by a constant succession of reverses, in the shape of frost, drouth and prairie fires, which have either destroyed their crops or starved or burnt their stock. It has thus come to pass that such of these as have any stock or other effects which have not already been seized are making with all speed to the boundary line and seeking new homes in Manitoba and the Territories. With this class a careful inspection and limited quarantine has been all that was necessary; the Customs and railway officials, not to speak of myself, have all shown a spirit of willingness to assist in every way to make the unavoidable delay as little irksome as possible, and to help them forward to their new homes. In no case have complaints as to the stringency of the regulations come to my notice.

In my report for 1889 I called the attention of your Department to the prevalence of glanders amongst horses on the American side of the boundary line and adjacent thereto. Since that period the United States authorities have taken stringent measures to stamp out the plague, though at considerable expense and great though unavoidable loss to owners. Two instances will illustrate the gravity of the situation before these measures were taken. In one case a band of 130 horses were cut down, either by the disease or shot by order of the State Veterinarian, until they numbered little more than 50, the stables and other outbuildings being burnt to the ground. In the other case a band of 350 horses were cut down to less than half by the ravages of disease or the pistol of the veterinarian. As these two bands were roaming the prairies within four or five miles of the boundary line, their dead bodies as they dropped dotting the plains, I deemed it advisable to warn our settlers, by notices in the press and otherwise, against allowing their stock to stray across the boundary or allowing strange stock to wander northward into their pastures. This being the only precautionary measure possible against what may be termed the accidental introduction of glanders into Manitoba, I had next to cope

with several deliberate attempts to bring the remnant of one of the above mentioned bands into this country through the ordinary ports of entry at Emerson and Gretna. An importer foolishly bought the remaining animals in one of the bands and brought them for entry. I refused to allow them to cross the line. A little later on, being called to Gretna (17 miles distant) by the Custom officer for an inspection, the same animals were presented, though in charge of another person, who falsely stated they were from Montana. Of course, they were refused entry, and the man, finding that I recognized the horses and was not misled by his false stories, took the earliest opportunity of hurrying back to Dakota. On a third occasion a band of 40 horses sought entry, which I also refused to permit. Thus, whilst every precautionary measure which suggested itself in the grave emergency was promptly adopted, your Department is no doubt sensible of the great danger which still exists of the introduction of this fell disease by the accidental mingling of horses belonging to farmers immediately contiguous to the boundary line on both sides. In northern Minnesota, at all events, there is no doubt of the existence of glanders in isolated cases; and of course, as there is much going to and fro amongst the people, both in business and in ordinary social intercourse, the introduction of an odd case or two, despite all precautions on my part, is quite possible. Your Department, however, may rely upon my alertness and the rigid exclusion of all animals showing symptoms of contagious diseases, that we may be preserved in our present happy immunity therefrom.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.

Inspector.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture.
Ottawa.

COMPARATIVE Inspection Table, Emerson, for the Years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890.

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
1886.....	319	1,063	14	.....
1887.....	225	412	3,501	217
1888.....	11	721	5,343	3
1889.....	151	1,262	2,635	18
1890.....	229	732	137	258

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,
Inspector.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Hogs Inspected and Quarantined at Emerson Quarantine Station, 1890.

Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	Number
J. N. Braun	Hamilton, N.D.....	Gretna	1
A. W. Lamer	Cass City, Mich.....	Moosejaw	3
N. Smith	Walhalla, N.D.....	Calgary	3
H. Spenst	Langdon, N.D.....	Gretna	1
W. Thomas	Ridgetown, Ont.....	Deloraine	4
P. Gallagher & Son.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	Winnipeg.....	77
M. C. Taylor	Inkster, N.D.....	New Westminster.....	1
J. Rempel	Neche, N.D.....	Gretna	1
C. Soper	do	do	2
P. Gallagher & Son.....	Minto, N.D.....	Winnipeg.....	71
do	Grafton, N.D.....	do	71
C. S. Loyd	Cavileer, N.D.....	Calgary	3
A. McPherson	Devil's Lake, N.D.....	Winnipeg.....	3
R. Irwin	Bay Center, N.D.....	Marais	4
F. Woodward	South Dakota.....	Spring Brook, B.C.....	2
J. Spenst	Cavileer, N.D.....	Gretna	1
Heinrich Hemocky	Dakota.....	Emerson.....	1
Mrs. Molloy	Minnesota	do	2
Christie & Fares	Northcote, Minn.....	do	7

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,
Inspector.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Sheep Inspected at Emerson Quarantine Station, 1890.

Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	Number
P. Gallagher & Son.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	Winnipeg.....	110
J. Bergman	Neche, N.D.....	Lake Manitoba.....	1
T. Johnston	do	do	3
C. R. Carper	do	do	4
P. Kjernstead	do	do	7
P. P. Hallson	do	do	3
J. Wirter	Bathgate, N.D.....	Rhineland	4
J. Ligurdson.....	Pembina, N.D.....	Swan Lake	5

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,
Inspector.

ANNUAL and Detailed Statement of Cattle Inspected and Quarantined at Emerson Quarantine Station, 1890.

Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	Cows.	Oxen.	Bulls.	Heifers.	Total.
N. Smith	Walhalla, N. Dakota	Calgary	4	7		1	
H. Spenst	Langdon do	Gretna	1				
W. Thomas	Ridgetown, Ont.	Deloraine	2			3	
J. Spencer	Miggs Co., N. Dakota	Winnipeg		2			
H. N. Helliwell	Scales Mound, U.S.	Rosser	4		1	3	
H. Weightman	Michigan, U.S.	Regina	1		1		
S. Vertney	do	do	1				
W. T. Paffer	Detroit, Mich.	Calgary	1				
G. Spenst	Langdon, N. Dakota	Gretna	1	2			
J. Spenst	do	do		2			
W. C. Taylor	Inkster, N. Dakota	New Westminster	4		1		
J. Bergman	Neche, N. Dakota	Lake Manitoba	1			2	
A. Johnson	do	do	2				
J. G. Huappdal	do	do	2				
J. Bjamason	do	do	4	2		2	
T. Johnston	do	do	4	2		4	
C. R. Carper	do	do	4			2	
P. Kjernstead	do	do	8	2	1	8	
P. P. Hallson	do	do	8			8	
J. Rempel	do	Gretna	2				
A. Lucien	St. Joe, N. Dakota	Morden	1	2	1	3	
C. S. Loyd	Cavileer do	Calgary	2	2			
J. H. Davis	Kingston, Mich.	High Bluff	2				
H. Hover	South Dakota	Brandon	2			2	
A. McPherson	Devil's Lake, N. Dakota	Winnipeg	23	2	1	17	
H. Siemens	Fargo, N. Dakota	Gretna	2				
R. Irwin	Bay Center, N. Dakota	Marais	2				
R. Davis	Cavileer, N. Dakota	Salmon Arm, B.C.	3				
F. McIntyre	do	do	3		1	2	
F. Woodward	South Dakota	Spring Brook, B.C.			1		
R. McLean	Grafton, N. Dakota	La Salle	2				
P. Spenst	Cavileer, N. Dakota	Gretna				2	
Jacob Spenst	do	do	3		1	1	
E. Porter	St. Mary's, Ont.	Morris	1				
D. Brown	St. Thomas, N. Dakota	Ridgeville	1	2			
Jas. Lillico	Wingham, Ont.	Wawanesa	2				
F. Trip	Milbanks, Ont.	Miami	2				
Geo. H. Greig	Minneapolis, Minn.	Otterbrune	12		1		
A. V. Beebstead	St. Vincent do	Emerson			1		
N. S. Foster	Toronto, Ont.	Wawanesa			1		
Christie & Fares	Minnesota	Emerson	1				
H. Shultz	Rowesmont, N. Dakota	Ridgeville	1				
Mr. Ligurdson	Pembina, N. Dakota	Swan Lake	4	2	1	2	
D. Bayne	St. Vincent, Minn.	Emerson	1				
D. Livingston	do	do				1	
			124	29	13	63	229

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,
Inspector.

DETAILED Statement of Horses inspected at Emerson Quarantine Station during the
Year 1890.

Names of Owners.	Where from.	Destination.	No.
M. H. Barkley	Chicago	Morden	1
J. N. Braun	Neche, N.D.	Gretna	1
W. W. Ames	Fargo, N.D.	Vaacouver	2
Geo. M. Webb	Montreal	Winnipeg	1
C. M. Widmeyer	Rolla, N.D.	Gretna	2
Geo. Currie	St. Joe, N.D.	Brandon	3
A. W. Lamer	Cass City, Mich.	Moose Jaw	4
W. E. Seddons	Iowa, N.D.	Winnipeg	5
H. Spensst	Langdon, N.D.	Gretna	1
R. Thomas	Ridgetown, Ont.	Deloraine	5
J. Cameron	St. Louis, U.S.	High Bluff	5
J. Siemens	Mapleton, N.D.	Gretna	5
S. Abramrock	Grand Forks, N.D.	Winnipeg	1
P. Hiebert	Neche, N.D.	Gretna	1
H. Weightman	Michigan	Regina	2
C. Fralick	Detroit, Mich.	Brandon	2
J. Miller	Neche, N.D.	Gretna	1
M. C. Taylor	Inkster, N.D.	New Westminster	3
C. R. Carper	Neche, N.D.	do	2
P. Kjernstead	do	do	5
H. Mochan	Ardock, N.D.	Winnipeg	4
D. P. Hulburt	Neche, N.D.	do	12
J. A. Armstrong	Bathgate, N.D.	do	1
N. Boyd	Chicago	Carberry	2
R. Wilson	Minto, N.D.	Lake Manitoba	2
J. McBride	Minot, N.D.	Emerson	1
M. J. Dorsey	Ransom Co., N.D.	Winnipeg	4
T. Cable	Hamilton, N.D.	do	1
T. Roney	Neche, N.D.	do	3
M. Karels	do	Gretna	1
C. H. Pochlman	do	do	1
P. Dumas	do	St. Vitel	1
A. Lalonde	St. Joe, N.D.	do	2
W. Hawthorne	Neche, N.D.	Gretna	1
S. Stevenson	Bathgate, N.D.	Winnipeg	2
H. Peters	Neche, N.D.	Gretna	1
J. T. Cable	Hamilton, N.D.	Winnipeg	2
W. Elliott	Neche, N.D.	do	1
G. W. Irvine	Chicago	Seattle, W.T.	1
D. Legard	Kansas, U.S.	Fannystelle	3
J. Legard	do	do	2
T. Champagne	do	do	3
H. Lavoiseur	do	do	7
A. Wagner	Neche, N.D.	Plum Coulée	2
J. Aldrit	St. Paul	Winnipeg	2
A. Davidson	Grand Forks, N.D.	do	3
J. C. Croyn	do	do	1
C. Bell	Niagara, N.D.	Morden	1
E. Widmeyer	St. John's, N.D.	Gretna	2
C. S. Loyd	Cavileer, N.D.	Calgary	3
J. H. Davis	Kingston, Mich.	High Bluff	3
T. Mossop	Inkster, N.D.	Moosomin	4
A. Ross	St. Johns, N.D.	White Horse Plains	4
W. Christie	Neche, N.D.	Winnipeg	3
A. Carlton	do	Morden	1
M. D. Spear	Minneapolis	Winnipeg	1
Beeton Bros.	Chicago	Mocsomin	8
H. Hoore	S. Dakota	Brandon	4
Gilbert & Gleason	Montana	Minnedosa	123
H. Siemens	Fargo, N.D.	Gretna	9
H. F. Funk	do	Plum Coulée	8
D. Bolne	Cavileer, N.D.	Winnipeg	2
G. M. Gemmill	Neche, N.D.	Meadow Lea	1
W. Esau	Langdon, N.D.	Gretna	1
D. Galloway	Montana	Winnipeg	3
R. Irwin	Bay Centre, N.D.	Marais	4
L. Boyer	Montana	St. Laurent	3

DETAILED Statement of Horses inspected at Emerson Quarantine Station, 1890—*Con.*

Name of Owners.	Where from.	Destination.	No.
Wm. Robie	Bathgate, N. D.	Emerson	1
R. Davis	Cavileer, N. D.	Salmon Arm, B. C.	2
F. Woodward	S. Dakota	Spencer Brook, B. C.	1
R. McLean	Grafton, N. D.	La Salle	2
H. N. Livingston	London, Ont.	Calgary	4
J. R. Stevenson	Argusville, N. D.	Morris	2
M. Mault	Olga, N. D.	St. Vital	3
C. Marjoribanks	Towner, N. D.	Sicamous, B. C.	2
J. J. Wood	Crown Centre, N. D.	Plum Coulee	1
P. Spenst	Cavileer, N. D.	Gretna	2
J. Spenst	do	do	10
Jno. C. Ginn	Dakota	Dominion City	3
J. Ferris	Toronto, Ont.	Portage la Prairie	35
Rev. Jutras	St. Vincent, Minn	St. Pie	1
Christie & Fares	Iowa, U. S.	Emerson	18
Paulin & Co.	Forest City, Ohio	Winnipeg	5
W. H. Copeland	St. Mary's, Ont.	Portage la Prairie	19
H. Fife	Tilsonburg, Ont.	Myrtle	3
R. Goodrich	do	Neepawa	18
E. Porter	St. Mary's, Ont.	Morris	3
R. Tait	London, Ont.	Winnipeg	10
R. Sprung	Blyth, Ont.	Alta, Assa	7
D. McDonald	Wellington Co., Ont.	Portage la Prairie	4
D. Brown	St. Thomas, N. D.	Ridgeville	4
J. Lillico	Wingham, Ont.	Wawanesa	4
J. H. VanWhort	St. Vincent, Minn.	Emerson	1
Jas. Baskerville	Pembina, N. D.	Dominion City	1
W. McDonald	London, Ont.	Winnipeg	17
D. H. McLean	St. Vincent	Emerson	1
C. E. Robson	Minnesota	Green Ridge	1
T. J. Ferris	Toronto, Ont.	Portage la Prairie	18
E. Vance	Pembina, N. D.	Emerson	1
R. Toshack	Gull River, Minn.	Winnipeg	4
Jas. Land	St. Thomas, Ont.	Portage la Prairie	3
F. Brown	do	do	3
J. Hovey	Wingham, Ont.	Winnipeg	17
F. Trip	Milbanks, Ont.	Miami	2
Rev. McDonald	Clifton, Ont.	Winnipeg	1
J. H. Conklin	Pembina, N. D.	Emerson	1
W. S. Foster	Toronto, Ont.	Wawanesa	2
E. Macfarlane	Paisley, Ont.	Portage la Prairie	3
F. Lowrey	Pembina, N. D.	Winnipeg	2
Paulin & Co.	Forest City, Ohio	do	2
Alex. Henderson	St. Thomas, Ont.	Portage la Prairie	5
Jas. Land	do	do	5
J. W. McDonald	Brantford, Ont.	Emerson	6
J. S. Hewson	do	Winnipeg	12
Bell & McGregor	Washington, U. S.	do	63
Christie & Fares	Burlington, Iowa	Emerson	4
Colin McKillop	St. Vincent	do	1
W. H. Copeland	London, Ont.	Portage la Prairie	20
A. Boyd	St. Paul, Minn.	Winnipeg	5
M. Ramage	Minto, N. D.	do	1
W. F. Hacking	Frederick, N. D.	do	2
T. M. Pilgrim	Pembina, N. D.	Emerson	2
P. McGillvray	Tara, Ont.	Alta, Assa	2
A. McDonald	Stauffersville, Ont.	Winnipeg	16
H. J. McDonald	Dakota	Dominion City	1
N. N. Bagshaw	St. Vincent, Minn	do	1
Ham Shultz	Bowesmont, N. D.	Ridgeville	6
Jno. Garrison	Mankato, Minn.	Emerson	4
F. Beaudette	Dakota	St. Pie	2
Geo. M. Lee	do	Emerson	1
R. Curran	St. Vincent, Minn.	do	1
A. V. Beckstead	do	do	1
J. H. VanWhort	do	do	1
Jas. Massie	do	do	1
W. W. Brooks	do	do	1

DETAILED Statement of Horses inspected at Emerson Quarantine Station, 1890—*Con.*

Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	No.
A. Atkinson	Wingham, Ont.	Winnipeg	4
M. Charpinter	Pembina, N.D.	St. Jean Baptiste	3
Christie & Fares	Humboldt, Minn.	Emerson	1
D. Doyle	S. Dakota	Winnipeg	2
Thos. Robinson	Michigan	do	2
S. Rorke	St. Vincent, Minn.	Ridgeville	1
Thos. Candle	Minnesota	do	2
E. Sicotte	Neche, N.D.	Otterburne	1
M. Wallman	S. Dakota	Gretna	2
Jacob Warz	do	do	2
			732

EMERSON, Man., Dec. 31, 1890.

D. H. McFADDEN, V. S.,
Inspector.

No 14.

ANNUAL REPORT OF NORTH-WEST CATTLE QUARANTINE AND
CATTLE INSPECTION.

(MR. THOS. A. WROUGHTON.)

FORT MACLEOD, 25th November, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report, and have much pleasure in stating to you that no disease of a contagious nature exists amongst cattle in the North-West Territories, with the exception of a very few cases of "black leg."

Last year I made some comments upon an anthracoid disease, known as "black quarter" or "black leg," which in 1888 made its appearance in the Territories, and for a time caused a panic in ranching circles. During the following year the disease had left those localities affected in 1888, and sought new ground for its development. This year I am pleased to report that only a very few cases have come under my notice, and I believe the disease to have worn itself out, as I expected would occur from the nature of the outbreak. As I mentioned in my last year's report, "The disease seems to have originated somewhat suddenly in this country, and must have arisen *de novo*, and in my opinion is likely to disappear as suddenly as it appeared, much in the same manner as it did in Montana."

In last year's report of the Minister of Agriculture, reference is made with regard to the construction of a station for the purpose of experimenting, procuring and cultivating vaccine for preventative inoculation of anthrax and other diseases; also to give a course of special instruction to veterinarians in applying preventative inoculation, as well as a thorough investigation of all contagious and preventable diseases of domestic animals. Such a station as this would, I think, be of inestimable value in this country, the principal occupation being the raising of stock, both horses and cattle.

The statistics, as far as I can gather from ranchers and other sources, estimate that there are in the district of Southern Alberta, something like seventy-four thousand eight hundred and twenty-two head of cattle, eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine horses, one thousand and thirty-four sheep, and four hundred and thirty-four pigs. These figures are the totals of estimates gathered from the following places, and their vicinity.

Place.	Cattle.	Horses.	Pigs.	Sheep.
Lee's Creek.....	2,858	383	60	60
Kootenai.....	13,829	467	4	.....
Stand Off.....	345	82	9	.....
St. Mary's.....	656	467	40	.....
Leaving's.....	30,217	1,575	34	.....
Pincher Creek, South Fork.....	1,209	670	63	.....
do North do.....	314	230	16	.....
do East do.....	671	308	40	140
do South do.....	2,557	340	2	.....
do North do.....	925	253	22	.....
do West do.....	2,520	620	55	804
Big Bend.....	874	122	3	.....
Porcupine Hills.....	13,346	663	31	.....
Kipp.....	4,311	429	55	.....
Blood Indian Reserve.....	.....	1,535	.....	.....
Peigan do.....	190	605	.....	.....
Totals.....	74,822	8,729	434	1,004

I have confined my general operations to the investigations of reports of diseases and inspection of localities where disease has, or was supposed to exist, and a general supervision of the health of the district, within a reasonable distance of Macleod. The division of the work between myself and Mr. Evans, V.S., was communicated to me in a Departmental letter, dated 30th September, 1889: "The effect of this will be to make the duties which were required of you under our arrangements to refer to questions affecting the health of animals which may arise within the Territories."

As no disease amongst cattle has existed, most of my inspections were precautionary. On receiving a report of any kind I made a point of visiting the locality, and by personal observation and cross-examination I endeavoured to find out what was the real state of matters.

During the year quite a number of cattle and horses have been imported from the United States of America, these animals being inspected by Mr. Robt. Evans.

During the construction of the Great Falls and Southern Alberta Railway, I, on several occasions, looked through their horses and mules, and found them to be free from any contagious disease. The reason for my doing this was that, in 1888, a form of typhoid influenza carried off a number of horses along the boundary, mostly belonging to the North-West Mounted Police, the disease being brought over by some horses straying over the boundary into Montana. We have, however, in this district, I am happy to say, been free from this scourge, nor do I believe the disease to exist in Montana at the present time.

This disease, or one very similar to it, has been attacking some horses employed on the Calgary and Edmonton railway construction, and has carried off quite a number of them. I did not, however, receive any official notification. Even had I done so I would have been unable to take any steps in the matter, as the Animal Contagious Disease Act makes no provision with regard to horses.

Several cases of glanders have occurred. All necessary precautions were taken and the animals destroyed, under provisions of the North-West Ordinances.

Reports occasionally are received that diseases of various kinds have broken out in different places. One report I received was that "pleuro pneumonia" had broken out in the vicinity of Pincher Creek. On making investigation, however, I found that there was no foundation for the report.

In the spring, owing to severe storms and very cold weather, a number of young stock and calves died, being unable to withstand the exposure. This materially decreased the calf crop, which was not so good as usual; the fall branding, however, was all that could be expected.

There is promise of plenty of good feed this winter, a good deal of rain having occurred during the fall and latter part of the summer.

I am pleased to state that the quality of the horses on the ranges in this district continues to steadily improve. The introduction of good sires and a better class of mares is noticeable in many quarters, the result of which is a fair supply of good, serviceable animals, for which there is a ready market. I also note the steady improvement being made in the breeding of cattle in all sections, which speaks highly for those interested in that business, and which is sure to result beneficially to the country at large, not only enabling them to secure better prices, but also to place a superior quality of beef on the market, which is a matter of great importance.

Stock of all kinds are in prime condition for entering on the winter season, and the percentage of loss should be small.

The crops this season were not up to the average, owing to the extreme dryness of the earlier part of the summer. Wheat in all sections was almost a complete failure, while oats only gave a fair return. The root crops are fully up to the average, having had the benefit of the late rains. The hay crop was fair, and sufficient was secured by the ranchers and settlers generally for winter use. Great trouble was experienced in securing the crop in good time and condition, on account of the many

rain storms during the latter part of the summer. A much larger acreage was under crop this season, particularly in the southern part of the district.

The Mormon colony at Lee's Creek are considering the advisability of introducing a system of irrigating canals in their section of the country, using the waters of the St. Mary's River. If such is done they will be assured of having not only abundant but regular crops. Such a system would be of great benefit in many places, not only in this district, but in many parts of the Territories. The main drawback to its introduction would be the large capital required.

The shipments of stock this season to the eastern and English markets have been large, the Cochrane ranche alone shipping 1,000 head. The cattle were in excellent condition, and the prices obtained were, I believe, remunerative.

The increase of settlers is steady, the greatest number this season having settled in the southern part of the district, along the St. Mary's River and in the vicinity of Boundary Creek. There have also been quite a few additions to the Mormon Colony at Lee's Creek. The new arrivals have, as a rule, brought in considerable stock and seem to have a fair capital to carry on operations. They are pleased with the country. Many parties from Montana, Iowa and other States have been through, spying out the land and looking up locations, and I would not be surprised to see a large influx of settlers next spring from the places mentioned, as they one and all expressed themselves highly delighted with the appearance and prospects of this district.

The settlers that have located in this district during the past season are of a superior class.

It is expected that the new line of railway from Calgary to this place will be built next season, which will greatly facilitate the shipping of cattle and save the present long drive to the Canadian Pacific Railway line. It will greatly benefit the district generally.

The settlers throughout the district are making good progress, are in a prosperous condition, and have great faith in the future of this country.

On 1st October I inspected 184 sheep at Fifteen-Mile Lake for a man named Pierce. They had lately arrived from Montana and were perfectly healthy. On 3rd October I inspected 9 cows, 2 yearlings and 5 calves, also 6 horses, all the property of Edward A. Stevenson, from Idaho. On the same day I also inspected 544 grown cattle, 22 calves and 6 horses belonging to Mr. C. Card.

On the 1st of November I handed the quarantine inspections over to Mr. Evans and confined myself to investigating reports of diseases within the Territories.

On the 27th October I proceeded to Pincher Creek and investigated some cases of anthrax, making some *post mortem* examinations on some cattle belonging to Mr. Sexton. They were undoubtedly cases of "black leg."

The settlers grumble a good deal, but do not help themselves by taking the simplest precautions, such as burning or burying the carcasses, although the necessity of so doing has been impressed on them time and again.

On the 7th January I left for a ranche about forty miles west of Macleod to investigate a report that some animals belonging to Mr. Schofield had died from pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa. There were no grounds for the report, the cases proving to be "black quarter," owing in a measure to indiscreet feeding.

On the 28th February I again visited the Pincher Creek district and found the mortality from anthrax subsiding, due in a great measure to the intensely cold weather, only one case coming under my notice.

During the month of March I saw quite a number of horses in different parts of the district suffering from an epidemic of influenza. It was in a very mild form, and very few deaths resulted from it. I visited Pincher Creek, Porcupine Hills, Kootenai and the Belly River district, and found no disease of any kind amongst cattle.

In April reports reached me that mange had broken out amongst a lot of range horses on the North Fork of the Old Man's River. On investigation I found the report unfounded.

During the month of May I made a tour of inspection through the following districts: St. Mary's, Milk River, Kootenai, Pincher Creek, Willow Creek, Porcupine Hills, High River, the Cochrane range, south of the Belly and Kootenai rivers, and several other localities.

In June I inspected the country along the international boundary line, where, in 1888, a form of typhoid fever proved fatal to a number of horses. I saw no case of contagious disease among either cattle or horses during my inspection.

In July a report reached me that glanders had broken out at Milk River Ridge, near the construction of the Alberta and Montana and Great Falls Railway, I found on investigation that this was a mistake, the case being one of catarrhal influenza. I took this opportunity of inspecting all the horses and mules employed on this construction that were in the locality, and found them all in first-rate health.

In August I again visited the Porcupine Hills district, and found no cases of disease. On the 17th of the month I again visited the railway construction and there saw some cattle in quarantine which had been already inspected by Mr. Evans.

On the 7th September I went to the Cochrane ranche to inspect some cases of anthrax reported to have broken out there. On investigation I learnt that some cattle recently purchased from Maple Creek and the Cypress Hills district had died on the trail or immediately after their arrival. They were mostly young stock, and the loss was remarkably small. Whatever the disease may have been, there was no proof that it was "black leg," and the mortality has since altogether subsided, a very small proportion (less than 5 per cent.) having died.

During the month of October I heard of no cases of anthrax or any other contagious or infectious disease amongst cattle. Some reports reached here that typhoid fever was proving somewhat destructive in the Calgary district, along the line of the Edmonton and Calgary Railway construction, but as the Animals Contagious Disease Act does not empower us to act in the case of disease amongst horses within the district, I did not think it desirable to take any steps without direct orders from the Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS A. WROUGHTON, D.V.S.,

Veterinary Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 15.

ANNUAL REPORT OF FORT MACLEOD CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(MR. R. EVANS, V.S.)

FORT MACLEOD, ALBERTA, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I beg herewith to forward annual report of inspections and operations on the quarantine grounds at St. Mary's Police outpost for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

During the winter months there were no cattle entered, and but few horses, and during the summer the cattle entered belonged principally to actual settlers (Mormons arriving from Utah).

The increased duty upon cattle no doubt operated against the introduction of large bands from Montana where grass is becoming very scarce.

All the cattle entered were in excellent health and notwithstanding the long journey and the scanty supply of grass on the way, arrived in very fair condition, occasional lameness alone being observable.

Throughout Southern Alberta this year the health of all live stock is exceptionally good, and no losses are reported, and up to the present time the weather has continued so extremely mild and favourable that cattle are all in first class condition for entering the winter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. EVANS, V.S.,

Quarantine Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

LIST of Cattle, Horses and Sheep Inspected at Fort Macleod, for the Year ending
31st December, 1890.

Date of Entry.	Name of Owner.	Cattle including Calves.	Horses and Colts.	Sheep.	Date of Discharge	Remarks.
1889.						
Feb. 5	S. B. Willey		2			
do 20	Perotti & Westover		1			
Mar. 6	Jonathan L. Wright		2			
April 13	John McAllister		2			
do 13	John E. Bell		2			
do 13	H. Moore		1			
do 19	Allan Wood	6	4		July 20	
do 19	Alzora Wood	33	4		do 20	1 cow died in quar-
June 6	John Wolfe		26		Sept. 15	antine (drowned).
do 16	John A. Neilson	17	5			
do 16	John Wolfe	8			do 15	
do 16	Don Hyde	22	6		do 15	
do 16	Ezra Hanson	23	10		do 15	
do 16	Albert Ellis	2	5		do 15	
do 16	Thos. Fagle		2			
do 16	G. L. Farrell	19			Sept. 15	
June 30	Gustave Neilson	7	3		Oct. 21	
do 30	Olaf Neilson	4	3		do 21	
do 30	Henry Anderson	4	5		do 21	
do 30	Edward Anderson	3	1		do 21	
July 7	Denis Sullivan		26		do 21	
do 7	C. K. Johnston		25		do 21	
do 9	Esaiaas Myers	20	4		do 21	
do 9	Samuel Baker	21	7		do 21	
do 9	Jacob Workman	28	7		do 21	
do 23	J. J. Head	40	11		do 21	
do 23	S. L. Woodward	36	9		do 21	
do 26	D. Rolph	7	5		Nov. 3	
do 21	R. A. Wyckhoff	6			do 25	Entered at Courts.
	J. W. Kearl	35	32		do 3	
	Frank Bevans	71	14		do 3	
	Louis Peterson	18	2		do 3	
Nov. 13	Lawrence Reilly		1			
do 19	C. O. Card & E. Harker			2,227		
do 20	J. T. Shirley	162	89			
do 26	Geo. Pambrun		5			
do 26	Abraham Larocque		3			
Dec. 1	W. G. Arnold	177	42			
		769	166	2,227		

FORT MACLEOD, 31st December, 1890.

ROBERT EVANS, V. S.,
Quarantine Inspector.

No. 16.

REPORT OF MANITOU CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(MR. M. YOUNG, V.S.)

MANITOU, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1890.

By referring to the annexed detailed statement it will be seen that the whole number for whom stock has been inspected is sixty-two. Of these, fifty-three are actual settlers coming to Canada for the first time or returning after a residence of from two to nine years in the United States.

In very many cases those who have already crossed the boundary have expressed their desire to secure suitable locations for others whose intention is to immigrate next spring, and assuming that these statements are true and that suitable locations can be obtained, of which there is little doubt, it is fair to expect an influx of settlers from Dakota, alone amounting to upwards of 200 families, next spring.

There have been inspected at the various points mentioned 533 head of stock. Of this number 303 head were the property of immigrants; the remainder were horses brought in for sale. The condition of the animals as to health and quality was in a general way excellent.

The health of stock of all kinds in this district has been remarkably good during the past year. There has been little, if any, contagious disease with the exception of an outbreak of anthrax (black quarter) in the neighbourhood of Cartwright in July last, which resulted fatally in a considerable number of cases, and I have been informed that occasional deaths are still occurring there from the same cause.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. YOUNG, V.S.,

Quarantine Inspector.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ANNUAL Detailed Report of Inspections made by M. Young, V.S., Quarantine Inspector, 1890.

Date.	Names of Owners.	Where from	Destination.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Where Inspected.	Remarks.
1890.										
Jan. 21	Isaac Thompson	Bottineau, Dakota.	Deloraine, Manitoba.	2		4			Deloraine	} Quarantined. Released.
Feb. 6	Thos. H. Cosgrove	Illinois	do			3			do	
do	Jno. McVicar	Bottineau, Dakota	do			7			do	
Mar. 18	Cosgrove & McVicar.								Sec. 16, 3, 25 and Sec. 18, 3, 25.	
do	Isaac Trottier	Langdon, Dakota.	St. Léon, Manitoba.	2					Manitou.	
do	Mrs. Sarah Porter.	Hanna	Boscourvis, N.W.T.	2					do	
Apr. 14	F. T. White.	Sidney	Cartwright, Manitoba	1		1			Killarney	
do	T. Cosgrove.	Illinois	Sec. 16, 3, 25, W., Man.			3			Deloraine	
do	J. McVicar.	Bottineau, Dakota.	Sec. 18, 3, 25, W. do			2			do	
do	T. L. Fanning.	Dunseith	Newdale	1					Killarney	
May 3	Geo. Latham.	St. John's	TP. 1, R. 16, W. do	3		2	12		Police Station, Tp. 16, 1, 6.	
do	D. B. Hole.	North	TP. 1, R. 6, W. do			2			Killarney	
do	Jno. Elliott	Dunseith	McGregor	1		6			do	
do	Jno. Crabb.	St. John's	Killarney	1					do	
do	H. H. Johnston.	Pembina Co.	Cypress			2			Manitou.	
do	Norbert Dakota	St. John's	Rock Lake	1					Killarney	
do	Mathew Spence.	Gallatin	Alberta, N.W.T.	4					do	
do	Wm. Curtis.	Dazy	do	2					do	
do	A. Condie.	Crawfordsville, Ind.	Deloraine, Manitoba			1			Deloraine.	
do	F. May	Bottineau, Dakota.	Boisevain	2					do	
June 30	Haldor Anderson.	Gardner	Cypress			11	26		Manitou.	
do	Mrs. Sarah Porter.	Hanna	Boscourvis, N.W.T.			10			Killarney	
do	James Porter.	do	do			1			do	
do	John Scott.	Bottineau	Deloraine, Manitoba			2			Deloraine.	
July 1	R. Rogers.	North	Clearwater	1					Killarney	
do	Prucule Lafrance	Turtle Mountain, Dak.	TP. 2, R. 7			1			Morden	
do	A. L. Johnston.	Dakota.	Pelican Lake	2					Killarney	
do	Eli Trobier	Langdon, Dakota.	Cartwright	1					Cartwright	
do	Jos. Spence.	Cavalier Co. do	St. Léon	1					do	
Aug. 26	Wm. Hudson.	Sergeant Co., South Dak.	Star Mound	2					do	
Sept. 11	Jno. B. Brandes.	Montana	Morden	175					do	
do	Jno. B. Brandes.	do	do	20					do	
do	Morris Cave.	do	Brandon	35					do	
Oct. 1	Joseph Corneau.	Bottineau, Dakota.	Killarney	4		2			do	
do	Henry Hanson	Brown's Co., South Dak.	Newdale	3					do	

do	21 Ed. Keats.....	Macville, Dakota	.....	3	8	Police Station, Tp. 1, R. 6.
do	27 A. Cunningham	Crystal	do	3	Manitou.	Manitou.
do	30 John R. Haines	York	do	3	do	Killarney.
do	30 Fred. Cleveland	Ferth	do	2	3	do
do	30 Leonard Fitch.....	do	do	3	3	do
Nov.	4 F. F. Shulz.....	Grigg's Co.	do	4	8	Crystal City
do	4 H. A. Michaelis.....	do	do	3	do	do
do	8 Marshall Haines.....	York	do	2	7	Killarney.
do	10 — Pinkerton.....	Cooper Town	do	4	Manitou.	Manitou.
do	13 Jos. F. Fournier.....	St. John's	do	3	16	Killarney.
do	22 T. Gosnell.....	Park River	do	1	Manitou.	Manitou.
do	25 Modeste Robarts.....	Tarasus	do	10	19	Killarney.
do	25 P. Robilleau.....	do	do	3	2	do
do	25 Ernest Vallancourt.....	do	do	3	do	do
do	28 J. J. Williams.....	South	do	3	do	Cartwright
Dec.	3 P. Kelly.....	Michigan City, N. Dak.	do	2	do	Police Station, Tp. 1, R. 6.
do	3 Eric McKay.....	Silwell	do	2	4	do
do	3 Henry Hopkins.....	Cavalier Co.	do	2	4	do
do	10 Fred. H. Selwyn.....	do	do	3	5	do
do	11 Aaron Cudmore.....	Seliá, Dakota.	do	3	3	Manitou.
do	24 Sam. Wunder.....	Ipwick, South Dakota.	do	6	do	Crystal City
do	24 Rodney Button.....	do	do	6	do	Cartwright
do	24 Geo. Haw.....	do	do	6	do	do
do	26 John T. Croft.....	Pembina, North Dakota.	do	4	do	do
do	29 Wm. Keown.....	Cavalier Co.	do	5	2	Morden.
do	31 Sam. Curiston.....	Hanna	do	2	5	Manitou.
				337	143	do
				3	40	
				10		

M. YOUNG, V.S.,
Inspector.

MANITOU, 31st December, 1890.

No. 17.

REPORT OF DELORAINE PORT OF CATTLE ENTRY (MANITOBA).

(MR. J. DANN, V.S.)

DELORAINE, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following annual report since my appointment to office, 24th June, 1890.

Following is a list and the number of animals inspected by me per month:—

Month.	Horses.	Horses and Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Swine.
August	4				
September	15		10		
October	9		25		
November	30		28		1
December	14		10		
Total	62		73		1

I have not found any animal reported for entry labouring under any infectious or contagious disease, and am happy to inform you there is not now, nor has been during the last year, any infectious or contagious disease in this district, except a few cases of glanders.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH DANN, V.S.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 18.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRANSIT OF UNITED STATES LIVES TOCK IN
ONTARIO.

(MR. L. SLATER.)

ST. THOMAS, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I beg leave to forward my tenth annual report on the transportation of United States live stock through Canada, in transit and in bond, from Windsor to Buffalo, over the Michigan Central (Canada Division), and passing through St. Thomas; also, the report of the United States live stock in transit and in bond, passing over the Grand Trunk Loop Line (Southern Division), from Windsor to Buffalo, and from Point Edward *via* Sarnia Branch to London and St. Thomas and Suspension Bridge.

The Michigan Central (Canada Division) has had a very successful year in carrying United States live stock through Canada from west to east. Buffalo live stock-yards is the spot where the live stock is unloaded, and the cars cleaned and disinfected and returned by way of St. Thomas, empty, to be loaded with more live stock. The stock cars in use by this company are improved by the use of air brakes and patent couplings on all cars, and the trains are handled with despatch, making good time in transit, all trains having properly appointed guardians in charge.

All trains have passed through safely, and without accident of any kind, by this route during the year.

The Grand Trunk Loop Line (Southern Division) has carried more live stock through by this route during the year than in any of the preceding years that the Act has been in force for the transit of live animals in bond through Canada, and the live cattle passing by this route are carried in improved cars, fitted with air brakes and patent couplings, and the trains are handled with despatch, with appointed cattle guardians on all of them. There has been one accident on this route, reported to the Department at the time of its occurrence. We have not had any snow during the whole year to blockade the carrying business of live stock, or ice on the Detroit River to cause delay, and altogether this has been the most successful year that we have had for the transportation of live stock through this district, which I have the honour to inspect.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. SLATER,

Cattle Quarantine Guardian.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

TABLE showing the Number of Cars of Live Stock passing east in transit and in Bond.

Date.	Company.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Live Stock Mixed.	Live Poultry.	Mules.	Calves.	M. C. R., C. Div.	G. T. R., L. L. S. Div.	Total.
1890.												
Jan. 31.	M. C. R., C. Div.	915	211	172	12	101	15			1,426		
do 31.	G. T. R., L. L. S. Div.	323	200	181	4	65	9				782	2,208
Feb. 28.	M. C. R., C.	484	117	95	14	86	10		1	807		
do 28.	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	349	72	129	8	52	5				615	1,422
Mar. 31.	M. C. R., C.	797	103	138	37	57	14	*4		1,150		
do 31.	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	313	55	143	11	41	1	*1			565	1,715
April 30.	M. C. R., C.	894	66	93	37	45	10	*2		1,147		
do 30.	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	1,075	49	65	15	51			1		1,255	2,402
May 31.	M. C. R., C.	1,164	51	38	30	32	5	*5	5	1,331		
do 31.	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	688	38	14	2	24	1				767	2,098
June 30.	M. C. R., C.	1,023	69	20	28	19	1	{ *1 1 }	2	1,164		
do 30.	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	288	65	11	10	13					387	1,551
July 31.	M. C. R., C.	859	56	25	19	11		*2		972		
do 31.	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	455	41	29	15	16		1			557	1,529
Aug. 31.	M. C. R., C.	778	133	83	13	38	1		3	1,049		
do 31.	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	519	96	148	15	14					792	1,841
Sept. 30.	M. C. R., C.	693	251	83	20	69	13			1,129		
do 30.	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	401	267	209	10	25	2				914	2,043
Oct. 31.	M. C. R., C.	791	242	120	19	89	12		2	1,275		
do 31.	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	707	232	256	12	33	1				1,241	2,516
Nov. 30.	M. C. R., C.	671	258	141	15	87	10			1,182		
do 30.	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	464	312	265	7	8	15		3		1,074	2,256
Dec. 31.	M. C. R., C.	780	185	111	5	72	2			1,155		
do 31.	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	444	200	140	5	47	6		2		844	1,999
Totals.		15,975	3,369	2,709	363	1,095	133	17	19	13,887	9,793	23,680

* Live stock and household goods.

L. SLATER.

Sr. THOMAS, 31st December, 1890.

TABLE showing Miscellaneous Shipments of Local Live Stock from St. Thomas to Montreal, by the Grand Trunk Railway, and from St. Thomas and Toronto west and east on the Michigan Central Railway, Canada Division, to Montreal *via* Grand Trunk Railway, showing the number of cars of each kind.

Date.	Company.	Montreal.				Toronto.				Totals.		Grand Total.
		Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Other Animals.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Other Animals.	M. C. R., C. Div.	G. T. R., L. L. Div.	
1890.												
May 31..	M. C. R., C. Div.....	10	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	16	.....	.....
do 31..	G. T. R., L. L. S. Div.....	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	34
June 30..	M. C. R., C. do.....	3	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	2	11	.....	.....
do 30..	G. T. R., L. L. S. do.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	14
July 31..	M. C. R., C. do.....	41	1	.....	3	11	.....	2	.....	58	.....	.....
do 31..	G. T. R., L. L. S. do.....	28	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	33	91
Aug. 31..	M. C. R., C. do.....	44	2	1	2	13	1	.....	3	66	.....	.....
do 31..	G. T. R., L. L. S. do.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	78
Sept. 30..	M. C. R., C. do.....	33	7	.....	.....	15	3	.....	6	64	.....	.....
do 30..	G. T. R., L. L. S. do.....	14	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	81
Oct. 31..	M. C. R., C. do.....	20	6	.....	.....	28	6	2	.....	62	.....	.....
do 31..	G. T. R., L. L. S. do.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	77
Nov. 30..	M. C. R., C. do.....	14	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
do 30..	G. T. B., L. L. S. do.....	13	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	44
Dec. 31..	M. C. R., C. do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Totals.....		265	27	4	5	92	11	4	13	303	116	421

L. SLATER.

ST. THOMAS, 31st December, 1890.

REPORT of Miscellaneous Shipments of Local Live Stock to Buffalo, on the Grand Trunk Loop Line, Southern Division, and on the Michigan Central, Canada Division, and from the Canadian Pacific, at St. Thomas to Buffalo, showing the different kinds and the Number of Cars.

Date.	Company.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Other Animals.	M. C. R., C. Div., Totals.	G. T. R., L. L. S. Div., Totals.	Grand Total.
1890.								
Jan. 31..	M. C. R., C. Division		1	10		11		
do 31..	G. T. R., L. L. S. do			3			3	14
Feb. 28..	M. C. R., C. do	1		4		5		5
Mar. 31..	do do		1			1		1
April 30..	do do		3			3		3
May 31..	do do			1		1		1
July 31..	do do			1		1		1
Aug. 31..	do do			8		8		
do 31..	G. T. R., L. L. S. do			5			5	13
Sept. 30..	M. C. R., C. do			7		7		
do 30..	G. T. R., L. L. S. do			1			1	8
Oct. 31..	M. C. R., C. do			7		7		
do 31..	G. T. R., L. L. S. do			4			4	11
Nov. 30..	M. C. R., C. do			10		10		
do 30..	G. T. R., L. L. S. do			9			9	19
Dec. 31..	M. R. C., C. do			30		30		
do 31..	M. C. R., C. do			31	1		32	62
	Totals	1	5	131	1	84	54	138

L. SLATER.

ST. THOMAS, 31st December, 1890.

WEST BOUND.

REPORT of Miscellaneous Shipments of Local and other Live Stock, some through from Montreal *via* Canadian Pacific, and some through from Eastern States and from Local Points in Canada, but all going West over the Michigan Central, Canada Division, and Grand Trunk Loop Line, Southern Division.

Date.	Company.	Horses Through.	Local Horses.	Local Sheep.	Other Animals.	M. C. R., C. Div., Totals.	G. T. R., L. L. S. Div., Totals.	Grand Total.
1890.								
Jan. 31..	M. C. R., C. Division	11	1			12		12
Feb. 28..	do do	5	3	2		10		
Mar. 31..	do do	5	4			9		
April 30..	do do	3	4		2	9		
May 31..	do do	5	5		1	11		
do 31..	G. T. R., L. L. S. do				1		1	12
June 30..	M. C. R., C. do	6	2		1	9		9
July 31..	do do	5	4	7		16		16
Aug. 31..	do do	19		1	1	21		21
Sept. 30..	do do	16	1			17		17
Oct. 31..	do do	6	4			10		10
Nov. 30..	do do	3	4			6		6
Dec. 31..	do do	5	1			6		6
	Totals.....	89	32	10	6	136	1	137

L. SLATER.

ST. THOMAS, 31st December, 1890.

No. 19.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(M. G. BLANCHARD, V.S.)

VICTORIA, B.C., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—In making this my annual report, it gives me great pleasure to state that the class of stock imported has been good, the horses especially being much superior to those imported during the previous years.

Owing to the increase in hog-raising on the mainland, importation from foreign ports has decreased somewhat. The sheep imported from the States of Oregon and Washington have this year shown much less signs of having been affected with the scab, and apparently other contagious diseases are unknown. During the spring of the year there were quite a number of sheep imported from California, and they also were free from disease, but a few showed signs, when dressed, of having had the scab at some previous time.

In September one horse was imported, of which I was suspicious, and which I quarantined; but under treatment it turned out to be nothing, and he was discharged.

In October an Indian imported a pony which, being affected, I did not allow to land, and I afterwards had the part of the steamer where he was, thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Subjoined is a statement of the stock inspected by me at this port, with the fees collected for same. You will notice that there were several lots inspected here, which were landed in bond for other places, where the inspection fee was collected.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. G. BLANCHARD, V.S.,

Veterinary Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing monthly totals of Sheep Inspected at the Port of Victoria, B.C.,
with the Fees collected for same during 1890.

Year.		No.	Amount of Fees.
1890.			\$ cts.
January	Total Sheep Inspected	1,240	24 80
February	do	189	3 78
March	do	400	8 00
April	do	2,836	56 72
May	do	2,146	42 92
June	do	3,054	61 08
July	do	2,284	45 68
August	do	2,860	57 45
September	do	2,889	57 78
October	do	3,911	78 22
November	do	1,111	22 22
December	do	3,325	66 50
		26,255	525 15
	Inspected here, but collected elsewhere	1,338	26 76

STATEMENT showing monthly totals of Hogs Inspected at the Port of Victoria, B.C.,
with the Fees collected for same during 1890.

Year.		No.	Amount of Fees.
1890.			\$ cts.
January	Total Hogs Inspected	147	2 94
February	do		
March	do	81	2 06
April	do	103	2 06
May	do	270	6 68
June	do	149	4 60
July	do	4	1 00
August	do		
September	do	61	1 25
October	do		
November	do	70	1 40
December	do		
		885	21 99
	Inspected here, but collected elsewhere	42	2 70

STATEMENT showing monthly totals of Horses Inspected at the Port of Victoria, B.C., with the Fees collected for same during 1890.

Year.		No.	Amount of Fees.
1890.			\$ cts.
January	Total Horses Inspected		
February	do		
March	do	13	14 50
April	do	14	18 00
May	do	32	35 50
June	do	4	6 00
July	do	12	18 00
August	do	13	16 00
September	do	33	40 00
October	do	56	63 50
November	do	10	16 50
December	do		
		187	228 00
	Inspected here, but collected eslewhere...	20	12 50

M. G. BLANCHARD, V.S.,
Veterinary Inspector.

VICTORIA, B.C., 31st December, 1890.

TABLE OF WAGES
AND
PRICES OF PROVISIONS
IN
VARIOUS AGENCY DISTRICTS,
1890.

QUEBEC AGENCY DISTRICT.

LIST of Retail Prices of the ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1890.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.....	0 13	.....	Coats, under, tweed.....	4 00	5 00
Beef, per lb.....	0 10	0 13	do over do.....	6 00	10 00
Beer, per quart.....	0 10	.....	Trousers do.....	2 00	4 00
Bread, best white, 4 lbs.....	0 16	.....	Vests do.....	1 00	2 00
do brown, 6 lbs.....	0 18	.....	Shirts, flannel.....	0 50	2 00
Butter, salt, per lb.....	0 14	0 16	do cotton.....	0 50	.....
do fresh do.....	0 20	0 25	do under, "wove".....	0 35	0 90
Candles, per lb.....	0 08	0 10	Drawers, woollen, "wove".....	0 50	1 00
Cheese do.....	0 12	0 18	Hats, felt.....	0 50	1 00
Coffee do.....	0 25	0 40	Socks, worsted.....	0 20	0 40
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.....	2 00	.....	do cotton.....	0 10	0 15
Eggs, per doz.....	0 12	0 15	Blankets, all wool, per lb.....	0 40	.....
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt.....	4 50	5 00	Rugs.....	0 50	1 50
Firewood, per cord.....	3 00	5 00	Flannel, per yd.....	0 15	0 35
Flour, per brl., 1st quality.....	5 00	.....	Cotton shirting, per yd.....	0 05	0 15
do do 2nd do.....	4 50	.....	Sheeting, per yd.....	0 20	0 30
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs.....	2 00	2 50	Canadian cloth, per yd.....	0 40	0 50
Ham, per lb.....	0 12	0 15	Shoes, men's, per pair.....	1 00	.....
do shoulders, per lb.....	0 10	0 15	do women's do.....	0 50	1 50
Herrings, per brl.....	5 00	5 50	Boots, men's do.....	1 50	2 00
Milk, per quart.....	0 05	0 06	do women's do.....	1 50	2 50
Mustard, per lb.....	0 25	0 35	India rubber overshoes, men's.....	0 50	.....
Mutton, per lb.....	0 10	.....	do women's.....	0 40	.....
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.....	2 75	3 00			
Pepper, per lb.....	0 20	0 30			
Pork do.....	0 10	.....		
Potatoes, per bush.....	0 30	0 40			
Rice, per lb.....	0 04	0 05			
Salt, per bag.....	0 60	.....		
Soap, yellow, per lb.....	0 05	0 06			
Sugar, brown do.....	0 05	0 07			
Tea, black, per lb.....	0 20	0 40			
do green do.....	0 20	0 40			
Tobacco do.....	0 40	0 60			
Veal do.....	0 10	0 12			

L. STAFFORD,
Immigration Agent.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1890.

QUEBEC AGENCY DISTRICT.

AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the Year 1890.

Employment.	WAGES.		Remarks.
	From	To	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Farm labourers, per day, without board	1 00	.....
do per week, and board.....	3 00	4 00	
Female farm servants, with board.....	5 00	8 00	
Masons, per day, without board.....	2 00	3 00	
Bricklayers, per day do	2 00	3 00	
Carpenters do do	1 50	2 00	
Lumbermen, per month, with board.....	20 00	25 00	
Shipwrights, per day, without board	1 50	2 00	No demand.
Smiths do do	1 50	.....	do
Wheelwrights do do .....	.....	.....	do
Gardeners, per month, with board.....	15 00	18 00	
do without board.....	.....	.....	do
Female cooks, per month....	8 00	12 00	
Laundresses .....	.....	.....	do
Female domestics.....	5 00	9 00	
General labourers, per day, without board .....	.....	.....	do
Miners .....	.....	.....	Limited demand.
Mill hands .....	.....	.....
Engine drivers.....	.....	.....
Saddlers	6 00	9 00	
Bootmakers	6 00	9 00	
Tailors	7 00	10 00	

L. STAFFORD,
Immigration Agent.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1890.

MONTREAL AGENCY DISTRICT.

LIST of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1890.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb	0 12	0 15	Coats, under, tweed	4 00	6 00
Bread, best white, 4 lbs.	0 18	0 18	do over do	5 00	10 00
do brown, 6 lbs.	0 16	0 18	Trousers do	2 00	4 00
Butter, salt	0 20	0 25	Vests do	1 00	2 00
do fresh	0 25	0 30	Shirts, flannel	1 00	1 25
Beef	0 07	0 12	do cotton	0 50	1 00
Beer, per quart	0 08	0 10	do under, wove.	0 50	1 00
Candles, per lb.	0 12	0 15	Drawers, wollen, wove.	0 50	1 00
Cheese do	0 12	0 15	Hats, felt	1 00	1 50
Coffee do	0 25	0 30	Socks, worsted	0 25	0 30
Coal, per ton.	5 75	6 00	do cotton	0 15	0 25
Coal oil, per gall.	0 18	0 20	Blankets	2 00	4 00
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.	2 25	2 50	Rugs	0 75	1 25
Eggs, per doz	0 20	0 22	Flannel, per yard	0 20	0 30
Flour, per brl., 1st quality	5 00	5 75	Cotton shirting, per yard	0 08	0 10
do do 2nd do	4 50	5 00	Sheeting do	0 10	0 15
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	2 50	3 00	Canadian cloth do	0 35	0 60
Fish, dry or green cod, per lb.	0 04	0 06	Shoes, men's	1 50	2 50
Firewood, per cord	5 00	5 50	do women's	1 00	1 50
Ham, per lb.	0 13	0 15	Boots, men's	1 75	2 50
do shoulders, per lb.	0 12	0 14	do women's	1 25	2 00
Herrings, per brl.	5 00	5 50	India rubber overshoes, men's	0 75	1 25
Mustard, per lb.	0 25	0 30	do do women's	0 75	1 20
Milk, per quart	0 06	0 08			
Mutton	0 10	0 12			
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	2 75	3 00			
Pepper, per lb.	0 25	0 35			
Pork	0 10	0 12			
Potatoes, per bush	0 50	0 60			
Rice, per lb	0 04	0 05			
Soap, yellow, per lb.	0 06	0 07			
Sugar, brown, per lb.	0 06	0 07			
Salt, per lb.	0 01				
Tea, black, per lb.	0 35	0 40			
do green do	0 35	0 40			
Tobacco do	0 50	0 60			
Veal	0 10	0 12			

JNO. J. DALEY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1890.

MONTREAL AGENCY DISTRICT.
AVERAGE Rate of Wages in the Year 1890.

Employment.	WAGES.		Remarks.
	From	To	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Farm labourers, per day, without board . . .	1 00	1 25	The average cost of board and lodging for mechanics and labourers is \$3.50 per week.
do per month and board	12 00	15 00	
Female farm servants, with board	6 00	9 00	The rent of workingmen's dwellings, say of 3 or 4 rooms, is from \$6 to \$8 per month in the city; in the suburbs cheaper rates can be had.
Masons, per day, without board	2 50	3 00	
Bricklayers do do	3 00	3 50	
Carpenters do do	1 75	2 25	
Lumbermen, per month and board	15 00	22 00	
Shipwrights, per day, without board	1 50	2 00	
Smiths do do	1 50	2 00	
Wheelwrights do do	1 50	2 00	
Gardeners, with board, per month	18 00	22 00	
do without board, per day	1 25	1 75	
Female cooks, per month	10 00	12 00	
Laundresses, per day, without board	0 75	1 00	
Female domestics, per month	6 00	12 00	
General labourers, per day, without board	1 00	1 25	
Miners	1 00	1 50	
Mill hands	1 00	1 50	
Engine drivers	1 75	2 50	
Saddlers	1 25	2 00	
Bootmakers	1 50	2 00	
Tailors	1 25	2 00	
Coopers	1 25	2 00	
Tinsmiths and plumbers	1 25	2 00	

JNO. J. DALEY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1890.

SHERBROOKE AGENCY DISTRICT.

LIST of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1890.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0 13	.....	Coats, under, tweed.	5 00	8 00
Bread, best white, 6 lbs.	0 20	.....	do over do	8 00	12 00
do brown	0 20	.....	Trowsers do	3 00	.....
Butter, salt, per lb.	0 15	0 18	Vests do	1 00	1 50
do fresh do	0 20	0 25	Shirts, flannel.	1 00	1 50
Beef, per lb.	0 10	.....	do cotton	0 60	1 00
Beer, per quart.	0 08	.....	do under, wove.	0 50	1 00
Candles, per lb.	0 10	.....	Drawers, woollen, wove.	0 50	1 00
Cheese, per lb.	0 11	0 14	Hats, felt.	0 25	1 00
Coffee do	0 30	0 40	Socks, worsted.	0 25	0 40
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.	2 00	.....	do cotton	0 10	0 25
Eggs, per doz.	0 20	0 30	Blankets, per pair.	2 50	5 00
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality.	6 25	.....	Rugs	0 75	1 00
do do 2nd do	5 25	.....	Flannel.	0 25	0 50
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	2 00	.....	Cotton shirting.	0 15	0 15
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt.	4 50	.....	Sheeting	0 10	0 20
Firewood, per cord.	2 50	3 00	Canadian cloth.	0 50	0 75
Ham, per lb.	0 14	0 15	Shoes, men's.	1 25	1 50
do shoulders, per lb.	0 13	0 14	do women's	1 00	1 50
Herrings, per brl.	5 50	.....	Boots, men's.	2 50	3 50
Mustard, per lb.	0 40	.....	do women's	1 00	3 00
Mutton do	0 10	.....	India rubber overshoes, men's.	0 50	0 75
Milk, per quart	0 05	.....	do do women's.	0 50	0 75
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	3 00	.....		
Pepper, per lb.	0 30	.....		
Pork do	0 10	.....		
Potatoes, per bush.	0 40	0 60			
Rice, per lb.	0 05	.....		
Soap, yellow, per lb.	0 03½	0 05			
Sugar, brown do	0 07	.....		
Salt, per lb. ....	.....	.....	
Tea, black, per lb.	0 25	0 40			
do green do	0 25	0 40			
Tobacco do	0 30	0 60			
Veal do	0 10	.....		

H. A. ELKINS,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

SHERBROOKE, 29th January, 1891.

SHERBROOKE AGENCY DISTRICT.
AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the Year 1890.

Employment.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board.....	1 00	1 25
do per week and board.....	3 00	5 00
Female farm servants, per month, with board.....	4 00	7 00
Masons, per day, without board.....	2 00	4 00
Bricklayers, per day, without board.....	1 50	3 00
Carpenters do do.....	1 00	2 50
Lumbermen do do.....	1 00	1 50
Smiths do do.....	1 00	1 50
Wheelwrights do do.....	1 00	2 00
Gardeners, with board.....	0 70	1 00
do without board.....	1 00	1 50
Female cooks, per month.....	6 00	12 00
Laundresses, per day.....	0 50	0 75
Female domestics, per month.....	4 00	8 00
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 00	1 25
Miners.....	1 00	3 00
Mill hands.....	1 00	1 50
Engine drivers.....	1 75	3 00
Saddlers.....	1 00	2 00
Bootmakers.....	1 00	1 50
Tailors.....	1 00	1 75

H. A. ELKINS,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

SHERBROOKE, 29th January, 1891.

HALIFAX AGENCY DISTRICT.

List of Retail Prices of the ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1890.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0 14	0 16	Coats, under, tweed	4 00	4 50
Bread, best white	0 07		do over do	12 00	16 00
do brown	0 07		Trowsers do	1 50	4 00
Butter, salt	0 18	0 25	Vests do	1 50	2 00
do fresh			Shirts, flannel	1 00	1 50
Beef, per lb.	0 10	0 15	do cotton	0 50	1 00
Beer, per quart	0 12		do under, "wove"	0 80	1 25
Candles, per lb.	0 10	0 25	Drawers, woollen, "wove"	0 80	1 25
Cheese, per lb.	0 15	0 18	Hats, felt	0 50	3 00
Coffee, per lb.	0 30	0 40	Socks, worsted	0 30	
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.	2 00	2 25	do cotton	0 20	0 30
Eggs, per doz	0 25	0 35	Blankets, per pair	3 00	5 00
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality	6 00	6 50	Rugs	1 00	2 50
do do 2nd do	5 25	5 75	Flannel, per yard	0 20	0 40
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	4 00	4 50	Cotton shirting, per yard	0 10	0 15
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt.	5 25	6 00	Sheeting, per yard	0 20	0 30
Firewood, per cord	2 50	3 00	Canadian cloth, per yard	0 50	1 00
Ham, per lb.	0 15	0 18	Shoes, men's	1 00	3 00
do shoulders, per lb.	0 12	0 15	do women's	0 75	2 00
Herrings, per brl.	5 50	6 75	Boots, men's	3 00	4 50
Mustard, per lb.	0 30	0 35	do women's	1 00	3 50
Mutton, per lb.	0 12	0 16	India rubber overshoes, men's	1 35	2 00
Milk, per quart	0 06	0 07	do do women's	1 35	2 00
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	2 75	3 50			
Pepper, per lb.	0 30	0 40			
Pork, per lb.	0 09	0 14			
Potatoes, per bush	0 40	0 60			
Rice, per lb.	0 05				
Soap, yellow, per lb.	0 07				
Sugar, brown do	0 06	0 07			
Salt, per lb.	0 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 02 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Tea, black, per lb.	0 30	0 40			
do green do	0 45	0 60			
Tobacco do	0 50	0 80			
Veal, per lb.	0 11	0 15			

EDWIN M. CLAY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1890.

HALIFAX AGENCY DISTRICT.

AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the Year 1890.

Employment.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board.....	1 00	1 10
do per week and board.....	3 00	5 00
Female farm servants, with board.....		
Masons, per day, without board.....	2 50	3 50
Bricklayers do do.....	2 50	3 25
Carpenters do do.....	1 75	2 50
Lumbermen do do.....	1 00	1 25
Shipwrights do do.....	1 50	2 50
Smiths do do.....	1 10	1 50
Wheelwrights do do.....	1 25	2 50
Gardeners, with board.....		
do without board.....	1 00	1 10
Female cooks.....	10 00	20 00
Laundresses.....	5 00	7 00
Female domestics.....	7 00	12 00
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 00	1 25
Miners.....	0 85	2 00
Mill hands.....	1 00	1 50
Engine drivers.....	1 75	2 50
Saddlers, per week.....	6 00	9 00
Bootmakers do.....	6 00	9 00
Tailors do.....	5 50	8 00

EDWIN M. CLAY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1890.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AGENCY DISTRICT.

LIST of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1890.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0 12	0 15	Coats, under, tweed.	3 00	5 00
Bread, best white.	0 06	0 07	do over do.	5 00	7 50
do brown.	0 06	0 07	Trowsers do.	2 00	3 50
Butter, salt, per lb.	0 18	0 20	Vests do.	1 00	2 00
do fresh do.	0 22	0 28	Shirts, flannel, all wool.	1 25	2 00
Beef, per lb.	0 08	0 14	do cotton.	0 40	0 85
Beer, per quart.	0 12	0 15	do under, "wove," wool.	0 75	1 25
Candles, tallow, per lb.		0 15	Drawers, woollen, "wove".	0 75	1 25
Cheese, factory do.	0 14	0 16	Hats, felt.	0 65	1 00
Coffee, ground do.	0 25	0 40	Socks, worsted, per pair.	0 30	0 40
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.	1 50	2 25	do cotton do.	0 10	0 30
Eggs, per doz., according to season.	0 15	0 35	Blankets do.	1 40	4 00
Flour, per brl., 1st quality.	6 00	6 50	Rugs, all wool.	1 50	2 00
do 2nd do.	5 00	5 50	Flannel, all wool, per yd.	0 25	0 35
Flour, buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	2 75	3 25	Cotton shirting, per yd.	0 10	0 15
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt.	3 50	4 50	Sheeting, per yd.	0 20	0 30
Firewood, per cord.	6 40	7 00	Canadian cloth, per yd.	0 35	0 95
Ham, per lb.	0 12	0 16	Shoes, men's.	1 00	1 50
do shoulders, per lb.	0 11	0 13	do women's.	0 90	1 00
Herrings, per brl.	4 00	6 75	Boots, men's.	2 00	3 50
Mustard, per lb.	0 25	0 25	do women's.	0 90	1 50
Milk, per quart.		0 06	India rubber overshoes, men's.	0 70	0 90
Mutton, per lb.	0 07	0 10	do do women's.	0 50	0 75
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	3 50	4 00			
Pepper, per lb.	0 20	0 27			
Pork do.	0 08	0 12			
Potatoes, per bush.	0 50	1 00			
Rice, per lb.	0 04	0 05			
Soap, yellow, per lb.	0 06	0 07			
Sugar, brown do.	0 05	0 06			
Salt, per lb.		0 01			
Tea, black, per lb.	0 25	0 35			
do green do.	0 35	0 45			
Tobacco do.	0 37	0 45			
Veal do.	0 06	0 10			

S. GARDNER,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

ST. JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1889.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AGENCY DISTRICT.
AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the Year 1890.

Employment.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board	1 20	1 50
do per week and board	3 00	4 00
Female farm servants, per month, with board	4 00	7 00
Masons, per day, without board	2 50	3 00
Bricklayers, per day do	2 50	3 00
Carpenters do do	1 80	2 00
*Lumbermen, per month, with board	20 00	25 00
Shipwrights, per day, without board	2 50	3 00
Smiths do do		1 50
Wheelwrights do do	2 50	3 00
Gardeners, per month, with board	12 00	16 00
do without board	20 00	25 00
Female cooks, per month	10 00	12 00
Laundresses do	8 00	10 00
Female domestics, per month	6 00	12 00
General labourers, per day, without board	1 50	1 75
Miners, per day	0 50	0 75
Mill hands, per day	1 50	2 25
Engine drivers, per month	36 00	60 00
Saddlers, per day	1 50	2 00
Bootmakers, per day		1 50
Tailors, per day	1 50	2 00

* None employed without board.

S. GARDNER,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

ST. JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1890.

OTTAWA AGENCY DISTRICT.

List of Retail Prices of the ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1890.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0 12	0 16	Coats, under, tweed.	6 00	10 00
Bread, best white	0 10	0 14	do over do	12 00	20 00
do brown	0 06	0 10	Trousers do	2 00	7 00
Butter, salt, per lb.	0 16	0 20	Vests do	1 50	3 00
do fresh do	0 18	0 25	Shirts, flannel	0 50	2 00
Beef, per lb.	0 05	0 10	do cotton	0 50	2 00
Beer, per quart	0 07	0 10	do under, wove	0 75	2 00
Candles, per lb.	0 09	0 10	Drawers, woollen, wove.	0 75	2 00
Cheese do	0 10	0 15	Hats, felt.	1 00	3 00
Coffee do	0 25	0 45	Socks, worsted	0 20	0 40
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.	2 00	2 75	do cotton	0 15	0 40
Eggs, per doz.	0 18	0 25	Blankets	2 00	9 00
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality	5 00	5 40	Rugs	1 00	5 00
do do 2nd do	4 75	5 00	Flannel, per yard.	0 30	0 75
Flour, buckwheat, per 100 lbs.		2 50	Cotton shirting.	0 05	0 12
Fish, day or green cod, per cwt.	5 00	6 00	Sheeting	0 18	0 30
Firewood per cord	2 50	5 00	Canadian cloth, per yard	0 42½	1 00
Ham, per lb.	0 12	0 15	Shoes, men's	1 25	3 75
do shoulders, per lb.	0 08	0 12	do women's	0 50	2 50
Herrings, per barrel	4 00	4 50	Boots, men's	2 25	10 00
Mustard, per lb.		0 20	do women's	1 00	3 50
Mutton do		0 10	Indian rubber overshoes, men's	0 60	1 00
Milk, per quart	0 06	0 08	do do women's	0 40	0 75
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	2 25	2 50			
Pepper, per lb.		0 15			
Potatoes, per 1½ bushel bag.	0 50	0 75			
Pork, per lb.	0 08	0 10			
Rice do	0 05	0 08			
Soap, yellow, per lb.	0 03	0 06			
Sugar, brown do	0 06	0 08			
Salt, bushel		0 25			
Tea, black, per lb.	0 35	0 70			
do green do	0 20	0 60			
Tobacco, per lb.	0 15	0 65			
Veal, per lb.		0 12			

W. J. WILLS,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1890.

OTTAWA AGENCY DISTRICT.

AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the Year 1890.

Employment.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per annum, without board.....	144 00	180 00
do week and board.....		
Female farm servants, with board.....	7 00	9 00
Masons, per day, without board.....	2 25	3 00
Bricklayers do.....	1 50	2 50
Carpenters do.....	1 25	2 25
Lumbermen do.....	1 50	1 75
Shipwrights do (no demand).....		
Smiths do.....	1 00	1 50
Wheelwrights, per month, with board.....	16 00	20 00
Gardeners do do.....	10 00	15 00
do per day, without board.....	1 25	1 50
Female cooks, per month.....	8 00	10 00
Laundresses do.....	6 00	9 00
Female domestics do.....	7 00	9 00
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 25	1 40
Miners, per day.....	1 00	1 50
Saw mill hands, per day.....	1 00	1 50
Engine drivers, paid by trip, per day, without board.....	1 75	3 00
Saddlers, per day.....	1 00	1 75
Bootmakers.....	No	demand.
Tailors, paid by the piece.....		

W. J. WILLS,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1890.

KINGSTON AGENCY DISTRICT.

LIST of Retail Prices of the ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1890.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From.	To.		From.	To.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0 10	0 14	Coats, under, tweed.	4 00	5 00
Bread, best white.	0 11	0 12	do over do.	6 00	10 00
do brown.	0 10	0 12	Trousers, tweed, per pair.	2 00	4 00
Butter, salt, per lb.	0 14	0 20	Vests, tweed.	1 00	2 00
do fresh do.	0 16	0 25	Shirts, flannel.	0 50	1 00
Beef, per 100 lbs.	4 00	6 00	do cotton.	0 50	0 75
Beer, per lb.	0 07	0 10	do under, wove.	0 40	0 75
Candles, per lb.	0 11	0 12	Drawers, woollen, wove, per pair.	0 50	0 75
Cheese do.	0 10	0 14	Hats, felt.	1 00	1 50
Coffee do.	0 25	0 30	Socks, worsted, per pair.	0 20	0 30
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.	2 00	2 50	do cotton, per pair.	0 10	0 20
Eggs, per doz.	0 14	0 25	Blankets, per pair.	2 00	4 00
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality.	5 00	5 50	Rugs, each.	0 75	1 25
do do 2nd do.	4 00	4 50	Flannel, per yard.	0 20	0 40
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	2 00	2 50	Cotton shirting, per yard.	0 06	0 10
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt.	5 00	6 00	Sheeting, per yard.	0 20	0 30
Firewood, per cord.	4 00	5 00	Canadian cloth, per yard.	0 40	0 75
Ham, per lb.	0 10	0 15	Shoes, men's, per pair.	1 25	2 00
do shoulders, per lb.	0 09	0 10	do women's do.	0 75	1 25
Herrings, per barrel.	4 50	5 50	Boots, men's, per pair.	1 50	2 50
Mustard, per lb.	0 20	0 30	do women's do.	1 00	1 50
Mutton, per lb.	0 07	0 09	India rubber overshoes, men's.	0 60	1 00
Milk, per quart.	0 05	0 06	do do women's.	0 40	0 75
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	2 25	2 75			
Pepper, per lb.	0 20	0 25			
Potatoes, per bushel.	0 40	0 50			
Pork, per lb.	0 07	0 10			
Rice do.	0 04	0 05			
Soap, yellow, per lb.	0 03	0 05			
Sugar, brown do.	0 06	0 07			
Salt, per lb.	0 01				
Tea, black, per lb.	0 30	0 40			
do green do.	0 25	0 50			
Tobacco, per lb.	0 40	0 60			
Veal, per lb.	0 05	0 08			

R. MACPHERSON,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

KINGSTON, 31st December, 1890.

KINGSTON AGENCY DISTRICT.
Average Rate of Wages for the Year 1890.

Employment.	PRICES.	
	From.	To.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board.....	1 00	1 30
do per week and board.....	3 00	5 00
Female farm servants, with board.....	5 00	8 00
Masons, per day, without board.....	2 50	3 00
Bricklayers, per day, without board.....	2 50	2 75
Carpenters do do.....	1 50	2 25
Lumbermen do do.....	1 00	1 50
Shipwrights do do.....	1 50	2 00
Smiths do do.....	1 50	2 00
Wheelwrights do do.....	1 25	1 75
Gardeners, per month, with board.....	12 00	17 00
do per day, without board.....	1 25	1 50
Female cooks, per month, with board.....	8 00	12 00
Laundresses do do.....	8 00	9 00
Female domestics do do.....	6 00	9 00
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 00	1 40
Miners do do.....	1 00	1 50
Mill hands do do.....	1 25	1 50
Engine drivers, paid by trip, earn per day.....	2 75	3 50
Saddlers, per day, without board.....	1 25	1 50
Bootmakers do do.....	1 25	2 00
Tailors do do.....	1 25	2 00
Painters do do.....	1 50	2 00

R. MACPHERSON,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

KINGSTON, 31st December, 1890.

TORONTO AGENCY DISTRICT.

LIST of Retail Prices of the ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1890.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb	0 10	0 14	Coats, under, tweed	4 00	8 00
Bread, best white		0 13	do over do	5 00	14 00
do brown		0 12	Trousers, tweed	2 50	5 00
Butter, salt, per lb	0 15	0 20	Vests, tweed	1 00	2 00
do fresh do	0 20	0 30	Shirts, flannel	0 75	1 25
Beef, per lb	0 07	0 12	do cotton	0 40	1 00
Beer, per quart		0 10	do under, wove	0 40	0 75
Candles, per lb		0 12	Drawers, woollen, wove	0 40	0 75
Cheese, per lb	0 10	0 15	Hats, felt	1 00	1 50
Coffee do	0 35	0 40	Socks, worsted	0 25	0 40
Corn meal, per 100 lbs	2 00	2 50	do cotton	0 10	0 25
Coal, per ton	5 50	6 25	Blankets	2 00	5 00
Eggs, per doz	0 15	0 30	Rugs	1 00	3 00
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality		5 50	Flannel, per yard	0 25	0 40
do do 2nd do		4 50	Cotton shirting, per yard	0 06	0 10
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs	2 00	2 50	Sheeting, per yard	0 10	0 25
Fish, dry or green cod, per lb	0 06	0 10	Canadian cloth, per yard	0 40	1 00
Firewood, per cord	5 00	6 00	Shoes, men's	1 25	2 25
Ham, per lb	0 14	0 16	do womens	1 00	1 50
do shoulders, per lb	0 10	0 15	Boots, men's	1 50	3 00
Herrings, per brl			do women's	1 25	2 00
Mustard, per lb	0 35	0 40	Indian rubber overshoes, men's	0 75	1 25
Mutton, per lb	0 10	0 12	do do women's	0 50	0 75
Milk, per quart	0 06	0 07			
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs		2 80			
Pepper, per lb	0 25	0 30			
Pork do	0 10	0 12			
Potatoes, per bushel	0 35	0 50			
Rice, per lb	0 04	0 05			
Soap, yellow, per lb	0 04	0 06			
Sugar, brown, per lb	0 05	0 08			
Salt, per lb		0 01			
Tea, black, per lb	0 25	0 50			
do green do	0 25	0 50			
Tobacco, per lb	0 50	0 60			
Veal, per lb	0 10	0 12			

J. A. DONALDSON,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

TORONTO, 31st December, 1890.

TORONTO AGENCY DISTRICT.

Average Rate of Wages for the Year 1890.

Employment.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board.....	1 00	1 25
do per month and board.....	10 00	15 00
Female farm servants, per month, with board.....	6 00	8 00
Masons, per day, without board.....	2 75	3 00
Bricklayers do do.....	2 50	3 00
Carpenters do do.....	2 00	2 25
Lumbermen, per month, with board.....	12 00	15 00
Shipwrights do do.....		
Smiths, per day, without board.....	1 25	2 00
Wheelwrights, per day do.....	1 50	2 00
Gardeners, per month, with board.....	12 00	15 00
do per day, without board.....	1 25	1 50
Female cooks, per month.....	10 00	12 00
Laundresses do.....	10 00	12 00
Female domestics, per month.....	6 00	9 00
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 25	1 40
Miners, per day.....		
Mill hands do.....		
Engine drivers.....	paid by	trip
Saddlers, per day.....	1 25	2 00
Bootmakers do.....	1 50	2 00
Tailors do.....	1 25	2 25

J. A. DONALDSON,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

TORONTO, 31st December, 1890:

HAMILTON AGENCY DISTRICT.

List of Retail Prices of the ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1890.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb	0 08	0 12	Coats, under, tweed	4 00	6 00
Bread, best white	0 10	0 12	do over do	5 00	10 00
do brown	0 10	0 12	Trousers do	2 00	3 50
Butter, salt, per lb	0 12	0 18	Vests do	1 00	2 00
do fresh do	0 15	0 25	Shirts, flannel	0 75	1 00
Beef, per lb	0 07	0 12	do cotton	0 50	0 75
Beer, per quart		0 10	do under, wove	0 25	0 50
Candles, per lb	0 10	0 12	Drawers, woollen, wove	0 50	0 75
Cheese do	0 08	0 12	Hats, felt	0 75	1 50
Coffee do	0 25	0 40	Socks, worsted	0 15	0 25
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs	2 00	2 25	do cotton	0 10	0 15
Eggs, per doz	0 12	0 25	Blankets, per pair	3 00	4 00
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality	4 50	5 00	Rugs	1 00	1 50
do do 2nd do	4 00	4 50	Flannel, per yard	0 20	0 35
Flour, buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	2 25	2 50	Cotton shirting, per yard	0 08	0 12
Fish, dry or green cod, per lb	0 10	0 12	Sheeting, per yard	0 15	0 25
Firewood, per cord	4 00	5 50	Canadian cloth, per yard	0 40	0 85
Ham, per lb	0 12	0 15	Shoes, men's	1 25	1 50
do shoulders, per lb	0 10	0 12	do women's	1 00	1 35
Herrings, per barrel	5 00	5 50	Boots, men's	1 75	2 00
Mutton, per lb	0 10	0 12	do women's	1 50	2 00
Mustard, per lb	0 12	0 15	India rubber overshoes, men's	0 65	0 85
Milk, per quart	0 05	0 06	do do women's	0 45	0 60
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	2 25	2 50			
Pepper, per lb		0 20			
Potatoes, per bush	0 40	0 50			
Pork, per lb	0 08	0 10			
Rice do	0 04	0 04½			
Soap, yellow, per lb		0 04			
Sugar, brown do		0 05			
Salt, per lb		0 01			
Tea, black, per lb	0 25	0 50			
do green do	0 25	0 50			
Tobacco do	0 40	0 50			
Veal do	0 07	0 12			

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 6th January, 1891.

HAMILTON AGENCY DISTRICT.
AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the Year 1890.

Employment.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board.....		1 25
do per week, and board.....	3 00	5 00
Female farm servants, per month, with board.....	5 00	8 00
Masons, per day, without board.....	3 00	3 30
Bricklayers do.....	3 00	3 30
Carpenters do.....	2 00	2 50
Lumbermen do.....		
Shipwrights do.....	1 75	3 00
Smiths do.....	1 50	2 50
Wheelwrights do.....	1 50	1 75
Gardeners, per month, with board.....	25 00	30 00
do do without board.....	1 25	1 50
Female cooks, per month.....	12 00	20 00
Laundresses do.....	10 00	12 00
Female domestics do.....	8 00	12 00
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 25	1 50
Miners, per day.....		
Mill hands, per day.....	0 50	3 00
Engine drivers, per month.....	75 00	100 00
Saddlers, per day.....	1 25	2 00
Bootmakers, per day.....	1 50	2 25
Tailors, per day.....	1 25	2 50

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 6th January, 1891.

LONDON AGENCY DISTRICT.

LIST of Retail Prices of the ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1890.

Provisions.	Prices.		Clothing, &c.	Prices	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0 10	0 14	Coats, under, tweed	4 00	6 00
Bread, best white, 2 lb. loaf	0 05	0 06	do over do	8 00	10 00
do brown	0 05	0 06	Trousers do	2 00	4 00
Bntter, salt, per lb.	0 15	0 18	Vests, tweed	0 75	1 50
do fresh do	0 18	0 25	Shirts, flannel	0 60	1 00
Beef, per lb.	0 08	0 12	do cotton	0 50	1 00
Mutton, per lb.	0 08	0 12	do under, "wove"	0 40	0 60
Veal, per lb.	0 07	0 10	Drawers, woollen, "wove"	0 40	0 60
Pork do	0 07	0 10	Hats, felt	0 40	2 00
Beer, per quart		0 10	Socks, worsted, per pair	0 20	0 30
Candles, per lb.		0 12	do cotton do	0 10	0 20
Cheese do	0 12	0 14	Blankets, per pair	2 00	4 50
Coffee do	0 30	0 40	Rugs	1 00	3 00
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.	2 50	3 00	Flannel, per yard	0 17	0 45
Eggs, per doz	0 12	0 25	Cotton shirting, per yard	0 06	0 10
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality		5 00	Sheeting, per yard	0 08	0 15
do 2nd do		4 00	Canadian cloth, per yard	0 60	1 00
Flour, buckwheat, per 100 lbs.		3 00	Shoes, men's, per pair	1 25	2 00
Fish, dry or green cod, par cwt.	5 00	6 00	do women's do	0 60	1 00
Firewood, per cord	4 50	5 00	Boots, men's do	1 50	3 00
Ham, per lb.	0 12	0 14	do women's do	1 00	1 50
do shouldrs, per lb.		0 10	India rubber, men's, per pair		0 60
Herrings, per barrel, salt water	6 00	7 00	do women's do	0 30	0 50
Mustard, per lb.		0 30	Men's overshoes, per pair	1 50	1 75
Milk, per quart	0 05	0 06	Women's do do	1 25	1 50
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.		3 00			
Pepper, per lb.		0 25			
Potatoes, per bushel	0 40	0 60			
Rice, per lb.	0 05	0 06			
Soap, yellow, per lb.	0 03	0 03½			
Sugar, brown, do	0 05	0 06			
do granulated, per lb.	0 07	0 08			
Salt, per lb.		0 01			
Tea, black, per lb.	0 25	0 75			
do green do	0 25	0 75			
Tobacco do		0 60			

A. G. SMYTH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

LONDON, 31st December, 1890.

LONDON AGENCY DISTRICT.
AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the Year, 1890.

Employment.	Wages.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board	1 25	1 50
do per week and board	3 00	4 50
Female farm servants, per month, with board	5 00	7 00
Masons, per day, without board	2 50	3 00
Bricklayers, per day, without board	2 50	3 00
Carpenters do do	1 50	1 75
Lumbermen do do	1 50	1 75
Shipwrights do do	1 00	1 25
Smiths do do	1 25	1 50
Wheelwrights do do	1 00	1 25
Gardeners, per day, with board	1 25	1 50
do do without board	8 00	10 00
Female cooks, per month	10 00	12 00
Laundresses do	7 00	9 00
Female domestics, per month	1 25	1 50
General labourers, per day, without board	1 50	2 00
Miners	60 00	100 00
Mill hands, per day	1 25	1 75
Engine drivers, per month	1 50	1 76
Saddlers, per day	1 50	2 00
Bootmakers, per day	1 50	2 00
Tailors, per day	1 50	2 00

A. G. SMYTH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

LONDON, 31st December, 1890.

PORT ARTHUR AGENCY DISTRICT.

LIST of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1890.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb		0 12½	Coats, under, tweed	3 00	7 00
Bread, best white	0 08	0 10	do over do	5 00	12 00
do brown	0 08	0 10	Trousers do	1 75	5 00
Butter, salt, per lb	0 16	0 20	Vests do	1 00	3 00
do fresh, do	0 18	0 25	Shirts, flannel	0 50	1 50
Beef, per lb	0 07	0 12½	do cotton	0 50	1 00
Beer, per quart		0 15	do under, "wove"	0 50	1 00
Candles, per lb.		0 15	Drawers, woollen, "wove"	0 50	1 00
Cheese do		0 15	Hats, felt	0 50	1 50
Coffee do	0 25	0 35	Socks, worsted	0 20	0 35
Corn meal, per 100 lbs		3 00	do cotton	0 10	0 25
Eggs, per doz	0 20	0 30	Blankets	1 50	4 00
Flour, per brl., 1st quality		6 00	Rugs	1 00	4 00
do do 2nd do		5 00	Flannel, per yd.	0 15	0 35
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs		3 50	Cotton shirting, per yd.	0 08	0 15
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt		7 50	Sheeting, per yd.	0 05	0 10
Firewood, per cord	2 50	3 00	Canadian cloth, per yd.	0 35	0 75
Ham, per lb.		0 15	Shoes, men's	1 00	3 00
do shoulders, per lb.		0 10	do women's	0 90	3 00
Herrings, per brl.		7 00	Boots, men's	2 00	4 00
Mustard, per lb.		0 30	do women's	0 90	3 00
Mutton do	0 08	0 12½	India rubber overshoes, men's		0 75
Milk, per quart	0 08	0 10	do do women's	0 50	1 00
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs		3 50			
Pepper, per lb.	0 20	0 25			
Pork do	0 08	0 12½			
Potatoes, per bush	0 40	0 60			
Rice, per lb.		0 05			
Soap, yellow, per lb.	0 05	0 08			
Sugar, brown	0 07½	0 08			
Salt, per lb.		0 01			
Tea, black, per lb.	0 30	0 50			
do green do	0 30	0 50			
Tobacco do	0 50	0 70			
Veal do	0 10	0 12½			

J. M. McGOVERN,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

PORT ARTHUR, 31st December, 1890.

PORT ARTHUR AGENCY DISTRICT.
AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the Year 1890.

Employment.	WAGES.		Remarks.
	From	To	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Farm labourers, per day, without board	1 50	1 75	Not much demand.
do per week and board.....		6 00	
Female farm servants, with board.....	8 00	12 00	
Masons, per day, without board.....	3 00	4 00	
Bricklayers, per day do	3 00	4 00	
Carpenters do do	2 50	3 00	
Lumbermen do do	1 50	2 00	
Shipwrights do do	2 50	3 50	Very little demand.
Smiths do do	2 50	3 50	
Wheelwrights do do	2 25	3 00	
Gardeners, with board.....	18 00	25 00	Not much demand.
do without board.....	30 00	40 00	
Female cooks, per month.....	18 00	30 00	
Laundress do	15 00	20 00	
Female domestics, per month.....	10 00	16 00	
General labourers, per day, without board..	1 50	1 75	
Miners.....	1 75	2 50	
Mill hands.....	1 75	2 50	
Engine drivers	3 50	4 50	
Saddlers.....	2 25	3 00	
Bootmakers.....	2 25	3 00	
Tailors.....	2 50	4 00	

J. M. McGOVERN,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

PORT ARTHUR, 31st December, 1890.

WINNIPEG AGENCY DISTRICT.

LIST of Retail Prices of the ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1890.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0 12½	0 16	Coats, under, tweed.	4 00	10 00
Bread, best white, 16 for.	1 00		do over do	7 00	30 00
do brown, 16 for.	1 00		Trousers, tweed.	2 50	7 50
Butter, salt, per lb.	0 20	0 25	Vests do	1 50	3 00
do fresh do	0 25	0 25	Shirts, flannel.	1 00	3 00
Beef, per lb.	0 05	0 10	do cotton	1 00	1 50
Beer, per quart.	0 10	0 15	do under, "wove"	1 75	2 50
Candles, wax, per lb.	0 25	0 25	Drawers, woollen, "wove"	0 50	3 00
Cheese, per lb.	0 15	0 15	Hats, felt.	0 75	5 00
Coffee, do	0 25	0 40	Socks, worsted.	0 25	0 75
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.	2 00	2 25	do cotton.	0 25	0 60
Eggs, per doz.	0 25	0 25	Blankets	1 50	7 00
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality.	7 60	7 60	Rugs.	2 00	7 00
do do 2nd do	7 20	7 20	Flannel, per yard.	0 25	0 30
Flour, buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	4 00	4 09	Cotton shirting, per yard.	0 15	0 30
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt.	6 00	9 00	Sheeting, per yard.	0 20	0 25
Firewood, per cord.	4 00	6 00	Canadian cloth.		
Ham, per lb.	0 16	0 16	Shoes, men's, per pair.	1 00	4 00
do shoulders, per lb.	0 12½	0 12½	do women's do	1 00	3 50
Herrings, per barrel	11 00	11 00	Boots, men's do	2 50	5 00
Mustard, per lb.	0 45	0 50	do women's do	1 50	3 00
Milk, per quart	0 07	0 10	Indian rubber overshoes, men's.	1 00	2 50
Mutton, per lb.	0 10	0 15	do do women's.	1 00	2 75
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	2 80	3 00			
Pepper, per lb.	0 40	0 50			
Potatoes, per bush.	0 40	0 40			
Pork		0 12½			
Rice, per lb.	0 05	0 08			
Soap, yellow, per lb.	0 05	0 05			
Sugar, brown.	0 07	0 08			
Salt, per lb.	0 02½	0 05			
Tea, black, per lb.	0 25	0 60			
do green.	0 25	0 60			
Tobacco, 5 plugs of T. & B. for.	1 00				
Veal do	0 10	0 15			

T. BENNETT,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1890.

WINNIPEG AGENCY DISTRICT.
AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the Year 1890.

Employment.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board	1 00	1 50
do per week and board	3 00	6 25
Female farm servants, with board	8 00	15 00
Masons, per day, without board	3 00	4 00
Bricklayers do	2 50	4 00
Carpenters do	*0 70	3 00
Lumbermen do	2 00	*0 90
Shipwrights do	1 50	2 50
Smiths do	2 00	2 50
Wheelwrights do	1 50	2 50
Gardeners, with board	15 00	25 00
do without board	1 25	1 50
Female cooks	15 00	30 00
Laundresses	15 00	18 00
Female domestics	8 00	15 00
General labourers, per day, without board	1 25	1 75
Miners	2 50	3 00
Mill hands	1 00	2 00
Engine drivers, per month	75 00	125 00
Saddlers	1 30	2 50
Bootmakers	2 00	2 50
Tailors	1 25	4 00

*Per cord or per month, with board, \$26.

T. BENNETT,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1890.

BRANDON AGENCY DISTRICT.

List of Retail Prices of the ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1890.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb	0 15				
Bread, best white		0 05	Coats, under, tweed.	4 00	6 00
do brown		0 05	do over do	6 00	10 00
Butter, salt, per lb.		0 15	Trousers do	2 00	5 00
do fresh do		0 15	Vests do	1 00	3 00
Beef, per lb		0 10	Shirts, flannel	1 00	2 00
Beer, per quart		0 07	do cotton	0 50	1 00
Candles, per lb		0 12½	do under, "wove"	0 50	1 00
Cheese, per lb		0 15	Drawers, woollen, "wove"	0 50	1 50
Coffee do		0 40	Hats, felt	0 75	2 00
Corn meal, per 100 lbs		2 50	Socks, worsted, per pair	0 12	0 25
Eggs, per doz		0 15	do cotton do	0 10	0 20
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality	2 25	2 50	Blankets do	2 00	5 00
do do 4th do	1 75	2 00	Rugs	1 00	1 50
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	3 00	4 00	Flannel, per yard	0 15	0 20
Fish, dry or green, per cwt.	7 00	8 00	Cotton shirting, per yard	0 10	0 15
Firewood, per cord	4 00	5 00	Sheeting do	0 20	0 25
Ham, per lb		0 15	Canadian cloth do	0 50	1 00
do shoulders, per lb		0 12	Shoes, men's, per pair	1 25	2 00
Herrings, per barrel		6 00	do women's do	0 75	1 50
Mustard, per lb		0 25	Boots, men's do	2 00	3 00
Mutton do		0 12	do women's do	1 00	1 50
Milk, per quart		0 05	India rubber overshoes, men's	1 50	2 00
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	2 00	2 50	do do women's	1 25	2 00
Pepper, per lb		0 25			
Pork do		0 10			
Potatoes, per bushel		0 25			
Rice, per lb		0 06			
Soap, yellow, per lb	0 05	0 07			
Sugar, brown do		0 07			
Salt, per lb		2 00			
Tea, black, per lb		0 40			
do green do		0 40			
Tobacco do		0 50			
Veal do		0 12			

A. J. BAKER,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

BRANDON, 31st December, 1890.

BRANDON AGENCY DISTRICT.

AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the Year 1890.

Employment.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per month, with board.....	15 00	30 00
Female farm servants do	10 00	12 00
Masons, per day, without board.....	3 00	4 00
Bricklayers do do	4 00	5 00
Carpenters do do	2 00	2 50
Lumbermen do do	1 50	2 00
Smiths do do	2 00	2 50
Wheelwrights do do	2 00	2 50
Female cooks, per month	20 00	40 00
Female domestics, per month	10 00	15 00
Laundresses, per month.....	12 00	15 00
General labourers, per day, without board	1 50	1 75
Mill hands, per day.....	1 75	3 00
Saddlers do	1 25	2 00
Bootmakers do	1 00	2 50
Tailors do	2 00	2 50

A. J. BAKER,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

BRANDON, 31st December, 1890.

REGINA AGENCY DISTRICT.

List of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1890.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0 14		Coats, under, tweed	4 00	10 00
Bread, best white	0 08		do over do	8 00	25 00
do brown			Trousers do	2 00	5 00
Butter, salt, per lb.	0 20		Vests do	1 00	3 00
do fresh do	0 25		Shirts, flannel	1 00	3 00
Beef, per lb	0 12½		do cotton	1 00	2 00
Beer, per quart, not sold			do under, "wove"	0 50	2 00
Candles	0 25		Drawers, woollen do	0 50	1 00
Cheese, per lb	0 15		Hats, felt	1 00	5 00
Coffee do	0 35		Socks, worsted	0 25	0 50
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.	4 00		do cotton	0 10	0 25
Eggs, per doz.	0 30		Blankets	3 00	7 50
Flour, per brl., 1st quality	5 00		Rugs	1 00	3 00
do do 2nd do	4 00		Flannel	0 40	0 60
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs.			Cotton shirting	0 15	0 25
Fish, dry or green, cod, per cwt.	8 00		Sheeting	0 25	0 45
Firewood, per cord	3 50		Canadian cloth	0 75	1 00
Ham, per lb.	0 17		Shoes, men's	1 50	5 00
do shoulders, per lb.	0 12		do women's	0 75	2 00
Herrings, per barrel	8 50		Boots, men's	1 50	5 00
Mustard, per lb.	0 35		do women's	0 75	2 00
Mutton do	0 15		India rubber overshoes, men's	1 00	2 00
Milk, per quart	0 06		do do women's	1 50	2 00
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	3 50				
Pepper, per lb.	0 35				
Pork do	0 15				
Potatoes, per bushel	0 75				
Rice, per lb.	0 07				
Soap, yellow, per lb.	0 07				
Sugar, brown, per lb.	0 08½				
Salt do	0 01½				
Tea, black do	0 35				
do green do	0 35				
Tobacco do	0 65				
Veal	0 15				

J. T. STEMSHORN,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

REGINA, N.W.T., 31st December, 1890.

REGINA AGENCY DISTRICT.

AVERAGE Rate of Wages in 1890.

Employment.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board.....	1 75	2 00
do per week and board.....	5 00	7 50
Female farm servants, with board.....	8 00	10 00
Masons, per day, without board.....	3 50	4 50
Bricklayers do.....	3 50	4 50
Carpenters do.....	2 00	3 00
Lumbermen do not required.....		
Shipwrights do do.....		
Smiths do do.....		
Wheelwrights do.....	2 00	3 00
Gardeners, with board.....	20 00	30 00
do without board.....	35 00	45 00
Female cooks.....	15 00	30 00
Laundresses.....	10 00	15 00
Female domestics.....	8 00	15 00
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 50	2 00
Miners.....		
Mill hands.....		
Engine drivers.....		
Saddlers, per month.....	60 00	
Bootmakers do.....	60 00	
Tailors do.....	60 00	

J. T. STEMSHORN,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

REGINA, N.W.T., 31st December, 1890.

CALGARY AGENCY DISTRICT.

List of Retail Prices of the ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1890.

Provisions.	Prices.	Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
			From	To
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0 13	Coats, under, tweed	8 00	16 00
Bread, best white.	0 04	do over, do	10 00	00 00
do brown		Trowsers, do		
Butter, salt, per lb.	0 20	Vests, do		
do fresh, per lb	0 25	Shirts, flannel		1 50
Beef, per lb.	0 10	do cotton		1 00
Beer, per quart		do under, "wove"		
Candles, per lb.		Drawers, woollen, "wove"	0 75	1 50
Cheese, per lb.	0 15	Hats, felt	2 00	3 00
Coffee, per lb	0 35	Socks, worsted		0 30
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.		do cotton		0 20
Eggs, per doz	0 25	Blankets, per pair	2 00	5 00
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality	7 00	Rugs		
do do 2nd do	6 00	Flannel		
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs		Cotton shirting		0 15
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt.		Sheeting		0 12
Firewood, per cord	3 00	Canadian cloth		0 75
Ham, per lb.	0 17	Shoes, men's		2 50
do shoulders, per lb		do women's		2 00
Herrings, per barrel		Boots, men's		4 00
Mutton, per lb.	0 10	do women's		3 00
Mustard, per lb.		India Rubber Overshoes, men's		2 00
Milk, per quart	0 05	do do women's		1 50
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.				
Pork, per lb.	0 08			
Pepper, per lb				
Potatoes, per bushel	1 50			
Rice, per lb.	0 06			
Soap, yellow, per lb.				
Sugar, brown	0 08			
Salt, per lb.	0 03			
Tea, black, per lb.	0 30			
do green, do	0 35			
Tobacco, per lb.	0 60			
Veal, per lb.	0 10			

J. Z. C. MIQUELON,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

CALGARY, 31st, December, 1890.

CALGARY AGENCY DISTRICT.

AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the Year 1890.

Employment.	Wages.
	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board.	1 75
do do and board.	0 70
Female farm servants, with board, per month.	12 00
Masons, per day, without board.	3 00
Bricklayers do do.	3 00
Carpenters do do.	2 50
Lumbermen do do.	2 00
Smiths do do.	2 00
Gardeners, with board, per day.	1 50
do without board, per day.	2 00
Female cooks, per day.	1 00
do domestics, per month.	10 00
General labourers, per day, without board.	1 75
Saddlers, per day.	2 00
Bootmakers do.	2 00
Tailors do.	2 00

J. Z. C. MIQUELON,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

CALGARY, 31st December, 1890.

VANCOUVER AGENCY DISTRICT.

List of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1890.

Provisions.	Prices.	Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
			From	To
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, dry salt sides, per lb.	0 12½	Coats, under, tweed.	3 00	15 00
Bread, best white, ½ lb. loaves, 14 for.	1 00	do over do	4 00	25 00
Butter, salt, per lb.	0 25	Frousers, tweed	1 50	9 00
do fresh, per lb.	0 35	Vests, tweed	0 75	4 00
Beef, per lb.	0 12½	Shirts, flannel	0 75	3 50
Beer, per dozen quarts.	2 00	do cotton	0 37½	2 00
Candles, per lb.	0 25	do do under, "wove"	0 37½	3 00
do per box	4 50	Drawers, woollen, "wove"	0 37½	3 00
Cheese, per lb.	0 14½	Hats, felt	0 50	4 50
Coffee, per lb.	0 35	Socks, worsted, per dozen		1 50
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.	3 50	do cotton	0 50	2 00
Eggs, case, per doz.	0 30	Blankets	2 75	10 00
do fresh do	0 50	Rugs	0 75	12 00
Flour, per brl., 1st quality, Hungarian.	6 25	Flannel, per yard	0 20	0 65
do do 2nd do	5 25	Cotton shirting, per yard	0 10	0 20
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	5 00	Sheeting, per yard	0 35	0 65
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt.	11 00	Canadian cloth	0 35	2 00
Firewood, per cord	4 50	Shoes, men's	1 25	2 00
Ham, per lb.	0 18	do women's	1 00	1 50
do shoulders, per lb.	0 16	Boots, men's	3 00	5 00
Herrings, per brl.	14 00	do women's	2 00	3 00
Mustard, Coleman's, per lb.	0 60	India rubber overshoes, men's	0 85	1 00
Milk, per quart.	0 08	do do women's.	0 60	0 75
Mutton, per lb.	0 13½			
Oatmeal, granulated, per 100 lbs.	4 50			
Pepper, black, per lb.	0 40			
Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	1 50			
Pork, per lb.	0 10			
Rice, China, per 50 lbs.	2 25			
Soap, yellow, for 50 lbs.	2 25			
Sugar, granulated, 11 lbs. for.	1 00			
Salt, per lb.	0 01½			
Tea, black, per lb.	0 40			
do green, per lb.	0 40			
Tobacco, per lb.	0 75			
Veal, per lb.	0 14			

M. SUTHERLAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

VANCOUVER, 31st December, 1890.

VANCOUVER AGENCY DISTRICT.
AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the Year 1890.

Employment.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board.....	1 25	2 50
do per week and board.....	6 00	8 00
Female farm servants, with board.....	10 00	13 00
Masons, per day, without board.....	4 00	6 00
Bricklayers, per day do.....	4 00	6 00
Carpenters do do.....	2 50	3 50
Lumbermen do do.....	1 50	2 25
Shipwrights do do.....	2 00	3 50
Smiths do do.....	2 25	2 75
Wheelwrights do do.....	2 25	2 75
Gardeners, with board.....	1 00	1 50
do without board.....	1 50	2 25
Female cooks.....	15 00	35 00
Laundresses.....	10 00	18 00
Female domestics.....	12 00	25 00
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 25	2 25
Miners.....	1 75	3 00
Mill hands.....	1 25	2 25
Engine drivers.....	4 00	6 00
Saddlers.....	2 00	3 00
Bootmakers.....	1 25	2 25
Tailors.....	1 50	2 50

M. SUTHERLAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

VANCOUVER, 31st December, 1890.

VICTORIA, B.C., AGENCY DISTRICT.

List of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1890.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.
	From	To		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.		0 18	Coats, under, tweed.	6 00
Bread, best white, and brown.		0 08	do over do	10 00
Butter, salt.		0 30	Trousers do	3 50
do fresh.		0 40	Vests do	2 25
Beef, per lb.	0 12½	0 15	Shirts, flannel.	1 50
Beer, per quart.		0 10	do cotton.	1 00
Candles.		0 20	do under, "wove"	1 00
Cheese.		0 20	Drawers, woollen, "wove"	1 00
Coffee.		0 25	Hats, felt.	2 00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.		4 00	Socks, worsted.	0 25
Eggs.		0 25	do cotton.	0 20
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality.		5 50	Blankets, per pair.	4 00
do do 2nd do		4 75	Rugs.	3 00
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs.		5 00	Flannel.	0 40
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt.		8 00	Cotton shirting.	0 10
Firewood, per cord.		4 00	Sheeting.	0 25
Ham, per lb.		0 18	Canadian cloth.	0 70
do shoulders, per lb.		0 12½	Shoes, men's.	3 00
Mustard per lb.		0 25	do women's.	1 50
Mutton do	0 12½	0 15	Boots, men's.	3 50
Milk, per quart.		0 10	do women's.	3 00
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.		4 50	India rubber overshoes, men's.	1 00
Pepper, per lb.		0 25	do do women's.	0 65
Pork, per lb.	0 12½	0 16	Coal, per ton.	8 00
Potatoes, per bushel.		0 90		
Rice, per lb.		0 05		
Soap, yellow, per lb.		0 05		
Sugar, brown do		0 09		
Salt, per lb.		0 02		
Tea, black, per lb.		0 50		
do green do		0 50		
Tobacco, per lb.		0 75		
Veal, per lb.	0 12½	0 15		

JOHN JESSOP,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

VICTORIA, B.C., 31st December, 1890.

VICTORIA, B.C., AGENCY DISTRICT.
AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the Year 1890.

Employment.	WAGES.		Remarks.
	From	To	
	\$. cts.	\$. cts.	
Farm labourers, per day, without board.....	1 00	1 50	Only Chinese and Indians employed.
do per month and board.....	20 00	30 00	
Female farm servants, with board.....	5 00		None employed.
Masons per day, without board.....	5 00		
Bricklayers, per day, without board.....	5 00		
Carpenters' do do.....	3 00	3 50	
Lumbermen, per month do.....	40 00	75 00	
Shipwrights, per day do.....	4 00	5 00	
Smiths, per day do.....	3 00	4 00	
Wheelwrights, per day do.....	3 00	4 00	
Gardeners, with board.....			None employed.
do without board.....	2 50	3 00	
Female cooks, per month.....	20 00	25 00	Mostly Chinese.
Laundresses.....			
Female domestics.....	12 00	25 00	
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 75	2 50	
Miners (coal), per ton.....	0 75	0 80	
Mill hands.....	2 50		
Engine drivers.....	3 00		
Saddlers.....	3 50		
Bootmakers.....	3 00		
Tailors.....	3 00		

JOHN JESSOP,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

VICTORIA, B.C., 31st December, 1890.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS WITH BRITISH FARM DELEGATES IN ONTARIO.

(MR. H. B. SMALL.)

OTTAWA, 24th September, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of my proceedings with the British Tenant Farm Delegates during their visit to Toronto and Western Ontario.

Pursuant to your instructions I, on the day of their arrival here, the 9th instant, escorted them through the Parliamentary Buildings and grounds, visiting also the water works and the sawmills at the Chaudière, with all of which they were much pleased, and they took copious notes respecting the lumber industry. The same afternoon they visited the Experimental Farm with yourself, and on the evening of the same day I met them at the Union Station, having previously made arrangements for their comfort during the night journey to Toronto.

September 10th.—On arriving in Toronto, the train being some two hours late, I took the party to the Queen's Hotel, where every arrangement was made for their accommodation, and as soon as practicable after breakfast, I procured carriages for the purpose of showing the visitors the principal objects of interest in the city of Toronto. Mr. Donaldson, your Immigration Agent, accompanied our party, and we proceeded, after driving through the principal business and private streets—the residences in which latter portion afford to strangers the best evidence of wealth and prosperity—to visit the Normal School and Horticultural Gardens, the Veterinary College, the Queen's Park, University and Provincial Parliamentary Buildings, returning to the hotel early in the afternoon. Whilst driving, I called on Mr. Patterson, Postmaster of Toronto, the well known agriculturist, introducing him to the whole party, and he at once courteously offered his co-operation in every way to render these visitors' stay instructive. I will here take the opportunity of stating, that during the whole time these delegates were in Toronto Mr. Patterson was unremitting in his attentions to them. Subsequently we all went to the Exhibition ground, but found that as yet no horses or stock had arrived, and the majority of the exhibits were then only being placed in position. I thereupon telegraphed to you to that effect, adding that the delegates would be disappointed unless they remained for the exhibition proper, which they were assured by the directors would be one of the finest gatherings of Ontario products and stock ever got together. Your reply, assenting to their remaining, gave great satisfaction to all parties. Instructions were given for an honorary card of admission, during the whole of their stay, to the grounds, and the mayor and corporation of the city offered and afforded them every facility at their disposal.

11th September.—At 7 a.m. the whole party took passage by the "Chicora" across Lake Ontario to Niagara, desiring to see, not only those celebrated falls, but also to get some idea of the fruit country surrounding them, of which they had already heard glowing accounts. As we proceeded up the Niagara River, they took copious notes of the formation of the soil and of the land generally. We viewed a number of the peach and pear orchards, which, however, a drenching rain prevented us from going through.

12th September.—The whole of this day was spent at the exhibition, which was that morning formally opened by His Excellency the Governor General, who very kindly notified me that he would like to personally meet the delegates, arranging for that purpose to be present at the president's office at 3 o'clock. In His Excellency's speech, at the luncheon given by the directors, he stated that he considered this visit of the British Farm Delegates of paramount interest to this country, adding that it was viewed by the Governments on both sides of the water with a great deal of attention, and that he also looked upon it as one of the most important movements yet made towards the immigration of the right class of agricultural settlers to this country, and that it must be productive of very good results. At 3 p.m., I had the Delegates gathered together, and presented them to His Excellency individually, Lord Stanley addressing to each one, on presentation, a few words of welcome, and finally, to the whole of them collectively, he made a very pleasant address, again eulogizing the movement, concluding by saying that he hoped their reports would be favourable, but he was perfectly convinced they would be honest ones. Having received during the day a special invitation from the City of Hamilton, to be present at its forthcoming exhibition, I had, on behalf of the delegates to decline this, owing to their limited stay, and I dealt with several other invitations in the same manner. A special invitation, however, from the Experimental Farm at Guelph to visit that institution was accepted.

13th September.—We started at an early hour for Guelph by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which route afforded an opportunity of viewing some of the finest farms in Ontario, the return trip to the city in the evening being made by the Grand Trunk Railway for the purpose of varying the route and showing the delegates a fresh portion of country. Mr. Bleu, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and Dr. Bryce, formerly connected with the Guelph College, requested permission to join the party, offering, on behalf of the college, to defray the delegates transport for the occasion. This, however, was unnecessary, as it had been already arranged for. Carriages were in waiting, furnished by the College authorities, and after a drive through Guelph, one half of the farm was inspected before lunch, the other half being visited in the afternoon. The lunch was attended by Mr. Innis, M. P., Mr. Guthrie, M.P.P., Mr. Stone, Mr. McRae, Colonel Hobson and other prominent citizens of Guelph.

After the farm had been thoroughly visited, we proceeded to the farm of Mr. Stone, a celebrated Shorthorn breeder, and that of Mr. McRae, celebrated for his Galloways and breed of sheep. We reached Toronto long after dark.

14th (Sunday).—The delegates wishing to rest, occupied themselves by church going, writing letters, and making up their notes.

15th September.—At half past eight, a.m., carriages were in attendance, sent by the Board of School Trustees of Toronto, who had invited the delegates to visit the Public Schools of the city, and a hurried visit under charge of Inspector Hughes was paid to five or six of these, where, not only the system of tuition was examined but special attention was paid to the measures used for ventilation and sanitary purposes. A lunch was partaken of at the invitation of the above trustees, and a little after 12, the delegates started for Hamilton, part of them, under charge of Mr. Donaldson, stopping at Oakville for the purpose of examining the small fruit farms there, the rest proceeding under my guidance to visit the city of Hamilton, with the peach orchards and vineyards in its vicinity. At Hamilton station Mr. John Smith, your Immigration Agent, was present, and having procured carriages and being joined by Mr. McKay, M.P., who accompanied us, we drove to East Hamilton and Bartonville, spending considerable time in Mr. Thos. Barnes' vineyard. This vineyard of some 25 acres, has this year a yield of 2½ tons to the acre, and the fruit, especially the Niagara and Warren varieties, was pronounced by the delegates to be equal to that of many of the English hot-house vines. The party reached Toronto on their return about 8 p.m., having picked up on the way the Oakville party, who had received every attention on the fruit farms of Messrs. Turner, Robinson and others.

16th September.—Four additional delegates accompanied by yourself reached Toronto in the morning and their comfort and arrangements for their movements were my special care. All during this day were at the exhibition, and Mr. Edwards, delegate from Wales, was requested by the Exhibition Committee to act as judge of horses in place of a Canadian judge who was unavoidably absent, thus showing the esteem in which Mr. Edwards' knowledge was held.

17th September.—Major Stevenson, the last of the delegates arrived this morning, and received the same attention as his predecessors at my hands. The forenoon was taken up attending to banking arrangements for all the delegates, most of whom at my suggestion, deposited in the Bank of Montreal large sums of English money to await their return, and they procured drafts on Winnipeg for use there out of the Canadian funds at their disposal. In the afternoon most of the delegates attended the exhibition till a late hour, while two or three went out to farms in the country adjoining Toronto. All gathered together about 10 p.m., when a Pullman car having been specially procured for them which would take them through without change to Winnipeg, they proceeded to the Union Station, at which point I delivered them over to Mr. G. H. Campbell, whom you had appointed to take further charge of them. Owing to the interruption of travel consequent on the exhibition, the train for North Bay did not get off till after midnight, but all on leaving were in great spirits, and desired me to express, as far as possible, to the citizens of Toronto, and to all concerned their appreciation of the great courtesy and kindness which they had met on all sides.

I am happy to be able to state that during my connection with the delegates, all arrangements were carried out to the letter, and no hitch whatever occurred in anything. I was able from the period I spent in their company to form an opinion of these delegates, who are most decidedly shrewd, practical men, possessed of sound common sense, taking copious notes of everything, and from the number of questions put by them, they evidently determined to obtain the most accurate information, and although most reticent in reply to inquiries, I gathered sufficient from their conversation to show that they are very favourably impressed with what they have already seen. Their visit to the Toronto exhibition, where the very best products and resources of Ontario were concentrated, was worth more than a month's travel through its various districts.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. B. SMALL,

Secretary, Department of Agriculture.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS WITH BRITISH FARM DELEGATES IN
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.

(MR. G. H. CAMPBELL.)

OTTAWA, 25th December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of my trip through Canada in company with the British Farmer Delegates as follows:—

At your request I left Winnipeg on 7th September, and came to Ottawa where I met delegates, Messrs. Wood, Simmons, Scotson and Pitt on the 15th, and in company with yourself we all left same night for Toronto to attend the Industrial Exhibition at that place.

On arrival there we were joined by delegates Messrs. Spiers, Brown, Murphy, Edwards, Daniels, Hutchinson and Col. Fane, who had arrived there in advance of the others, and were in charge of Mr. Small, secretary of your Department. The next day Major Stevenson arrived, thus completing the party of thirteen in all. The following are the names and addresses of the party:—

John T. Wood, Halewood, Lancashire, England.	
Wm. Scotson, Mosley Hill, Liverpool	do
H. Simmons, Reading, London	do
R. Pitt, Ilminster, Somersetshire	do
Geo. Daniels, Norfolk	do
Geo. Hutchinson, Penrith, Cumberland	do
Col. F. Fane, Fulbeck, Lincolnshire	do
Wm. Edwards, Ruthvin, Wales	
John Spier, Newton, Glasgow, Scotland.	
Geo. Brown, Caithness	do
Major D. W. Stevenson, Londonderry, Ireland.	
E. R. Murphy, Tralee	do
P. Foursin, Paris,	France.

After spending two days at the Exhibition at Toronto, we left for Winnipeg in the private sleeping car "Gatineau," in charge of porter Sam. Gray, kindly placed at our disposal by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

We arrived at Winnipeg at 5.30 p.m., Saturday 20th, and were met at the station by Messrs. Scarth, Ross and LaRivière, M.P's., by Mr. J. H. Metcalf, Government Intelligence Officer, Mr. Thomas Bennett, Dominion Immigration Agent, Mr. A. Smith, Manitoba Immigration Agent, and a number of others. After dinner at the hotel a pleasant evening was spent in company with Messrs. Ross and Scarth, M.P's., Mr. A. F. Eden, Manitoba and North-Western Land Commissioner, L. A. Hamilton, Canadian Pacific Railway Land Commissioner, F. H. Brydges and others, and a programme for Manitoba was arranged to suit the wishes of the delegates.

On Monday, 22nd, at the special invitation of His Honour Lieutenant Governor Schultz, the party called at Government House and were received by His Honour and Mrs. Schultz, and Honourable Premier Greenway, Honourable J. A. Smart, Minister of Public Works, Honourable Colonel McMillan, Provincial Treasurer, and Mrs. McMillan, Honourable Senator Dickey, of Amherst, N.S., who was a guest of Governor and Mrs. Schultz, also being present. After spending a very pleasant hour and receiving a most hearty welcome to Manitoba, we took leave of Government House and spent the remainder of the day in visiting the schools, immigration

offices, wholesale establishments, mills, &c., in the city. A number of the party also drove out in the country in different directions to see some farms and stock.

In the evening in response to an invitation from the Committee, the delegates attended the banquet given to Sir Hector Langevin. The occasion was a very pleasant one, and speeches were made by Messrs. Simmons, Wood, Speir and Stevenson, in response to a toast proposed in honour of their presence.

At 11:30 Tuesday, 23rd, we left Winnipeg on our trip through Manitoba, accompanied by Mr. W. B. Scarth, M. P., Land Commissioner, G. N. W. Land Co., and Mr. L. A. Hamilton, Land Commissioner, C. P. R. Our car was attached to the train for Glenboro', the then terminus of one of the C. P. R. south-western lines, where we arrived at 8:30 same night, having called at Carman and inspected the elevators at that point on the way out. Mr. R. B. Robbin, M.P.P., showed the party every attention while there and explained the elevator system of the west.

The next morning we secured a sufficient number of teams and made an early start for the country, some of the delegates going to the Icelandic settlement and some to the French; while the larger portion went to the Crofter settlement at Pelican Lake. I will not attempt to describe these various settlements as that is not the object of this report, but will leave that to the delegates to whose province this matter more properly belongs. We returned to Glenboro' at eight o'clock that night after a drive of about fifty-six miles through a magnificent country, thoroughly satisfied with the result of the day's work, and quite tired enough to appreciate the luxuries of our sleeping car, the "Gatineau," in which, at an early hour, we retired for the night. Another early start the next morning for a fifty-four mile drive to Souris (formerly Plum Creek). We left about eight o'clock, sixteen of us, forming quite a procession across the prairie. It was a beautiful day. Harvesting was in full operation. The sound of the reaper, the binder, and even the thresher could be heard on all sides. In every direction, look where you would, nothing but great fields of rich golden grain were to be seen, wheat, barley and oats in great abundance. Some newly cut and lying upon the ground, some in stook, some on stack, and some even now falling before the merciless knife of the reaper. All the way from Glenboro' to Souris, during the whole day's drive, it was one continuous field of grain.

Wheat to the right of us ;
 Wheat to the left of us ;
 Wheat to the front of us ;
 Wheat to the rear of us.
 All day we rode, and well.
 How much wheat there was
 No one can tell.

A halt was made at a great many farms along the way, where the delegates talked with the farmers, and examined the grain, the implements, the stock, &c., making copious notes of what they saw and heard. We lunched at Wawanesa, a town about half way between Glenboro' and Souris, and beautifully situated in the valley of the Souris River, where the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway crosses the river, and is surrounded on all sides by the high banks of a winding stream affording a shelter from wind and storm. Mr. Mitchell, of the Martin & Mitchell Elevator Company, met the delegates here and conducted them through their large elevator situated at this point. I think this company has some eight or ten elevators along the line of the N. P. M. Railway and are sure to do a large business in the future. We arrived at Souris about 7:30 p.m. and after supper and an hour's conversation with a number of prominent farmers of the vicinity, we boarded a special train placed at our disposal by the C. P. Railway, and after a run of an hour and a-half we landed in Brandon. We would have liked to stop longer at Souris so as to see that wonderful farming district in day time, but our arrangements would not permit.

At Brandon we were met by Mayor Kelly and Mr. T. M. Daly, M.P., and escorted to our hotel. The next morning an imposing array of carriages, headed by Mayor Kelly and filled with leading citizens of Brandon and the delegates, started out from the "Grand View," for a drive round the city and surrounding country. We first drove to Sandison's, about 3 miles north of the city. Here we saw about

2,000 acres of grain, and Mr. Sandison and his force of men and teams hard at work gathering it in, with four steam threshing machines, running full blast, turning out the wheat at the rate of a two bushel bag every 38 seconds per each machine.

After doing this place thoroughly we drove to the Government Experimental Farm, which almost adjoins Mr. Sandison's, and here we were met by Mr. Bedford, the superintendent of the farm, a more capable man than whom it would be hard to find. Arriving here about one o'clock, we began to think the inner man required some little attention, and cast longing eyes toward the city, but Mr. Bedford was equal to the occasion, and when at his invitation we went over to examine the splendid new granary just then completed, we were surprised and delighted to find a long table running almost the entire length of the barn, laden with all the substantial and delicacies necessary for a first-class lunch. We were asked to help ourselves, and we did so, and enjoyed our lunch very much. This done, we went over the farm, guided by Mr. Bedford, and examined the grains, roots, grasses, &c., most thoroughly. Mr. Bedford was indefatigable in his attention to the delegates, and in his efforts to show every thing to the best advantage.

We then crossed the river to the city where we examined some stock; thence we drove south 10 miles toward the Brandon Hills, where we called upon Mr. Roddick, reeve of the municipality, returning to town about dark. In the evening, at the invitation of Mayor Kelly and the corporation, we were entertained at a supper, and here we met a large number of the leading farmers and stock raisers of the surrounding country, and the delegates gathered a large amount of information at that meeting. A number of speeches were made by the people there, including His Worship the Mayor, Alderman Wastie, Mr. Daly, M.P., Mr. Scarth, M.P., Mr. Sandison and Mr. Smith, both large farmers, and also by Mr. Hesson, M.P., for North Perth, who was visiting Brandon at the time, and whose genial smile, affable manner, and courteous treatment the delegates had been favoured with on the way from Toronto to Winnipeg, as well as at several other points along the road, including Brandon and Calgary.

At Brandon, Delegate Murphy and Mr. Hamilton left the party and went west to visit the ranching country in the Fort McLeod and Pincher Creek districts, arranging to rejoin the main party at Calgary. Delegate Pitt also left the party here and went west to Calgary and other points, accompanied by Mrs. Pitt. The next morning (27th) we drove over to Rapid City, about 20 miles north, accompanied by Messrs. Scarth and Daly, M.P.'s, and Mr. Eden, where, after taking lunch as guests of the Mayor and Corporation of that beautiful and thriving little town, and inspecting the woollen mills situated there, we boarded the train of the M. and N. W. Railway for Minnedosa, where our old friend, the "Gatineau," was awaiting our arrival. We boarded the car, which was attached to the regular train, and started for Saltcoats, the terminus of the M. and N. W. Railway line, at that time, where we arrived at 11 p.m. The next day being Sunday, we contented ourselves with a short drive into the country, and were most hospitably entertained by Mr. Kinsington at his farm, near Bradenbury station, where he gave us a dinner, which we shall not soon forget. Kinsington is a new place, farm buildings and all. The buildings are large and well constructed, and the farm is well situated for stock-raising or mixed farming.

We returned to the car at an early hour in the afternoon, and spent the rest of the day in letter writing, and on Monday morning started out to visit the Crofter settlement, guided thither by Mr. Borradaile, the agent in charge of the colony. The whole day was spent in this settlement, visiting and talking to the people on their farms, and it was not till late at night that we returned to our car. Next morning we found ourselves landed at Russell, having been taken thither by special train during the night. At 8 o'clock we breakfasted at the "Barnardo Home" on the invitation of Mr. Struthers, the superintendent in charge, and after looking over the home and farm and getting some valuable information regarding this important work, we started for Binscarth, where we had a very pleasant and profitable visit to the "Binscarth" stock farm. Thence we proceeded to Birtle, where we spent the

afternoon on the farms, and the evening with the farmers and citizens generally, enjoying the hospitalities of Mayor Crawford and friends. Col. Fane left the party here and proceeded west alone. Wednesday morning we started for Neepawa, arriving there about 2.30 p.m., and spent the afternoon and evening there, leaving by special train at midnight, and arriving at Portage la Prairie Thursday in time for breakfast. During our whole trip on the M. and N. W. railway we were the guests of that company, Mr. Eden having charge of the arrangements and leaving nothing undone for our comfort and convenience. Mayor Garland was on hand to meet us at Portage la Prairie, and lost no time in placing carriages at our disposal, himself and a number of friends accompanying the delegates out to the different parts of the country to see the farms. The Portage plains are perhaps the best wheat-raising district in Manitoba. Such a thing as a failure of crops has never been known in this district. There have been some light crops, as is the case this year through a scarcity of rain at the right time, but even then the yield was not small, being this year probably 15 or 16 bushels per acre. The average yield in a series of years I believe is about 35 bushels. Some of the party (the two Scotchmen) drove over to Burnside, to visit the home of Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, M.P.P. Mr. McKenzie has been there some 21 years, I believe, and has a very fine farm. We left Portage la Prairie that evening (Messrs. Scarth and Eden having gone to Winnipeg, and Mr. Daly to Brandon), and next morning we arrived at Indian Head, and were met by Mr. McKay, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, and Major Bell, of the famous Bell Farm. The day being wet prevented our doing full justice to Indian Head, although we drove over the Government farm, and part of the Bell farm. Both Mr. McKay and Major Bell did all they could for us while there, and Mrs. McKay in her own inimitable style, furnished us with an excellent lunch. We left Indian Head that night by freight train, and went on to Regina, where we stayed for the night; and Saturday morning at seven o'clock started for Prince Albert, on the new line of railway just opened. Mr. N. F. Davin, M.P., and editor of the Regina *Leader* accompanied us. We arrived in Prince Albert Saturday night, or rather at three o'clock Sunday morning, and here we had a fine exhibition of western "go" and energy, when Mayor Knowles of that enterprising and beautifully situated town, in company with a posse of his friends, entered our car, and woke us all up, in order to welcome the delegates, and tender them the "freedom of the city." After exchanging a few complimentary greetings, and some that were not altogether complimentary, Mayor Knowles and his reception committee made their exit from the car, under a heavy fire of boots, shoes, valises, and pillows; while the heavy rain outside had a somewhat dampening effect upon their ardour. When we arose Sunday morning it was still raining heavily, and we were driven to the hotel for breakfast, in the large Mounted Police teams kindly placed at our disposal by Colonel Irvin. After breakfast Mayor Knowles and his friends started with us for a drive in the surrounding country. We drove all day notwithstanding the rain, returning to town only in time for supper about eight o'clock. Prince Albert is most beautiful situated on the bank of the Saskatchewan River, and is surrounded by a rich agricultural country, admirably adapted for mixed farming and stock raising; and now with railway facilities, and an enterprising people, it is bound to forge ahead to a place of more than ordinary prominence among the towns and cities of the great and growing West.

We left Prince Albert Monday morning early and by arrangement with General Superintendent Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, we had the train held two hours at Duck Lake, where Mr. Mitchell, local manager for Stobart Sons & Co., had carriages in waiting, and drove us round that district and showed us some fine cattle on his own farm.

Leaving here we arrived at Saskatoon about noon, where, the indefatigable Mr. Copeland, the agent of the Temperance Colony at this place met us at the station, and insisted upon our going up the Hill to take dinner, which he said was all ready for us. We did not go, not because we were not hungry, and did not appreciate Mr. Copeland's kind offer, but because the dinner was up on the Hill, in the centre of the

town, and we were down at the station about a mile away; and besides all this there was a great gulf fixed (the Saskatchewan River) between us and it, the only means of crossing which is the old time "rope ferry," or the railway bridge. The former was a somewhat tedious, not to say hazardous undertaking, and the latter was a "long way round" for a hungry crowd on foot. But Mr. Copeland was not to be outdone however, and he made a "bee line" for town, so that when the train crossed the bridge half an hour later, to the opposite bank of the river, he was there with a number of his people and several teams loaded with vegetables of a prodigious size, one being laden with hot plum pies (made of the native fruit) and a large pot of hot coffee. It is needless to say that both the vegetables and the pies were appreciated by the delegates. One radish which was given us by Mr. Copeland, served as a lunch for sixteen of us, and when weighed next day at Regina, the balance brought down the scales at two pounds and fifteen ounces.

We arrived at Regina the same night and on Tuesday attended the Agricultural Exhibition held there on that date. The display was a fine one, but both the exhibit and attendance were somewhat affected by the four days' rain just preceding. The day itself was very wet, so much so as to prevent our doing anything but visit the Exhibition. That night a banquet was given at the Royal Hotel in honour of the visit of the delegates, which was presided over by Regina's popular Mayor, Mr. J. A. MacCaul. Speeches were made by Mr. Davin, M.P., Mr. Secord, M.L.A. and others, as well as by several delegates, and a very pleasant evening was spent. We left Wednesday morning, 8th October, for Calgary (where we were joined by Mr. Hamilton) arriving there on the 9th and were met at the Alberta House by Major Walker, Chairman, and Mr. Nolan, Secretary of the reception committee, Mayor Lafferty and a large number of leading citizens, including Mr. Amos Rowe, Collector of Customs and president of the Agricultural Society. The Exhibition was to be opened that day, but owing to the wet weather it was postponed till Saturday, the 11th. We spent three days here, driving long distances into the country to see the various sheep, cattle and horse ranches of this famous district of Alberta. Major Walker and his Committee stuck to us like leeches, and here another banquet was the order of the day, or rather of the night; and such a banquet! It was held in the Victoria Theatre, and that spacious building was filled to its utmost capacity. The tables were presided over by Mr. Amos Rowe, president of the Agricultural Society, Dr. Lafferty, the Mayor filling the vice-chair. Mr. Davis, M.P., and Senator Loughheed were present and made capital speeches, referring in eloquent terms to the resources of the North-West, the value of immigration as a means of developing these resources, and the importance of the visit of the British Agricultural Delegates in that connection. Speeches were also made by other leading citizens of Calgary, and by all the delegates present; printed reports of which, as well as those of all other such meetings held during our trip, I shall attach to this report, as a means of showing the opinions expressed by the delegates, at the different places visited. We left Calgary Saturday night, and arrived at Banff Sunday morning, spending the day there and stopping at the beautiful C. P. R. Hotel and enjoying a hot bath in the sulphur springs in the "Cave." Dr. Brett, M.L.A., received the delegates at the Sanitarium in the afternoon. Leaving Banff Monday morning we spent all day Monday, and part of Tuesday, enjoying the wonderful mountain scenery of the Rockies and Selkirks, and along the Fraser River, arriving at New Westminster at noon, Tuesday, 14th October. We were met at the station by Mayor Brown, of that city, Mr. Ewing, President of the Board of Trade, and others. We were first driven to the Colonial House, where, upon the invitation of Mayor Brown we sat down to lunch accompanied by a goodly number of New Westminster's representative people, among whom was Mr. Corbould, M.P.P., who occupied the chair. This done we at once started for a drive round the city, visiting the saw mills, lumber yards, canning factories, court house, exhibition buildings, &c., &c.

The next morning we embarked on board a small steamer and were taken up the river to see Ewing & Co.'s immense canning establishment, and then we proceeded down to Lulu Island, where we saw the wonderful "Delta" lands of the Fraser, and

listened with amazement to the statement of Mr. Ladner, of Ladner's Landing, and others, regarding the strength and productiveness of the rich soil. We were told that as many as twenty successive crops of hay were taken off this land, averaging as high as three and a half tons per acre, and selling at \$15 and \$20 per ton. Returning to Westminster the evening was spent at our hotel, where an informal meeting was held, attended by a number of the leading men of the city and of the surrounding country. The greatest interest was manifested in the visit of the delegates, and every one seemed desirous of placing at their disposal all possible information of value to them in their work.

On Thursday morning, 16th, we drove over to Vancouver, about twelve miles distant, arriving there at 10:30 a.m., and were met at the hotel Vancouver by Mayor Oppenhiemer, Mr. Alexander, President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Macgowan, secretary, and others, and were at once taken for a drive to the north arm of Lulu Island, where the statements of the previous day, regarding the wonderful productiveness of this soil, were fully corroborated. Returning hence, we took a drive around the city and through "Stanley Park," where we measured the famous "big" trees, one of them being fifty-four feet in circumference, and large enough in its hollow trunk, to afford shelter to the picnic parties who resort thither in case of rain, settees being placed inside for that purpose. In the evening we were banqueted by the Board of Trade and the City Council, and it is needless to say the delegates spent both an enjoyable and profitable time.

Friday afternoon we boarded the steamer "Cutch" for Nanaimo, to visit the Vancouver coal mines at that place, and here we had an experience which we shall not soon forget. All went well until a little after dusk, when the lights of an approaching steamer were seen about a mile off on starboard bow. Our captain sounded his whistle, and receiving no response he whistled a second time, but still no reply; the stranger all the time bearing down upon our ship. When within a few lengths of us they changed their course so as to pass us to "starboard," but were too late, and came crushing into us almost amidships, driving in our bulwarks and doing considerable damage. For a time all was hurry and confusion on board, as it seemed evident from the force of the collision and the great depression in the side of our ship, that she would certainly fill with water and sink. Everything was in total darkness, the lights having all been put out and lamps broken with the shock of the collision. Both passengers and crew were running hither and thither, some in search of life preservers, and some for lanterns and tools with which to open the hatches and make an examination of the hold to see if she was taking in any water. Amidst the noise and excitement of the moment and from out the darkness of the scene could be heard Major Stevenson's commanding voice from off the quarter deck, where he had been sitting at the time of the collision in company with his co-delegates, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Scotson and Daniels, shouting, "order," "keep cool men," "she's allright," &c., &c. It was soon learned to the great relief of all on board that the heavy steel sides and stanchions of the "Cutch" had been able to resist the blow of the "Mogul," for that was the name of the stranger which struck us.

We "lay too" and "spoke" the "Mogul" before proceeding on our course, and found out that although badly damaged she was not taking any water. We then proceeded to Nanaimo which was about three miles distant from the scene of the collision, all hands feeling thankful that what might have been a very serious accident, had been averted by the superior strength of our ship, and the good judgment of her captain.

We arrived at Nanaimo about 8 o'clock at night, amidst a heavy rain, and after taking supper, accompanied by Mayor Philburg and the superintendent of the Vancouver Coal Co., we donned the regulation suits and went down into the mines; going through all the principal "roads," "drifts" and "rooms," where a large force of men was at work, putting out at the rate of about 800 tons of coal per day, from this one shaft. The total daily output of this company is, we were told, about 1,200 tons.

The next morning we started for Victoria where we arrived at noon, and here our reception was at once most enthusiastic and cordial. Mayor Grant is a host in himself, a big man, with a big heart, and a big hand, not to say a "big head." On this occasion he was ably backed up by Col. Pryor and Mr. Earle, M.P.'s, Wm. Ward President of the Board of Trade, and many others. We were taken hold of immediately upon our arrival, and conducted to the "Driard" Hotel where we had lunch. Carriages then being in waiting we were driven round the city, calling on Governor Nelson, where we were cordially received and heartily welcomed to British Columbia.

Returning to the hotel after having seen the many important institutions of Victoria, representing as they do the various resources of the Province, and gathering some very valuable information, we were told to muster in the spacious dining room of the Driard at 8.30 p.m. We did so, and soon Mayor Grant took his place at the head of the tables, and on either side of him, interspersed with the "crème de la crème" of Victoria's wealthy, influential and intelligent citizens, the delegates were seated. After doing ample justice to what one of the delegates described a "thoroughly English dinner," Mayor Grant started the ball rolling, by proposing the toast of the Queen, and I was particularly pleased to notice the impression made upon the delegates, by the enthusiastic manner in which the toast was received, and in the singing of "God save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia." After the usual formal toasts were disposed of, the toast of the delegates brought Mr. Wood to his feet, who made a capital speech, in the course of which he said he felt sure the reports of the delegates to their people at home would do much good in promoting immigration to Canada. Mr. Wood was followed by Messrs. Murphy, Simmons, Brown and Spier, on behalf of the delegates, and Hon. Premier Robson, Hon. J. H. Turner, Col. Prior, Mr. Earle and F. S. Bernard, M.P.'s and a number of others, giving valuable statistics of British Columbia's trade and commerce and agricultural capabilities.

Monday was spent getting further information of the country, and at night we all boarded the SS. "Islander" for Vancouver, arriving there at ten Tuesday morning. The heavy rain prevented our doing anything there that day, and we left at night by train for New Westminster, arriving there at daylight the next morning. We came here for the purpose of taking the boat up the Fraser to visit the Sumas and Chilliwack districts. Mr. Kitchen, M.P.P., and Reeve of Chilliwack, met us at New Westminster and accompanied us up the river on the boat. When we arrived at Sumas, about 3 p.m., teams were in waiting for us, and we were driven up the beautiful valley of Chilliwack to Centerville, passing on the way many fine farms and rich orchards, and visiting the cheese factory in the district.

Thursday morning we drove from Centerville to Popcum, about twelve miles distant, through a rich soil and heavily timbered country, where we crossed the Frazer River in canoes to Agassiz, on the opposite side.

Agassiz is the size of the Government Experimental Farm for British Columbia, and we were met here by Mr. Sharpe, the superintendent in charge, and shown over the farm and buildings, and at 3.30 p.m. we took the east bound train for our homeward journey.

On our return trip, Messrs. Hutchinson and Daniels stopped over at Calgary, the remainder of the party coming on to Wolseley, where, at the invitation of Honourable Senator Perley, we spent the Sunday in a very profitable manner, receiving every attention from Mr. Perley. We arrived at Moosomin Monday morning, and occupied the day there in charge of Mr. J. R. Nelf, M.L.A., and others, driving out into the country and viewing the large farms and wheat fields of that rich farming district.

The Moosomin people were not to be outdone by Prince Albert, Regina and Calgary, and the like towns, which had received and entertained the delegates. In the evening, therefore, a spread was prepared "fit for the gods."

Leaving Moosomin early Tuesday morning, 25th October, we arrived in Winnipeg at 4.30, p.m., same day, and spent the evening in receiving and answering the large mail awaiting the party on their arrival there.

Wednesday morning some of the party went out to Stonewall to visit the Rockwood district, where Mr. S. J. Jackson, M.P.P., met them and showed them around. Others visited Sir Donald A. Smith's farm, at Silver Heights, while some went up the Red and Assiniboine Rivers looking at farms and stock.

The Board of Trade, of Winnipeg, next entertained the delegates at the Clarendon Hotel, Wednesday evening. It was presided over by Mr. S. Nairn, the vice-president, in the absence of the president, Mr. R. J. Whitla. It was a fitting conclusion to the visit of the delegates to the North-West, affording an opportunity for the people of Winnipeg, the gateway city of the west, and the hub of the Dominion, to meet the delegates again and to hear their opinions of the great country through which they had travelled during the past five or six weeks. A few speeches were made by the Winnipeg people. The object being to hear the delegates, the time was given up to them. Messrs. Wood, Spier, Stevenson, Scotson, Murphy, Edwards and Simmons all spoke in the most glowing terms of the west, its resources and ultimate future as a great agricultural country.

On Thursday, 30th, after saying good-bye to their Manitoba friends, the main body of the delegates left for the east *via* St. Paul and Chicago, some two or three remaining over a day or two longer, and going east *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The party spent about ten days in Ontario, in charge of Mr. Blue, acting on behalf of the Ontario Government, visiting nearly all the towns in Western Ontario, including the famous fruit growing Niagara district.

Leaving Toronto Sunday night we arrived in Ottawa Monday morning, and spent the day in visiting the match factory, pulp and paper mills at Hull, the Geological Museum and other places.

The mayor and citizens of Ottawa, with Mr. McLeod Stewart and others engaged the private dining room of the Russell, and about 8.30, p.m., Monday night, the delegates sat down to dinner, with a select company of Ottawa's most prominent citizens. Mayor Erratt occupied the chair. On his right was seated Mr. Simmons. Having graced the occasion with your presence, and having heard the speeches of the delegates, you will not need to be informed of the banquet in detail, and I will only say as a matter of record, that all the delegates present spoke in terms of the highest praise of the country, the people and the kindness they had received, expressing the belief that as a result of their reports, and the work they should do at home, Canada could confidently look for a large increase in her immigration from the old country during the coming season. Having been fully supplied with maps of the Dominion, and a large quantity of immigration literature of all kinds, the party left Ottawa, Tuesday morning, for Montreal, spending Tuesday and Wednesday there. Mr. H. B. Small, secretary of the Department, accompanied us. Indeed, I may say, Mr. Small met the party at Toronto, after their return from the west, and rendered most valuable assistance in all the arrangements.

On Wednesday night the party left by the Canadian Pacific Railway for Quebec to join the Allan S.S. "Parisian" for the homeward voyage. I may mention as an evidence of the kindly feeling of the delegates that they made the writer the recipient of a handsome silver water pitcher and goblets, as a souvenir of our pleasant trip together through the great Dominion of Canada.

On Thursday morning at 9.30, the "Parisian" steamed out from her docks at Quebec, having on board the whole party, excepting Major Stevenson, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Hutchinson, who remained over for the purpose of visiting the Eastern Townships of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, Mr. Small and myself returning to Ottawa. On the 22nd November I left Ottawa again for Montreal, for the purpose of accompanying the three remaining delegates on their maritime trip. We arrived in Sherbrooke, Que., Monday, 24th, and were met at the station by Mr. Hall, M.P., Mr. Elkins, immigration agent, and others, and were shown through the Paton Woollen Mills, the Edison Electric Works and the exhibition buildings. We then drove to Lennoxville where we inspected Mr. Tylie's farm, and, upon the invitation

of that gentleman, visited the boys' school, and the Bishop's College at that place. We took the night train for Cookshire, and in the morning called upon Mr. R. H. Pope, M.P., and after seeing his large farm and stock, and buildings, we were hospitably entertained by that gentleman and his estimable wife at their beautiful residence.

The delegates drove over to Compton in the afternoon where they were much delighted with the splendid show of cattle and horses at Senator Cochrane's. Next day the delegates returned to Montreal, and thence on to Quebec, spending several days in that part of the Province. In the meantime, leaving Cookshire Tuesday night, I went on to St. John, where I met the representatives of the New Brunswick Government, and made arrangements for the visit of the delegates there.

They arrived in St. John, Tuesday, 2nd December, and were met there by Hon. A. G. Blair, Premier, and Mr. C. H. Lugrin, Secretary of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and left for Fredericton that evening. Before leaving St. John, however, we met the President and Executive of the Board of Trade at their board rooms, and were driven round the city visiting the various manufacturing institutions and winding up with a visit to the Centennial School, where we had the pleasure of hearing about 200 children, sing, as only the sturdy robust Canadian children can sing, "My own Canadian Home." The delegates were particularly pleased with this, and asked for and received copies of the song and music. This is a song that should be sung by all our children, in all our schools, from one end of Canada to the other.

I left the party at Fredericton and went on to Nova Scotia to arrange for their visit to that Province. I understand, however, that before leaving New Brunswick they visited a number of places in that part of the Province, including the large factories and mills of Mr. Alex. Gibson, at Marysville, and returned to St. John Sunday morning. Leaving there Monday noon they arrived in Amherst the same evening, and were received there by Col. Blair, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Nappan, and Prof. Smith, of the School of Agriculture, Truro, N.S., the latter being deputed by the Nova Scotia Government to accompany the delegates through that Province.

Through the kind offices of Hon. Senator Dickey, Chief Engineer Ketchum placed himself at our disposal, and invited the party out to see the "Chignecto Ship Railway." After examining the docks and locks of this great work, we were taken on the engine half way across the line towards the Tignish end, where we had a good view of the whole line.

As this will doubtless be dealt with by the delegates in their reports, it is not necessary that I should refer to it at any length, except to say that the visitors expressed the opinion that the value of such a railway to Canada, and especially to the Maritime Provinces, saving as it would a long circuitous sea voyage, and giving a great impetus to trade and commerce in that part of the Dominion, could hardly be estimated. Mr. Ketchum showed great attention to the delegates, explaining the whole working of the railway and hoisting gear, illustrating it on a perfect working model in his office.

Leaving Amherst at 2 p.m., we drove over to Nappan accompanied by Col. Blair and Prof. Smith, and after seeing the farm, stock, and buildings, and partaking of a delicious supper as the guests of Mrs. Blair, we all left for Halifax, arriving there about midnight.

We called upon Hon. Attorney General Longley next morning, and were heartily received by that gentleman on behalf of the Local Government, the Hon. Premier Fielding being absent on important business. At the invitation of Mr. Longley, the party left for Wolfville that evening, to attend the 10th annual dinner of the King's County Agricultural Society. There was a large gathering of the representative farmers of the district, and a good meeting was held. Speeches were made by all the delegates and a number of others, including Hon. Mr. Longley, who spoke of the great importance to Canada of the visit of the delegates.

Returning to Halifax, Monday, the 9th, the delegates spent the time between that and the sailing of their ship in the city, where a banquet, in honour of their visit was given Friday night at the Halifax Hotel.

Mr. Murphy and Mr. Hutchinson sailed for home on board the SS. "Sardinian," on Saturday, 13th, whilst Major Stevenson remained one week longer for the purpose of visiting Prince Edward Island before leaving for home.

Not deeming it necessary to accompany Major Stevenson to the Island, I returned to Ottawa, having been 102 days with the delegates, and travelling nearly 10,000 miles by rail, and over 800 miles by waggon, and seeing more of the Dominion of Canada than perhaps any other party in the same length of time.

I cannot close this report without referring, however briefly, to the personnel of the delegation, and the faithfulness with which they prosecuted their work. Having spent over three months in their company, and travelled with them from one end of Canada to the other, I am bound to say that a more capable and thoroughly conscientious body of men would be hard to find for such a work. The selection of the men was an advisable one, reflecting great credit upon those on the other side, whose duty it was. They came to Canada with the evident intention of learning all, not only of agriculture itself, but of everything affecting the agricultural classes. How well they did this, the distance travelled, the places visited, the people they met and the information received, will attest. I am sure they left Canada wonderfully impressed with the country and the people; and I believe not only their reports, but their influence at home, will have a most decisive effect upon the future of immigration to Canada.

I was particularly pleased at the reception accorded them by the people everywhere they went throughout the country, and the desire on their part to assist them in every possible way in accomplishing the object of their visit.

Almost everywhere we went, immediately upon our arrival, we were most cordially received by the mayors, presidents of the Boards of Trade, the leading business men of the place, members of Parliament, senators and local members. Indeed, I may say that from Winnipeg right on to the Pacific, all the western members and senators placed themselves at our disposal, from the time we arrived till we left, and rendered invaluable services to the delegates. Mr. Scarth, M. P. for Winnipeg, remained with us and accompanied the party during our entire trip through Manitoba, occupying about fifteen days. Mr. T. M. Daly, M. P., accompanied us from Brandon across to Rapid City, and along the line of the M. and N.-W. Railway and back to Brandon. The services of both these gentlemen cannot be over estimated. At Regina we were joined by Mr. Davin, M.P., who accompanied us on our Prince Albert trip, and showed the delegates every kindness and attention. At Calgary, Mr. Davis, M.P., and Senator Lougheed, were untiring in their efforts to serve the wishes of the delegates, and the British Columbia members were also especially attentive and kind. Governor Schultz, of Manitoba, and Governor Nelson, of British Columbia, received and entertained the party most hospitably. The heavy rain prevented their calling upon Governor Royal, at Regina, but that gentleman met the delegates and gave them a hearty welcome to the Territories. This report being merely an account of our trip through the Dominion, I have not attempted to describe the various places we visited, or to give any impressions of opinion regarding the country, leaving that to the delegates to deal with.

It will be observed that at nearly every place we visited, the delegates were entertained by the citizens at a supper, lunch or dinner. These banquets so called were not such as is generally understood by that term, but were rather informal gatherings of the representative people in the various localities; and the farmers from the surrounding communities, who came together for the purpose of meeting and talking with the delegates, and giving them such information as they desired of the country. These meetings were always well attended and thoroughly representative in their character, including all classes of the people and all branches of trade and industry, thus affording the delegates an opportunity of meeting a large

number of people and getting a greater amount of information they could otherwise have done, in the short time at their disposal, with the great distance to be covered.

In conclusion, I may say that if the work of these delegates is promptly and systematically followed up, with an affective organization, the results will be far reaching indeed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. CAMPBELL.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REPORT OF ACTION IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNITED BRITISH
WOMEN'S EMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.

(HON. MRS. JOYCE.)

OTTAWA, 21st October, 1890.

SIR,—I have to report that committees have been formed to carry out the system of requested emigration, as approved by the sub-committee of Agriculture. A committee was formed in Victoria, having the support of the Bishop of British Columbia, Sir Joseph Trutch, Mr. B. Pearce, and the leading ladies of the city. Reception arranged. Secretary appointed, Mr. Jessop co-operating.

A committee was formed at Vancouver, through Mr. Abbott, the scheme having the approval of the Mayor, Mr. Oppenheimer, the clergy of the Episcopal Church, the Presbyterian minister, Father Roy, and other denominations being represented, the Government immigration officer co-operating very heartily.

A very important committee was formed at Calgary, Senator Loughheed in the chair. Mr. Pearce, the Bishop of Saskatchewan, and other various Christian bodies being represented by their ministers, with the most influential gentlemen and ladies in the place. This committee placed on its body representatives of the district generally, and ladies will be appointed to receive the young women at each place they are required. Lethbridge and McLeod are both on the list.

At Qu'Appelle a small committee was formed to receive children for placing amongst the farmers.

At Moosomin a very practical committee was formed, Judge Walker in the chair, Mr. Mark Currie and Mr. McNaughton, and ministers and leading ladies joining.

At Brandon, Mr. Daly, M. P., got up a meeting and a preliminary committee was formed, the Immigration Agent co-operating. It is probable that a good many farm labourers will be required by this Committee which is likely to be exceedingly well worked and extensive in its operations.

At Hamilton, a committee of ladies with Mr. Hamilton, the wife of the Bishop at the head is formed, the Agent, Mr. Smith, offering important co-operation. Senator McInnes approving.

At Stratford, Mr. Trow has offered to get up a committee himself.

At London, Mr. Baldwin and some ladies will form a committee, Mr. Smyth co-operating thoroughly.

At Winnipeg, a committee of reception attached to the Girls Friendly Society had been for some years working with Mrs. Joyce under the Presidency of the Rev. E. S. Pentreath. All loans but one out of thirty, have been repaid. Mr. Smith co-operates thoroughly. As regards men's immigration, Mr. Scarth, Mr. Eden, Mr. Brydges are in co-operation.

At Toronto, the ladies connected with Girls' Friendly Society and Young Women's Christian Society are already in connection with the United British Women's

Association. Mr. Spence gave considerable information and considered that the employers of men as well as women would carry out the system of repayments thoroughly. Mr. Donaldson was the only one of the Immigration Agents who feared considerable evasion.

At Morden, Southern Manitoba, a committee under the Rev. Mr. Walton and ladies of various denominations, has been formed to receive and distribute children, both boys and girls, between the ages of eleven and sixteen, in consequence of those children already sent having proved very satisfactory.

At Saltcoats, a lady correspondent will receive and place for the district.

The result of my visit to the Pacific coast is that I am assured and am an eye witness to the fact, that the dearth of women servants in Manitoba, North-West Territories and British Columbia, amounts to a calamity and seriously interferes with the settling up and prosperity of the country.

The wives of men well able to pay a high price for domestic labour are worn out and broken down in health from having to do the drudgery themselves. Some important residents are going back to the old country after five years' stay on account of the impossibility of getting domestic servants. The supply of suitable women sent by our Association must be controlled to some extent by the cost incurred in transit, and it must be borne in mind that we can send three women to Montreal for the cost of sending one to Vancouver. Employers living beyond Winnipeg are terribly over weighted by distance.

A great deal of wheat was shed, and more injured by remaining out until the rain came, through the impossibility of getting farm hands to complete the harvest in good time.

I remain, yours faithfully,

ELLEN JOYCE,

Vice-President British Dominion Emigration Association.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF VICTORIA, B.C., AGENT.

(Too late for insertion in his Report.)

VICTORIA, B.C., Feb. 28, 1891.

Passenger Arrivals at the Port of Victoria, *viâ* Puget Sound, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1890.

Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	1,737	239	1,976
February.....	1,660	192	1,852
March.....	2,100	257	2,357
April.....	2,399	315	2,714
May.....	2,386	585	2,971
June.....	3,250	597	3,847
July.....	2,363	631	2,994
August.....	2,079	659	2,738
September.....	1,908	718	2,626
October.....	1,456	505	1,961
November.....	1,163	293	1,456
December.....	1,018	264	1,282
Totals.....	23,519	5,255	28,774

NOTE.—Number of children, destinations, nationalities or occupations not obtainable, a large majority being tourists.

JOHN JESSOP,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

SUPPLEMENT MOOSE JAW AGENCY REPORT.

MOOSE JAW, 6th March, 1891.

SIR,—In reply to an inquiry made by you, I am to state that out of the 236 immigrants reported at my Agency, only 17 of them came direct from the United States, so that number really constitutes the only settlers who were not reported elsewhere.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. L. ALEXANDER,

Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ERRATUM.

QUARANTINE.

On page 50, for 166 (total) horses and colts inspected at Fort McLeod, read 366.
On page 54, Deloraine, for (total) horses, 62, read 72.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On page 109, fifth line from bottom, for 10th read 101st.