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In Sessional papers No. 8, Appendix No. 11, page number 251-256 are repeated.

In Sessional papers No. 8, page xviii is incorrectly numbered page xvii.

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME 8.

FIFTH SESSION OF THE THIRD PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1878.



PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & Co., WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

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- MARINE AND FISHERIES**—SUPPLEMENT No. 2 :—Report of the Chairman of the Boards of Steamboat Inspection, Examiners of Masters and Mates, Harbour Commissioners, Pilotage Authorities, &c., for the fiscal year ended 31st December, 1877.
 SUPPLEMENT No. 3 :—Reports of the Meteorological, Magnetic and other Observatories of the Dominion of Canada, for the calendar year ended 31st December, 1877.

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 SUPPLEMENT No. 5 :—Report of the Commissioner of Fisheries, for the year ending 31st December, 1877.

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- No. 2... **TRADE AND NAVIGATION** :—Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

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- No. 3... **INLAND REVENUE** :—Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1877.
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 2 :—Weights and Measures for 1877.
 3 :—Adulteration of Food for 1877.

- No. 4... **SECRETARY OF STATE FOR CANADA** :—Report of, for the year ended 31st December, 1877.

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- No. 5... **PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA** :—For the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1877.
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- No. 10... **INTERIOR** :—Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year ended 30th June, 1877.

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- No. 12... **PENITENTIARIES** :—Report of the Minister of Justice on, for the six months ended 30th June, 1877.
- No. 13... **BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS** :—General Statement of, for certain Districts in the Province of Quebec, for the year 1877. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 14... **INSURANCE** :—Report of the Superintendent of, for the year ending 31st December, 1876.
 ———— Abstract of Statements made by Companies licensed to do business of Fire or Inland Marine Insurance in Canada, for the year 1877.
 ———— Names of the Foreign Mutual Life and Stock Companies that have not complied with the Consolidated Insurance Act of last Session in respect of deposits for future business.
- No. 15... **BANKS** :—List of Shareholders of the several Banks of the Dominion of Canada.

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- No. 17... **WARRANTS, SPECIAL** :—Statement of Special Warrants of His Excellency the Governor General, issued in accordance with the Act 31 Vic., cap. 5, sec. 35, from the 1st of July, 1877, to the 9th of February, 1878, inclusive.
- No. 18... **SUPERANNUATION** :—Statement of Allowances and Gratuities under the Act 33 Vic., cap. 4.
 ———— Return to Order, Statement of the reason in each case for the superannuation of the persons in the Civil Service mentioned in the Return laid before this House on the 18th February.
- No. 19... **STATUTES** :—Official Return of the distribution of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, being 40 Victoria, Fourth Session of the Third Parliament, 1877. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 20a... **PACIFIC RAILWAY, CANADA** :—Return to Order, Reports of Engineers and correspondence having reference to any actual surveys, or proposed survey, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway from the Red River westward, south of Lake Manitoba. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 20b... ———— Return to Order, Correspondence with the Minister of Public Works and the Engineer staff of the said Department in connection with the engagement of employees for the Pacific Railroad survey, and the routes (if any) they were instructed to take; also correspondence in reference to the carrying of emigrants, &c., by the Sarnia or Collingwood route since 1874. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 20c... ———— Return to Order, Statement of the number of miles surveyed, and the expenditure for such surveys, on the Pacific Railway, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 20d... ———— Return and Supplementary Return to Address, Reports made in 1877, by Admiral DeHovey, respecting the Port or Ports most suitable for a Terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia.
- No. 20e... ———— Return to Order, Statement showing the amount of moneys disbursed up to 1st January, 1878, upon Contracts Nos. 13, 14, 15, 23 and 25, of the Canada Pacific Railway. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 20f... ———— Return to Order, Copy of every Report of the Chief Engineer, or any other Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, suggesting or recommending a survey in 1876 and 1877, of the whole or part of the route between Burrard's Inlet and Yellow Head Pass, with copy of any order or instructions sent respecting the said survey. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 20g... ———— Return to Address, Progress estimates of work done under Contract 15 of the Canada Pacific Railway, and information as to the mode of making payments therefor. (*Not printed.*)

No. 20h.	Return to Order, Statement showing the number of miles actually graded and ready for track-laying and ballasting, under Contracts Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 25, of the Canada Pacific Railway; also number of miles of rails actually laid under said Contracts up to 1st January, 1878.
No. 20i.	Return to Order, Reports of Engineers, relating to the survey and location of the line of the Pacific Railway between the Red River and Battleford, and also all Reports relating to the proposed line of said railway between the same points, but south of Lake Manitoba.
No. 20j.	Reports and Documents in reference to the location of the line and the Western Terminal Harbour, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, by Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., Engineer in Chief, 1878.
No. 20k.	Return to Address, Copies of all Contracts on which tenders were invited for the construction of houses for the Engineers on the branch of the Canada Pacific Railway from Fort William to Selkirk—the cost of each house, the names of the contractors, the number of houses built, with the amount paid the contractor, and the number of those houses destroyed by fire, if any.
No. 20l.	Return to Order, Report of Exploration made by Mr. Bell, C.E., on the proposed route of the Canada Pacific Railway from Nipigon to the junction with the Thunder Bay, or Kaministiquia Branch of the said railway.
No. 20m.	Return to Address, Instructions to Mr. Fleming, Engineer-in-Chief of the Pacific Railway, on the subject of a series of questions, submitted through the Colonial Office to naval officers and others, relating to certain harbours in British Columbia, and a site for the terminus of the line on the Pacific Coast. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
No. 21a.	INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY:—Return to Order, Statement shewing the particulars of all amounts in addition to salary paid to any General or Departmental officer of the Intercolonial Railway, during the year 1876. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
No. 21b.	Return to Order, Statement showing the quantity of work done in enlarging the Railway Water Works at Moncton, during the year 1876. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
No. 21c.	Return to Order, Statement showing the sums of money paid C. J. Brydges, for the year ending 30th June, 1876, showing salary whilst the Intercolonial Railway was under construction; and salary for management; also expenses of his office at Montreal, Ottawa and Moncton; and amount of his travelling expenses for the same period. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
No. 21d.	Return to Order, Correspondence between Mr. James Niven, of Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B., and the Officers of the Intercolonial Railway and the Government, in reference to the killing, by one of the trains of said road, on the 23rd of February last, of five head of cattle of the said James Niven. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
No. 21e.	Return to Order, Statement showing for each month of the two years ending 31st December, 1876, the following particulars in relation to the working and management of the Intercolonial Railway:—1st. The number of miles run by the engines in each service; 2nd. The gross working expenses, without deductions, &c.; 3rd. The particulars of all charges made for the use of engines and cars, as well as for railway freight, &c.; 4th. The average in detail before and after deductions have been made; 5th. A statement giving detailed information in relation to the special trains for the conveyance of passengers or officers of the railway, which were run from the 1st July, 1875, to the 31st December, 1876. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
No. 21f.	Return to Order, Statement showing the original size and cost, exclusive of heating apparatus, of the brick building at Moncton known as the general offices of the Intercolonial Railway, &c. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
No. 21g.	Return to Order, Statement showing the particulars in regard to a main brick sewer constructed through the station yard of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton during the past year, &c. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
No. 21h.	Return to Order, Statement shewing the expenditure incurred during the last two years ending January 31st, 1877, for carpets, furniture, &c., fittings for the General Offices of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
No. 21i.	Return to Order, Statement of the number of miles of the Intercolonial operated on 1st July, 1873, and the cost; also for 1st July, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877.
No. 21j.	Return to Address, All Orders in Council, &c., relative to the fixing of the headquarters of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
No. 21k.	Return to Order, Statement shewing the quantities, kinds and cost of rails, fish-plates, bolts and nuts, spikes and sleepers on hand but not in use on 30th June, 1875—received during the year ending 30th June, 1876—used and otherwise disposed of during the same period—the balance on hand but not in use at that date, &c. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
No. 21l.	Return to Order, Statement shewing which of the Bridges and Culverts of the Intercolonial Railway between Picton and Halifax received extensive repairs and alterations, or were renewed in part or in whole, during the seasons of 1875 and 1876, &c. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
No. 21m.	Return to Order, Of all expenditure for repairs and additions incurred by the Intercolonial Railway Department on the Tupper House, Hollis Street, Halifax, used as a Ticket Office for that Department. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
No. 21n.	Return to Order, Statement shewing the names, &c., of all persons, except ordinary mechanics and laborers, in the service of the Intercolonial Railway on the 31st March, 1876, and on the 31st December last.

- No. 21o. Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government and T. M. Boggs in relation to his dismissal from the office of Train Despatcher at Truro on the Intercolonial Railway. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 21p. Return to Address, Correspondence connected with the removal from office or resignation of George Taylor from the office of Assistant Railway Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 21q. Return to Order, Correspondence between Mrs. Edward Murphy, of Barnaby River, Miramichi, N.B., and the officers of the Intercolonial Railway, in relation to the killing of a cow on said Railway. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 21r. Return to Address, Correspondence relating to shipment of grain or other articles, by way of the Intercolonial Railway, at Halifax for Europe.
- No. 21s. Return to Address, Statement shewing all contracts given since 1867, including those of the Intercolonial Railway, those awarded to the lowest tender, and those given to others.
- No. 21f. Return to Address, Correspondence respecting a Railway Bridge across the Falls at St. John, New Brunswick, to connect the Intercolonial Railway with that of Western Extension at said Falls. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 21u. Return to Order, Statement shewing the amounts paid annually for carrying the Mail between Kamouraska and the Railway Station at St. Paschal since the Express Train on the Intercolonial Railway began to deliver the Mail at that Station. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 21v. Return to Order, Shewing all fees paid by the Department of Justice, in connection with the Intercolonial Railroad, to Counsel and Attorneys in connection with any business before the Supreme Court. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 22... OTTAWA RIVER, SIXTY MILE LEVEL:—Return to Order, Reports of Engineers respecting the greater rise in the waters of the sixty mile level of the River Ottawa, between Chaudière Falls and the Long Sault Rapids, than the levels below and above those points. (*Not printed.*)

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- No. 23b. Return to Address, shewing the amounts of the six lowest tenders for Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 of the Lachine Canal, with the names of tenderers, and of parties to whom the contracts were awarded.
- No. 24a. VICTORIA BRIDGE:—Return to Address requiring the Grand Trunk Railway Company to furnish the information respecting the freight and passenger traffic over the Victoria Bridge, during the years 1875 and 1876, in tabular form; also the cost of building the Victoria Bridge, and the cost of maintenance for 1876. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 24b. Return to Address, respecting the tariff of charges for the conveyance of passengers and freight over the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railways, &c.
- No. 25... MATANE AND FOX RIVER TELEGRAPH:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government and Sir Hugh Allan and the Montreal Telegraph Company, in relation to the construction of a Telegraph Line between Matane and Fox River. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 26... HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government and the Montreal Harbour Commissioners on the subject of the refusal of the said Commissioners to allow cars and locomotive engines for the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway to pass over the wharves in the Harbour of Montreal, &c (*Not printed.*)
- No. 27... HARBOUR BOARD, MONTREAL:—Return to Address, Correspondence relating to complaints made against the administration of the Harbour Board of Montreal in connection with the town of Sorel and the works for deepening Lake St. Peter; also respecting the bad administration of the aforesaid works, the arbitrary dismissal of Pierre Côté and Pierre Charbonneau and of any other employé, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 28... CANADA CENTRAL EXTENSION:—Return to Address, Orders in Council relating to the route of the Canada Central Extension, and the contract for building that portion of railway.
- No. 29... HARVEY, JOHN:—Return to Order, Correspondences relating to the dismissal of John Harvey from the position of Slidemaster, at the Village of Arnprior. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 30... TAYLOR, I. B., AND MOYLAN, J. G.:—Return to Order, Accounts, vouchers and papers connected with the payments for printing as entered in the Public Accounts for 1873-4, as made out of the contingencies of the Department of Justice, to I. B. Taylor, The Citizen Printing Company and J. G. Moylan. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 31... **MARITIME COURT OF ONTARIO**:—General Rules of, under the provisions of the Act 40 Vict., cap. 21, sec. 8; also *Tariff of suitors' fees*, fixed under the 14th Sec. of the said Act. (*Not printed*.)
- No. 32... **FORT FRANCIS LOCKS**:—Return to Order, Report of the late Mr. Hazlewood, C.E., on the approximate cost of the Fort Francis Locks.
- No. 33... **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, PRINTING, &c.**:—Return to Order, Shewing amounts paid for printing for all services done in Prince Edward Island, during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, respectively, the nature of the work done and the names of the persons who performed such work. (*Not printed*.)
- No. 34... **EXPENSES OF COMMITTEES**:—Return to Order, Object and Expense of each of the Special Committees appointed by the House, during the past four years, with the names of the persons who received payment, whether as witnesses, or otherwise, and the amounts received by each.
- No. 35... **BONDS AND SECURITIES**:—Statement of all Bonds and Securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State, dated the 22nd February, 1878. (*Not printed*.)
- No. 36... **PIERS, BAIE ST. PAUL, MALBAIE, &c.**:—Return to Order, Shewing the quantity of timber supplied by Mr. Adolphe Gagnon for each of the piers at Baie St. Paul, Malbaie and Eboulements, in the County of Charlevoix. (*Not printed*.)
- No. 37... **BRITISH COLUMBIA**:—Return to Order, Showing the respective sums of money paid to the Government of British Columbia, and at what time paid, in accordance with sec. 2, cap. 17 of the Act 37 Vic. (*Not printed*.)
- No. 38... **VETERANS OF 1812-13**:—Return to Order, Names of the Militiamen of 1812 and 1813, who died between the 1st March, 1876, and the 1st January, 1878. (*Not printed*.)
- No. 39... **GOVERNOR GENERAL**:—Return to Order, Expenses of the trip of His Excellency the Governor General to Manitoba, similar to that contained in the Public Accounts, with respect to His Excellency's trip to British Columbia.
- No. 40... **ARICHAT, —MAIL IRREGULARITIES**:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Post Office Inspector for Nova Scotia and any other person or persons, during the months of November, December and January last past, in relation to Mail irregularities between the Post Offices of Arichat, Hawkesbury and Antigonish, in the said Province. (*Not printed*.)
- BREAKWATER**:—Return to Address, Surveys and Reports made by any Government Engineer within the last six years, in relation to the breakwater at West Arichat, in the Island of Cape Breton. (*Not printed*.)
- PILOTAGE RULES**:—Return to Address, Copy of the Pilotage Rules and Regulations made by the Commissioners of Pilots for the Port of Arichat, in the Island of Cape Breton. (*Not printed*.)
- No. 41... **RIMOUSKI, GASPÉ AND BONAVENTURE**:—Return to Order, Shewing the rivers under lease, in the Counties of Rimouski, Gaspé and Bonaventure, and also those on the north coast of the St. Lawrence from the River Saguenay down to the Mingau Islands. (*Not printed*.)
- No. 42... **BRITISH COLUMBIA, FISHERIES**:—Return to Order, Report of the Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia for 1877, with a statement of the expenditure connected therewith. (*Not printed*.)
- No. 43... **AUSTRALIAN COLONIES**:—Return to Order, Shewing the nature and value of all manufactures, &c., exchanged between Canada and the Australian Colonies, from the 1st of July, 1876, with copies of the Tariffs of these Colonies.
- No. 44... **PUBLIC WORKS**:—Return to Order, Showing the sums expended on Public Works chargeable to Income, during the fiscal years 1874-5, 1875-6, 1876-7, for which votes had been obtained in the Estimates of 1873-4; and also on Works chargeable to Capital.
- No. 45... **NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES**:—Copy of Ordinances made by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Council of the North-West Territories, on the 22nd March, 1877.
- No. 46... **ST. PETER'S CANAL**:—Return to Order, Correspondence in connection with the change of contractors for the enlarging of the St. Peter's Canal; also what funds are still in the hands of the Government belonging to Mr. Tuck, the original contractor, and the time within which the Contract is to be finished. (*Not printed*.)
- Return to Address, Reports, &c., made within the last two years in connection with the enlargement of St. Peter's Canal, in the Island of Cape Breton. (*Not printed*.)

- No. 47... LAKE ERIE HARBOR:—Return to Order, All Reports, &c., in connection with the projected Harbor on Lake Erie, near the Village of Morpeth, in the County of Kent, together with a statement of the expenditure, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 48... NEW CAMPBELLTON POST OFFICE:—Return to Order, Correspondence in connection with the changing of the Post Office at the Port of New Campbellton, to a Way Office, and the reduction of the salary of the Postmaster; also showing the amount of Postage Stamps disposed of by the several Post and Way offices during the year 1876 and the year 1877, in the County of Victoria, Nova Scotia. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 49a... MILITARY COLLEGE AND SCHOOLS:—Return to Order, Shewing the names of all the Cadets that have been admitted at the Military College, Kingston, from the opening of said College, and giving the names of those that are now following the courses of that institution.
- No. 49b... ————Return to Order, Shewing:—1. The amounts spent yearly since 1867 in the maintenance of Military Schools in the Province of New Brunswick; 2. The number of Candidates who have each year received 2nd Class Certificates, and the amount of gratuity paid; 3. The number of passed Cadets who at the time of attending any school held at Fredericton, N.B., were students of the University of New Brunswick, &c.; 4. The number and names of all passed Cadets who have held and now hold Commissions in the Active Militia in New Brunswick, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 50a... MILITARY FORTS, POINT LEVIS:—Return to Order, Copies of all Tenders for the construction of the platform for the gan of No. 1 Fort, at Lévis. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 50b... ————Return to Order, Shewing the sums expended for repairs to military forts at Lévis, since last Session; the names and wages of the workmen, and the amount paid to each, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 51... LINGAN HARBOR, C.B.:—Return to Order, Report of the survey of the Harbor of Lingan, Cape Breton, and Correspondence, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 52... CANADA PACIFIC TELEGRAPH:—Return to Address, Specifications on which tenders were invited to construct the Lake Superior and Fort Garry sections of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph.
- No. 53... DOMINION LANDS:—Return to Address, Reports made to the Minister charged with the administration of Dominion Lands, under the Act 38 Vic., cap. 53, by any Commissioners appointed under the said Act; also all lists of lands prepared by the Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, in accordance with the provisions of the eighth section of the said Act. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 54... L'ARDOISE BREAKWATER:—Return to Address, Shewing the amount of money expended during the past year on the L'Ardoise Breakwater in the Island of Cape Breton. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 55... O'DONOGHUE, W. B.:—Return to Address, Orders of Council and correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Governments relating to any Amnesty to Mr. W. B. O'Donoghue.
- No. 56... RAILWAY RESERVE, WINNIPEG:—Return to Order, Statement of moneys received by the Dominion Land Office at Winnipeg, for payment of Lands in the Railway Reserve, and copy of instructions to Dominion Lands Agent in Manitoba, in regard to Squatters upon the said Railway Reserve.
- No. 57... MATANE, HARBOR OF:—Return to Order, Copies of Mr. Kingsford's Report on the survey of the Harbor of Matane, with the plans and estimates accompanying the said Report. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 58a... WELLAND CANAL:—Return to Address showing the amounts of the six lowest tenders received for Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 28, 33, 34 and 35 of the new Welland Canal, with the names of the tenderers, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 58b... ————Return to Address:—1st. The amounts of the six lowest tenders received in September or October, 1873, for Sections 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14 of the new Welland Canal, with the names of tenderers; 2nd. The amounts of the six lowest tenders for the same Sections, received in 1874, with the names of the tenderers; 3rd. The names of the tenderers to whom these sections were awarded; 4th. Copies of the Orders in Council awarding such Sections; 5th. Copy of all Correspondence relating to such award.
- No. 59... PENSIONS, CULLERS:—Return to Order, Correspondence relative to the pensions paid to the square timber cullers dismissed last year. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 60... MALPEQUE BREAKWATER:—Return to Order, Copy of Specification for construction of Malpeque Breakwater; copies of Tenders, with names of sureties offered for performance of contract, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 61... SASKATCHEWAN RIVER:—Return to Order, Report of Surveys of the Saskatchewan River having in view the removing the obstructions which now exist at the Coals Falls and other points between that place and the Grand Rapids. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 62... PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION :—Return to Order, Showing total cost to the Government of Canada of the Philadelphia Exhibition; giving a detailed statement of all moneys expended, &c.
- No. 63... EMPLOYÉS, DEPARTMENT MARINE, QUEBEC :—Return to Order, List of all the Employés of the Department of Marine in the District of Quebec, since 1861, (excluding the men employed in the River Police Force), with their salaries and respective places of residence. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 64... PEMBINA BRANCH RAILWAY :—Return to Address, Tenders received for the construction of that portion of the Pembina Branch Railway between St. Boniface and Selkirk, with copies of all Reports, &c., relating to the letting of this work.
- No. 65... TREMBLAY, P. A., &c. :—Return to Order giving: 1st. A detailed statement of all sums of money received by Pierre Alexis Tremblay, Esquire, Land Surveyor, in connection with the Ordnance Lands in 1876 and 1877; 2nd. A statement showing all the sums of money received during the said two years by Dorila Tremblay, as Lighthouse Keeper at Portneuf, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 66... TIGNISH BREAKWATER :—Return to Order, Showing what lights have been built at Tignish Breakwater during the past season; with Correspondence from the Agent for the Marine and Fishery Department in Prince Edward Island relative thereto. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 67... LAPSED BALANCES 1876-77 :—Return to Address, Orders in Council relating to balances of appropriations of 1876-77 which may have lapsed, and been carried over to the following year. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 68... MINISTERIAL CHANGES, QUEBEC :—An Address from the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec to the House of Commons,—also an Address from the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec to the House of Commons, on the subject of recent Ministerial changes in that Province.
 ————Message transmitting Memorandum from His Honor the Lieut. Governor of the Province of Quebec, with accompanying documents, containing explanations in reference to the recent Ministerial changes in that Province.
 ————Message transmitting letter from the Hon. C. B. De Boucherville, having reference to recent Ministerial changes in the Province of Quebec.
- No. 69... ST. CHARLES RIVER, QUEBEC :—Return to Address, Statement showing the names of the parties who tendered for the works now being constructed under the control of the Quebec Harbour Trust on the River St. Charles at Quebec. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 70... SHIPS, CANADIAN BUILT :—Return to Address, Correspondence, &c., about the admission of Canadian built ships into French ports at the same rate, and on the same conditions as ships from Great Britain and Ireland are admitted in said ports.
- No. 70a... ————Return to Address, Correspondence that the Government may have had respecting the sale of Canadian built ships in France, on the same favourable terms as are enjoyed by vessels of British construction; also, as to the admission of French products into this country on more favourable terms than at present. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 71... STEAM VESSELS, REMEASUREMENT :—Return to Order, Showing the amount expended for the remeasurement of steam vessels registered under the Act of the late Province of Canada, now repealed; the names of the steam vessels; their tonnage; the amount paid, and to whom the said vessels belonged. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 72... HORSES, &c, IMPORTED :—Return to Order, Statement of the number and value of all Horses, Horned Cattle, Sheep and Swine imported into the Dominion from the first day of February, 1877, to the 1st day of February, 1878; also number and value exported during the same period; with amount of duties collected by Provinces.
- No. 73... MEAT IMPORTED :—Return to Order, Value of meat, green, dried, cured or potted, imported into Canada from the United States, and the duty collected on such, from 1st January, 1877, to 1st January, 1878.
- No. 74... INGONISH HARBOR BREAKWATER :—Return to Order, Papers connected with Ingonish Harbor Breakwater, not already brought down, stating the date of the several payments to the contractors; the total amount paid for the work, and the Engineer's certificates for the several payments, and also for extras paid to the contractors. (*Not printed for Sessional Paper—*for distribution only.)
- No. 75... CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY :—Return to Order, Annual Returns of the capital, traffic and working expenditure, for the two last financial years, of the Canada Southern Railway Company. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 76... PORT COLBORNE HARBOR MASTER :—Return to Address, Orders in Council relating to the creation of the office of Harbor Master at Port Colborne, and to the appointment of Charles H. Carter to such office, with copy of the Regulations for the management and protection of the Canals and Harbors.

- No. 77... CUSTOMS DUTIES, ST. JOHN, N.B.:—Return to Order, Statement of duties collected by Customs and Inland Revenue Departments at St. John, N.B., from 1st July, 1876, to 1st January, 1877, and from 1st July, 1877, to 1st January, 1878. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 78... ACCIDENTS, RAILWAYS:—Return to Order, Shewing the number of accidents and casualties which have occurred on the Railways of the Dominion during the years 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877.
- No. 79... TIMBER SALES, INDIAN LANDS:—Return to Address, Shewing what sales were made of Timber on Indian Lands on the North Shore of Lake Huron, or on the Islands in the Georgian Bay or elsewhere, since the 1st day of January, 1873. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 80... SUPREME AND EXCHEQUER COURTS:—Copies of General Rules and Orders, as have been made by the Judges of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts since the last Session of Parliament. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 80a... Return to Address, Return of all Appeals instituted before the Supreme Court of Canada since its creation, shewing the names of parties, the Court from whose judgement each Appeal has been brought, and indicating the cases already disposed of by the said Supreme Court, and the cases yet pending. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 80b... Return to Address, Return of all cases instituted in the Exchequer Court of Canada since its creation, &c. and indicating separately the cases disposed of by the said Court and those yet pending. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 80c... Return to Address, Return of all Petitions of Right transmitted to the Secretary of State since the passing of the "Petition of Right Act, 1876"; shewing the names of Suppliants, the amount and nature of each claim, in what cases His Excellency's fiat that right be done to the parties was granted, and in what cases refused. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 80d... "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874"—Jacques Cartier County.—Somerville *et al* vs. Laflamme. Evidence of, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 81... MIRAMICHI, N.B., FISH-BREEDING:—Special Reports on the condition of the Fish-Breeding Establishment at Miramichi, New Brunswick. (*Not re-printed in Sessional Papers.*)
- No. 82... OROMOCTO SHOALS:—Return to Address, Reports and Correspondence connected with the improvement of the navigation of the River St. John at the Oromocto Shoals. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 83... QUARANTINE HOSPITAL, SYDNEY, C.B.:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Imperial Government in reference to a site for building a Quarantine Hospital at Sydney, Cape Breton. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 84... POPLAR POINT, MANITOBA:—Return to Order, Statement shewing the number of Lots South of the Assiniboine River, in the Parish of Poplar Point, in the Province of Manitoba, for which Patents have been issued, &c., under the Manitoba Act or otherwise. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 85... PARIS EXHIBITION:—Return to Order, Statement of all moneys paid or obligations incurred to the 1st of January last, in connection with the Paris Exhibition. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 86... TRAWLS OR BULTOWS:—Return to Order, Correspondence and Petitions in the hands of the Government respecting the use of Trawls or Bultows by Foreigners, off the coasts of Nova Scotia. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 87... ADVERTISING:—Return to Order, Statement of the expenses during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876 in advertising on behalf of the Government or any public service in the public journals of the Dominion.
- No. 88... IRON:—Return and Supplementary Return to Order, of all quantities of Iron purchased by any of the Departments of the Government for other than Railway purposes, by tender or otherwise.
- No. 89... FRAZER RIVER, SALMON FISHING:—Return to Address, Tenders that have been received for the leasing of the exclusive right of Salmon fishing and netting in the Frazer River, British Columbia. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 90... DAWSON ROUTE:—Return to Address, Correspondence relating to amounts claimed by Messrs. Carpenter & Co., on account of their contract for operating the Government Road commonly known as the Dawson Route. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 91... VICTORIA HARBOUR, WOOD ISLAND:—Return to Order, Copy of the Government Engineer's Report on Victoria Harbour and Breakwater at Wood Island. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 92... CASCOMPEC HARBOUR:—Return to Order, Copy of Survey and Report made by Henry F. Perley, Esq., Engineer, in 1874, with the view of improving the navigation of Cascumpec Harbour, in Prince Edward Island. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 93... **ST. JOHN'S BRIDGE** :—Return to Order, Correspondence in relation to the St. John's Bridge, on the River Richelieu. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 94... **ROSS, ANGUS** :—Return to Order, Correspondence regarding the removal of Mr. Angus Ross, Lighthouse Keeper of Bird Island Light, County of Victoria, Nova Scotia. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 95... **GIBLIN, JOHN** :—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government and John Giblin, of Quebec, in relation to the lease of the house now occupied as the Culler's Office at Quebec. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 96... **RAILWAY STATISTICS OF CANADA** :—Reports, Railway Statistics of Canada, and Capital, Traffic and Working Expenditure of the Railways of the Dominion, 1876-7.
- No. 97... **RED RIVER LOSSES** :—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Hudson Bay Company and the Dominion Government, relative to alleged losses at the Red River Settlement, connected with the insurrection in 1869-70.
- No. 98... **BOSWELL, J. K.** :—Return to Address, Orders in Council relating to the recent seizure of Mr. J. K. Boswell's Brewery, in the City of Quebec; and to the imposition of certain fines and penalties in connection therewith, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 99... **CADETS, ROYAL NAVY** :—Return to Address, Statement showing: 1st. The number, if any, of Cadets nominated annually to the Royal Navy by the several Colonies of the Empire; 2nd. The names of such Cadets as have been nominated to Her Majesty's Royal Navy by Canada, since the 1st July, 1867. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 100... **COLLINGWOOD, HARBOUR MASTER OF** :—Return to Address, Order in Council, regulating and determining the rights, powers and duties imposed on the Harbour Master for the Port of Collingwood, and fixing his remuneration; and a Statement shewing the moneys received by the Harbour Master of the said Port. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 101... **"NORTHERN LIGHT," STEAMER** :—Return to Order, Accounts and Vouchers showing the amount of expenses incurred in the running the steamer *Northern Light*, between Georgetown and Pictou up to date. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 102... **McFARLANE, HON. ALEX.** :—Return to Address, Correspondence, &c., connected with a Lease from the Government of Nova Scotia and from the Dominion Government to the Hon. Alex. McFarlane, of certain mud flats and oyster beds in the Counties of Colchester and Cumberland. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 103... **AMMUNITION, VOLUNTEER** :—Return to Order, Giving in detail the amount of ammunition furnished during the years 1875, 1876 and 1877, to the Active Volunteer Battalions and Companies of the Dominion.
- No. 104... **ST. ATHANASE, PARISH OF** :—Return to Address, Correspondence in relation to any application for aid in behalf of certain ratepayers of the Parish of St. Athanase in the County of Iberville, who have suffered loss by floods. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 105... **CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, MONTREAL** :—Return to Address, A statement shewing the position of the Bank at the period of its re-organization in 1871; Also shewing how the Directors fixed at \$180,000 the surplus or poor fund; Also how the capital stock was taken up, and the names of shareholders, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 106... **SOUTH GUT, POST OFFICE** :—Return to Order, Correspondence respecting the removal of the Post Office at South Gut of Ste. Ann's, County of Victoria, Nova Scotia. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 107... **PORT HASTINGS AND NARROWS, N.S.** :—Return to Order, Correspondence regarding the conveyance of the mails between Port Hastings and Grand Narrows in Nova Scotia. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 108... **SPIKES, PACIFIC RAILWAY** :—Return to Order, Copy of all notices and letters issued by the Department of Public Works calling for tenders for the supply of railway spikes for the Canada Pacific Railway.
- No. 109... **WIRE FENCE, P. E. I. RAILWAY** :—Return to Order, Correspondence shewing how many miles of wire fence has been taken down and replaced by post and batten fence, and the cost of erecting said post and batten fence. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 110... **SURVEYS, LAKES MANITOBA, &c.** :—Return to Order, Report of Surveys made of Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis, the Waterhen River and Little Saskatchewan River.
- No. 111... **McDONALD, D.** :—Return to Order, Papers, &c., relating to the dismissal of D. McDonald, Postmaster at Little Glace Bay, Cape Breton. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 112.. POST OFFICES, N.B. :—Return to Address, Petitions from the inhabitants of the Parish of Perth, N.B., praying for the establishment of new Way or Post Offices in that parish, and correspondence between the Government and the Inspector of Post Offices for New Brunswick, bearing upon the same subject. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 113.. CADIGAN, J. :—Return to Order, Correspondence touching the resignation of J. Cadigan, as Postmaster at Little Glace Bay, Cape Breton County. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 114.. CORBETT, JAMES :—Return to Order, Correspondence relating to the dismissal of James Corbett, Postmaster at Lorway Mines, Cape Breton County. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 115.. VICTORIA MINES, C. B. :—Return to Order, Correspondence between the Post Office Department and all persons, touching the Postmaster and Post Office affairs at Victoria Mines, Cape Breton County, for the past three years. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 116.. GAUVREAU, J. P. :—Return to Order, Report, for the year 1877, of J. P. Gauvreau, Collector of Customs for the Port of Rimouski. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 117.. CARRON BROOK VILLAGE :—Return to Order, Correspondence respecting the establishing of Bonded Warehouses at the Village of Carron Brook and Town of Clinton, County of Huron. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 118.. TUBING :—Return to Order, Amount of all tubing imported into Canada during the year immediately preceding the imposition of duty on Tubing by the Tariff of last Session. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 119.. NORTHERN RAILWAY, ROYAL COMMISSION :—Return to Address, Fees paid by the Government of Canada to all Counsel employed in connection with the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Northern Railway. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 120.. COW BAY, C.B. :—Return to Order, Correspondence relating to the removal of the Postmaster at Cow Bay, Cape Breton. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 121.. MAILS, QUEBEC AND MURRAY BAY :—Return to Order, Correspondence about the carrying of the mails by water from Quebec to Murray Bay, in the County of Charlevoix, for the year 1877; also the cost of carrying the mails to Tadousac, Chicoutimi, Eboulements and Baie St. Paul. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 121a. ————Return to Address, Tenders received in 1877 for the carrying by land of the mails from Quebec to Eboulements or Murray Bay; also a copy of all Orders in Council or Departmental Orders relating to the same. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 122.. PLASTER OF PARIS :—Return to Address, Statement of the quantities of Plaster of Paris or Gypsum, ground or calcined, imported from the United States during the past fiscal year, shewing quantity received at each Port and valuation of same for duty. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 123.. RAILWAY STOCK IN BOND :—Return to Order, Statement of the names of Railway Companies who entered in bond, since the 1st July, 1867, railway locomotives and other railway rolling stock, and the date of payment of custom duties;—Also the names of such Companies whose rolling stock were ordered to be sold by the Minister of Customs. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 124.. MCNEIL, R. :—Return to Order, Correspondence relating to the dismissal of R. McNeil, Esq., as Shipping Officer at Little Glace Bay, Cape Breton County. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 125.. ALASKA :—Return to Address, Report of the Engineer who was employed last year in determining the probable boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska, and such other papers as relate to the defining of the boundary line between Alaska and British territory.
- No. 126.. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY :—Report of Progress of the Geological Survey of Canada, by Alfred R. C. Selwyn, F.R.S., F.G.S., Director, for the year 1876-77. (*Not re-printed in Sessional Papers.*)
- No. 127.. TERRITORIES, N. A. CONTINENT :—Message, transmitting Correspondence which has passed with Her Majesty's Government respecting the inclusion within the Boundaries of the Dominion of Territories on the North American Continent. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 128.. RAT RIVER SETTLEMENT :—Return to Address, Orders in Council on the subject of the lands at the place known by the name of Rat River Settlement, and on the Red River, in the County of Provencher, as well as in the settlement of La Petite Pointe de Chênes, in the Parish of Loretto, in the County of Selkirk, in the Province of Manitoba. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 129.. VALLÉE, J. S. :—Return to Order, Complaint made in 1875 against J. S. Vallée, Esquire, Postmaster of Montmagny, and copy of the Enquête held in 1875 by Mr. Achille Talbot, Deputy Post Office Inspector, on said Complaint. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 130.. LAND, CANAL PURPOSES:—Return to Order, Shewing the several amounts of money paid out out of the \$39,256.01, deposited in the Bank of Montreal, to pay certain parties for land taken for Canal purposes, and the names of the parties who have been paid. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 131.. PENSIONS, PUBLIC OFFICERS, B.C.:—Return to Address, Correspondence respecting the pensions for Public Officers who were in the service of British Columbia at the date of the Union, 1871. (*Not printed*)
- No. 132.. MORRIS, HON. A.:—Return to Address, Report made to the Government by the Honorable A. Morris, Commissioner under the Act 38 Victoria, Chapter 53, on the putting into execution of that law and its operation in the Province of Manitoba.
- No. 133.. CERTIFICATES, SCHOOLS OF GUNNERY:—Return to Order, Ranks and names of all officers who have attended and taken long or short course certificates at the "A" or "B" Battery Schools of Gunnery. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 134.. THOUSAND ISLANDS:—Return to Order, Statement of all sales or leases of the Islands in the River St. Lawrence, lying between Brockville and Kingston, known as the "Thousand Islands," during the years 1874-5, 1875-6 and 1876-7, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 135.. LA BANQUE NATIONALE:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government, or the Minister of Justice, and the creditors of one Olivier Latour, or any of them, or any persons on their behalf, in relation to the alleged forfeiture of its Charter by La Banque Nationale by reason of its illegally trading in Lumber and in the manufacture and sale of Square Timber and Saw Logs, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 136.. TOLLS, UPPER OTTAWA IMPROVEMENT CO.:—Return to Address, Orders in Council fixing the rate of Tolls to be collected by the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, on saw logs and timber passing through their works. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 137.. DOMINION POLICE:—Return shewing the average number of Dominion Police employed during each month of the year, ended 31st December, 1877; the cost of pay, and of travelling expenses. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 138.. MARINE AND FISHERIES, P.E.I.:—Return to Address, Contracts, Telegrams and agreements relating to the Service of the Marine and Fishery Department at Prince Edward Island, since the entry of said Island into the Dominion, in July, 1873. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 139.. TIMBER AND SAWED LUMBER IMPORTED:—Return to Address, Quantities and value of the Square White Pine, Pine Board Timber, &c.; and value of the Red and White Oak Staves; the total quantities and their value of Sawed Lumber, in White and Red Pine, &c., imported into Canada by water or by rail from the United States of America.
- No. 140.. WINDSOR AND ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY:—Return to Address, Correspondence connected with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, the Windsor Branch and the Western Counties Railway; in connection with the purchase of an annuity by the Western Counties Company.
- No. 141.. EXCISE, STAMPS AND CUSTOMS:—Return to Address of all duties of excise for this Dominion, for the months of July, August, September, October, November, December, 1877, and the months of January, February and March of 1878. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 141a ———— Return to Address, Return of all duties for Stamps for this Dominion for the months of July, August, September, October, November, December, 1877, and the months of January, February and March of 1878, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 141b ———— Return to Address, Return of all duties of Customs for this Dominion for the months of July, August, September, October, November, December, 1877, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 141c ———— Return to Address, Return of all duties of Customs for the Dominion for the months of July, August, September, October, November, December, 1876, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 141d ———— Return to Address, Return of all duties for Stamps for this Dominion for the months of July, August, September, October, November, December, 1876, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 141e ———— Return to Address, Return of all duties of Excise for this Dominion for the months of July, August, September, October, November, December, 1876, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 141f ———— Return to Address, Return of all duties of Excise for the City of St. John, New Brunswick, for the months of July, August, September, October, November, December, 1877, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 141g ———— Return to Address, Return of all duties of Customs for the City of St. John, New Brunswick, for the months of July, August, September, October, November, December, 1877, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 141h ———— Return to Address, Return of all duties of Customs for the City of St. John, New Brunswick, for the months of July, August, September, October, November, December, 1876, &c. (*Not printed.*)

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- No. 141i. ————Return to Address. Return of all duties of Excise for the City of St. John, New Brunswick, for the months of July, August, September, October November, December, 1876, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 141j. ————Return to Order, Shewing the receipts for Customs and Excise in British Columbia for the six months ending on December 31st last; also, a Return of the Customs and Excise collected on Stickine River for the same period; also, a Return of the Imports and Exports of the said Province for the same period, &c.
- No. 142. EXCISE, STAMPS AND CUSTOMS:—Return to Address, Return of all duties of Excise for this Dominion for the months of July, August, September, October, November, December, 1877, and the months of January, February, and March of 1878, as well as the months of April, May and June of 1877.
- No. 143. HAWS, SUIT OF:—Return to Address, Copies of the Bill of Complaint and the Decree in the suit of Her Majesty's Attorney General for Canada *versus* Haws, now pending in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in England.
- No. 144. MUIR POST OFFICE:—Return to Order, Correspondence in relation to closing Muir Post Office, &c.; Correspondence in relation to dismissal of Charles Lilley as Postmaster in London East, and the appointment of Mr. Mills as Postmaster in his stead. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 145. GREAT VILLAGE:—Return to Address, Correspondence in reference to the change of Mail route between Great Village and Five Islands, *via* Portapique Mountain, in the County of Colchester. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 146. APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE:—Return to Order, For a Return of the original papers made and signed by the Deputy Heads of the different Public Departments purporting to be made in obedience to the Order of this House of the fifth day of March, 1877, as follows:—The names of persons appointed to office between the 1st of January and the 7th of November, 1873, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- VOLUMES—SPECIAL.
- No. 147. HALIFAX COMMISSION:—Return to Address, Documents and pleadings relating to the questions decided by the award rendered at Halifax, on the subject of the indemnity of five million five hundred thousand dollars, under the Treaty of Washington.
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REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF THE MILITIA

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1877.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.



OTTAWA :
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER, & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1878.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, February, 1878.

The undersigned has the honor to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report relating to the Militia of the Dominion of Canada for 1877, which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's consideration.

A. G. JONES,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

His Excellency
The Governor General,
Ottawa.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF THE MILITIA

FOR

1877.

HEADQUARTERS,

OTTAWA, 1st January, 1878.

The Honorable

The Minister of Militia and Defence, &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—The longer I reside in Canada the more strongly I become convinced that both as regards material and spirit, and also as regards proficiency in ordinary drill, acquired under disadvantages, the Militia of the Dominion is of great value.

In stating this I am not influenced by any partial or professional proclivity, but by the broad experience of the world's history, which has never failed to prove that military protection is an indispensable, though it may be a costly insurance for the safety and independence of every nation.

Prestige is power—it permits the effects of power without constant recourse to it—it makes people obedient to rule; and if any one thinks that good rule alone will restrain the hands of either foreign or domestic foes, or, unaided, make a nation respected in its sway, he has not advanced far in the study of human nature.

It is our duty, therefore, whether through the sunshine of peace or the darkness and gloom of war, still to advance shoulder to shoulder, helping the weak and cheering on the strong, until we have prepared for those who come after us a safe camping ground on the shores of the great future; then, and not till then, can we take the rest of the weary—confident that so far as in us lies we have done our part to ensure that this land shall remain one and indivisible—till wars and contentions shall cease in all the world.

Owing partly to a belief in the friendly feeling, and the peaceful aspect that so happily exists throughout this great continent, as well as the absence of any symptom or cause for alarm, the idea has gradually and insensibly made itself felt that no great need exists for military preparations, and so I regret to say the Canadian Militia, though not reduced in number, yet, from the shortness of training, from the absence of any permanent or paid Regimental Staff, and from other wants and requirements of which I have given warning notice in three previous reports, has not improved in internal condition if measured by a military standard.

I trust the time may never come, but in the nature of things it may come, when a sudden crash will arouse the fears and awaken to a sense of danger the hearts and minds of those who, busied in the peaceful occupation and gains of their calling in life, cannot expand their ideas to the necessity of protection in that daily work, till too late they may find that the irritation due to losses would not be altogether allayed by the consideration of the fact that they had loudly raised their voices against providing funds sufficient for their security and defence.

The Canadians possess, in a marked degree, qualities to make excellent soldiers, being both hardy and industrious, used to rough life, easily subjected to discipline, and willing to submit to necessary authority; the habit of adapting themselves to the different conditions of life peculiarly fit them for the requirements of a soldier. Accustomed to horses they ride and drive with ease and self-possession, and these habits are proved by the manner in which their Cavalry can be handled, and the facility with which their Field Batteries are manœuvred.

There is no better material for soldiers than Canada can produce, and that there is a military spirit among all classes of the population is proved by the popularity of the Militia and the willingness—I may call it enthusiastic alacrity with which, on many an occasion they have turned out for any prospect of active duty. But yet being purely a volunteer force, unless encouraged by more interest on the part of those whom they may some day have to defend, peace and lukewarmness may tend to rust their arms, and in default of proper training establishments which I have so earnestly advocated, or the absence of any trained and disciplined body of men, or of regular troops to furnish a standard of excellence, a gradual diminution of efficiency, year by year cannot be surprising.

I can imagine no finer troops than could be raised from backwoodsmen and lumbermen who earn a livelihood in our forests. Their hardy and hazardous life in the woods, and in navigating the mighty rivers of this country, enures them to danger and accustoms them to discipline and organization in their work, while the various descriptions of labour on which they are employed calls forth the energy, the intelligence and the resource, which are invaluable in soldiers; their life of mutual dependence on each other for support, as together they encounter the hardships, the

privation and the hazards of the forest and the flood, binds them together in a spirit of manly brotherhood, similar to what prevails among the ranks of veteran regiments and bodies of troops serving together in the field.

Were I to confine myself to merely referring to my three previous annual reports and recommendations, and submit for detailed information this year the reports of the various staff officers which I subjoin, perhaps it would be sufficient; but my sense of duty and desire to leave no appeal untried for the material improvement and consolidation of the strong right arm of national defence which I have the honour temporarily to command, impels me again earnestly to advocate the cause of the high spirited and admirable body of officers and men who compose the Militia of Canada.

When I arrived in this country upwards of three years ago, I confess that coming almost immediately from the command of regular troops, and all their complete attendant military establishments, I was struck with some disappointment on my first tour throughout the country, which I immediately undertook to make myself acquainted with the nature and character of the organization with which I had to deal. Many defects and deficiencies presented themselves to my mind, and as soon as possible I brought them to notice, but with all these shortcomings in the important details of a military organization I was immeasurably surprised and pleased, when a few months afterwards I inspected the Montreal Brigade and the various camps assembled for their annual drill in Ontario. Strong, able and hardy men composed the rank and file; zealous, intelligent officers commanded, and willing obedient young gentlemen officered the companies.

A powerful force of all arms, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers and Infantry; defective only in details and requirements over which they had no control, some of which have since received attention, and others I have more than once pointed out. I may again rehearse some of them, viz. :—

1. Too short a period allowed for drill, which should, if possible not be less than twenty-eight days, seven of which at Battalion headquarters if practicable, and the remainder in Brigade or Divisional camps of exercise.

2. Three model training schools for Cavalry and Infantry, by embodying three companies permanently on the basis and with similar objects to the two Gunnery Schools. From these, year by year, many officers and men qualified and capable of instructing in drill, discipline, interior economy, the management of bodies of men, rifle instructors, and every essential for the consolidation of regiments, would be annually sent forth.

3. A paid and permanent Adjutant and Sergeant Major, to act as Regimental Storekeeper besides, for each corps. In the Militia of the United Kingdom the per-

manent Regimental Staff consists of two Officers, Adjutant and Quartermaster, six Regimental Staff Sergeants and four Sergeants for each company, from thirty to thirty-six in all according to the strength. These are usually old drilled soldiers, and throughout the year when not otherwise employed, they are kept up to their work by lectures and skeleton drill, so that when the men assemble for thirty days' drill and the recruits for fourteen days previously in addition, they are "knocked into shape" in a surprisingly rapid manner. Moreover, this staff is specially charged with the care of arms, accoutrements and clothing, which are thus maintained in as high perfection as in the regular service, and the Government never suffers the terrible expense from abuse, neglect, loss, which unfortunately prevail. I have frequently called attention to this. It is a delusion to imagine that an efficient military force can be kept up without a properly paid permanent staff, and the attempt to do so can only lead to an unprofitable expenditure of public money.

I must not be mistaken in this recommendation to propose that these regimental staff officers should be brought from the regular army. There is no need to import material that exists in abundance among the intelligent youth of this country, who are inspired by a zealous, patriotic spirit and are soldiers at heart, but we must instruct them before they can teach others; and admirable as the Military College will prove to future generations in providing a flow of mathematically and scientifically educated men, we yet require for regimental officers an elementary and practical detail of instruction in all the minor essentials; to render the whole military machine capable of being reliable and well disciplined when required for use; and this can only be obtained with satisfaction through the practical experience to be gained in dealing with permanently embodied corps. I refer to the three Model Schools advocated in my three previous annual reports, and specified in detail in that of last year, amounting together to \$113,250. So impressed am I with the importance of these, that I earnestly submit the subject again for mature and reflective consideration.

The time is not distant when not only these elementary schools must be instituted, but as I believe it will be found desirable to have three permanent Infantry regiments in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, each of them at least 500 strong.

4. I have before recommended that the arms, accoutrements and clothing of each corps should be kept at regimental headquarters, under permanent caretakers. In the city corps the effect of this is palpable; they are, with hardly an exception, in good order. In many of the rural corps, I fear I must say the same amount of care is not taken; probably it is not possible.

Accidentally I came across a French company this autumn, at drill in a field as I passed along the road; I went over and watched it unknown at first. The officer was doing his utmost with his company, but he was, to use an expression known in the army "knocking them about." The men had no

steadiness, no preliminary drill; they got through a few company formations in a perfunctory fashion, but it seemed to me that if they had to be made use of, confusion would have resulted. I gave the officer gladly, much credit for his well intentioned efforts, and if he had spent six months at a disciplined training school, his company would have been very different. Here, too, I noticed the absence of proper means for protecting the Government arms and clothing; hardly one tunic was complete in buttons; the trousers were of various patterns and material; boots with high heels and narrow toes that would have lamed the men in a few miles over a muddy road; the arms but tolerable, and some of the locks out of order; there were no slings, no snap caps, and I think I missed some ramrods; the sights of these rifles if examined, would I am sure, have been found defective. But this is the fault of the existing system not of this particular officer, and I believe only could be possible in an independent company. Regimental armouries and clothing stores under a permanent regimental staff, would be a saving to the Militia Department in the end; but from long habit I do not think captains of companies would be *persuaded* into the necessity for this—it must be by regulation and a regimental order. Rural companies as a rule, prefer keeping their own stores and the result is very bad, except when they have good drill sheds and armouries attached.

5. That a contingent allowance as in the army, should be paid to each captain of a company to cover losses, holding him responsible to keep the arms, &c., in repair, with power to recover penalties from any volunteer losing or damaging public property. This, I consider, might prevent the improper use of arms, which occasionally occurs and the glaring impropriety of wearing Government great coats, which I am told is of frequent occurrence.

I think the present system of payment for drill instruction is faulty; some officers are incapable of properly imparting drill, which cannot be acquired by inspiration but by long application and practice.

6. I before suggested that the Brigade Staff should be paid a consolidated allowance proportioned to the amount they now receive, instead of being paid eight dollars per annum for each efficient company. It is hardly to be expected from the most conscientious officer that he will willingly bring to notice and recommend the disbandment of an efficient company at the price of reducing his own income. I am aware the present system has this result—which has a bad effect and deters officers from independent action.

7. The batteries constituting the Gunnery or Artillery Schools should have their four field guns horsed. This would require at least 20 horses for each battery, but as I am afraid that addition may not be immediately authorized, I suggest an increase from eight, to ten horses, in order that the No. 1 of each of the two guns be mounted, as without a horse he cannot do his duty.

8. If circumstances render it beyond our reach at present to institute the Cavalry and Infantry Schools, which are so indispensable, then as a temporary substitute, I suggest that an addition of 50 men and two officers, as cavalry and infantry instructors, be added to the two Gunnery Schools, rendering them thereby schools for the three arms until more comprehensive measures are adopted.

9. Additional assistance is necessary for the repair of rifles; there are only two qualified armourers at Quebec and Montreal respectively, but in this wide spread command, at least two more are required to keep the 43,000 rifles in proper repair. A large supply of screws, springs and small articles of every description should be added to our present scanty stock for this purpose. The arms requiring repair could then be sent in at a trifling expense to the different Military Stores along the whole line of country.

10. That a brigade of Garrison Artillery be raised at Quebec and another at Kingston, composed of four batteries in each, to man the important fortresses at those stations.

Correspondingly a reduction to take place in certain corps hereafter to be considered, especially independent companies of Infantry; at present, five of the seven batteries of the Ottawa Brigade may be spared, leaving two only to fire salutes and perform necessary duties on State and other ceremonial occasions.

Many other improvements suggest themselves, but I shall not refer to them at present. If those I have ventured to submit could be adopted we should make a great stride in advance, and the Militia would take a pride in feeling that an interest was being manifested in their improvement and permanent value as an armed force of great power for national defence.

During the month of August I visited Prince Edward Island, proceeding by the Gulf ports and thence by Pictou to Halifax; crossing the Bay of Fundy from Annapolis and Digby I reached St. John, New Brunswick, and thence to Fredericton; returning by the Intercolonial Railway from St. John to Rivière du Loup, I proceeded along the North Shore of the St. Lawrence to examine the strategic points, and so to Quebec, where I spent four days in the Engineer camp at Levis, inspecting the drill and progress of "B" Battery; returning at the end of the month to Ottawa by Montreal.

Early in October I went to meet His Excellency the Governor General at Kingston, on his return from Manitoba, at the same time attending His Excellency's inspection of the Military College; and later on I went through Ontario, reviewing troops at various points, and shortly afterwards twice to Montreal on similar duty.

In the whole of that tour, which together with the Maritime Provinces, includes the entire length of Canada proper, I had the opportunity of making myself fairly acquainted with the condition and progress of the Militia in this year's training. The

result was satisfactory to the extent possible in the meagre instruction of twelve days. I saw some very fine battalions of Infantry at Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and London. I occasionally met isolated companies performing their drill with what knowledge they had. The Cavalry Troop at Quebec, under an able officer, Lieut.-Colonel Turnbull, gave me satisfaction. The Artillery, wherever I met them, were far beyond an average. Landing at Pictou I was agreeably surprised by finding a smart and very efficient Garrison battery, which both in the field and at their guns, were instructed with intelligence and good effect. Strange as it may seem, the brigade at Halifax, which from its advantage in the presence and example of Her Majesty's regular troops ought naturally to have been the best, compares less favorably with the others. The reason for this is apparent to me.

All the corps that I inspected, with one exception paraded in the field, and thus I was able to judge of the proficiency of their mounted officers in taking up and dressing points and generally superintending the battalion; likewise the knowledge of company officers, guides and markers, I can speak favorably as a general rule. Every possible effort was apparent; all eagerly intent upon appearing to the best advantage. The broken ground on which they manœuvred tried the steadiness of the several battalions. The regiment that preferred the drill shed was strong in the ranks, well clothed, well armed and equipped, looked well, and on the flat floor on which they moved they were creditable. Of their proficiency in the field I form no judgment, nor whether their field officers can ride, without which accomplishment a staff or field officer is useless for active service. Only two of all the Infantry battalions I reviewed had practised the new formation for attack, probably because it was late in the season when the change reached us from England, and also because from confined space some of them had no means of practice in extended order.

The clothing, arms and appointments of all the city battalions are in a serviceable state. I cannot speak too highly of the great care taken by the commanding and other officers of these good battalions, and I regret to say some of them labor under disadvantage in point of armouries and storerooms, which leaves me in admiration of the zeal that animates them.

In so large a force some are and must be better than others; but I must not criticise, for all really do their best. I am afraid I could not speak quite confidently of some of the country battalions, and it is not in the nature of things that there should not be exceptions, but it is easily understood that so long as our small appropriation renders it impossible to assemble companies at battalion headquarters, and drill them under the orders and superintendence of experienced commanding officers, so long will it be expending money to no purpose at all in what is termed "company drill," under officers who though ever so willing, are in many instances rusty in their duties.

With a view to greater efficiency I last year recommended that we could not afford to drill the whole 43,000 men every year for at least 16 days in camp, it would be better to face the difficulty by reducing the Active Militia by one-half commencing with the isolated companies belonging to no battalion, and then following up the plan by disbanding those battalions whose companies are so far from headquarters as to be out of reach of proper control, or at all events to maintain only their cadres. I repeat with much respect, my proposition of last year:—If the Parliamentary grant cannot be increased, I assure you that money is now being spent on many Infantry companies, not only for arms, accoutrements and clothing, but for daily pay under nominal training, which we urgently require for the portions of the force we can make certain of being efficient and ready for any emergent service. And even by reducing the present force one-half, say to 20,000 men, we have only been able, with the voted appropriation, to drill that number last year and this year at battalion and company headquarters for twelve days.

Creditably and efficiently as some of the battalions appear, even with that meagre instruction, to what can it amount in the main, towards thorough, solid efficiency as reliable soldiers? We have no schools of instruction at which the constituted teachers and instructors of these men can learn. They do all in their power by aid of books and "models," and wonderfully smart and self-possessed are many of the commanding and other officers, but in some it is the remains of instruction gained in former days, and without renewal by means of some permanent model forces, this good element can hardly be expected to endure for a long time, at least as a general rule.

Where shall we in the future go to seek company officers and sergeant instructors unless we have the means of making them qualified? How shall we be, by-and-bye, if a sudden call or service arises, and our young men are found only clothed and armed, but without discipline? Armed men without discipline and professional instruction are as dangerous to their friends as to their foes, and as we have every material and every appliance and qualification on the spot to make our force solid, substantial, real and effective, I cannot but lament the absence of sufficient means, which I doubt not Parliament will ultimately supplement.

Equally hard is it to realize in this country, full of intelligence and education, while a devastating and atrocious war is raging in the East of Europe, upon whose ramifications it is not possible at present to place a limit, why we should in this elastic and expanding country neglect to put our house in order and assure ourselves that let what may happen beyond our shores, no threatening hand shall thunder at our gates with impunity.

I watched with interest during the past summer, when men of all shades of opinion expressed themselves freely, whether any allusion would be made to the

Militia. In only one instance could I note any reference, and to the effect, that as economy was necessary during commercial depression, the Militia vote was that most easily reduced. Happy are we in our contented security from commotion; I trust it may long last, and that no rude hand may ever give a warning knock at our door.

It may not be amiss here to remark, that during the past year portions of the Militia have been used with the best effect in keeping the peace in aid of the civil power. The "Queen's Own" and parties of other corps did good and efficient service in the case of the Grand Trunk strike in January, also upon two occasions in July the preservation of life and public property from a turbulent mob was due to the moral effect of the presence of the Montreal Brigade. In other parts of the Dominion, notably in British Columbia and Cape Breton, at the opposite extremes of our Military line of 3,000 miles extent, parties of Militia have been called out in aid of the civil power during the past year, and always with good effect in restoring the public peace without resort to force. I regret to notice the discouragement with which some of these good services were met, in the hesitation if not actual refusal for a time, by the Municipal Authorities to pay the forces employed in these important services. I believe it was not till after prosecution was threatened or commenced by commanding officers that tardy justice was done to these troops who so promptly responded to the call of duty, and so cheerfully accomplished it with forbearance under considerable provocation.

Our Active Militia, the advance guard of the Dominion forces, is at present constituted as follows:—

Cavalry.....	1,803	
Field Artillery.....	1,326	
Garrison Artillery.....	3,048	
Engineers.....	232	
Infantry }	27,990	} 37,320
Rifles }	9,330	
Total.....		43,729

The Field Batteries, 17 in number, are composed and armed as follows:—

- 13 with 9-pounder muzzle-loading rifles of latest pattern.
- 1 with 6-pounder Armstrong breach-loading, at Halifax.
- 2 with 9-pounder bronze smooth-bore, and a 24-pounder howitzer.
- 1 at Melbourne armed entirely with bronze 24-pounder howitzers.

There are also eight 9-pounder muzzle-loading rifled guns in possession of the permanent "A" and "B" Batteries Schools of Gunnery.

The Infantry is calculated at 55 per company, making a total of 37,320, to which extent they are armed; but recent reductions have placed the companies at only 42 each which causes a corresponding total in the number now only biennially trained.

The Reserve Militia, in three classes by the Militia Act, comprises 655,000; in round numbers the total force by law liable for the defence of the country is 700,000, between the ages of 18 and 60. I regret, I can say little as to the Reserve. It is duly regimentalized and in some measure efficient, but it has not been mustered since 1873. I trust a new muster may soon be made, and if it be possible, that both officers and sergeants be annually trained. I have before recommended that a reliable officer of the Reserve should be every year sent through each regimental division to ascertain that each man on the rolls is effective and not fictitious. I believe that in a floating population such as we have, this mode would be more satisfactory and economical than periodical musters at long intervals. It would also tend to keep alive the feeling of general liability for national defence. Upon this subject I venture with respect to submit the following suggestions:—

By the present Militia Law, a large number of persons are exempt from service in the Militia, and the only contribution made by those persons towards the defence of the country is the payment of their respective shares of general taxation.

The 43,729 men of the Active Militia not only contribute towards the defence of the country in the same ratio as the privileged class above alluded to in the general taxation, but they may have to give their personal service should occasion demand it, in addition.

The Reserve in like manner, though their services would be contingent upon the magnitude of any national disturbance, are equally liable to contribute both in purse and person towards the defence of the State, while the remainder of the community only pay with the purse, and that not in a higher proportion than the others.

The pressure of taxation upon the community at large by different classes is therefore unequal. No calling or profession from the Bishop to the peasant, should exempt any man of any degree whatever, who lives and pursues his vocation under the national flag, from bearing a share in monetary contribution proportionate to that of other members of the community who have to protect them and pay besides.

There are in every country certain sects of persons who have either penurious, conscientious or prejudiced scruples against contributing towards the maintenance of any military force. There are some who having lived an every day-life of

business or, trade or pleasure, have never been troubled with alarm at the possibility of any rupture in the even tenor of their way, who may have never seen soldiers at all, or having seen them only in times of rest and quiet, never allow their minds to grasp or from the narrow groove of their calling, may be unable to comprehend the extent of power a military force exerts by the very moral effect of its existence, in allowing them to live in peace. Far less can such persons rise to appreciate the virtue of military forces should wars or alarms arouse them from their prolonged dreams of security and their indifference to those by whom they have, unknown to themselves, been protected.

Possibly there might be grounds for some of these various shades of scruple, if the Militia of Canada could be made the instrument of aggression; but it is the essential nature of a constitutional Militia, that it should be only a purely defensive organization—to be employed by the Government in resistance to unjust attack, either from rebellion, invasion or insurrection, or by the civil power, to quell disturbance against which the ordinary police force is insufficient.

As the assistance of the Militia has been so frequently called for in the past year, by the civil authorities, I have considered it advisable to publish in General Orders the duties of the Military in giving aid to the civil power, and to explain that such aid can only legally be afforded upon the requisition in writing of the chairman or custos of Quarter Sessions or by three Magistrates one of whom may be the Mayor, warden or other head of the municipality or county.

It can never be urged that the predatory acquisition of territorial, military or commercial advantages is either in accordance with national right or necessary to the progress of civilization; but we are bound from every point of view to stick to the advantages gained for us by our forefathers, we must never abandon self preservation as a first law of existence, to think only of higher moralities; we must never lose sight of conscience and honour, nor for a moment permit the chance that Communism should with impunity make a grand experiment on the smallest portion of that collection of properties termed the British Empire—policy and national safety are worldly considerations, but they are quite worthy the attention of statesmen. As a consequence it does not seem to me an unreasonable proposition that every individual man in the community who is not borne on the rolls of the Active Militia, should pay an approximate capitation tax in money each year, of two dollars towards militia expenditure alone, and that this tax, which should be collected through the machinery of the various Provincial Governments, be proportioned by a sliding scale according to the means or income of each individual.

I consider no one can dispute his liability to contribute towards national defence. How can the merchant, the broker, the tradesman, expect to carry on his business and gain his livelihood unless protected from assailants against the public peace?

Our temporarily diminished revenue, due to exceptional causes over which no man, no Government could have any control, is unequal at present to give us a million and a half of dollars which we require annually for thorough national defence and to maintain our supplies and reserves of all warlike material, and so it is only just that we should use extraneous means, which I venture to hope, no thinking man who dispassionately and calmly analyzes the subject can object to for obtaining it.

We have at present three permanent and very important establishments at work, which will produce solid effects in the future progress of this growing country. They are all three but young and budding as yet, though two of them are old enough to have borne good and productive fruit. I refer to the two Gunnery or Artillery Schools, termed "A" and "B" Batteries, and to the Military College at Kingston.

The latter institution is progressing under the able and zealous command of Lieut.-Colonel Hewett, Royal Engineers, in a manner that reflects entire credit on himself and the officers of his staff, to whom he refers in high terms in his report, expressing the obligations he feels under for the ability and talent they have applied in the performance of their duties.

In the course of last year Captain Hawkins, Royal Artillery, one of the professors, resigned much to the regret of the Commandant, who alludes to him in terms of high commendation.

The Instructional Staff as at present composed, consists of—

Lieut.-Colonel Oliver, Royal Artillery.

Major Kensington, " "

Captain Walker, Royal Engineers.

Major Ridout, 90th Light Infantry, and

Mr. Ferguson, who is Professor of Modern Languages.

The number of cadets on 1st December consisted of thirty-eight and about thirteen more are expected at this half-yearly examination, and so on until the total number of 100 to 120 is completed at the end of four years from the 1st June, 1876.

Lieut.-Colonel Hewett has submitted estimates for the progressive increase of the staff of instructors in proportion to the increase of the cadets and has accompanied his estimate with cogent and practical reasons.

He states the necessity for establishing the staff requisite, upon a definite and proper footing from the present time until its complete development, based upon the educational curriculum as already determined by Council, for gradually carrying out the general intention of the Act establishing the College. His plans do not lose sight of the knowledge that means being limited and economy a necessity, they must therefore be confined to the smallest scale compatible with efficiency, to

afford a suitable return for the outlay. Attention to economy is apparent from the fact that with a more extended range of instruction, the staff is smaller than that of any kindred institution. It is based for 80 to 120 cadets; and as the same number of subjects have to be taught to the few as well as to the many, it could not therefore be materially reduced for even less than 80 cadets. The full value of the college can hardly be brought out while the number of cadets is small. It is very desirable that the early consideration of this scheme for the future organization of the college should be adopted, as working without a clearly understood and acknowledged end must be unsatisfactory.

I therefore request favourable consideration of Lieut. Col. Hewett's prospective estimate, as follows :—

At present the Staff, including the captain of cadets, numbers..	6
Subordinate staff.....	4
For 1878, 75 cadets, staff.....	7
Subordinates.....	5
For 1879, 90 cadets, staff.....	11
Subordinates.....	8
For 1880, 120 cadets, staff.....	16
Subordinates.....	12

The subjects of instruction have been mathematics, geometrical drawing, freehand and instrumental drawing, French, German, fortification, artillery, military topography and surveying, military history, military law, elementary chemistry and geology, drill and discipline. Four additional subjects will be taken up after next term. The progress of the cadets in the study of the above subjects has been remarkable, and their conduct is stated to be very satisfactory. Those appointed non-commissioned officers have continued to merit remarks for the manner in which they have performed their duty and assisted to maintain the good discipline which has been conspicuous. Artillery and infantry drill are taught by the captain of cadets with great success. Tent-pitching, guard-mounting and the duties of sentry are also practised.

Swimming is encouraged, as well as rowing and sailing, and in fact many exercises of every kind are practised, so necessary to the thorough development and training of youths of their age. A cricket ground and gymnastic apparatus have greatly assisted in physical exercises. The gymnasium building is very complete and in winter will be a most useful and healthful resort. I request attention to the necessity for a more complete arrangement for escape from fire; it was brought to my notice on my last inspection, and I suggest that one or two iron ladders should be placed against the building for that object.

In the month of June, I made an inspection of the College, and had the satisfaction of presenting the prizes awarded at the conclusion of the first annual term. It was a pleasure to me to feel that I had every reason to compliment the Commandant and Staff upon the untiring zeal and ability they had applied, to perform faithfully their duty to the cadets who had been entrusted by their parents to the educational curriculum of the College. And certainly, as I then said, any parent who could see for himself the contentment and happiness that prevailed among these manly young fellows, would gladly give his son the advantage of the sound education, the discipline of mind and body, the intellectual, classical, scientific and physical training, the habits of regularity, and the discipline and respect for authority, which will serve the rising generation of Canada in whatever position of life these young men may be launched for their future career.

Upon that occasion I had the honor, in the absence of the Governor-General, to present the first of a series of medals which the Earl of Dufferin has been pleased, with his usual liberal generosity, and with the hearty interest His Excellency always evinces for the welfare of every institution of the country, to bestow for competition by the cadets.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to bestow three medals, viz., a bronze medal for June, 1877, a silver medal for June, 1878, a gold medal for June, 1880; the latter year completing the four years Course of the first batch of cadets who entered in 1876.

The conditions of these medals are, that one be given in each of the above years to the cadet who from the time of his joining the Military College to the several dates specified, has obtained the greatest number of marks on all subjects, moral, mental and physical, that is to say, the best lad all round for the term at the time of the examination; the object being, to let conduct, military, physical and intellectual exercises as well as all branches of instruction, have due weight, and to test these, not by any one examination, which might occasionally be attended with a good deal of luck, but by marks cumulative from day to day throughout the cadets entire College career, the same cadet might in fact in due time take all three medals, but it is hardly probable in the course of the four years that this should occur.

I need hardly say more in regard to this excellent and useful Institution, than that it offers every prospect of being a complete success, when fully developed, and eventually destined to be a most valuable and permanently beneficial establishment for the Militia, perhaps for the future army, but certainly for the general public of Canada.

I may end my reference to this College in the words of Lieut.-Colonel Hewett, with which I fully concur:—"I venture to express the gratification I feel in being able to report my confident assurance that those who have completed their first

“ twelve months residence in the Military College will return to their homes, having
“ already acquired very materially improved education and habits of mind and body,
“ from which they themselves will feel the benefit through life, and with which their
“ parents and the country may feel satisfied. It may be fairly deduced that a still
“ more beneficial result will follow at the end of four years at the Military College.”

I have alluded at some length to the Military College because it is still a very young institution, hardly even yet sufficiently known or appreciated throughout the Dominion at large. It is intended that each Military District should annually send to the college two cadets, or 24 for the whole Dominion. From every Province and Military District save one, within reasonable reach, we have now representatives. Nova Scotia alone holds aloof for no reason that I know of, except want of proper encouragement and ventilation by the Military Staff of the District. The sister Maritime Province not only is represented, but I believe one of its cadets has taken the highest number of marks by 670 at the competitive examination for entrance British Columbia, from its great distance, and the expense of the long journey by land and sea could not be expected to send cadets; and Prince Edward Island is also unrepresented from similar unavoidable reasons.

I have not yet received the reports of the Dominion Inspectors of Artillery, and the Commandants of “ A ” and “ B ” Battery, Schools of Gunnery. These two officers, Lieut.-Colonels Strange and Irwin, Royal Artillery, have no need of further commendation from me; their professional acquirements are of the first order, and the zeal which they ably apply in the performance of their duties, sometimes under difficult circumstances, entitle them to the credit I have the pleasure to award them. Their reports, always searching and instructive, will speak for themselves, and I am sure will receive all the attention they fully deserve if I may be permitted to prejudge by the high character as artillerymen these officers possess.

I inspected both these permanent batteries during the autumn, commanded respectively by Lieut.-Colonel Montizambert and Lieut.-Colonel Cotton, two Canadian gentlemen of high abilities and fully qualified for the important posts they efficiently fill. “ B ” Battery I scrutinized minutely at the Levis Camp, and I cannot too well express my satisfaction with the proficiency attained by it, which applies equally to “ A ” Battery. The value of these Artillery Schools in instructing officers and men of the Garrison and Field Batteries of the Dominion, is proved by the efficiency of the Artillery generally. In this respect however as may be expected, much still remain to be accomplished, and we can hardly look for a really high standard of efficiency in this scientific arm, unless officers commanding batteries exert themselves to the full to obtain, and to retain, the services of officers and non-commissioned officers who take a keen interest in, and show a natural proclivity for their duties, by a willingness to undergo the necessary course of training at a school of gunnery. It happens that sometimes subaltern officers are retained who can barely drill a gun detachment, while non-commissioned officers are sometimes found whose chief

recommendation is age or length of service, thereby standing in the way of younger and more energetic men, of whom there are plenty who have qualified at one of the gunnery schools. Officers commanding Batteries of Artillery are in general very well qualified; they fill a responsible position. The increase in the efficiency of Artillery caused by the general substitution of the rifled for the old smooth-bore gun demands every exertion for additional knowledge on the part of those who have to use them, and as Gunnery Schools permit every facility for the necessary instruction, I hope and earnestly recommend, that officers of Garrison and Field Batteries will see the necessity for obliging all young officers and men to obtain the necessary qualification.

In the clothing of Artillery I find the serge overalls are universally condemned, especially for mounted men, they are totally unsuitable for Cavalry or Artillery, who ought to have cloth trousers with foot straps invariably. It is unsightly to observe mounted men with wrinkled trousers half way up the calf of the leg, as slovenly to look at as unserviceable in practice.

I have already alluded to the efficient armament of our 17 Field Batteries, they are as a general rule, quite serviceable for rough field work, and in most, if not in every instance, ably commanded by intelligent and competent officers.

I can hardly speak too highly of the satisfactory result already attained by the general introduction of the competitive gun practice under the rules of the Dominion Artillery Association. Although this Association, introduced through the indomitable energy and perseverance of Lieut.-Col. Strange, with the able assistance of Lieut.-Col. Irwin, is yet in its infancy, yet the increased interest taken by all ranks in the result of this practice, with the obvious necessity of careful instruction in drill, and a knowledge of ammunition and gunnery, is of itself very satisfactory and must lead to a much higher standard of efficiency.

The Dominion Artillery Association which was founded two years ago for the development of gunnery and skill, and the dissemination of artillery knowledge throughout the Dominion has excited emulation for prizes, and has succeeded well. His Excellency the Governor General is patron, and has, with his usual interest, presented medals for competition. The Government grants a small subsidy. The Militia Artillery, I believe without exception, subscribe annually. The practice is carried out whenever possible in presence of one of the Dominion Inspectors, with a qualified Artillery officer to assist and mark the score, and gold embroidered badges and bronze cross guns are awarded the successful competitors in the various corps. Thus, increased efficiency year by year will be obtained, and the waste of valuable ammunition by unskilled men be avoided.

The Dominion Inspectors of Artillery, who are also Commandants of the Artillery or Gunnery Schools, have independent duties to perform in those capacities, upon

which they correspond directly with the Adjutant-General at headquarters. Their officers and men are moreover employed for certain portions of each day upon duties of education and instruction, pertaining only to the gunnery classes. I found it necessary therefore to issue an order to the respective Deputy Adjutant General of Military Districts, in which they are quartered, to abstain from sending District Orders to these officers, but to communicate when necessary by letter, for courts martial, boards, courts of inquiry, or other such duties, requesting compliance in furnishing the required detail at times and hours of mutual convenience. This arrangement is necessary for the public service, in order to avoid any approach to a conflict of authority which would be detrimental to discipline, as well as to the harmony and good understanding which must not be disturbed, and therefore I require this order to be attended to, and carried out with mutual good feeling.

In view of the long military service and attainments of Lieut.-Col. Strange the Senior Inspector of Artillery for the Dominion, I am of opinion it is only just to him to recognize so much of the cancelled General Orders of 24th November, 1871, as defined his "rank" with that of Deputy Adjutants General of Military Districts, who however by law command, and I have given orders accordingly.

I have more than once suggested the propriety of re-organizing the old Brigade of Garrison Artillery of Quebec, because of all places in Canada, the important fortress commanding the gates of the St. Lawrence should be adequately manned. At present the "B" Battery is the only artillery force in Quebec, and they have not men enough, without making any allowance for casualties, to man one-fourth of the batteries of the Citadel and its outlying lines of important works including the commanding forts of Point Levis. The Gunnery School is on the spot to train and instruct this brigade, and the citizens of the place would make the best Artillery material, being residents acquainted with the locality and the ranges, and if need be, ready to defend their own property. Though I have recommended a numerical reduction in the Militia in general on financial grounds, I nevertheless consider it important to maintain efficient forces at points where their services might be required, and where besides there is ample means for instructing them. Quebec being assailable by privateers or ships of war which might in fog or darkness escape British cruisers in the Gulf, should be strongly manned and capable of resistance.

Though in a lesser degree the above remarks apply partially to Kingston, we have there also a first-class School of Gunnery, but the battery could not man one-fourth of the works of Forts Henry, Frederick, and outlying Martello Towers and advanced batteries. There also a Brigade of Garrison Artillery should certainly be established, if even by converting one of the Infantry battalions into artillery. It is so self evident that Quebec and Kingston, our two fortified cities (the former perhaps the most important fortress on the whole continent of America), should be strongly manned by disciplined and well drilled artillerymen, that I need not

enlarge further upon the necessity. The fact of the two Gunnery Schools being on the spot would ensure the efficiency of these Volunteer Brigades; the names for the Brigade at Quebec being actually already enrolled.

In view of the above, I recommend a corresponding reduction in Garrison Batteries elsewhere; notably, the Ottawa Brigade of seven batteries might be reduced to two to be retained for the guns in position on Nepean Point. There is no need for a large Garrison Artillery force at Ottawa where there are no works of defence to man, and there is besides a thoroughly good Field Battery in all respects serviceable.

In the course of the summer, ten new rifled Palliser $\frac{3}{4}$ -pounder guns have been added to the armament of Quebec and mounted on the ramparts, and these with the armament already in position, will pretty well lock the gates of the St. Lawrence, when artillerymen are authorized to man them: we have 200 rounds of shell for each gun. Five of the same class of gun have been mounted on Negro Point at St. John, New Brunswick; these with two 32-pounder guns in the same battery, command the entrance to St. John, a harbour of great importance, owning after London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol, the largest amount of registered shipping in the world.

Concrete platforms have also been laid upon the salients of the three splendid forts at Point Levis for the seven-inch guns ready to be mounted. I am happy to say these forts have been carefully pointed and thoroughly repaired by the Department of Public Works. Much has also been done to the works of the Citadel, especially in roofing in the bastions with wood to protect them from the arctic weather prevailing in winter; but much still remains to be done,—in fact Engineers ought to be permanently attached to "A" and "B" Batteries to keep the valuable works of Quebec and Kingston in repair. When garrisoned by Queen's Troops the Royal Engineers were employed on repairing the damaging effects of the winter's frost, all the year round.

In referring to Quebec and the demolition of some now obsolete outlying works of defence, I cannot refrain from an expression of grief at having witnessed the destruction of the stern old Jesuit Barracks, which so many thousand British soldiers have inhabited since the days when British troops landed on these shores, and round whose walls without the fortress of Quebec have surged those mighty waves of battle that have finally decided the fate of Canada. The walls of the Jesuit Barracks were so thick and solid that dynamite was necessary to destroy them.

Respecting the $\frac{3}{4}$ -pounder converted Palliser guns, I may observe that we ordered these guns from Woolwich relying upon the price list, "by authority" published in 1875, wherein the price of each such gun is laid down at £111 6s. 2d. plus 5 per cent, but the charge demanded is £189 11s. 8d, plus 5 per cent. for each gun, and upon remonstrance we are told by the Surveyor General that we must have taken the

prices from an old list. Well, we sent home the order in 1876, and we took our information from the War Office price list of the previous year—the latest we knew of. As the appropriation for Garrison ordnance was specific and definite, we are thus innocently placed in a difficulty by the War Office decision. I therefore recommend a further appeal for its reversal.

In connection with this, I lately had very interesting and instructive interviews with Captain Edward Palliser, late of the 7th Hussars brother and agent of Sir William Palliser the inventor of the converted rifled gun. Captain Palliser entered with great zest into the subject of the conversion of our old smooth-bore guns.

We have in the Dominion :—

19.8-inch guns.

135.32-pounder guns.

209.24-pounder do

32.18-pounder do

The 19.8-inch guns can be converted into 64-pounder rifles, capable of firing battering charges with the Palliser chilled shot of 80 pounds weight. The 32 and 24-pounders can be converted into 64-pounder rifles and the 18-pounders into 40-pounder rifles. Captain Palliser went into the subject of manufacturing, and inspected the machinery of the Canada Engine Works at Montreal owned by Messrs. Gilbert. He states there will be no difficulty in carrying out the conversion at these works. The projectiles for this artillery can also be made there and when a little experience has been gained, the manufacture of the 9-pounder rifled field gun its gun carriage, &c., can also be undertaken, so that there need be no necessity to spend more money out of the country. Canadian workmen and Canadian iron can do the whole work, and the cost would therefore go to Canadian citizens. Therefore, no iron guns should be sold, as they can be utilized. Over 1,500 converted Palliser guns are issued to the Volunteer and Militia Artillery of Great Britain, and no accident to the gun has yet been reported. As to the cost, Sir William Palliser will make no charge against the Canadian Government, or to the manufacturer, on the score of "Royalty" on the invention nor of commission, nor in fact any whatever; the Canadian Government would therefore reap the whole benefit of the manufacture in the Dominion. I understand the Messrs. Gilbert are prepared to undertake the conversion of 32 and 24-pounders smooth-bore to 64-pounder rifled guns at a cost of £120 per gun. A 32-pounder gun has now been lent to Messrs. Gilbert as an experiment for conversion at Sir William Palliser's expense, as well as the construction of 25 common shells. On the completion of this gun, the Dominion Inspector of Artillery will have the gun tested, and after trial will be able to report upon the Canadian manufacture of guns and projectiles.

In the Appendix (No. 9.) will be found a description of the manufacture of coiled wrought iron tubes for Palliser guns.

Before quitting the subject of ordnance, I beg again to refer to a suggestion submitted in December 1875 shortly after my return from Vancouver Island, viz. : for the construction of an earthwork battery upon a promontory called McAulay's Point, commanding the entrance to the harbours of Victoria and the Naval Station of Esquimalt.

I had plans and estimates of this work prepared by Lieut.-Col. Blair, Royal Artillery, and he estimates the expense, exclusive of magazines, at about six hundred dollars. The number of men requisite for this battery would probably be about 100 and I have no doubt that the loyal people of Victoria would readily raise a small brigade of Volunteer Artillery for the purpose. Booms and torpedoes would of course be an additional protection, but this battery is really a necessity, because, in the absence of a man of war from the anchorage in Esquimalt harbour, which sometimes happens, there is no kind of protection for the valuable naval stores in the dockyard, nor for the city of Victoria. Any piratical cruiser or privateer entering the Straits of Fuca could blow up and destroy both places with perfect impunity at present. On visiting the dockyard of Esquimalt, at the request of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Arthur Cochrane, I found two 7-inch and four 40-pounder breech-loading rifled guns obsolete for naval service, and about to be sent to England. I requested that they might be detained with their shell and equipments, pending my proposition to have them handed over to the Dominion Government. I submitted this scheme in Dec. 1875. I now find no steps have been taken to procure the transfer of the guns and I earnestly hope this may be done.

It might be considered that the protection of Esquimalt is an Imperial, rather than a Dominion liability, but it intimately concerns the honor of both and the supremacy of British naval power in that region. It is necessary for our security on the Pacific that it should be well guarded. Our fleets must keep that sea and they cannot do so without coal. Nature has provided this in ample stock and finest quality at Nanaimo, and British instinct of a former age, ignorant of its value, or even of the existence of this all powerful element, secured to us the place of its abode, Vancouver's Island.

The British navy is scattered over the whole Pacific; there are no works of defence raised by Imperial hands at Vancouver when a Crown colony; no forts for the protection of our coal; nothing but prestige and the companies of Militia at Victoria and Nanaimo. I trust that whether by Imperial or Dominion hands, we may not be much longer without a powerful battery to protect these harbours:—I have dwelt upon the subject to endeavour to show it is an Imperial as well as a Dominion question, for what affects one must affect both, and so there ought to be no difficulty

or hesitation in obtaining a free grant of the Imperial guns to arm the promontory that would equally guard the Royal dockyard of Esquimalt and the Capital of British Columbia.

I am sorry it has not been possible for me to see much of the Cavalry this year, owing to the uncertain periods of drill, but this useful arm is in fairly good order for service, and the squadrons in general commanded by officers who have made a study of the service. Of all arms, Cavalry perhaps, have most to contend against in consequence of their horses being untrained to the ranks; but for outpost duty, patrols and the various detached duties upon which Cavalry would be employed in this country, they are as a rule admirably well adapted. Canadians ride well and are accustomed to horses from their early years; they are good horse-masters, and as they have proved themselves before, so I am confident they would again be a most useful force in the field, as the "eyes and ears" of an army.

Among many excellent Cavalry officers, I must take the opportunity of specially referring to Lieut.-Col. George T. Denison, the author of a treatise on Modern Cavalry, and who this year was fortunate enough to bring himself, and through him, the Militia of Canada into enviable notice by gaining the first prize of 5,000 roubles offered by the Government of Russia for the best "history of Cavalry from the earliest times." It cannot but be a source of much satisfaction that the prize, for this history compiled after much laborious research, though open to all nations should have been carried off by an officer of the Canadian Cavalry against all competitors, even though at last the number of competing officers was reduced to three, two of whom were foreigners.

The various saddlery and clothing stores that I inspected in the course of the year convinced me that the Government property in charge of this arm is carefully preserved. As a rule, they were in the best order; the leather and iron work properly cared for, and complete even to a buckle.

Before dismissing the subject, I must notice unfavourably the Ottawa Troop of Cavalry, which by right, from the conspicuous duties it has annually had to perform, ought to be a show troop. Having the honour of escorting His Excellency the Governor General upon the ceremonies of opening and closing the Houses of Parliament, and sometimes upon other occasions, this troop ought to have been one of the best equipped, mounted, officered and drilled; but I regret to say it has not been so in any of these qualifications since my experience of it. I have often looked with chagrin at the guerilla-like appearance this troop presented to the observant eyes of those assembled at the Parliament Houses, when forming His Excellency's mounted escort. I trust the District Staff will bestir themselves to convert this troop into what it should be, for hitherto it has been a very irregular body of horsemen.

Three companies of Engineers form a very useful arm of our Militia. Two of these at Montreal are good, but that at Toronto, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Scoble,

who especially selected a high class of artizans and artificers, is a very superior company, and its commanding officer is most capable of rendering valuable service.

The reserve of stores of all kinds is maintained and replenished according to our means. We have a fair average supply of most things necessary for general use and under Lieut.-Colonel Wily's direction and that of his District Storekeepers, the equipment and war material in charge is in good order. The Reserve is perhaps sufficient for the Active force while not required to take the field; but with a view to emergency and the possible necessity for calling out some of the Reserve Militia, I should suggest the prudence of adding to our stores.

We have no reserve of military clothing; the yearly supply hardly meets the yearly wants, and as I said last year, under the present system this will soon be absorbed. With 43,000 men we should require one-third, or 14,000 suits to be issued each year, and as our funds only enable us to purchase outfits for about five or six thousand per annum, we shall soon reach the end unless a larger vote is taken or the Active force reduced as before proposed.

We have a reserve of 21,000 Snider rifles, and about 8,000 rifles and carbines of various patterns, which I think had better be sold and their places filled by 10,000 Sniders from England; of gunpowder we have about 200,000 pounds, and of Snider ball cartridges, about seven and a half million rounds. In addition, about a million and a half of cartridges are ordered from England, and upwards of 30,000 pounds of powder. Of shell of various sorts we have about 17,000 for Field Artillery, or about 290 rounds per gun, besides 100 rounds per gun in addition ordered from England. For the new $\frac{3}{4}$ converted rifled guns we have 200 rounds of shell for each. In the item of ammunition therefore we are fairly provided, but we should have at least 10,000 additional Snider rifles in stock. We have suffered much loss this year from accidental fires in various parts of the country; in rifles alone we have had 2,013 destroyed, upwards of 1,500 of these in the appalling fire by which half the City of St. John, New Brunswick, was burnt; these were lodged in the barracks and stores adjacent, all of which were laid in ruins. But our loss by the great fire of St. John is not confined to rifles and clothing. When so many thousand people in the course of a few hours became houseless, an urgent appeal was made by the Mayor for tents and blankets from Militia stores; about 586 marquees and round tents, and 2,690 blankets were immediately issued from Quebec and Halifax, and sent wholesale to the Mayor of St. John, instead of being delivered for issue by the Military Staff on the spot. But there was little time for reflection and so in haste these articles were handed to the unfortunate sufferers. We have lost all the blankets, seven marquees and twelve circular tents, besides the equipment for all the tents issued, I fear those returned are hardly serviceable and as the amount of subscription sent to St. John was enormous, they ought to pay for the loss we have sustained and which we cannot afford.

We have only camp equipment complete for about 40,000 men, and blankets for half that number.

Ten years ago we had the complement of our military equipment, ammunition and stores in Quebec only, at one end of this spacious command; now we have military store accommodation with well filled magazines at Halifax, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Winnipeg, Victoria; and more recently, in order to have a reserve removed from the frontier, a considerable depot has been established at Ottawa, on Nepean Point.

The Staff may perhaps call for a brief remark. We have twelve Deputy Adjutant-Generals, one for each Military District, and eleven Brigade-Majors. A small reduction in the number of the latter was made two years ago, and the result has been good instead of the reverse. With trifling exception, the Staff as a whole is efficient and some of them as good as could possibly be desired.

My thanks are again due to the unremitting attention of the Adjutant-General who carries on the office detail, which in the regular army is sub-divided among the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, Medical, Commissariat, Clothing and Transport Officers. In fact, every requirement of the Militia, including Fortifications, Ordnance Lands, etc., etc., in some shape or other, passes through the Military Department whatever its ultimate destination may be. In the event therefore of the sudden calling out of the force for war service, it must not be expected that the machinery would start in very good working trim. A working staff would have to be immediately extemporized, and much anxious responsibility thrown upon the general officer in command, whose mind and attention should at such a time be free and unshackled from the consideration of small Departmental details. While every thing moves on in an every-day routine, I make no objection against requisitions for every article from guns to snow-shovels passing under my signature, in addition to the complex matters which come up from all parts of the country, but it is an unprecedented occupation for a General Officer in chief command and on active service would be impossible. At that time no doubt everyone would think himself both called upon and competent to criticise military arrangements, and great would be the outcry after the event, if any failure occurred; but even with such imperfect means, I make no doubt that both Headquarter and District Staff would accomplish all that might be possible, and that with judgment as circumstances required they would overcome criticism by the result of their labour.

Rifle practice has been carried out as usual at the various ranges; too much practice cannot be given to soldiers in this essential, in which, with the arms of precision of modern days extraordinary skill is required; a knowledge of rifle shooting is therefore of paramount importance, and a skilful use of the rifle an imperative necessity in every trained military force. In a country where the population seem

to have a reliance upon a special exemption from danger, it is hardly possible to persuade them of the necessity for any serious military preparation, or that to forestall any disagreeable eventuality is often the best mode to prevent its occurrence; it would be only affectation to refrain from self protection through a sensitive feeling, that our intentions might be misinterpreted. It is therefore most desirable to encourage rifle practice, not only as a national pastime and relaxation, but also necessary as an insurance for successful defence. I trust that friendly emulation in this valuable science may never flag. The assistance of trained Rifle Instructors is of great importance, for it is the case that without careful instruction cartridges are frequently wasted in careless firing. It was on that account that two years ago it was recommended by practical officers, that until more time and better instruction could be afforded it was desirable to reduce the quantity allowed for annual practice; but wherever there is a long rifle range and a qualified Instructor, I entirely approve of the full allowance of rounds being given.

When brigade camps were formed it was more easy to ensure proper instruction, though even then the time was too short for rifle practice and the other routine of drills as well, so, much ammunition was thrown uselessly away, but the emulation was doubtless beneficial. Unless with proper time and good instruction, it only leads to unsteadiness and reckless firing to hurry through a specified number of shots.

The Dominion and Provincial Rifle Associations have given valuable assistance in making good marksmen, and in keeping alive a healthy emulation in rifle practice throughout the country. These useful Associations deserve warm support, and it is praiseworthy to Canadians that they have for so many years past been so well represented at the Imperial rifle ranges of Wimbledon. The thanks of the Militia, the people, and the Dominion at large are due to the indefatigable efforts of Lieut.-Col. Gzowski, who has year after year devoted himself with well directed zeal to have Canada efficiently represented at Wimbledon, where his hospitality was as liberal as his patriotic exertions were effective and acknowledged. I trust that every attention may continue to be paid to acquiring perfection in the care as well as in the skilful use of the rifle. Additional emulation would doubtless be inspired by the institution of a badge similar to that worn in the army, to be supplied by the Militia Department, and distributed to the best shots in each corps after the annual practice, and to be worn on the arm.

I have the honor to present the Reports of the following Staff of the Dominion, viz. :—

Lieut.-Cols. Strange and Irwin, of the Royal Artillery, the Dominion Inspectors and Commandants of the Gunnery Schools.

Lieut.-Col. Hewett, Royal Engineers, the Commandant of the Kingston Military College. These will be found to embrace two periods ending respectively in June, 1877, and January, 1878.

The Deputy Adjutants General of the twelve Military Districts of the Dominion, extending from Nova Scotia to Vancouver's Island.

In these Reports detailed information can be found, as well as some useful and practical local suggestions worthy of consideration.

I may specially refer to a proposition of Lieut.-Col. Irwin, to disband the Garrison Batteries at Trenton, Napanee, Goderich, Collingwood, St. Catherine's, Port Hope, Cobourg, and five of the seven in the Ottawa Brigade, as no defensive works exist at any of the stations named. The Sarnia Battery is in a useful place, but it has not trained since 1874. It is, therefore a question whether it should not be disbanded also, or remodelled, as such indifference to training should not be overlooked, Garrison Batteries he again suggests, should not be trained only as Infantry, which if limited to the twelve days without special drills at leisure times, is barely enough to make a recruit steady and handle his rifle, and therefore they should be brought to the nearest fort or work where guns of position are mounted and proper instructors at hand. This is likewise the opinion of Lieut.-Col. Strange, in which I fully concur, and have therefore recommended the formation of Garrison Brigades of four batteries each at Quebec and Kingston to man those fortified works, with the instruction of the Artillery Schools.

I am glad to know that the Garrison Brigade of Artillery at Montreal is being rapidly reorganized. From one cause or another this once excellent brigade has latterly been in less efficient order, but that is only temporary. Artillerymen in Montreal are specially necessary should the line of outworks on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence be constructed to cover the approaches to that city from the south and to protect the Victoria Railway Bridge, and that over the Ottawa at St. Anne's.

The want of a drill shed in Montreal is greatly felt. I cannot understand the apathy and neglect of the city authorities in this continued indifference to the training of their Militia and the storage of their arms and clothing. The condition of the present ruinous building is simply a disgrace to an opulent city such as Montreal, the commercial capital of the Dominion, which has been twice saved this year from a turbulent mob by the alacrity with which the brigade of Militia, over 1,000 strong turned out, and by the moral effect of their presence, without recourse to arms, saved the city from being wrecked. Some years ago a sum of \$12,000 was advanced to the Corporation of Montreal to assist in the construction of a drill shed, on the understanding that the city should maintain and keep it in repair. But it was so badly built that before being long erected the roof collapsed from the weight of snow, leaving but little of the building of any use. The city has been often pressed to rebuild the shed in compliance with the bargain under which they obtained the \$12,000. They passively abstain from any action whatever, which, under the circumstances is a position not easily or agreeably defined. I suggest

that proceedings be taken at law to recover the \$12,000 now due to the Government, and that the building be restored and made fit for use. It is hardly fair that regiments should be put to the expense of hiring the skating rink and other buildings for their evening drills. And it is really the case that the armouries temporarily fitted for the purpose are neither secure from robbers, nor defensible from attack in case of riot. This city, which spends millions of dollars on parks, public buildings, and contributions for Railways, abstains from affording shelter to the volunteer force, who not only pay their share of taxes, but protect the merchants and tradesmen of the city. The drill sheds, I believe, in every other city, as well as in many towns, and some country villages, are not only spacious and convenient, but are very much used for drill, and for armouries and stores. Some of these city armouries are really in admirable order, and it afforded me pleasure to see arms as neatly cleaned and regularly stacked as in the Tower of London.

Lieut.-Col. Maunsell alludes in some detail to the disastrous conflagration in St. John, New Brunswick, in June last. The service of the Militia was made use of for the protection of life and property. The Mayor applied to Halifax for a detachment of regular Infantry; quite a needless proceeding, as the Militia could have been drawn in from surrounding districts of New Brunswick to take the place of the force in the city whose arms and clothing were unfortunately burnt.

Lieut.-Col. Maunsell has made some suggestions deserving consideration. I agree with him in much, especially his opinion of the necessity for drill and discipline and experienced leaders. On that point I think there is no dissentient voice, but for this development we want funds to establish training schools, which even the armed and mounted Frontier Police at the Cape of Good Hope, have long ago established with marked success at King Williamstown, British Kafiraria. Surely this great Dominion will soon be in a position and a temper to give its Militia (and though not under my command, the North-West Mounted Police also) similar advantages.

The recent addition to the Indian population of the prairies, by the arrival of a large body of Sioux under the notorious Chief "Sitting Bull," at Cypress Hills, calls for increased precautions and strength; and especially for the greatest possible efficiency of the North-West Mounted Police. From my personal experience of this valuable body of men I can speak in high terms of approval. In my Report subsequent to my journey through the North-West Territories two years ago, I ventured to recommend a depôt and training establishment in Ontario for officers, men and horses of the North-West Police, to be an obvious necessity; to spend six months for instruction before joining their troops so widely detached over the spacious region of those pathless prairies.

Three years ago ventured to refer to a subject which, I am afraid, will not be generally acceptable: I mean the comparative facility with which military titles in the higher grades are obtained.

The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for instance, which in the Royal Army is acquired after twenty or more years spent in a world-wide service, and sometimes in addition before the enemy, is in Canada obtained in a much less time, merely by a scale of years and the good fortune of the recipient to live long enough. Consequently, the higher ranks have become too common and too numerous, and therefore lose much of the weight and distinction they deserve and receive in regular armies. Promotion by brevet is obtained by regulation after five years in each rank, no matter what service the recipient may or may not have had. It is therefore only a question of simple calculation when all the officers of Canadian Militia now serving, no matter what their regimental rank may be, will become Lieutenant-Colonels, beyond which they cannot rise. This cannot surely be right, and appears so unreasonable as likely to become by-and-by almost ridiculous. It might be a cause of difficulty, if not of mortification, should the Queen's Troops and Canadian Militia be called upon to act together, because inexperienced officers could not fill positions of responsibility, which their relative rank might indicate. Every officer should be eligible for a step of rank for conspicuous or gallant service, but as a general rule, I think promotion from grade to grade should be less easy of acquirement, and would therefore be more highly esteemed. I refrain through delicacy from suggesting a special modification, but I know the good sense of the Militia officers will support my views, and I invite their own solution of the question.

I do not think the \$10,000 granted for so called Schools of Military Instruction in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, give a satisfactory return for such an outlay. I do not see that the officers in these provinces are better instructed than those elsewhere; in fact in Halifax I almost was impressed unfavorably, but certainly there was some excuse from a heavy downpour of rain which prevented my testing their acquirements sufficiently, as well as some want of steadiness, perhaps experience in the mode of handling the Brigade. In the Maritime Provinces, where the Queen's Troops are stationed at Halifax, more use should be made of the instruction that is available and would be given if applied for. Attendance at regimental instruction would be far more profitable than in temporary Military Schools of this description, and therefore, if such schools are an advantage (which I am informed they were not found to be when they did exist) they ought to be in other provinces than those where the benefit of the Queen's Troops is close at hand. The sum of \$50 bestowed upon each student who goes through a perfunctory course and obtains a Certificate, may be some inducement for attendance in spare hours on winter evenings; but there is no surety that these young men will become available or seek employment in the Militia.

The Staff consists of the Deputy Adjutant General, as Commandant, receiving a dollar and twenty-five cents per diem.

The Brigade Major, as Adjutant, one dollar per diem.

A Medical Officer, seventy-five cents per diem.

Two Instructors under forty students, at one dollar per diem, each.

A third instructor over forty students, at one dollar per diem.

The Halifax School at present represents forty-one students, and the daily cost six dollars. I think this might be saved, and better instruction obtained by classes formed upon the Regiments of Regular Infantry.

I believe I have touched upon nearly every point calling for comment in a general Report of this nature. Were I to enter into details, there is much more remaining to be said; but I only wish to inspire more encouragement from the representatives of the people towards those patriotic men who are willing, not only to stand in the front rank for the land of their birth or their adoption, but also in defence of the British name and the British flag, as many have honourably volunteered to do during the past significant year.

The Volunteers have gone through many phases of public opinion and public feeling. There was a time, when perhaps as a military body they were overpraised in the early days of the movement, simply because it was thought a case of national need, and a number of public spirited Canadians came forward and took upon themselves what by law is everybody's duty, namely military service for home defence; then later on when peace was safe and all things righted, they gradually got a colder shoulder, partly because apprehension had passed away, partly because, though still popular, they were considered a burden on the exchequer when not wanted for immediate use.

I hope soon to see this force returning to increased popularity; their physique in general is superior to the lads at present taken for the British line. I have been often struck with the effective display of this physically fine body of men who through good or ill repute, encouraged by public opinion or not, believing it desirable the force should exist, have with becoming pride held together and I believe if called upon to-morrow, would be as numerous and as willing as at any previous period of their history. Nothing could show this more strongly than the national spirit which offered volunteers for service in Europe this year, should Great Britain have required more men, although it is contrary to the constitution and nature of the force. I know that many Militia Colonels feel confident that their regiments if invited would willingly accept active service in aid of the Empire, and I honor the spirit which inspires these patriotic men; they deserve every encouragement, and I trust when the financial condition of the country rebounds, that this valuable force may receive the attention they deserve from their countrymen. We are not aggressive: our system is defence, not defiance, but we must try to maintain efficiently the strong right arm that enables us to hold our own: and should the assistance of this country ever be required as a member of the British family, it

should not be treated merely as a recruiting ground, but dealt with as a powerful and loyal auxiliary of the Empire. To this end, under the disturbed conditions of the political horizon in the old world, we should in Canada inculcate and encourage by every means we can afford the solidity and the efficiency of the splendid body of men whose services are at our disposal.

There is some danger lest a country may be misled by military statistics and an outside show of numerical force when real military strength is still wanting. The accidents—so to speak—of an army sometimes tend to conceal its weakness in place of adding to its strength, by the influence brought to bear upon sentiment. Bright uniforms, stirring music, and a few showy manœuvres, do not prove that real requirements of an army are available. For the military or naval professions special culture and training are quite as necessary as for that of the statesman, the lawyer or the physician, and the knowledge of life and discretion in dealing with mankind, in acquiring and inspiring a confidence that will ensure moral respect and command obedience, are more called for in these than in any other position of life. It is better to maintain a small force so educated as to serve as a nucleus for a greater, than to have a large force which we cannot afford to drill or move, and where some of those who subordinately command may know little more than those who are called on to obey. Trained officers and non-commissioned officers are therefore an absolute necessity to prevent the disaster that would follow in case of war, when troops unaided by such preparation might too late be found merely multitudes of armed undisciplined men. Every chain is only strong in proportion to its weakest link. The officer, the non-commissioned officer and the intelligent staff are the main links and shackles of every army; the rank and file are but the machine easily put in order for use; their value consists in courage, obedience and thorough knowledge in the use of their cannon and their rifles.

I trust that some of the many members of the Militia who represent constituencies in Parliament may undertake to hold up their voices on their behalf. I have often felt how meagre is the support the Militia receives from those who by practical experience of their requirements, have it in their power to make their case clear before the Legislature. Some of the indifference shown towards the Militia when no alarm is rife, only arises from want of the information and warm support their officers who are in Parliament might reasonably be expected to advocate.

I trust it will be felt that the few suggestions I have ventured to make are submitted with all deference from the military adviser of the Government I have the honor temporarily to serve; they are suggested solely with the motive of utility and advantage to the military force of the Dominion, and these remarks are meant in no spirit of dictation, but only as the exponents of professional views, which I hope, as opportunity and circumstances permit, may be duly weighed and considered.

Unless an argument is fairly stated it is hardly possible to grapple with it.

I came here with willingness to cast my lot for a time in this important Dominion, which is advancing step by step into a great future; desiring by every means to aid in the work I undertook as one of the stable foundations of national progress. I determined to apply the administrative and active experience gained in many distant lands to the furtherance of that object, to the improvement of the national defences of the country, while peacefully pursuing the arts of commerce and manufacture under the strong arm of its power. History teaches us, and our experience assures us, every nation must possess that power that wishes to rank as such, and to live in peace. And I truly hope that whenever the time may arrive for me to leave these shores where in my path of duty I have made many agreeable acquaintances and I think, some friends, I may not have to reflect that I do so with the disappointed feeling of having, even through unforeseen and unavoidable circumstances, been able to effect but little for the solid improvement of the national forces over which I have the honor to be temporarily placed.

It is unnecessary for me to make any allusion to works of defence for this enormous terraqueous region comprising three million and a half square miles; they could not just now be conveniently afforded, and they are not emergent. We have the report of the Defence Commission of 1862, and that of General Sir William Jervois, Royal Engineers, of 1865, to serve as our guides when required, and we have practical lectures and able brochures of Colonel Fletcher, who has devoted much study to the subject, in addition. To expect Canada to erect and build fortifications which considered from a purely strategic point of view might be thought necessary, would probably at present be beyond our reasonable means; but we shall I hope maintain in complete repair those we possess.

We must never allow the fortifications of Quebec and Kingston to fall into bad repair; they should have a larger armament of rifled guns when we can afford to convert them. Montreal should be covered by a line of defensive works on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, sufficiently distant to save the city from damage by artillery or rifle fire and similar works to cover the railway bridge near Vaudreuil at the junction of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence. While Toronto should have a line of earthworks running east and west about three miles from the shores of the Lake, in connection with Scarboro' Heights, utilizing ordnance land which the Corporation of that city are making strenuous efforts to get into their possession for the erection of Exhibition buildings. It is needless to allude here to entrenched camps with advanced redoubts, which of course would be resorted to in case of commotion. Such camps in well chosen positions in various parts of the country, would be strongholds from whence columns of troops could operate with a safe base of supply and defence to fall

back on, and they would give general confidence to the population as rallying points and for protection of their property.

Gun boats and armed steamers on our Lakes and Rivers would of course become paramountly necessary in any serious operations. These may never be required, or at any rate at such a remote distance of time as to render their present consideration of no moment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ED. SELBY SMYTH,
Lieut.-General.

The Hon. Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. I.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS,

LONDON, 3 December 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward for submission to the General Officer in command, the accompanying Inspection Report of the corps of Active Militia in the District under my command, which have performed their annual drill for the year 1877-78, in obedience to general orders of the 11th May, 1877.

The Active Militia Force in this District consists of the following corps, who are all provided with arms, accoutrements and uniform :—

The 1st Regiment of Cavalry ;
 The London Field Battery ;
 The Wellington Field Battery ;
 The Goderich Garrison Battery ;
 The Sarnia Garrison Battery ;

And the following Battalions of Infantry and Rifles, viz :—

The 7th London ;
 22nd " Oxford " Rifles ;
 24th " Kent " ;
 25th " Elgin " ;
 26th " Middlesex " ;
 27th " Lambton " ;
 28th " Perth " ;
 29th " Waterloo " ;
 32nd " Bruce " ;
 33rd " Huron," and

The Independent Companies of Leamington and Windsor.

Being according to the reduced strength of companies, as ordered in 1875, a total strength of 267 officers and 3,626 non-commissioned officers and men, with eight field guns and 160 sabres.

In accordance with the instructions limiting the number of Active Militia for Military District No. 1 for this year's drill to 2,350, the following corps were duly warned to perform their drill, viz :—

1st Regiment Cavalry, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Cole ;
 The London Field Battery, under command of Major Peters ;
 Wellington Field Battery, under command of Major A. H. Macdonald ;
 Goderich Garrison Battery, under Major Thomson ;
 7th Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Col. Walker ;
 22nd Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Col. Cowan ;
 24th Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Col. Smith ;
 27th Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Col. Davis ;
 32nd Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Col. Sproat ;
 33rd Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Col. Ross ; and
 The Windsor Infantry Company,

CAVALRY.

I inspected the four Troops of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry at their own local head-quarters; they turned out clean and soldierlike, the Kingsville Troop being remarkably well mounted, and evidently taking much pride in their corps. A *cavalry instructor* is however much needed for all the troops, who are very anxious to become proficient in their drill.

ARTILLERY.

Being on other duty, I was unable to inspect the London Field Battery, which performed their drill in camp here, and was inspected by the Inspector of Artillery. I was, however, informed that he expressed himself very well satisfied with them.

I inspected the Wellington Field Battery at their camp at Guelph; they marched in full strength, and I found the Battery in every respect very efficient, all of the officers being most painstaking and zealous, thinking nothing a trouble that would improve the efficiency of their corps. I regret, however, having to report that this corps should not have been able to perform their annual shot and shell practice this season, on account of there not being any range sufficiently safe and convenient. Last year they were obliged to limit their practice at Puslinch Range on account of the danger of accidents, and I hope they may, in future, be permitted to have some days of extra drill to enable them to march to the Oakville Range for the practice.

I must also report the London Field Battery are much in the same condition with respect to obtaining the use of a range for shot and shell practice, and it is to be hoped that arrangements may be sanctioned by which these two most efficient Batteries may have the opportunity of performing such an important portion of their drill.

INFANTRY AND RIFLES.

The Infantry and Rifle Companies, with the exception of the 7th Battalion at London, performed company drill at their own local headquarters, and generally preferred to drill in consecutive days, instead of during the evenings. Many of them were encamped for their drill, the tents and blankets being provided by the Militia Department. They also fired twenty rounds of blank ammunition, per man, practising skirmishing, and twenty rounds of ball at target practice. Upon my inspection of the several Companies during their drill, I have to report that I found their arms, with very few exceptions, in good order and well taken care of, their accoutrements clean and their uniform serviceable; new uniform has been invariably issued from headquarters without delay, as soon as the requisition was made, so that the Companies were all well clothed.

A few rifles in each Company require trifling repairs, which it would be advantageous should be attended to by a duly qualified armorer, so that every rifle may be fit for immediate service.

The Companies, at my inspection, went through squad, company and some skirmishing drill, and taking into consideration the few days they had to practice, and that the majority of the men were recruits, I can report that they appeared to have made the best use of their time, and where I had to find fault, which was only in a very few instances, it was occasioned by the want of a qualified instructor, and not from any negligence on the part of the men.

The 7th Battalion was inspected at London by the General Officer in command, the Companies having performed their drill by consecutive days in day time instead of at evening drill, which is an exceptional case for a city Battalion.

I was much struck with the numbers of recruits in every corps, nearly all the old members of the Companies having served their time, and their places are filled by fine young men, mostly the sons of farmers in the neighborhood. I noticed that a better class of men have now joined the force. I might give as an example the 22nd Battalion "Oxford Rifles," the eight Companies of which turned out in full strength,

and the Battalion (always a good one) has never appeared to me to have a finer or more respectable class of men in its ranks. The same remark will apply to other corps, and I was frequently told by the Captains that they could have turned out their Companies without difficulty up to the old strength of fifty-five men, and that the respectable young men of the locality appear more willing to join than formerly.

QUALIFIED INSTRUCTORS.

But now that the great majority of each Company consists of recruits, I find a serious difficulty in obtaining the services of properly qualified officers and non-commissioned officers, and unless Infantry Schools are opened or some other method of providing duly qualified officers and non-commissioned officers, I fear the result will soon be a serious detriment to the efficiency of the force.

BATTALION CAMPS.

I have to report a very generally expressed wish, both by officers and men, that the coming year's drill should be in camp. I believe that regimental camps will be found most suitable, as the Companies are, practically speaking, ignorant of battalion drill, and should be quietly drilled by their own Regimental Officers in regimental camps, before going into Brigade camp; and having for the last two years been drilled as isolated companies, it is very important that they should have some practical knowledge of battalion drill.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Should the coming year's drill take place in Battalion camps, I would beg to recommend that a small monetary prize be given to the best shooting Company in each Battalion; this would be of much benefit to insure the more careful carrying out of the proper regulations for target practice.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

JOHN B. TAYLOR,
Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General Military District No. 1.

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.

OLD FORT,
TORONTO, 5th Dec., 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward, for submission to the General Officer in command, the accompanying Inspection Report of corps of the Active Militia, relative to the performance of the annual drill of the year 1877-78, in Military District No. 2, in accordance with the General Orders dated at Ottawa 11th May, 1877.

By the above order, the strength of the Force, in the District, was limited to 3,400 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, authorized to perform the annual drill of this year.

In addition to the above, 270 officers, non-commissioned officers and men who had performed the annual drill of the previous year, were now permitted to do so under the regulations of the above order.

In order to carry out the above order, the following corps, which had not performed, the annual drill of the year 1876-77, were now ordered to perform the annual drill of this year.

Garrison Batteries.

Toronto.
Collingwood.

Infantry.

20th Battalion.....	7 Companies
34th "	7 "
36th "	9 "
39th "	8 "
3 Companies of the 44th Battalion.	

To complete the quota, the following corps were selected by lot:

Cavalry.

Squadron Governor General's Body Guard.
2nd Regiment.

Garrison Battery.

St. Catharines.

Infantry.

13th Battalion.....	6 Companies.
31st "	7 "
37th "	7 "
38th "	8 officers and 111 non commissioned officers and men.
44th "	5 Companies.
Sault St. Marie Rifle Company, 1 officer and 25 N. C. officers and men.	

The following corps subsequently received permission to perform the annual drill of this year :

2nd Military District Engineer Company.
2nd Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles.
10th " Royals.
12th " No. 8 Company.

The following corps not having been selected by lot, were therefore not required to perform the annual drill :

Infantry.

12th Battalion	7 Companies.
35th "	10 "
77th "	6 "

Thus it will be seen that the above three battalions have not performed any drill for this year.

INSPECTIONS.

Cavalry.

Governor General's Body Guard.

The two troops, or squadron, of the Body Guard, under the command of Lieut. Colonel George T. Denison, went into new barracks, having obtained the necessary permission in order to perform their annual drill (good stables for their horses).

were inspected by me on the 24th September, on the Garrison Common. The squadron presented a very creditable appearance, very fairly horsed; were put through the Field Cavalry movements by their commanding officer. Considering the short time allowed for cavalry drill, performed them smartly and well. A good band (mounted), lately organised, now belongs to this squadron.

2nd Regiment.

No. 1 Troop, St. Catharines, under the command of Major Gregory, paraded for my inspection at St. Catharines, on the 20th October, with the 19th Battalion.

The troop paraded and moved very fairly. The material is good. The remaining troops of this regiment were severally inspected, at their troop head quarters, by the Brigade Majors of their respective Brigade Divisions, whose reports show the same zeal on the part of the officers commanding troops to do their best, and whose general appearance and drill is reported upon favorably. Troops of cavalry labor under many difficulties, when performing their annual drill apart or separately. Time is necessarily taken up in getting horses, saddlery, &c., in any thing like order; six consecutive days, is but a short time for a troop of cavalry's annual drill.

I would here respectfully suggest that the same number of days drill, be allowed the cavalry, in the performance of their annual drill, as is allowed the field batteries, and when at all practicable, the drill be performed as a regiment; when more supervision will be naturally exercised; hence more efficiency attained.

Artillery

Toronto Field Battery.

Hamilton “

Welland “

Toronto Field Battery,

Under the command of Major Gray, having received the necessary permission marched on the 22nd June, with praiseworthy zeal, from Toronto to Whitby, with a full equipment, some 32 miles, halted at intervals during the night in going and returning without any casualty, in order to join the camp at Whitby, formed by the 34th battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Wallace, who obtained permission to avail himself of the General Order, which permitted him to perform the annual drill prior to the 30th June. This force was encamped in the Agricultural Grounds at Whitby, an excellent place for that purpose, good accommodation, &c.

Lieutenant-Colonel Scoble with a detachment of the Toronto Engineer Company, also joined the camp, with the view of rendering service in throwing up an earthwork.

The camp was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, 34th Battalion. The force paraded for my inspection on the 23th June, on a common adjacent to the town, which presented a very creditable appearance, especially the Field Battery.

After the usual inspection and marching past, the force was divided into two columns which proceeded through the town with the supposed intention of reducing an earthwork, which had been very cleverly thrown up previously, near the harbour, by the Engineer Company, assisted by fatigue parties from the 34th Battalion. After passing through the town, fire was opened by the Field Battery upon the work, which ultimately blew up. Lieutenant-Colonel Strange, R. A., Inspector of Artillery, with Majors Holmes “A” Battery, was present on this occasion.

This officer, who had previously arrived at Whitby in order to inspect the Field Battery, kindly rendered both advice and assistance.

Lieutenant-Colonel Denison, Brigade Major, rendered good service with the Infantry. I am happy to report that no accident or casualty occurred during the day, although the town was crowded to excess by the country people.

Hamilton Field Battery.

This Battery, under the command of Captain Smith, marched from Hamilton to Burlington, some 9 miles, on the lake shore; dry and healthy, where it encamped. During the performance of its annual drill it was inspected by me on the 7th July. The general appearance of the Battery as well as its drill, did not appear quite as well as I have seen it. Some unpleasantness occurred during the drill, with regard to some of its members, which when inquired into, did not redound to the credit of the Battery. This Battery was previously inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Strange, R.A., Inspector of Artillery.

Welland Canal Field Battery.

This Battery was inspected by Lt. Colonel Irwin, R. A., Inspector of Artillery.

Garrison Batteries.

Toronto.
Collingwood.
St. Catharines.

These Batteries were inspected by Lt. Colonel Irwin, Inspector of Artillery.

Engineer Company.

This Company under the command of Captain and Brevet Lieut. Col. Scoble paraded at the new Barracks on the afternoon of the 4th August. A very fine body of men well clothed and appointed, all in good order.

Manual and firing exercises, and company drill very well done; after which the men relieved themselves of their accoutrements, etc., set to work and made, in a very practicable manner, the first part of a Pier bridge, which was carefully lowered into the water, from the embankment. Also dismantled a Spar Bridge, previously erected, carefully and well. No accident. The above shews, that both care and attention had been paid in the instruction to this Company.

Infantry.

The three City Battalions.
2nd Battalions, Q. O. Rifles, Toronto.
10th Royals, Toronto.
13th Battalion, Hamilton.

2nd Battalion Q. O. Rifles

Paraded in full strength (in fact over its strength) on Saturday afternoon, 17th November, for inspection by the General Officer commanding, who was accompanied by Captain Smyth, A. D. C., in the Queen's Park, which was very much crowded on this occasion.

After the parade was over, the General called the Commanding Officer, Lieut. Colonel Otter, also the Field Officers, to the front, when the General expressed himself in gratifying terms, on the appearance of the Battalion; and the different movements which were gone through. I must not omit to mention, that the corps has been furnished with busbies, at the expense of the non-commissioned officers and men.

10th Battalion (Royals.)

This Battalion paraded in strength, at the Old Fort, on the afternoon of the 22th September. I must say this Battalion is much improved, composed of a fine body of young men. Arms, clothing and accoutrements, clean and in good order. Manual firing exercise and battalion movements, well done. Lieut. Colonel Stollery,

who commands the Battalion, as well as his officers deserve much credit, for their exertions in thus improving the Battalion.

13th Battalion—Hamilton.

This battalion was inspected by the General Officer commanding, accompanied by Captain Smyth, A. D. C., in the Hamilton Drill Shed, on the evening of the 13th November.

The battalion mustered strong (in fact over its strength) and elicited from the General, after the parade was over, words of warm commendation with what he had seen of the battalion and the manner in which the different exercises and movements were performed, expressed to the Commanding Officer and his field officers. Lieut.-Colonel Skinner, who commands the battalion, was present on this occasion, although unable, from an accident, to take command. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Irving commanding the parade.

No. 8 Company, 12th Battalion.

This Company has been lately re-organized, at Yorkville, under the command of Captain Vidal. I have seldom seen a finer body of young men, paraded clean and soldierlike; all their appointments, arms, &c., in good order. Captain Vidal deserves much credit for his exertions in thus re-organizing this company. Their company drill also was very good.

19th Battalion.

This battalion under the command of Lieut.-Colonel the Honorable J. G. Currie, assembled at its battalion headquarters, St. Catharines, in order to perform its annual drill, was inspected by me on the 20th October.

The appearance of the battalion was decidedly good. Arms, clothing, accoutrements in good order. Manual, firing exercises as well as battalion movements were well done. The Lieut.-Colonel commanding had evidently taken more than ordinary attention with his battalion.

20th Battalion (Rifles.)

Nos. 2, 3, and 4 Companies, under the command of their respective Captains, paraded for my inspection, in a field adjoining George-Town, on the afternoon of the 28th September. Lieut.-Colonel Murray (who commands the battalion,) and Major Allan being present. These companies mustered well and looked well. Arms, accoutrements and clothing in good order. After the manual and firing exercises were fairly performed Lieut.-Colonel Murray put them through some battalion movements which were creditably done.

No. 6 Company of this battalion (Acton) was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Murray, on the 4th October, who reported favorably.

The remaining companies, of this battalion were inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Villiers, Brigade Major, whose reports were favourable. This battalion performed its annual drill by companies.

31st Battalion.

Nos. 2 (Meaford), 3 (Leith), 1 and 5 (Owen Sound), companies, paraded at their respective company Head Quarters on the 29th and 30th of June, for my inspection. These companies all mustered well, arms and appointment clean and in good order, Company drill good. These Captains deserve more than ordinary credit for the manner in which they turned out their companies.

Captain Telford, No. 3 Company, ordered his Company to advance and skirmish, and by bugle calls, entirely, put these through their companies skirmish drill.

The remaining companies performed their annual drill at their respective company Head Quarters.

Lieut.-Colonel Brodie commands this battalion.

36th Battalion—Lieut.-Colonel Gracy

Nos. 1 and 3 companies, Captains commanding, paraded for my inspection on the Agricultural Grounds at Brampton in the afternoon of the 6th October. I cannot speak as highly of these two Companies, as hitherto done of those which I have inspected; their arms, accoutrements, clothing and drill, fair, but not quite up to the mark. The remaining companies of this battalion which severally performed their annual drill at their Company Head Quarters were inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Denison Brigade Major, who reported very fairly of them, state of arms, accoutrements, clothing and drill. This battalion labors under the disadvantage of having clothing now worn out (and will be therefore entitled to a new issue) which always militates against a battalion, as men decline to wear clothing much worn.

37th Battalion (Rifles.)

This battalion under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Davis, mustered and performed its drill at its battalion Headquarters, York, County of Haldimand, under canvas; was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Villiers, Brigade Major, on the 22nd June, who reported very favorably. Muster very good; arms, accoutrements and clothing in good order. Drill very fair. Camp clean and in good order. Cost of rations, including milk, butter, rice, vegetables, bread, meat, wood and water, about 23 cents per men. Moreover, being a well conducted camp.

38th Battalion (Rifles.)

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Companies, under their respective Captains, paraded at Brantford, on the afternoon of the 16th October, on their drill shed grounds. Lieut.-Colonel Dickie, commanding the battalion being present. These Rifle Companies mustered in full strength, with their Regimental Band, all in good order. Clean and soldierlike, drill very fair, a well conducted parade. The remaining Companies of this battalion, were not required to perform annual drill.

39th Battalion (Rifles.)

This battalion assembled, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Mabee, at its battalion headquarters, Simcoe, (County Norfolk) and was encamped on the Race Course; was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Villiers, Brigade Major, on the afternoon of the 24th September. Considering the short time allowed for drill, 6 consecutive days, including the marching *in* and *out* days, and the long distances nearly all the companies had to travel, to reach the Battalion headquarters, that officer reports, that the progress in drill was satisfactory, the conduct of the men was good.

44th Battalion.

Inspected No. 1 Company, at Thorold; 3, at Chippewa; 4, at Fort Erie; 7, at Stevensville, their respective company head quarters, on the 14th and 15th September. I remarked these companies were all composed of fine healthy looking young men; drilled well. Were clean and soldierlike, mustered full strength. The remaining companies performed their annual drill at their company head quarters; were inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Villiers, Brigade Major, who reported equally favorably of them. This battalion is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett.

With reference to the performance of their annual drill, the general muster of the force, by corps, was decidedly good, better than usual, drill better than could be expected considering the short time allowed, which I can only account for, on the supposition that there was less changing going on, the men must have remained more stationary, less inducements for them to move.

Sault Ste. Marie Rifle Company.

This Company, under the command of Major Wilson, was inspected by Lieutenant Colonel Denison, Brigade Major, on the 9th November.

This officer's report shews that Major Wilson has paid every attention to his company and all their appointments, all in good order. The company paraded with two rifled mountain guns, which they handled very well in the field.

This officer deserves much credit for his zeal and attention in the public service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Denison, Brigade Major, who was detained at the Sault by stress of weather, rendered every assistance to this company during the performance of their drill.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Owing to the very limited time for the Annual Drill, the Target Practice for this year has not been efficiently carried out. As target practice or rifle shooting, is, I might almost say, the very life of the Force as so much depends upon it, I would respectfully urge more time be given to this important branch. Connected therewith, Rifle Instruction, "Drill Instructors" and "Rifle Instructors" are urgently required. As a rule it is hopeless to expect good drill or good rifle practice without good instruction; the establishment of military schools, whereby the above instructors could be obtained, is respectfully recommended. These schools would also give an opportunity, which is much needed, to company officers and non-commissioned officers to obtain certificates of qualification for promotion.

AID TO THE CIVIL POWER.

The force in my District, has been called upon on more than one occasion, to aid the civil Power, in upholding law and order, which has been promptly responded to, reports of which have been already submitted. Although the duty required has been performed satisfactorily, still there appears a great difficulty in obtaining from the authorities (local) the pay for the officers and men. As in the case at Belleville, pay was not given to the officers and men of the Queen's Own, for upwards of six months, and then only when compelled to do so by the officer commanding that corps entering an action at law, a poor encouragement both to officers and men who promptly obey orders and do their duty.

It gives me pleasure to report that Lieut.-Colonels Denison and Villiers, Brigade Majors, and Lieut.-Colonel Alger, District Paymaster, have each performed their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. S. DURIE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General,
Military District No. 2.

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Head Quarters, Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
KINGSTON, Dec. 1st, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of the General Officer Commanding, my annual report on the state of the Active Militia in Military District No. 3.

The strength of the force to be drilled in my District was 2,330 of all ranks, including 180 allowed to drill for 1876-77.

Corps not performing drill in 1876-77 were first detailed for drill, and the remainder, to complete the quota, were selected by lot in the presence of two officers of the Active Force.

The following is the detail :—

1876-77.

Four Companies 40th Battalion, numbering 176 of all ranks. These companies performed their drill prior to the 30th June, in accordance with the instructions.

1877-78.

3rd Cavalry, Two Troops.
4th " Three "
Kingston Field Battery.
Durham " "
Trenton Garrison Battery.
Napanee " "
14th Battalion.
15th "
16th "
40th " Three Companies.
46th "
47th " Four Companies.
57th "

The following Corps were relieved from drill for 1877-78 :—

3rd Cavalry, One Troop.
4th " "
Cobourg Garrison Battery.
Port Hope " "
40th Battalion, Two Companies.
45th "
47th " Three Companies.
48th "
49th "

The drills have been performed in accordance with the General Orders of the 12th May, 1877.

CAVALRY.

3rd Provisional Regiment.

The Peterborough and Cobourg Troops of this regiment have performed their drill and were inspected by me, the former on the 12th September at Peterborough, and the latter on the 23rd November at Cobourg.

The Peterborough Troop performed the drill in eight days. The men were billeted in the Agricultural building, blankets being supplied from the Government store. The arms, accoutrements, clothing and saddlery, were clean and in good order. Horses good but not as fine as last year. The men were rationed at one of the hotels, paying 35 cents a day. The forage ration cost 40 cents, owing to hay and oats being very dear this year in this section of the country. The drill was very well performed and the sword exercise very fair.

The Cobourg Troop performed the drill in six days, the men drilling six hours a day. The men turned out without uniform, the clothing for this troop not having arrived from Europe in time for the annual training. The weather was so wet on the day of inspection that I was prevented from seeing the men at drill, and had to content myself with inspecting them and their horses under a shed. The arms and saddlery have been recently issued and are quite new. The troop is composed of a fine body of men, and, with a few exceptions, well horsed. A few men were mounted on hired horses, which I consider objectionable.

4th Provisional Regiment.

Three Troops of this regiment (Kingston, Picton and Napanee) performed their drill together in camp at Bath in eight days, and were inspected by me on the 25th June. Camp equipage was supplied from the military store, the regiment defraying all transport charges. The camp was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Duff, and the site selected was on the Lake shore, about half-a-mile east of the village of Bath, and was well adapted for the purpose. The duties of the camp were carried on with regularity, and I was glad to observe a marked improvement in the general appearance of the men. The arms, accoutrements, clothing and saddlery were clean, and the horses good, especially those of the Picton Troop. The drill and sword exercise was performed in a very creditable manner, the Kingston Troop being the best up in their drill. The men's rations cost 20 cents, and the forage rations 30 cents. The conduct of the men whilst in camp was excellent, and there were no complaints. The Picton Troop paraded without belts, as those forwarded to them this year were found to be of an obsolete pattern, and were therefore not issued to the men. I must again beg to remark that the serge trowsers issued are totally unfit for cavalry, and will not last the required time.

ARTILLERY.

The Kingston Field Battery went into camp for twelve days at the Artillery Park, Kingston, and were inspected by Lieut.-Col. Irwin on the 26th June. This battery turned out in good order; accoutrements, clothing and harness clean, guns well horsed, and the field movements performed with precision, eliciting favorable comments from the Inspecting Officer, who expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the progress made since last inspection. The conduct of the men whilst in camp was satisfactory.

The Durham Field Battery went into camp at Port Hope for twelve days, and were inspected by the Inspector of Artillery on the 29th of June. Brigade Major Lieut.-Col. Worsley accompanied the Inspecting Officer, and I regret to say that he was unable to report favorably on the state of this battery, the horses being poor, and the discipline, I have reason to believe, somewhat slack. I trust that next year's report may be more favorable.

The Napanee Garrison Battery was inspected by Bt. Lieut.-Col. Cotton, "A" Battery, on the 24th July. The men turned out clean and performed their company drill, manual and firing exercises, in a satisfactory manner, considering that there were thirty recruits in the ranks. Only one squad had been practiced in gun drill, and these men did not appear to have much knowledge of stores or ammunition. Lieut.-Col. Cotton will doubtless report the result of his inspection.

The Trenton Garrison Battery was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Irwin on the 27th

Nov., and I regret being unable to accompany him, having other engagements at the time. He will report on the state of this battery. I think it would be an improvement to the Force if these two Garrison Batteries were changed to Rifle Companies, unless some means can be adopted for imparting better instruction in gun drill, such as moving them to Kingston to undergo their annual training in Fort Henry, where they would have the benefit of qualified instructors.

INFANTRY.

14th Battalion.

The 14th Battalion performed the drills in the evenings on the parade ground attached to the Drill Shed, Kingston, and was inspected by me on the 13th July. After marching past in column and quarter column, the Battalion was wheeled into line and put through the manual and firing exercises by the Adjutant, Captain Gordon, and afterwards through battalion movements by Lieut.-Colonel Kerr, which they performed in a most creditable manner. Their advance and retire in line was especially good, and the skirmishing drill also. Short rifles and new clothing have been issued to this corps since last inspection, and I have much pleasure in reporting that the Battalion presented an excellent appearance on parade on the day of inspection, reflecting much credit on both officers and men.

15th Battalion.

This corps having been thoroughly reorganized, went into camp at Belleville, performing the drill in six days, and was inspected by me on the 18th September, 1877. The Battalion marched past and performed a few battalion movements and skirmishing drill under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Lazier.

Owing to the number of recruits and the shortness of the time for training, they were not practised in the manual and firing exercises, but in other respects the drill was very fair. I am glad to say that there appears to be a desire on the part of all the officers to bring the corps into a thorough state of efficiency, and I therefore trust that next year I may be able to report a marked improvement. Much could not be expected this year, as all but fifteen were recruits. New clothing has been issued to this corps before it was entitled to it, but on the condition that it shall last the prescribed period from the date on which it would have been entitled to the issue. The arms and accoutrements were fairly clean, and the men were rationed by officers commanding companies at 25 cents per ration, this sum including the purchase of mess tins, &c. The conduct of the men was reported good and their health excellent. The armoury has been refitted by Lieut.-Colonel Lazier, at his own expense, and each man is now provided with a locker for his accoutrements, clothing, &c. The arms are placed in circular racks in the armoury, and I trust that henceforth there may be no more deficiencies to report in the equipment of this Battalion.

Lieut.-Colonel Lazier is deserving of great credit for his efforts to promote the efficiency of the corps.

16th Battalion.

Six Companies of this corps performed the drill at their respective headquarters, and were inspected by me on different days in November. They turned out very well and every man in uniform. The arms and accoutrements were clean, and the drill satisfactorily performed, considering that the Battalion has not drilled for four years, and almost all the men in the ranks were recruits. The Wellington and Consecron Companies having failed to turn out, and the officers lately in command having left the limits, I would recommend that they be disbanded.

40th Battalion.

Four Companies of this corps performed their drill in camp: No. 1 at Cobourg, and Nos. 7, 8 and 9 at Colborne; and the remainder at their respective Company

headquarters. I am glad to be able to report that the drill of this Battalion was most satisfactory. The officers, from the Colonel down, take a lively interest in the welfare of the Corps, which is in a most efficient state. No. 2 Company, Cobourg, performed its drill in a manner reflecting the greatest credit on all concerned. The arms and clothing of this company were remarkably clean, and the manual and firing exercise was admirably done. This may be attributed, in a great measure to Major Smith, the late Brigade Major, who has been indefatigable in drilling the men.

46th Battalion.

This Battalion performed its Drill in camp at Port Hope, and was inspected by me on the 17th September. The regulations for encampments were scrupulously carried out, and I was much pleased with the fine appearance of the men. Their arms, accoutrements and clothing were clean, and the drill on the whole was very good, though the corps had not been practised in the exercise for the long rifle. This corps is certainly one of the best in my District, and has a very fine band.

47th Battalion.

Five companies of this Battalion have performed drill at their respective headquarters, and have been inspected by me. The arms, accoutrements and clothing were, generally speaking, very clean, and the drill good. The Barriemfield Company was decidedly the best drilled company this year.

57th Battalion.

Four companies of this Battalion drilled together at headquarters, Peterboro', and were inspected by me on the 25th September, 1877. The men were billeted in the Agricultural Society's buildings, blankets being issued to them from the military stores. The men were rationed by captains of companies, at a cost of 20 cents per ration. The drill of these companies was satisfactory, but the men did not present as fine an appearance on parade as other corps, chiefly owing to many of them being in the ranks improperly dressed. The clothing of Nos. 1 and 4 was very bad, and there were many deficiencies. No. 3 Company was entitled to new clothing, but the officer commanding failed to apply for it in time for the drill. No. 2 Company presented by far the best appearance, their clothing being new, and their arms and accoutrements very clean. Captain Kennedy deserves credit for this. On the 26th September I inspected the Norwood Company. I regret to say there were many deficiencies in the equipment, but in other respects the inspection was satisfactory. This company was pretty well up in drill, and the marching good. They performed the manual and firing exercise for the short rifle, not having been practised in that for the long rifle. The skirmishing drill was also very fair. No. 6, the Hastings Company, Captain Howard, has performed drill, but has not yet been inspected. Through some misunderstanding this Company did not turn out at the same time as the rest of the battalion, and had only put in two drills when I was at Norwood. I therefore did not consider it advisable to make the inspection. I have never directed Brigade Major Lieut.-Col. Worsley to make the inspection when on his tour inspecting arms, but through some mismanagement the company again failed to turn out. I have now requested Lieut.-Col. Poole to make the inspection. I was not very well satisfied with the appearance and drill of this company last year, and was therefore most anxious to inspect them myself this year. Captain Howard was very rusty, and hardly qualified to instruct his men.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Rifle Associations in this District appear to be in flourishing condition, nearly all having held competitions this year—the subscriptions also, have been more liberal.

I am happy to report that two new Associations have been formed, one at Port Hope and the other at Peterborough, and have held meetings, although the latter did not participate in the Government grant for this year. I trust they may receive it next year. I consider that money is well spent on these Associations, which are conducive to the efficiency of the force, encouraging many of the men to take a greater interest in target practice and thereby to become marksmen.

RIFLE RANGES.

The butts of the Kingston Range have been put into a thorough state of repair at a cost of \$150. The estimated cost was \$200, but thanks to Lieut.-Colonel Cotton and a Sergeant of 'A' Battery, who superintended the work, the repairs were effected at a saving of \$50. The Range is now in very good order. Last year I submitted an application from Lieut.-Colonel Williams for a grant of \$150 for the purpose of fencing in the Range at Port Hope, and for an annual grant of \$10 for leasing the said Range, but I regret to say that as yet the application has not been granted.

DRILL SHEDS.

The Drill Sheds remain in the same condition as last year, most of them being somewhat out of repair, with the exception of those at Kingston and Port Hope. In the former a room has been fitted up with shelves as a Quartermaster's store, at a cost of \$61, in which the clothing of the 14th Battalion has been stored, so that it can be properly looked after by the caretaker. I think that Drill Sheds ought to be erected in all the large towns.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It affords me much pleasure to report that the undermentioned officers belonging to my District, have gone through a short course of instruction at the School of Gunnery, obtaining first-class certificates, viz.:—

Major Henry Smith, 47th Battalion.
 Captain Kelly, 47th Battalion.
 Captain and Adjutant Gordon, 14th Battalion.
 Captain and Adjutant McGill, 4th Cavalry.

I trust that many more will avail themselves of this privilege next year, as it is the only opportunity they have at present of acquiring any real knowledge of the duties of a soldier.

As the establishment appears to be fixed at forty-two rank and file, per troop or company, I would strongly recommend that all arms and accoutrements at present in possession of corps in excess of that number be returned into store. Many of the corps have a number of rifles totally useless for want of needful repairs. If these were returned into store an armourer could be employed to repair them under the direction of the Military Storekeeper, so that they would be fit for issue in the event of its being necessary to augment the Force.

I am glad to say that there is a marked improvement in the Force in my District this year, nearly all the corps turned out properly dressed, and the arms and accoutrements were, generally speaking, cleaner and in better order than last year. Officers commanding corps appear to take greater care of their equipment, and the Brigade Major has in consequence fewer deficiencies to report. There is, however, still room for improvement in this respect. The drill has been well performed on the whole, and, in some of the corps, remarkably so. I believe the best mode of promoting the efficiency of the Force, would be to assemble corps in camp at Battalion head-quarters for sixteen days, the officers and men receiving pay according to rank, rations and transport. By this means the field officers and adjutant could devote their whole attention to the drilling of the companies, and in a much more satis-

factory manner than when brigaded with other corps, when so much time is taken up with brigade parades. It seems to me an absurdity to assemble in brigade, battalions which are almost always composed of one-third recruits. It is also quite certain that any well drilled battalion will always be able to hold its own in brigade. Doubtless brigade camps are the most popular with the Force, but the question is not one of popularity, but of efficiency.

The best drilled corps in my District this year were decidedly those which were in a position to assemble the men in the afternoons or evenings, putting in the drill in twenty-four days. Town corps can do this, but rural corps cannot. and I therefore recommend the training to be at Battalion head-quarters for *at least twelve full days*.

My thanks are due to Brigade Major Lieut.-Col. Worsley, to the staff generally, and to Commanding Officers of Corps who have been assiduous in their duties and rendered me every assistance.

I beg to append a return of corps in detail which have performed drill (marked A), copy of District Order relative thereto (marked B), and Brigade Major Lieut. Col. Worsley's Report (marked C).

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

BOWEN VAN STRAUBENZEE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No. 3.

The Adjutant-General,
Head-Quarters, Ottawa.

[A]

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 3.

RETURN shewing the Establishment; the Number who performed Annual Drill; Figure of Merit of Battalions; Figure of Merit of the best Company in each Battalion, and the best Shot; together with the Amount paid by the District Paymaster.

Ports.	Establishment.		No. actually Drilled.		Figure of Merit of Battalion.	Musketry.		Amount paid by District Paymaster.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.		Figure of Merit of best Company in each Battalion.	Best Shot.		
3rd Regiment Cavalry.....	13	126	4	60	984 00	Not detailed for drill.
4th do	15	168	12	103	.....	Serjt. Stodhart (70).....	276 00	1,572 00
Durham Field Battery.....	6	75	6	75	No practice.	.....	.....	1,398 12
Kingston do	6	75	3	60	.....	.....	.....	1,166 16
Cobourg Garrison Battery.....	2	42	3	38	.....	Captain Hooper (68).....	.....	264 00
Napanee do	2	42	2	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Hope do	2	42	2	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trenton do	20	252	16	251	.....	Serjt. Hume (51).....	.....	1,682 00
14th Battalion	20	252	19	250	23 71	.....	.....	1,728 00
15th do	24	336	11	254	No return received.	.....	.....	1,654 50
16th do	26	378	15	293	do	.....	.....	1,938 00
40th do	20	252	17	241	do	.....	.....	.....
45th do	20	252	10	207	No returns.	.....	.....	1,640 07
46th do	22	294	10	207	36 70	Serjt. Miller, No. 5 Co. (67).....	.....	1,462 00
47th do	20	252	12	219	.....	.....	.....	.....
48th do	18	210	.....	.....	14 30	Pte. Bush, No 6 Co. (40).....	.....	.....
49th do	20	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,398 00
57th do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	258	3,342	130	2,093	.....	.....	.....	17,062 78

BOWEN VAN STRAUBENZEE, Lt.-Colonel,
Deputy Adj.-Genl., M. D. No. 3.

Kingston, 1st December 1877.

[B.]

DISTRICT ORDER.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 5th June, 1877.

1. The undermentioned corps in Military District No. 3, have been selected for Annual Drill of 1877-78:—

	Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.	Total.
3rd Regiment Cavalry.....		60 ...	60
4th " "		90 ...	90
Kingston Field Battery.....	6 ...	74 ...	80
Durham Field Battery.....	6 ...	74 ...	80
Napanee Garrison Battery.....	2 ...	42 ...	44
Trenton Garrison Battery.....	2 ...	42 ...	44
14th Battalion.....	16 ...	252 ...	268
15th "	14 ...	252 ...	266
16th "	18 ...	336 ...	354
40th "	16 ...	294 ...	310
46th "	14 ...	252 ...	266
47th "	10 ...	168 ...	178
57th "	14 ...	252 ...	266
Total.....			2,306

2. The drills to be carried out in such manner as commanding officers may deem best in the interest of their respective corps, and in accordance with the General Order on the subject. The Deputy Adjutant General must be notified of the date of commencement of the drill and the date on which the corps will be ready for inspection.

3. Tents and blankets will be issued to any corps wishing to perform the drill in camp, provided the officer in command is prepared to defray the cost of transport, and to make good any loss or damage.

4. Service rolls will be forwarded to all corps ordered to drill, and officers in command are requested to see that the names of all men enrolled are properly filled in and signed by both officers and men. The roll to be produced when the corps is inspected by the District Staff Officer.

5. Twenty rounds of ball and twenty rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued to all corps ordered to drill. The ball ammunition to be expended—ten rounds at 200 yards, standing position, the remainder at 400 and 500 yards; five rounds per man at each range and in any position. Target Practice Returns will be forwarded to all corps demanding ammunition, and it is particularly requested that commanding officers will be most careful to have the practice carried out in a proper manner. The return of the firing practice made out and forwarded to the Brigade Major on the completion of the practice.

6. The Deputy Adjutant General trusts that commanding officers will not demand ball ammunition unless they have a fair range in the vicinity of their headquarters, enabling their men to expend the ammunition in a proper manner.

7. The blank ammunition may be expended during the drills in such manner as commanding officers may think best; five rounds per man being retained for the day of inspection.

8. All Officers commanding Corps are requested to instruct their men in movements of fours and skirmishing drill; they will be called upon to tell off and prove

their companies, to put them through the manual and firing exercises and a few company manœuvres.

9. All corps armed with the long rifle must be instructed in the exercise prescribed for that arm, with the exception of Rifle Corps and Garrison Batteries of Artillery.

10. It is requested that officers in command of corps entitled to new clothing will make their demand with as little delay as possible, and the Deputy Adjutant General hopes to find all Volunteers in his District properly clothed in uniform, as nothing gives a body of men such an unsoldierlike appearance as a few in the ranks improperly dressed. He also begs to call the attention of all officers to the necessity of enforcing discipline whilst under arms. On the occasion of his last inspection he regretted to observe many companies very slack in this respect, the men being allowed to slouch about and talk in the ranks as much as they pleased without rebuke from their officers. The accoutrements of some companies were very badly put on, shewing a want of care on the part of the officer in command. The Deputy Adjutant General hopes to find a marked improvement this year.

11. The instructions contained in the General Order relative to the pay and allowances and number allowed to drill, must be strictly adhered to by all concerned.

13. All officers are referred to paragraphs 169 and 170, § Regulations and Orders of Active Militia, relative to Drill and Target Practice.

B. VAN STRAUBENZEE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Adj. Genl., M. D. No. 3.

[C.]

KINGSTON, 15th November, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that, in compliance with your instructions, I inspected the Durham Field Battery on the 29th of June, in camp, at Port Hope, accompanied by the Inspector of Artillery, Lieut.-Colonel Irwin. The arms, accoutrements, harness and clothing were in good order, and fairly clean. The guns, however, were not well horsed, having several undersized horses in the ranks, and I have reason to believe that Lieut.-Colonel Irwin is unable to report favorably of this battery. I should say the discipline was slack and unsatisfactory. I have since had occasion to inspect the stores of this battery, when I found many deficiencies in clothing, principally great coats, showing that Captain Graham does not pay the attention to orders he should do.

On the 30th June I inspected No. 3 Company, 40th Battalion, Captain Bonnycastle. Arms, accoutrements and clothing in good order and very clean. The company drill was well performed; skirmishing fair; manual and firing exercise fair. They are a fine body of men, and are a credit to the Force. They were all present at muster, and the men were enrolled and sworn in for three years. My principal duties this year having been the inspection of arms, accoutrements and clothing in the District, I have the satisfaction of reporting in most cases an improvement in care of arms and stores, but there is still room for improvement, and I trust next year I may be able to report more favorably on this head.

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

P. W. WORSLEY; Lieut.-Colonel,
Brigade Major M. D. No. 3.

The Deputy Adjutant-General,
Military District No. 3.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BROCKVILLE, 3rd December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of the General Officer commanding, this my annual report on the state of the Active Militia in Military District No. 4 for the present year, together with "Abstract Inspection Report."

The strength of the force as organized, (three officers and fifty-five non-commissioned officers and men per company,) including the Governor General's Foot Guards, is:—

Officers and men, all arms.....	3,142
Horses.....	247

Strength authorized to perform the drill for 1877-78, as per General Orders 11th May, 1877:—

Officers and men, all arms	1,500
Horses.....	126

Pursuant to the above General Orders, in presence of Lieut.-Col. Buell, commanding 42nd Battalion, the companies to perform the drill were selected by ballot, which resulted as follows:—

The number shewn after each corps being the strength of officers and men who actually performed the drill:

	Horses.	Officers and Men.
Prescott Troop of Cavalry.....	35 ...	39
Ottawa " "	35 ...	37
Ottawa Field Battery.....	28 ...	80
Gananoque Field Battery.....	28 ...	78

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

Nos. 1, 2, 6 and 7 Batteries.....	160
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Governor General's Foot Guards.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Companies.....	277
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18th Battalion.

Nos. 1, 5 and 6 Companies.....	123
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41st Battalion.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Companies.....	178
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42nd Battalion.

Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 7 Companies.....	178
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56th Battalion.

Nos. 2, 5 and 6 Companies.....	120
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59th Battalion.

Nos. 2, 5, 6 and 7 Companies.....	178
Goulburn Infantry Company.....	42
Total.....	126		1,500

Prescott Troop of Cavalry—Captain John Raney.

This troop performed the drill in consecutive days at Prescott, the troopers being quartered in Fort Wellington, provision having been made by themselves, under the direction of the Captain, for rations and forage. The officer commanding procured the services of Lieut.-Col. Lovelace, Instructor of Cavalry, Montreal, to assist during the training. The troop presented a creditable appearance, physique good, horses fair, appointments clean; drill, as detailed in Inspection Report, all fairly well done; target practice was completed; clothing requires to be renewed; troop efficient.

Ottawa Troop of Cavalry—Captain J. A. Slater.

This troop performed the drill in camp with the Ottawa Field Battery, on the Slater Farm, which Captain Slater kindly placed at the disposal of the two corps free of charge. Lt.-Col. Lovelace, Instructor of Cavalry, was also present with this corps. The troop presented a creditable appearance; physique good, horses fair, appointments clean, clothing serviceable; drill, as detailed in Inspection Report, all fairly well done, except pursuing practice, which was indifferent; improvement very noticeable since last year; troop efficient.

Ottawa Field Battery—Captain John Stewart.

This corps performed the drill in camp with the Ottawa Troop of Cavalry, and presented its usual smart appearance; harness and guns clean; clothing serviceable; drill, as detailed in Inspection Report, well done.

The Inspector of Artillery subsequently inspected this corps and superintended the firing. For names of prize winners, and other details, I beg to refer to his Report. There is an efficient band connected with this battery.

Gananoque Field Battery—Major Wm. McKenzie.

This corps performed their drill in camp about two miles west of Gananoque. The Inspector of Artillery accompanied me at this inspection, and superintended the firing. For names of prize winners and other details, I beg to refer to his Report. Harness fairly clean, but requires oiling; guns clean; men and horses good; drill, as detailed in the Inspection Report, fairly well done.

Major McKenzie had to become personally responsible for rent of camp ground, which cannot be procured in that neighborhood without pay.

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery—Lieut.-Colonel Jas. Egleson.

By special permission Nos. 1, 2, 6 and 7 Batteries were allowed to perform the drill in camp on Nepean Point, convenient to the battery of mounted big guns, in eight consecutive days, the men providing their own rations. Many men were of poor physique, appearance indifferent, clothing all old and much worn, except that of No. 7 Battery, which is good. Marching past, and column movements fairly done; manual and firing exercises not attempted.

A detachment from each battery worked and fired the big guns smartly and well, the principal part of the time having been devoted to that part of the instruction.

The same difficulty still exists in the corps as reported last year with reference to the officers qualifying for promotion. If arrangements were made by which they could qualify and be examined at Ottawa, it would be a great boon, it being impossible for business men to attend the School of Gunnery at Kingston.

This corps has fired all the salutes at the Capital during the year, and the band is efficiently maintained.

Governor General's Foot Guards—Lieut.-Colonel Ross.

(Headquarters at Ottawa.)

Owing to instructions received from headquarters, provision was made for the drill of the whole six companies of this corps, which was inspected by the General Officer commanding.

18th Battalion of Infantry—Lieut.-Colonel A. Urquhart.

(Headquarters at Hawkesbury Mills.)

Nos. 1, 5 and 6 Companies performed the drill in consecutive days at their local headquarters. Owing to the boat on the Ottawa River having been detained by fog, it was impossible for me to make the inspection, consequently I authorized Lieut.-Colonel Urquhart to inspect Nos. 1 and 6 Companies for me, which he kindly did, and reports very favorably of the appearance of the men and of the drill performed.

Brigade-Major Mattice inspected No. 5 Company, which he reports as being well organized and composed of good men, but owing to the large number of recruits (re-enrolment having just taken place) and short period of drill, the movements were indifferently performed. A band has now been organized in connection with this battalion.

41st Battalion of Rifles—Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Cole.

(Headquarters at Brockville.)

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Companies performed the drill in consecutive days at local headquarters; all paraded clean and soldierly, and performed the drill, as detailed in Inspection Report, in a very creditable manner, Nos. 2 and 4 Companies being particularly good.

Lieut.-Col. Cole accompanied me at all of the company inspections. The battalion band is efficiently maintained.

42nd Battalion of Infantry—Lieut.-Col. J. D. Buell.

(Headquarters at Brockville.)

Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 7 Companies performed the drill in consecutive days at local headquarters, Nos. 3 and 6 Companies were under canvas, the tents having been provided by their respective commanding officers, Captains Douglas and Gould. Guards were mounted and the usual detail of camp carried out. All paraded clean and performed the drill as detailed in Inspection Report. Nos. 1 and 6 Companies fair, 3 and 7 good; the latter two very smart and soldierlike. The battalion band is efficiently maintained.

Owing to inattention to Brigade Orders, six men performed the drill with No. 7 Company (Pembroke), in excess of the number authorized for the whole battalion, consequently the pay for that number had to be withheld.

56th Battalion, The Lisgar Rifles—Lieut.-Col. H. D. Jessup.

(Headquarters at Prescott.)

No. 2, 6 and 7 Companies performed the drill in consecutive days at local headquarters. Drill as stated in Inspection Report. Nos. 2 and 7 Companies good. No. 6 very good. There is no band connected with this Battalion.

Private Samuel Baldwin, of No. 6 Company, refused to wear the regulation forage cap on parade, and was insolent to Captain and Brevet-Major Checkley, who had him taken before the Police Magistrate at Brockville and fined \$10 and costs, and four days' pay was stopped for absence.

59th Battalion, Stormont and Glengarry Infantry—Lieut.-Col. D. Bergin,

(Headquarters at Cornwall.)

Nos. 2, 5, 6 and 7 Companies performed the drill in consecutive days at local headquarters. Drill as detailed in Inspection Report. Nos. 2 and 5 Companies fair, No. 6 good, No. 7 very good.

There is an efficient band connected with this corps.

Goulburn Infantry Company—Captain Wm. Garvin.

(Headquarters at Munster.)

This company was encamped under canvas and performed the drill in consecutive days. Owing to a very heavy rain on day of inspection it was impossible to see but little drill. Physique good, men clean and soldierly. Company appeared efficient.

The Metcalfe Infantry Company, Captain Ira Morgan, and the Vernon Infantry Company, Captain Robt. McGregor, were not authorized to perform drill for the present year. Both companies drilled last year, at which time they were properly organized and fairly efficient.

GENERALLY.

The companies as a rule have been kept full without any difficulty, more particularly in towns, villages and country parts, many more men offering than could be accepted. The physique has also been fully up to, and in most cases above, that of former years.

The authorized target practice has been carried out during the training, but there seems to be a falling off in local practice outside of the cities.

The several Rifle Associations at Ottawa, also those respectively at Hawkesbury, Almonte and Brockville, have, as usual, held their annual competition, and, with the exception of the latter, have been well patronized by members of the force.

As previously reported, on the 2nd of August, No. 7 Company, 42nd Battalion, (Pembroke), Lieut. Moffat, was called out in aid of the civil power to repress riotous raftsmen, of whom five of the leaders were arrested. The local civil authorities think a serious riot was averted by the prompt response of the Militia, who remained on duty until about ten o'clock on the following morning.

The present distribution to the Field Batteries of Artillery does not appear to be advantageous. Owing to the men being so largely in excess of the horses, they are able to accompany the batteries during field movements, consequently a great portion of their time is wasted. A band has been organized in connection with the Ottawa Battery which utilizes fifteen of the number. Notwithstanding this, many idle men were noticed about the camp. If eight additional horses were authorized, per battery, one caisson could be detailed to each Division, which would be a great improvement.

The present system of shot and shell practice seems to cause the gunners who are not selected to compete for the prizes to take but little interest in that part of the training.

Year by year it becomes more difficult to secure qualified officers for all branches of the service. A few young men may qualify at the School of Gunnery, but the permanent residents who officer the force, upon whom devolves the responsibility of procuring the men, cannot go so far from their business to attend those schools. Therefore the establishing of a school in the District where both Cavalry and Infantry (and if not both, by all means the latter) could be instructed, would result in great benefit. The large drill shed either at Prescott or Perth could be utilized for the purpose, and if a school were opened during the winter months and moved annually to different parts of the District, much military knowledge could be disseminated with but little expense, and the officers of the Force would doubtless avail themselves of the instruction which might thus be offered, and if forage were provided, officers and troops would bring their own horses free of charge while attending the Cavalry School.

In May last, pursuant to General Orders, the usual board, composed of the Deputy Adjutant General and Inspector of Artillery, inspected the articles in the Government stores and magazine at Ottawa, which were fully reported upon at the time.

During the year a small sum has been expended in necessary repairs on the respective drill sheds at Cornwall, Prescott and Perth, by which they have been much improved. The armories at Cornwall were much required, and the repairs at Prescott and Perth have secured the sheds at those stations from deterioration for the present.

On the whole, considering the short period of drill, and the large deduction in the number authorized to train, the condition of the force in the District may be looked upon as satisfactory. Although movements on a large scale could not be practised, an improvement in company drill is noticeable, and as the organization is kept up, the whole Division could be turned out in a short time if their services should be required.

The Staff, consisting of the Brigade Major and District Paymaster have rendered the usual assistance.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

W. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General Military District No. 4.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,
Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.

HEADQUARTERS,
MONTREAL, 5th December, 1877.

SIR,—In compliance with the General Order of the 11th May, 1877, I have the honor to forward, for your consideration and for submission to the General Officer in command, the Annual Report of Military District No. 5, under my command.

The nominal enrolled strength of the force in the District is as follows:—

	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.
Cavalry (9 Troops).....	27 ..	315
Field Batteries (3).....	18 ..	225
Garrison Artillery (7 Batteries)....	29 ..	385
Engineers (2 Companies).....	6 ..	110
Rifles (2 Battalions).....	52 ..	660
Infantry (12 Battalions).....	335 ..	4,510
“ Independent Companies (3).....	9 ..	165
Total	476	6,370
Total of all ranks.....		6,846

According to General Orders of 11th May, 1877, 180 officers and men of corps who had not drilled for 1876-77, were allowed to drill for that year, previous to the 30th June, 1877. Four companies of the 51st Battalion were selected, and drilled 180 of all ranks, and were inspected previous to the 30th June. These companies were relieved from drill for 1877-78.

By the above General Order a quota for the District, of 3,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, was allowed to drill for 1877-78. In selecting the corps to fill up this quota, the corps that did not drill in 1876-77, and were able and willing to drill this year, were first taken. The Field Batteries having been ordered to drill were, of course, included in the number. The Montreal corps having paraded in Brigade to celebrate Her Majesty's Birthday, were allowed to count that day as one of the annual drill, and they thereby acquired the privilege of drilling for the year. The number of troops and companies to complete the quota were selected by lot in presence of the Deputy Adjutant General and Brigade Majors Lieut.-Colonels Bacon and Aymer. With a view to distribute the drill as widely as possible through the frontier and rural corps, an average of 30 per troop of Cavalry and 40 per company of Infantry was struck (that being the average of last year), and the number of troops and companies at that strength were balloted for. All the corps allowed have performed their drill and have been inspected. They mustered so well this year that the average is 34 per troop and 44 per company, of all ranks, thus causing an excess over the quota that could not well be avoided.

The following corps have drilled:—

Corps.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Horses.
<i>Cavalry.</i>			
Montreal Troop.....	3	26	29
Cookshire do	2	33	35
Sherbrooke do	1	34	35
Compton do	2	32	34
Stanstead do	3	35	38
Huntingdon Troop.....	2	32	34
Brome do	2	35	37
<i>Artillery.</i>			
Montreal Field Battery.....	6	70	28
Shefford do	6	75	28
<i>Engineers.</i>			
No. 1 Company, Montreal.....	3	40	
<i>Rifles and Infantry.</i>			
1st Battalion "Prince of Wales" Rifles, 6 Companies.....	20	252	
3rd do "Victoria" do 6 do	22	252	
5th do "Royal" Fusiliers, 6 do	22	243	
do do Band.....		42	
6th do Fusiliers, 6 Companies	18	222	
11th do Infantry, 5 do	10	192	
21st do do 2 do	4	80	
50th do do 4 do	13	166	
51st do do 1 do	14	167	
52nd do do 4 do	16	167	
53rd do do 4 do	14	168	
54th do do 2 do	6	80	
58th do do 5 do	13	209	
60th do do 3 do	13	123	
79th do do 5 do	19	209	
Eardley Independent Company.....	2	38	
Total	234	3,022	298
Total of all Ranks		3,256	

CAVALRY.

The Cavalry drilled and were inspected at troop headquarters. The men were all active and able bodied. The horses are well fitted for cavalry work; all the troops passed a creditable inspection.

FIELD BATTERIES.

Montreal Field Battery.

The Montreal Field Battery, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Stevenson, went into camp in July, for twelve days. The camp was pitched in a large field, Montreal West; the camp duties were regularly performed. The battery was inspected on the 30th July, by the Inspector of Artillery and the Deputy Adjutant-

General; the inspection was thorough and satisfactory. The gun practice was performed at the Island of Orleans, under the superintendence of the Inspector of Artillery; excellent practice was made, placing the battery at the head of the list for this year.

Shefford Field Battery;

Under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Amyrauld went into camp at Granby on the 26th August, the duties of the camp were carried out efficiently. The battery was inspected by the Inspector of Artillery, and subsequently by the Deputy Adjutant-General; both inspections shewed the corps to be efficient. The gun practice was held under the superintendence of the Inspector of Artillery, on the 5th September; the rain fell heavily all day, but notwithstanding this drawback, good practice was made.

The horses of both batteries were sound and of the right class for Artillery service.

A Field Battery has lately been formed and gazetted, headquarters Richmond, under the command of Major Hon. H. Aylmer, which will be in full working order for next year's drill.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The Garrison Artillery did not perform the annual drill this year. The Montreal Brigade has lately been re-organized, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Fraser. Some of the old officers have left, and their places have been filled by others, who have taken hold of the work with spirit. The batteries have been recruited up to their full strength with a good class of men, and are now drilling weekly; they meet in brigade once a week for battalion drill. The brigade bids fair to attain in a very short time a state of efficiency equal to that of any other corps in Montreal.

ENGINEERS.

No. 1 Company, Montreal, under Captain Berry, drilled at headquarters, and was inspected in infantry drill by the Deputy Adjutant-General; the Company mustered in full strength and presented a soldierlike appearance; company drill good.

No. 2 Company, under Major Kennedy, has lately been recruited, is now drilling, and bids fair to attain its former state of efficiency.

RIFLES AND INFANTRY.

The Montreal Corps drilled throughout the summer and fall, by battalions. The 5th Battalion "Royal Fusileers," under Lieut.-Colonel Crawford, went into camp for a period of twelve days on the camp ground, Montreal West. Tents and blankets were kindly furnished by the Department, but the corps provided their own rations. The camp and battalion were inspected by the General Officer in command, on the 24th August. He expressed himself well pleased with the corps and camp.

6th Battalion "Fusiliers"—Lieut.-Col. Martin.

This battalion was inspected by the Deputy Adjutant-General on the 29th Sept.; the battalion mustered strong, and looked well; the marching past was very good, and the parade movements well performed; the arms and accoutrements were clean and in good order.

1st Battalion "Prince of Wales" Rifles—Lieut.-Col. Bond.

This battalion was inspected by the General Officer in command, on the 3rd November. This old corps—the oldest in the Dominion—showed that it had lost none of its efficiency; the ranks were full, the men active and intelligent, and all the movements well executed; the marching past was very good.

3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifles"—Lieut.-Col. Handyside.

This battalion was inspected by the General Officer in command, on the 24th November. The battalion was over the strength allowed for drill. The men were smart and soldierlike, arms and accoutrements in fine order, and, notwithstanding the Champ de Mars was ankle deep in mud, the marching past and battalion movements were well done.

BRIGADE PARADES

The Montreal Brigade paraded on the 24th May to celebrate Her Majesty's Birthday. There were present on parade, of all ranks and arms, 1,329. After firing the "*Feu de joie*" and "cheers" were given, the Brigade marched past in column and quarter column, and were then put through a number of brigade movements, all of which were creditably performed. Military District No. 6 was well represented in the Brigade, by the Staff of that District and the 65th Battalion "Mount Royal Rifles." There were over 20,000 spectators on the ground.

The Brigade was called out by the Deputy Adjutant General on the afternoon of the 12th July, to protect the armories and to aid the civil power if required. The calling out of the force was considered a necessity from the intense excitement that prevailed in the city. The order was given at 3 p.m., and in two hours a force of 1,041 of all ranks was under arms fit for duty. The corps were kept under arms all night.

The Brigade was called out by requisition from Magistrates, in aid of the civil power on the 16th July, and were retained on duty until noon of the 17th. The strength of the force, out on this occasion, was 1,040. The disposition of the troops was approved of by the authorities, and the behavior of the men under arms was all that could be desired.

The want of a drill shed is more and more felt in Montreal. Some of the corps are put to the necessity of hiring the Skating Rink for the summer and autumn; some drill in the City Hall, and the armories are scattered in different quarters away from the drilling places. The rooms hitherto occupied as armories in the Old Quebec Gate Barracks, will have to be vacated in the spring, the city having sold the property.

The Montreal Brigade has proved its efficiency on more than one occasion, and is certainly deserving of more encouragement from the city authorities than it has lately received. A proper drill shed, with armories attached, is an absolute necessity to the maintenance and efficiency of the Brigade.

RURAL CORPS.

11th Battalion "Argenteuil Rangers"—Lt.-Col. Hon. J. C. Abbott.

Nos. 1, 4, 5, 7 and 8 Companies drilled at company headquarters, and were inspected by Lt.-Col. Bacon, Brigade Major, in September. The companies mustered strong; the men looked well, and the arms and accoutrements were clean.

21st Battalion, "Richelieu Light Infantry"—Lieut.-Col. F. G. Marchand.

Two companies, 3 and 4, drilled, and were inspected in October by Lieut.-Col. Aylmer, Brigade Major; the companies were full and shewed a good state of efficiency.

50th Battalion, "Huntingdon Borderers"—Lieut.-Col. McEachern, C. M. G.

Four companies drilled, and were inspected in July by the Deputy Adjutant-General; Nos. 2, 3 and 5 Companies mustered for inspection at Huntingdon, and, under the commanding officers, went through battalion movements very creditably. No. 7 Company was inspected at company headquarters; arms and accoutrements were clean; all the companies were full.

51st Battalion, "Hemmingford Rangers"—Lieut.-Col. Rogers.

Four companies were selected to drill for 1876-77 in June; these companies drilled, and were inspected by Lieut.-Col. Bacon, Brigade Major. The companies were full, and in an excellent state of efficiency; accoutrements clean and well put on. The other companies drilled in July; Nos. 2, 5 and 7 were inspected by the Deputy Adjutant-General, and No. 8 by the Brigade Major; the ranks were full, the men clean and soldierlike; drill fairly performed.

52nd Battalion "Brome Light Infantry"—Lieut.-Col. Hall.

Four companies drilled; Nos. 2, 5 and 6 mustered on the 18th September at Bolton Pass for inspection by the Deputy Adjutant-General; some of the companies came 14 miles for this parade; the ranks were full; a fine body of men; several battalion movements were tried and fairly done, but the skirmishing with blank at the bugle call was done in good style. No. 4 Company was inspected at its headquarters, drilled well, and is well up in skirmishing.

53rd "Sherbrooke" Battalion—Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson.

Four companies drilled; three, Nos. 1, 3 and 6, mustered for inspection with band and colors at Sherbrooke on the 10th July, and were inspected by the Deputy Adjutant-General. The companies were full, active and able-bodied men; marching past good; drill fair, considering the companies had not been together for a year. No. 5 Company was inspected at Magog by the Brigade Major; reports a good company; arms and accoutrements clean; drill fair.

54th Battalion, "Richmond" Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Right Hon. Lord Aylmer.

Two companies only of this battalion drilled, 5 and 6, and were inspected by the Brigade-Major Lieut.-Col. Aylmer, in September; both companies are in a state of efficiency.

58th Battalion, "Compton" Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Cook.

Five companies drilled, viz.: 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 Companies, and were inspected in August and September at company headquarters, by the Deputy Adjutant-General, and the Brigade Major. These companies are filled with able-bodied men; ranks full; company drill fairly performed; some of the companies skirmish well.

60th Battalion "Missisquoi" Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Rowe.

Three companies drilled; two of them, Nos. 1 and 2, performed their drill together in camp at Missisquoi Bay. An empty granary was secured; the men brought their bedding and blankets with them, and provided their own rations. The officers and men deserve credit for the spirit shown in carrying out this camp so successfully; good progress was made in drill. The companies were inspected by the Deputy Adjutant-General on the 31st August; the inspection was satisfactory. No. 4 Company drilled, and was inspected at company headquarters in October, by the Deputy Adjutant-General and Brigade Major Lieut.-Col. Aylmer; good company; drill fair.

79th Battalion "Shefford" Infantry or "Highlanders"—Lt.-Col. Miller.

Five companies drilled at company headquarters. Two of them, 1 and 4, mustered for inspection by the Deputy Adjutant-General and Brigade Major, at Granby, on the 6th September. The Band was present. The parade was held on the camp ground of the Shefford Field Battery. The companies looked well, marched well and

drilled fairly. Companies 2, 5 and 6 were inspected in the same week by the same officers. They were all in full strength, good active men, and in a good state of efficiency.

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

"Eardley" Company—Captain Lawlor.

This company drilled in camp at Aylmer. Camp equipage was supplied from Ottawa. The company furnished its own rations. The company was inspected on the 30th September by Lt.-Col. Bacon, Brigade Major. The camp presented a neat appearance, the men clean and soldierlike; company drill well performed.

The drilling by companies at company headquarters does not afford so good an opportunity to officers and men to acquire a knowledge of drill and active duties. Camp with its routine of drill and duty, would be gladly welcomed by every corps in the District, especially by the frontier men.

TARGET PRACTICE.

All the companies that have targets and ranges anywhere near their headquarters have had practice. Some companies have no targets or safe ranges, and are therefore reluctantly compelled to forego practice. The tabular returns show the figure of merit, so far as returns have been received.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

There are fifteen Rifle Associations in the District, all working efficiently, viz.:—

Province of Quebec	Rifle Association.		
Frontier	"	"	"
District of Bedford	"	"	"
Sherbrooke	"	"	"
Wellington Cookshire,	"	"	"
Richmond	"	"	"
Montreal Field Battery	"	"	"
Montreal Garrison Artillery	Rifle Association.		
1st Prince of Wales	"	"	"
3rd Victoria Rifles	"	"	"
5th Royal Fusiliers	"	"	"
6th Fusiliers	"	"	"
Engineers	"	"	"
Montreal	"	"	"
Point St. Charles	"	"	"

Experience has shown that these Associations are of real service in teaching the value of the excellent rifle in possession of the force. All the Associations have had successful competitions during the year. It is anticipated that Military District No. 5 will again furnish six competitors for Wimbledon at the coming matches.

STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

As stated in last year's report, "an excellent spirit prevails throughout the District in favor of the Active Militia," and I can state with confidence and from experience, that a truly loyal and willing spirit exists in the force itself.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the very cordial support and efficient aid in the work of the District, received from Lieut.-Colonels Bacon and Aylmer, Brigade

Majors, and Lt. Col. Amyrauld, District Paymaster, and also from Major Pope, Storekeeper, in prompt attention to requisitions for stores.

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

JOHN FLETCHER, Lt.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 5.

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6.

HEADQUARTERS,
MONTREAL, 4th December, 1877.

SIR,—In conformity with your instructions, I have the honor to report, for the information of the General Officer commanding the Militia, that in accordance to General Orders (11) of 11th May last, 135 men were selected to drill twelve days for 1876-77; and, moreover, that 1,300 men were selected by lot in the presence of a Field Officer of Militia, to be drilled the period of twelve days for 1877-78.

76th Battalion—Lt.-Col. P. A. Rodier.

The 135 men to be drilled twelve days for 1876-77, were composed of the men forming three companies of this Battalion.

These companies were inspected by me as under:—

No. 4 Company, Capt. Boudreau, was inspected by me at Ste. Martine on the 8th June last.

Present on parade—2 officers and 42 men.

After the manual and firing the company went through a few wheelings, formation of fours, and some company drill on the move; this was done in a creditable manner; the men looked well and had a soldierlike appearance; the arms and accoutrements were in good order.

On same day I inspected, at North Georgetown, No. 5 Company, Capt. Turcot. Present on parade—3 officers and 42 men.

This is a fine company, good, strong, healthy looking men; drill fair; arms, clothing and accoutrements in good order.

On the next day (9th June) I inspected, at Ste. Philomène, No. 1 Company, Capt. D'Amour.

Present on parade—3 officers and 42 men.

They were put through manual and firing, formations of fours, wheelings, &c; all was done in a creditable manner. The men of this company are not large, but they are particularly active and seem calculated to undergo any amount of exertion; arms and accoutrements in good order.

80th Battalion, Nicolet—Lieut.-Col. DeFoy.

The 22nd June I inspected No. 5 Company of this battalion, Capt. Pratt.

Present on parade—1 officer and 42 men.

Manual and firing good; formation of fours, wheelings, marching, countermarching, all was well performed. The men of this corps are all strong healthy men.

The same day I proceeded to inspect the Nicolet Company, Capt. Giroux.

Present on parade—3 officers and 42 men.
 Manual and firing, formation of fours, wheeling, marching, countermarching, &c., good; arms and accoutrements in good order.
 The 23rd June I inspected the Becancour Company, Capt. Landry.
 Present on parade—2 officers and 42 men.
 Drill fair.
 The same day I proceeded to inspect the Gentilly Company, Capt. Gaudet.
 Present on parade—3 officers and 42 men.
 Manual and firing, formation of fours, wheelings, marching, countermarching were well performed; arms and accoutrements in good order.
 The 24th June I inspected the Ste. Gertrude Company, Capt. Moussette.
 Present on parade—3 officers and 40 men.
 Manual and firing, formation of fours, marching, countermarching, wheelings, &c., well performed. This is a good company under a good captain.
 On the 7th July I inspected the Victoriaville Company, Capt. Beaubien.
 Present on parade—1 officer and 33 men.
 Manual and firing, formation of fours, wheeling, marching, &c., fair.

65th Battalion—Lieut.-Col. Labranche.

On the 29th of June I inspected this fine battalion.
 Present on parade—Staff, 4; company officers, 13; men, 252.
 After the manual and firing, which was well done, the battalion went through several movements, both as a regiment in line and in column, &c.; deployments, advancing in echelon, and finally charged in line in such a manner as to convince me that it understood its work thoroughly.

76th Battalion—Lieut.-Col. Rodier.

On the 13th July the Ste. Martin Company (No. 2), Capt. Durocher, was inspected.
 Present on parade—2 officers and 42 men.
 Manual and firing, wheeling, formation of fours, marching, countermarching, &c., were good; arms and accoutrements in good order.
 On the same day the St. Urbain Company (No. 3), Capt. C. Legault, was inspected.
 Present on parade—3 officers and 42 men.
 Manual and firing, formation of fours, marching, countermarching, &c., good; arms and accoutrements in good order.
 The same day the Chateauguay Company, (No. 6), Capt. Robert, was inspected.
 Present on parade—2 officers and 42 men.
 Manual and firing, formation of fours, wheelings, marching, countermarching, &c., well performed; arms and accoutrements in good order.

64th Battalion—Lieut.-Col. Prudhomme.

On the 2nd July I inspected No. 1 Company, Capt. Deslaurier.
 Present on parade—Staff, 4; company officers, 3; men, 42.
 Same day, No. 2 Company, Capt. Baginet.
 Present on parade—3 officers and 42 men.
 Same day, No. 3 Company, Lieut. Cadieux.
 Present on parade—1 officer and 42 men.
 Same day, No. 4 Company, Capt. Prudhomme.
 Present on parade—2 officers and 42 men.
 On the 3rd July I inspected the St. Thimothé Company (No. 5) Capt. Langevin.

Present on parade—3 officers and 42 men.

On the same day I inspected No. 6 Company, Capt. Davies.

Present on parade—2 officers and 42 men.

The manual and firing, formation of fours, wheeling, marching and countermarching were gone through by each of the six above named companies at my inspection.

The whole was fairly done by each of these companies.

The arms and accoutrements were in good order.

Provisional Battalion, Joliette—Lieut.-Col. Sheppard.

On the 23rd July, No. 1 Company, Capt. Sheppard, was inspected.

Present on parade—Staff, 3; company officers, 2; men, 42.

On the 25th June, No. 2 Company, Capt. Granger, was inspected.

Present on parade—2 officers and 42 men:

On the 4th June, No. 3 Company, Lieut. Guilbeault, was inspected.

Present on parade—2 officers and 42 men.

On the 14th July, No. 4 Company, Capt. Guilbeault, was inspected.

Present on parade—2 officers and 42 men.

On the 24th June, No. 5, Company, Lieut. Blair was inspected.

Present on parade—2 officers and 42 men.

At these different inspections of the several companies of this battalion, manual and firing, company drill, skirmishing, was gone through in a satisfactory manner.

The men of the battalion are strong and active; the arms and accoutrements are in good order.

On the 9th October the Independent Company of Arthabaskaville, Capt. Pacaud, was inspected.

Present on parade—3 officers and 39 men.

Manual and firing, formation of fours, wheelings, marching, &c., was fairly performed.

I regret to have to state that this company did not receive a target to practice upon, although asked by me long before the time it was wanted. Consequently the men were unable to practice.

On the 14th November I inspected the Laprairie Independent Company, Capt. Brosseau.

Present on parade—3 officers and 42 men.

Manual and firing, formation of fours, wheelings, marching and countermarching, all well done.

This is a fine company, all good and well-drilled men; uniforms, arms and accoutrements in good order.

On the 29th November I inspected the St. Jean Baptiste Village Independent Company, Capt. Kirwan.

Present on parade—1 officer and 42 men.

The Independent Wotton Company, balloted to drill for 1877-78, did not drill, but consented to cede its right to drill to the St. Jean Baptiste Company.

This St. Jean Baptiste Company is a very fine company, composed of men of a splendid physique.

The manual and firing—the firing especially—was very good; formation of fours, wheelings and marching, were fairly performed, considering that the men had had but a few days drill when inspected.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

Besides the already long existing Rifle Association for the 5th Brigade Division of which Lt.-Col. D'Orsonnens, Brigade Major, is the President, I am happy to be in a position to say that since my last report three new Rifle Associations have sprung up in the District under my command:—

The Three Rivers Battalion Rifle Association, Major Lambert, President.

The Joliette Battalion Rifle Association, Lt.-Col. Sheppard, President.

The 65th Battalion Mount Royal Rifle Association, Lt.-Col. N. Labranch, President. The last named Rifle Association held its matches at Point St. Charles, on the 3rd and 6th October last.

Four Battalion Matches took place, and a fifth one open to all competitors belonging to the Volunteer force.

One hundred and ninety-two dollars, in money or its equivalent, were given in prizes.

I sincerely trust that the Government will deem fit, in future, to give some tangible encouragement in the way of prizes, to these Rifle Associations.

IN AID OF CIVIL POWER.

On the 12th and 16th July last, the 65th Mount-Royal (together with the military force in Military District No. 5), were called out in aid of the civil power.

The whole of the 65th Battalion responded to the call on both occasions with the utmost promptitude.

A lamentable occurrence took place at the Quebec Gate Barracks on the 11th July last, wherein an unfortunate man of the name of McKeon, lost his life at the hands of Private Francis Fitzpatrick, No. 2 Company, 65th Battalion.

A few days previous orders had come from headquarters ordering the placing of guards over the different arsenals in Montreal, in consequence of rumours of an alarming nature that had been put in circulation.

A guard had been placed over the armory of the 65th Battalion at the Quebec Gate Barracks.

On the 11th July Francis Fitzpatrick was sentry at post No. 3, Quebec Gate Barracks, when, at 2 o'clock, p.m., four or five rowdies (said to belong to the Black Horse gang here), came up to him, attacked him, and attempted to wrench his rifle from him. The sentry stepped back a pace or two and fixed bayonet, when one of them (McKeon) caught hold of the rifle, the sentry held on, and in the scuffle the man's breast was pierced by the bayonet. He died in a few minutes.

Fitzpatrick was thrown in gaol for several days by order of the Coroner.

A jury was struck and assembled. After a most minute investigation the jury completely exonerated Fitzpatrick, who was lying in prison all this time.

Although I deplore the sad end of this man McKeon, still I must say that Fitzpatrick did his duty like a man, and deserves some kind of acknowledgment for the fearless manner in which he stood his ground and kept his post. Fitzpatrick is quite a young man, small and slimly built.

McKeon was a tall and powerful young man, the terror of the neighborhood.

DRILL SHED.

Montreal, which aspires to be the greatest city of the Dominion, which spends millions of dollars on spacious parks, splendid new City Halls, embellishments and improvements of all sorts, seems to take a delight in heaping insult and mortification on the really magnificent Volunteer force she possesses, a force of which any city should be proud, and thinks she is serving the best interests of the country by allowing the once so fine "Champ de Mars" to be converted into a dirty, muddy, rutty public thoroughfare; and, moreover, by positively ignoring the obligations incumbent upon the city authorities to furnish the Volunteers with a suitable drill shed, together with proper and safe armories.

If they go on a little longer in this way, who can say what will become of the Montreal Volunteer force.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours truly,

A. C. DELOTBINIERE-HARWOOD, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 6.

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.

HEADQUARTERS,

Quebec, 1st December, 1877.

In compliance with the General Order of the 11th May, 1877, I have the honor to lay before you, for the information of the Lieutenant-General commanding, my Report on the state of the Militia in Military District No. 7 for 1877-78, together with an Appendix annexed.

The nominal strength, as reduced in the General Orders above quoted is 2,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. The total actual strength of the force which mustered at the time of the annual drill, was 77 officers and 1,702 non-commissioned officers and men. 121 officers and 1,344 non-commissioned officers and men were relieved by lot from performing their annual training.

The 8th Royal Rifles, by special permission, have been allowed to perform drill during the winter months, and will bring the strength of the force, when their drill is completed, to 92 officers and 1,912 non-commissioned officers and men, which have drilled for 1877-78.

The Active Militia of the District consists of the following corps, which, at the time of the annual drill, turned out as follows, viz:—

Corps.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.
Quebec Cavalry, two Troops.....	5	64
Quebec Field Battery.....	4	95
Gaspé Battery Garrison Artillery.....	1	36
Grosse Isle Battery do	1	23
9th Rifles, 6 companies.....	18	252
17th Battalion Infantry, 5 Companies.....	6	193
23rd do 2 do	3	82
55th do 3 do	6	126
61st do 3 do	4	126
70th do 3 do	5	126
County Quebec Batt. Infantry 3 Companies.	6	126
Portneuf do 3 do	5	118
Kamouraska do 2 do	3	84
Dorchester do 1 do	1	41
Rimouski do 2 do	4	84
Charlevoix do 2 do	4	84
Temiscouata do 1 do	1	42
	77	1702
8th Battalion Rifles, yet to drill.....	15	210
Total.....	92	1912

CAVALRY.

The two troops of Cavalry drilled at headquarters at troop drill. These corps paraded full strength, and passed creditable inspections. No. 2 Troop was inspected by Lieut.-General Sir Edward Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G., and No. 1 Troop by the Deputy Adjutant-General of the District.

The troops were not as a rule well mounted, the horses in great part being hired. I must say that unless commanding officers of corps remedy this want by only enlisting troopers who own their horses, and getting them registered, it will be

very difficult to bring Cavalry corps to any degree of real efficiency. The want of training of horses at the Riding School is also greatly felt. Quebec possesses a first-class building for that purpose, and it is desirable that Cavalry commanders in this District should afford every opportunity to their men to obtain the necessary instruction whilst there is a qualified instructor in "B" Battery, whose services could be made available for that purpose. If an extra number of horses were attached to "B" Battery, and more vacancies allowed, it would be a great benefit to this branch of the service.

ARTILLERY.

Artillery corps were inspected by the Inspector of Artillery, with the exception of the Gaspé Battery of Garrison Artillery, which was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel La Montagne, Brigade Major, in the absence of the Inspector of Artillery on other duty. I beg to annex a report of the said inspection (A).

Owing to the small number of Artillery corps in the District, I would recommend the formation of a few more batteries of Garrison Artillery, at Quebec and Point Lévis. I have received two applications for the formation of Garrison batteries in Quebec, but, owing to the reduction of the force, they have not been accepted.

INFANTRY

The 9th Battalion Rifles, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Vohl, was inspected by the General Officer commanding on the 25th of October last, on the Esplanade at Quebec. The Inspecting officer was received with a general salute, and, after closely inspecting the men, the battalion marched past in column of companies in quick time, and in quarter columns at the double, and afterward put through several battalion movements. The Senior Major was then called to the front for the performance of the manual and firing exercises.

The General expressed himself highly satisfied with the way in which the several movements had been performed, and also at the pleasure he experienced in inspecting for the first time a French Canadian battalion.

RURAL CORPS.

The companies of the different Rural Battalions drilled at their respective headquarters, and, considering the period of drill, the results have proved satisfactory, but the system fails to bring the corps to that efficiency which is acquired in camps of instruction.

The absence of qualified officers to help the commanders of corps, and also of trained non-commissioned officers, adds greatly to the difficulties already experienced.

The want of drill sheds in rural parts prevent commanding officers from bringing together for instruction the men desirous of drilling during winter months. Consequently, from one drill to another the men forget what they have learnt, and the same trouble has to be gone through year after year.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

I must again urge in this Report the pressing necessity of re-opening, in Quebec and Ontario, the Military Schools, which have been working for three consecutive years in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It would thus give the other Provinces their turn, as well as the facilities of qualifying for promotion, the great number of officers now holding provisional appointments.

Officers already qualified have reaped great benefits by being allowed to enter "B" Battery, School of Gunnery, and there acquire a knowledge of interior economy, discipline, tactics, strategy and field fortifications, besides receiving lessons in riding drill.

Lt.-Col. Strange has been unremitting in his efforts, and has used every means in his power to make officers thoroughly efficient. The results have been very satisfactory, but the number of vacancies at his disposal are so restricted that few can be admitted.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Rifle Associations in the District, to the number of nine, have given favorable results. Over \$1,500 have been expended in prizes in the several Associations.

I would strongly recommend that a larger allowance of money be granted to each Association, and this according to the amount of money expended. Isolated Company Associations should also be encouraged, particularly where means of joining other Associations are not available.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The whole of the arms in the District, with the exception of those of the 8th and 9th Rifles, require immediate repairs. I have obtained permission from headquarters to bring them into the Military Stores, to be there repaired by the armorer attached to "B" Battery.

The guns, arms, saddlery, &c., belonging to Cavalry and Field Batteries, are in very good order.

In concluding, I have much pleasure in acknowledging the cordial support I have received from the staff officers in my District.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

T. J. DUCHESNAY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General Military District No. 7.

The Adjutant General of Militia
Ottawa.

[A.]

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.

HEADQUARTERS,

QUEBEC, 1st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, according to instructions received, I have inspected (on the 10th of September last) the Gaspé Battery, under Major Slous' command, and found the battery very well drilled both in artillery and infantry.

The men manned the guns (24-pounders) and fired in changing rounds, everyone appearing to understand the nature of the different projectiles, and how to make use of them; they went through target practice with the 24-pounder smooth-bore, and will this year, like last, be entitled to the Governor General's medal offered in competition to the Dominion Artillery armed with this heavy ordnance.

The battery afterwards marched past, went through manual and firing exercise, company and skirmishing drill, also the Snider target practice, which was all well done.

The efficiency of this battery is due to the Officers having had an opportunity of attending both Infantry and Artillery Schools of Instruction.

Having inspected a number of infantry companies in the year 1877, I find the instruction generally deficient for want of Infantry Military Schools (closed in Quebec four years ago), some companies having none but officers appointed provisionally.

I hope you will recommend the re-opening of Infantry Military Schools in Quebec.

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

E. LAMONTAGNE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Brigade Major.

The Deputy Adjutant-General,
Commanding Military District No. 7,
Quebec.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
HEADQUARTERS,
FREDERICTON, 4th December, 1877.

SIR,—In compliance with the instructions contained in General Orders (11) of the 11th May, 1877, I have the honor to submit this, my report, on the state of the Militia of the District under my command, for the military year 1877-78.

The nominal strength of the force in the District, as reduced in General Orders above quoted, is 154 officers, 2,107 non-commissioned officers and men. The total actual strength of the force when mustered at the time of the annual drill, was 103 officers, 1,356 non-commissioned officers and men, including 180 officers, non-commissioned officers and men allowed to perform twelve days drill for 1876-77, prior to 30th June, 1877.

Six officers and 117 non-commissioned officers have yet to complete the drill, and also 277 officers and non-commissioned officers and men of the 62nd Battalion were relieved in consequence of their arms, accoutrements and clothing issued to the corps having been destroyed at the St. John fire of the 20th June last.

The Active Militia of the District consists of the following corps, which at the time of the annual drill turned out as follows:—

Corps.	Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.
8th Regiment of Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Saunders (7 troops; 2 troops relieved).....	13	173
Newcastle Field Battery, Brevet Major Call..	4	74
Woodstock Field Battery, Capt. Dibblee.....	4	74
New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Foster (5 batteries; 1 battery relieved).....	15	123
New Brunswick Engineer Corps, Capt, Perley	2	27
67th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Upton (10 com- panies; 3 companies relieved).....	19	295
71st Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Marsh (5 companies)	17	210
73rd Battalion, Major Sheriff (5 companies; 1 company relieved).....	12	140
74th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Beer (6 companies; 2 companies relieved).....	15	167

Corps.	Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.
Dalhousie Infantry Company, Capt. Barberie, (drill not completed)		...
St. Stephen Infantry Company, Lieut. Stewart, (drill not completed in consequence of the non-issue of clothing and arms).....		...
Total.....	101	1283

The routine of duties in this District during the past year has been carried out in a somewhat similar manner to that of the preceding year, and under somewhat similar circumstances, viz.: with reduced estimates for Militia purposes, rendered necessary by considerations of economy; and, in consequence, with reduced numerical strength of the force for drill and training.

Authority, however, was granted for securing to the force an important improvement. The period of training of Cavalry and Infantry (as well as Artillery as heretofore), has been extended from eight days, as previously authorized, to twelve days.

I have again the pleasure of reporting that, with few exceptions, drills have been carefully performed, and good use has been made of field and garrison guns and rifles.

And again, I must observe that every branch of the service eagerly looks forward to the speedy return, when circumstances permit, to the established system of allowing sufficient time *in camp* to train the soldier in matters of discipline, drill and appearance under arms, all leading up to the last stage of the annual drill, viz.: Target practice.

It is due to the force, however, to state that owing chiefly to the untiring energy and intelligence of *captains of companies* (officers upon whom the principal part of the duty of imparting instruction in the knowledge and practice of drill and discipline devolves) as well as the zeal of almost every individual member of the force, a remarkable degree of efficiency has been maintained in corps whose training has been carried out for the past three years at company headquarters (not in camps), and even, in other cases, in corps relieved from drill last year.

I may here mention that so desirous were the officers of one rural battalion, (the 67th Carleton Light Infantry) to afford an opportunity to the corps to practically apply company drill to battalion exercises, many recruits not even having previously seen a battalion on parade, a small battalion was assembled at Hartland, at some individual expense, and with no little personal sacrifice, and a most interesting and instructive day's drill was carried out, there being many spectators present, and much enthusiasm displayed. *Vide* Inspection Report.

I may add that the local newspaper, the *Carleton Sentinel*, referring to this inspection parade, and to the necessity for corps of the Active Militia receiving the moral support of the people, states that: "Happily such support is not withheld in this county, judging by the large number of spectators at this and all the Deputy Adjutant-General's inspections."

It is no doubt gratifying to both officers and men to know that their efforts have been thus appreciated, and, moreover, that the efficiency of the force is now of more than local interest.

Having quoted from a local newspaper on this subject, I may be permitted to give the following brief extract from no less authority on "Colonial Defence" than the *Saturday Review* of the 29th September last. In adverting to the question as to whether colonial patriotism can be expected to "make a certain amount of provision for its own defence," it is added, : "The Dominion of Canada has already by its "public spirited and efficient measures practically returned a very satisfactory

"answer to this question." It is also there stated "Canada has a not inglorious history, and the more distant British Colonies would rather gain in dignity by following her lead."

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF BARRACK BUILDINGS, STOREHOUSES AND ARMOURIES.

I beg to refer to my Report of 23rd June last, copy enclosed (marked A,) on the subject of the great fire at St. John, 20th June last, and to direct special attention to the services rendered by the officers and non-commissioned officers named in that Report, and in the margin hereof, in their efforts to save and protect Government property; and it affords a proof—if proof were needed, that we have in our force officers and non-commissioned officers of whom any army, at home or abroad, may justly be proud, as when an officer, non-commissioned officer or man leaves kith and kin, house and home, in dim uncertainty of their safety, at such a time as that of the disastrous fire at St. John, and plies all his skill and energy in obedience of orders, in his endeavor to protect Government property, there is no question as to the loyalty or amenability to discipline of such officer, non-commissioned officer, or man.

Besides the great fire at St. John, the year 1877 will long be remembered for the fires at Woodstock, Portland and St. Stephen; only at St. John and St. Stephen, however, were arms, accoutrements and clothing burnt. At Portland, owing to the exertions of the members of No. 3 Battery of Artillery (Captain Ewing, having previously himself nearly lost his life by an exploding shell in the ruins of the St. John fire), the Government property in possession of this corps was saved.

AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

The practical utility of the force of this District has again been tested in aiding the civil power (after the disastrous fire at St. John), and, as on former occasions, the force has been found "ready" for the emergency, and "willing" to perform such duties as were required of it by the local civil authorities.

The report of Lieut.-Colonel Foster on this subject is herewith (marked B).

I may state, that while the available armed force on the spot, at St. John, at the time its services were required, was small, owing to the great destruction of arms, &c., in the Government stores and in the armories of the different corps at St. John (the equipment of two Batteries of Artillery at Portland and Carleton St. John alone excepted), I had not less than 900 officers and men in readiness, when performing their annual drill in Kings, Westmorland, York and Carleton Counties, as "willing" as they were "ready" to reinforce the corps at St. John at short notice, and with easy means of transport at their disposal, the Intercolonial Railway in the case of the former corps, the E. & N. A. (western extension) Railway in that of the latter, and I may here observe that the Superintendent of the last named Railway (H. D. McLeod, Esq.,) made the liberal offer of free transport to corps proceeding to aid the civil authorities at St. John from those Counties, and although these circumstances were reported to the civil authorities of St. John, through His Worship the Mayor, by the Brigade Major and myself, they deemed it necessary to secure the services of a detachment of H. M. 97th Regiment from Halifax, probably not desiring, on economical grounds, to withdraw more of the Active Militia than were then and there assembled from their industrial pursuits.

The Deputy Adjutant General of Nova Scotia (Colonel Laurie) also kindly offered the services of corps at Halifax to reinforce the corps at St. John if necessary.

I may add that Lieut.-Col. Saunders, on behalf of the 8th Regiment of Cavalry (seven Troops), and Brevet Major Vince, on behalf of two companies of the 67th Battalion, were amongst the first officers in this District to offer the services of their respective corps. The Brigade Major states, in this connection, that "it is needless to say that if the services of these officers, corps, or either of them, had been accepted, the necessary authority for their employment could have been easily obtained, and the detachment of the Imperial force rendered wholly unnecessary."

Lieut.-Colonel Foster has informed me that while the presence of a considerable armed force was absolutely necessary in preserving law and order at such a time as this, when thousands of able-bodied men were thrown out of employment and left without house or home, all, or nearly all, of the arduous duties of guards and picquets devolved upon the force of Active Militia of St. John, then under arms, the individual members of which were, in many instances, themselves left without house or home; and most creditable, I consider, to them, to the officer in command (Lieut.-Colonel Foster), and to their officers and men generally, was the discipline maintained, as well as the manner in which duties were performed.

I was necessarily absent from St. John on more than one occasion during this trying period, employed on inspection duty in country districts; corps were then completing their annual drill. But during my many visits to the camp of the detachment under Lieut.-Col. Foster's command, I found both officers and men zealous in the discharge of military duty, and for their services they subsequently received the thanks of the Mayor of the city of St. John.

The Brigade-Major (Lt.-Col. MacShane) submits the following recommendation, which I beg to endorse: "An official form of requisition, under Sec. 27, 'Act respecting Militia and Defence,' in aid of civil power, should be published and distributed to staff officers for use in case of emergency. The required requisition is too meagre properly in an emergency, and, if not framed properly, it is to be presumed all action under it would be unsupported."

SUGGESTED TRIENNIAL SYSTEM OF TRAINING.

On occasions such as the one above referred to, when even a small portion of the force is required to aid the civil power—it has already been more than once so required in this District—public attention is called to the absolute necessity for having an *efficient force*, prepared for any emergency, at any time and at any place.

It appears, however, to be not generally understood that, to arrive at such a state of *preparedness*, much previous training on the part of the existing force of the country is necessary (the Imperial troops cannot be expected to be within reach of a scene of a local riot, or disturbance, even if it were *constitutional* to employ them for this service) drill and discipline have to go on side by side, not the training of one arm of the service alone, nor the carrying out of one peculiar system of training alone, such as company drill at local headquarters for several years consecutively, but the training of the three arms (Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry) and according, I consider, to the triennial system recommended in my Report for 1876-77.

So convinced am I of the importance of that system, and having observed with pleasure that the General Officer commanding attaches great importance to the formation of Infantry Training Schools, with the view of rendering complete *Brigade Schools of Instruction* (of course giving credit for the good results obtained from the infantry schools of the old system), I deem it desirable here to advert to my recommendation, and conclude in the following terms:—

It is, I conceive, very essential that it be made known, in a similar way as the enrolment of the Reserve Militia is made known, years before it takes place, in general terms as to the manner in which the annual drill of the Active Militia is to be performed, and I respectfully recommend that battalion camps be authorized for the year following the drill at company headquarters, and that, afterwards, for the year succeeding that year, the force be assembled in brigade or divisional camps. This three years course of training to be repeated continuously.

Among the advantages to be derived from this system are the following:—

1. A larger proportion than heretofore of the best class of young men in the country would, I am convinced, join the ranks for this three years, service, and on retirement their places would be filled by others.

2. The superstructure of the force being rendered complete by the establishment of the Military College, the succession of steps from "A" and "B" Batteries and the force in Manitoba to the last class of the Reserve Militia, would triennially become

more and more efficient; the Reserve Militia, in its different classes, would be largely represented by three years, past service men, ready and willing to support the Active Militia in the hour of need, and the active force would in turn send its most intelligent members from time to time to the Schools of Gunnery, or to the Brigade Schools built on that efficient basis, to be returned to their corps respectively, after a thorough course of instruction, to serve as models to their brethren.

By means such as these, without much increased expenditure, without any change of system, without having to resort in a hurry, perhaps too late, to the migratory class for aid in the hour of danger, without having to keep up an expensive standing army, the mainstay of the military structure—the Active Militia force—would, I conceive, continue to stand on the surest foundation, and to be worthy of the confidence of the people of Canada; and it is a lesson that every nation that has built up its force to any extent on the Prussian model, excellent though it unquestionably be, should bear in mind that “imitations of Prussia are apt to be very deceptive; they are sure to give a large nominal force, but it is only when the system has been perfected by long and laborious efforts that it escapes from the two defects that mark its infancy—the want of drill and discipline in the men, and the want of experienced leaders, and especially of non-commissioned officers.”

Lieut.-Colonel C. B. Brackenbury, R. A., has recently brought the subject (as to the means of conveying a technical knowledge of military duty to every member of the force) before the people of England, in a lecture delivered in the R. U. S. Institution. I cannot do better than make the following extracts, in the hope that they may prove applicable to the force of Canada, and unquestionably they may be applied to our force, if we have at the disposal of all officers and non-commissioned officers by the establishment of Brigade Schools, a means of so *learning* the theory and practice of drill and discipline that they may *teach* others. Lieut.-Colonel Brackenbury, himself a good authority on the value of a well trained army, both at home and abroad, in speaking of the systematic instruction of all ranks of the army, divides the subject into these three questions:—

- (1.) What is to be taught?
- (2.) How is it to be taught?
- (3.) Who is to teach it?

(1.) To the first question the answer is in brief.

The young officer is to be trained to command wisely, to lead cleverly; the recruit has to learn (1) command over his own limbs, weapons and spirit, and lastly, the power of acting individually according to certain definite and well understood rules. All, whether officers or recruits, have to learn unquestioning obedience to orders. Each officer, non-commissioned officer and private, should be taught exactly what he, in his own sphere, will be called upon to perform in war, and the officers must be taught the work of the grade superior to them.

(2.) How is it to be taught?

Exactly as every other subject of human knowledge is taught, viz., by a combination of theory and practice, beginning with easy and simple rules and examples, and rising by degrees to more complicated problems.

(3.) Who is to teach it?

The Captain of the company.

The new French regulations say on this subject:—“The captain directs the instruction of his company within the limit of the orders of the *chef de corps*; he is responsible for it; he varies the object of the exercises in order to make them interesting. He does everything that is possible to instruct each fraction constituted by his chief, and exercises a personal and constant action over all parts of the training.”

REBUILDING OF STOKEHOUSE AND ARMORIES AT ST. JOHN, WHICH HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY THE FIRE OF THE 20TH JUNE LAST.

I respectfully direct attention to the reports on this subject (3)* submitted by

*The Brigade Major's Report, 10th July, 1877; Capt. Perley's Report, 23rd July, 1877; and Plans of Buildings.

me on the 25th July last, and to the services rendered by Capt. H. Perley, commanding New Brunswick Engineer Corps, in kindly furnishing excellent plans and offering valuable suggestions for erecting new buildings.

These Reports and Plans were subsequently laid before the General Officer in Command, and the Premier of the Dominion, during their visit to St. John in August last, was good enough to issue immediate instructions calling for tenders for rebuilding the storehouse, whose walls had been uninjured by the fire, and the erection of the Government portion of the fence. A tender being afterwards approved, the work is now in a satisfactory state of advancement, and the building will, I am sure, be admirably adapted for the purpose intended.

The rebuilding of the armories still remains to be done; and it is needless to point out that the existence of the Active Militia force of St. John almost depends upon the speedy erection of these buildings, the different corps having been left without arms or clothing, and without any place in which to store them when issued. I have frequently called attention to the fact that there is no drill shed at St. John.

The clothing recently authorized to be issued to the 62nd "St. John" Battalion, had necessarily to be sent to the storehouse at Fredericton for safe keeping, pending the rebuilding of the armories at St. John—a work I cannot over-estimate the importance of.

I beg to report that the city authorities have as yet taken no steps to erect the portion of the fence enclosing the barrack grounds.

CARE OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND CLOTHING IN CHARGE OF CORPS.

I have much pleasure in reporting a marked improvement, generally in the manner of keeping arms and other Government property in charge of officers commanding corps, resulting from the adoption of a system based upon General Orders of the 14th August, 1874, and 30th April, 1875, requiring all arms, &c., to be kept in their respective armories, which system the Brigade Major, Lieut.-Col. Macshane, with his usual zeal and energy, for which I beg here to thank him, takes pride in having carried out.

Some captains of companies have lately built new armories; others have remodelled their old armories, and, I regret to add, there is still room for improvement in this particular service. The Brigade-Major and myself have necessarily to withhold our recommendations for payment of the money grant for "care of arms," until the instructions on this important subject be fully complied with.

The following, in brief, is the system adopted in this District:—

1. The rifles must be kept in racks, accoutrements complete hung on pegs over their respective rifles, belts pipe-clayed, and pouches blackened. The saddlery of Cavalry and Field Batteries of Artillery should be arranged in sets, and properly oiled.

2. The clothing having been thoroughly cleaned should be carefully folded in sets and placed on shelves, each set labelled with the name of the man to whom issued, the great coat at the bottom of the set, tunic next, then the trowsers, and the cap on the top.

The Brigade Major submits the following suggestion, which I endorse: "A clause should be, he considers, inserted in the Militia and Defence Act, placing band instruments in possession of corps on the same footing as arms and accoutrements, notwithstanding their purchase in part from the Government grant of money in aid of efficient hands, and in part by private subscriptions, and authorizing the officer commanding the corps for the time being to sue for their recovery."

UNIFORM HEAD—DRESS.

The time seems to have arrived when the important question of a suitable "head-dress" can be settled by the adoption in our Active Militia of a similar "helmet" to that

authorized to be issued to the Imperial army. The new helmet appears to be light and adapted for this climate in summer, and would, I think, if issued to the force, give general satisfaction and prove a contrast in that respect to the present infantry forage cap, which is, as I have previously said, neither useful or ornamental.

BOARDS OF SURVEY ON STORES IN CHARGE OF THE DISTRICT STOREKEEPER.

In view of the deficiency of stores in charge of the Storekeeper of this District, as discovered on examination by the Board of Survey that assembled at St. John in June last, I must here advert to the following recommendation by that Board, all of which I beg to support: "That, although it is understood that bonds for \$1,000 have been required from District Storekeepers to prevent loss of money or property in their charge, another check, in the opinion of the Board, is necessary, viz: that there be a semi-annual inspection of stores in the charge of the District Storekeeper instead of an annual inspection, and that a detailed statement of all the receipts and issues by the District Storekeeper, as submitted monthly by him, to headquarters, be sent to the Board for its guidance in examining the stores in charge."

I may add that I consider that no issue should be made from the stores of one District to those of another, although authorized from headquarters, without the knowledge of the Deputy Adjutant General commanding.

Lieut.-Col. Cunard, a very efficient officer, has been appointed Storekeeper for this District, on the removal of Lieut.-Col Evans.

MOUNTING OF FIVE 64-POUNDER RIFLED GUNS AT NEGRO POINT BATTERY, ST. JOHN.
These guns arrived from Woolwich early in September last, and the General Officer in command having, during his visit to St. John, arranged for their being speedily and satisfactorily mounted, the Brigade Major and Capt. Perley spared no pains in facilitating the work, during my absence on leave, for which I beg to thank these officers.

Carriages on traversing platforms are being constructed by Messrs. Hillyard & Co., shipbuilders.

The battery has been placed in charge of Caretaker Nixon.

I beg to refer to the Brigade Major's recommendations of the 13th September last, which I considered of great importance, to place this battery in complete order, viz.:-

- (1.) To repair the fencing round the battery.
- (2.) To provide a residence within the enclosure of the battery for the Careta

SCHOOL OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION AT FREDERICTON.

The course of instruction for the half year ended 31st May last, was conducted by the same staff as heretofore employed, with like good results. Fifty-three candidates obtained second-class certificates, of whom seven are officers of the Active Militia; the rest of the past candidates, for the most part, are non-commissioned officers and men of the force. All have given satisfactory proofs of their ability to command a company at battalion drill, to drill a company at company drill, and of their acquaintance with the internal economy of a company and the duties of a company officer.

The weekly admission of candidates having been found to retard the progress of cadets, authority has been granted to admit candidates fortnightly instead of weekly, an improvement in the efficiency of the school will, I am sure, result from this change.

MILITARY COLLEGE—ADMISSION OF CADETS.

The undernamed gentlemen of this District having passed their examinations in July last, and been certified by the Board of Examiners, have been admitted as cadets to the Military College, Kingston:—

	Marks.
H. M. Campbell.....	9,209
A. W. Daniel.	3,304
E. H. Drury.....	2,377

It is, I think, creditable to Mr. Campbell, and it must be gratifying to those who take an interest in the educational system of New Brunswick (including his teacher, J. Parkins, Esq., Principal of the Collegiate Schools at Fredericton), that in a competitive examination such as that above referred to, a gentleman educated entirely in this Province should have attained the highest position on the list of successful candidates of the Dominion, for admission to the College.

There are at present six cadets from New Brunswick in the Military College at Kingston.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

For the first time since the formation of the Provincial Rifle Association in 1860, I was, owing to my absence on leave, unable to be present at the annual matches of this Association, I am glad to have to report, however, that, although the number of competitors was less at the meeting in August last, than at that of the previous year, viz., 84 as compared with 101, there was much excellent shooting.

The reduced number of competitors may, I think, partly be accounted for by many business men being employed at the time of the matches rebuilding houses and stores destroyed by the late fires at St. John and other places in this district.

The Brigade Major was present during the whole of the matches, and saw that the competition for the selection of the Wimbledon Team was carried out according to the prescribed rules for his guidance.

I make the following extract from the report of the Council of the Provincial Rifle Association:—

“Each County in the Province ought to have its Association, for they (County Associations) are the nurseries in which marksmen are bred, and from which they come to swell the numbers at our annual competitions.

“Owing to changes made this year by the National Rifle Association, it became necessary to alter the targets of the Association; this was done under the superintendence of Lieut.-Colonel Beer, the inventor and patentee, and they worked well and gave great satisfaction. The “pool target” was one of Lieut.-Colonel Beer’s “rising targets,” working in a pit, and thus showing clear of all shade.

“The gross amount of cash offered was \$1,005.00, divided into 201 individual, and three team prizes, which last were subdivided into 24 prizes, making a total of 225 prizes. This year the old established cups were again competed for, and the Domville and Elmer cups came up for their second year. His Excellency the Governor General’s medals were placed in the fourth match, and the gift of Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, D.A.G., was, as last year, made a “nursery prize.” The small-bore match instituted last year, was continued this year with success. For the first time for years—if not the first time—a “grand aggregate” was established, and it is believed that much of the excellent shooting made was due to a desire on the part of those competing, to obtain a place on the list of winners. This year the medal of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, offered for the first time, was placed with the second prize in the grand aggregate, whilst that of the National Rifle Association was placed in the post of honor with the first prize.

“This year Messrs. Hartt, Hunter and Shives, represented New Brunswick at Wimbledon, and maintained our character satisfactorily and well. Ensign Shives having obtained a place on the “Queen’s Sixty.” New Brunswick has the honor of having had more of its marksmen (3) in the “Queen’s Sixty” than the rest of the Dominion.”

The following County Associations held competitions this year, returns of which will be duly submitted:—

1. Charlotte County Rifle Association.
2. St. John “ “ “
3. Carleton “ “ “
4. York “ “ “
5. Northumberland County Rifle Association.
6. King’s “ “ “

8th Regiment of Cavalry—Lieut.-Colonel Saunders.

The Brigade Major inspected the following Troops on the dates named:—

- Captain Pearson, English Settlement, 17th July.
- “ Langstroth, Hammond River, 17th July.
- “ Foshay, Apohaqui, 11th July.
- “ Fowler, Upham, 18th July.
- “ Scovil, Shediac, 21st July.

The Brigade Major reports most favorably respecting the efficiency of these troops. He was agreeably surprised at the satisfactory progress in drill made by them at their respective headquarters, and he considers that this fact fully justifies the carrying out of my recommendation respecting triennial system of training already referred to.

Drill at local headquarters prepares for that in battalion camp, while the training in battalion camp in turn prepares for that in brigade camp.

Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery—Brevet-Major Call.

The Inspector of Artillery inspected this battery in drill and practice at an early part of its training. I afterwards saw it previous to the breaking up of the camp near Newcastle on the 28th July last. Lieut.-Col. Strange having reported most favorably respecting the efficiency of this battery last year, it affords me much pleasure to express the opinion that still further progress has been made during the training this year. The site of the camp was all that could be desired; the conduct of the men was exemplary, while the enthusiasm of the people of the county never appears to flag.

Woodstock Field Battery—Captain Dibblee.

I inspected this battery at its camp near Woodstock on the 17th July last.

The Field Battery at Newcastle (organized for a longer period than this battery) has frequently been commended by inspecting officers, and, after witnessing the manner in which the training of the Woodstock Field battery has been conducted, by its zealous and efficient captain for the part three years in succession, I have no hesitation in stating my conviction that as regards drill and discipline, the class and character of its men, and the stamp of its horses, this battery is not a whit inferior to its friendly rival at Newcastle. I should, however, like to see both batteries in the same brigade camp, where their relative states of efficiency could be tested more thoroughly than it has yet been possible to test them. All Government property in charge of this battery is in excellent condition.

Both in the Newcastle and Woodstock Field Batteries the issue of rifle guns in exchange for the heavy nine-pounder smooth-bore guns now in charge, is much needed. I strongly recommend the issue.

New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery—Lieut.-Col. Foster.

The General Officer in command inspected a portion of the four batteries of this brigade at St. John on the 14th August last.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. Cunard, Captain Ring, Captain Kane, Captain Armstrong.

It was only possible to assemble a portion of these batteries on this occasion, owing to the almost total destruction of the arms and clothing of two of these batteries at the fire of St. John. A dense fog prevailed at the time of inspection, and prevented shot and shell practice being carried out. Under no more unfavourable circumstances could these batteries, heretofore deserving great praise, be inspected.

Besides the presence of the Lieut.-Colonel and his officers (who are ever ready to respond to the call of duty) and the comparatively few non-commissioned officers and gunners, present (a fair sample of the remainder of the brigade, men not

slow in obeying the orders of their officers) there was, I regret, but little opportunity to test the efficiency of this force of Garrison Artillery.

The Lieut.-Colonel has hopes of enrolling two batteries to replace those at St. George and St. Stephen become non-effective.

New Brunswick Engineers—Captain H. Perley.

Accompanied by the Brigade-Major I inspected this corps on the 19th June last, (the day previous to the great fire at St. John, at which fire all the arms and clothing of the corps were burnt in the armory).

It is only necessary to state that I found the corps in its usual creditable state of efficiency.

The authorities at headquarters are well aware of the valuable services rendered by the officer in command of this corps, from time to time, in placing at the disposal of the Militia, the results of scientific training, which stand Captain Perley in good stead in the Civil Service of the Dominion.

The men of this corps are for the most part skilled mechanics, and as such are available as military engineers, while in rifle practice many are successful marksmen.

It is earnestly hoped that Captain Perley's excellent suggestions and plans for rebuilding the armouries at St. John may be specially acted upon.

67th Battalion "Carleton Light Infantry"—Lieut.-Colonel Upton.

Accompanied by the Lieut.-Colonel, and in several instances by Lieut.-Colonel Raymond and other Staff Officers, I inspected the following companies on the dates named :—

Woodstock, Captain Bourne,	9th July.	
Richmond, Captain Hoyt,	9th July.	
Hartland, Brevet Major Vince,	} 10th July.	
" Captain Boyer,		
" " Hartley,		
Centreville, " Adams,	11th July.	
Lakeville, " Carvell,	"	

In my last Report, having referred to different degrees of efficiency amongst companies of this fine battalion, the effect produced seemed to be that officers in command the more eagerly vied with each other this year in deserving credit for efficiency; and where all did well beyond my most sanguine expectations, I am at a loss to decide which of the seven above-named companies deserves most praise.

Even the companies not drilled last year (Brevet Major Vince, Captains Adams, Carvell and Hoyt), by strenuous exertions on the part of all concerned, stood the test of comparison with others in efficiency. The battalion drill at Hartland, referred to already, was most satisfactorily carried out. The arms and clothing were in good order. (A fresh issue of great coats is required.) I observed, with pleasure, in every company that complete *uniformity of dress* (except in two individual cases) prevailed, the men were, in consequence, soldierlike in appearance.

Brevet Major Vince, a most zealous and efficient officer, obtained a first-class certificate, with excellent papers, at the Quebec School of Gunnery, (Long Course.)

71st Battalion—Lieut.-Colonel Marsh.

The General Officer in command was received on arrival at Fredericton, on the August last, by a guard of honor, composed of Brevet Major Staples and Capt. Cropley's companies. The General expressed himself pleased with the soldierlike appearance of the men, as well as their steadiness under arms.

Accompanied by the Lieut.-Colonel I inspected the different companies of this battalion on the following dates:—

Keswick, Capt. Christy, 22nd June.
 St. Mary's, Brevet Major Staples, 26th June.
 Stanley, Brevet Major Wilkinson, 14th July.
 Fredericton, Captain Cropley, 31st July.
 " Junction, Brevet Major Alexander, 13th July.

It is only necessary to state here that I consider none of the four above first-named companies have lost any of the efficiency, respecting which I reported very favorably last year.

Brevet Major Alexander's company (not drawn for drill last year), with many recruits in its ranks when inspected in August last, afforded good proof of careful attention to drill and target practice on the part of company officers, well qualified to impart instruction, as well as that of non-commissioned officers and men.

In fact it is evident that all companies strive to uphold the good character of the corps for efficiency.

Two officers, late of the Imperial army, Captains Powys and Lloyd, were present at the inspections at Keswick and Stanley, (J. Pickard, Esq., M.P., was also present at the latter place,) and expressed themselves pleased at the degree of efficiency attained.

73rd Battalion—Major Sherreff.

I inspected the undernamed companies of this battalion at Black River, on the 29th June, viz. :—

Captain Cameron's Company.
 " McNaughton's "

And Captain Hutchison's company at Buctouche on the 1st July.

A small battalion was formed at Black River on the above named date, and both the captains, who are efficient past candidates of the Fredericton School of Military Instruction, proved their ability to handle a battalion at battalion drill, while both officers and men (as to their general intelligence and aptitude in acquiring knowledge of drill), proved that they are good and true representatives of Northumberland County.

Captain Hutchison's company is not in as efficient a state as I could wish. Both the Brigade Major and myself regret having to report unfavorably respecting it.

74th Battalion—Lieut.-Colonel E. Beer.

I inspected the undernamed companies on the dates opposite their names:—

Captain E. Arnold, Sussex, 27th June.
 " Wetmore, Clifton, 19th July.
 " Murray, Shemogue, 21st July.
 " Harper, Bay Verte, 20th July.

I found the three first named companies, as I expected, in a satisfactory state of efficiency. It is true there were many recruits in the ranks, but they are of a good class, were soldierlike in appearance, and the arms and clothing were in good condition. I regret that I cannot report so favorably in the case of the Bay Verte company, but little progress had been made in drill, and the arms were not in a satisfactory condition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,

GEO. J. MAUNSELL, Lieut.-Colonel,
 Deputy Adjutant General Commanding District No. 8.

The Adjutant General of Militia,
 Ottawa,

[A.]

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FREDERICTON, N.B., 23rd June, 1877.

SIR,—With reference to my telegram of the 20th instant, to the effect that the barracks and stores at St. John were destroyed by fire on the 20th inst., and that the magazine and ammunition were safe, I have the honor to report, for the information of the authorities at headquarters (having since the 20th instant been constantly employed on duty), as to the steps taken by the Brigade Major and myself, with the few members of the force at our disposal (the majority of the men of the Militia being employed at the time in trying to save their own personal property), to prevent the destruction of Government property, efforts which unhappily produced but little results.

REPORT.

About half past 2 o'clock p.m. on the 20th inst., when the Brigade Major and myself were employed on duties connected with the Board of Survey at St. John, a fire occurred at York Point, and a strong wind—almost a hurricane—coming from that quarter directly towards the barracks, a distance of over a mile, several buildings in the intervening parts of the city were speedily on fire. The Brigade-Major and myself at once proceeded to the barracks and sent for Lieut.-Col. Blaine, commanding 62nd battalion, with such men of his corps as he could secure (the Quartermaster, Mr. Hall, and five or six men). On arrival at the barracks we found that one of the storehouses lately handed over to the city authorities, was in flames, and that the fire was spreading towards the ordnance yard. We therefore directed our efforts towards saving the guns and carriages therein; and this done we had all the fences in the vicinity of the store-house cut down to prevent the fire spreading, should the gun shed be consumed, as it quickly proved to be. We then divided the party, Messrs. Emison and Nixon (Caretakers) remained at the storehouse (stone building); Mr. Lamb, with four men of the 62nd Battalion, was stationed on the roof of the soldiers barracks (armouries), wooden building, with buckets of water kept busy extinguishing embers from the city, now in flames. While the Quartermaster was not idle in his efforts to save the Government property in charge of the 62nd Battalion, Lieut.-Colonels Macshane and Blaine and myself, with Caretaker Marshall, were actively employed in saving the six-pounder guns and carriages in the gun shed, near the Artillery Barracks. No sooner was our work of saving these guns accomplished, than the roof of the Artillery Barracks caught fire in several places. Lieut.-Col. Blaine and myself on the roof, kept supplied with buckets of water by Lieut.-Col. MacShane and Marshall, prevented this fire from taking effect for some time; but ultimately the efforts of all concerned were of no avail, the fire spread in spite of all our energy, until every wooden building in the barrack grounds was in flames; we then exerted ourselves in trying to save the officers' quarters (stone) and the storehouse, and although the heat from St. Mark's Church and the buildings on Sheffield Street, now being destroyed by fire, was intense, we were enabled for some time to prevent the wooden porches on the back of the building from igniting. The flames, however, of the buildings above referred to soon reached the upper windows of the barracks, and the sashes thereof could not withstand the fire, and even in this service our efforts were useless; the stone barracks, too, were soon a ruin.

The storehouse (stone) alone containing much Government property, had, until 8 o'clock p.m., withstood the effects of the destroying fire, but on Nixon and myself inspecting the building at that hour, we discovered that a spark had caught in one of the upper windows, and it was rapidly spreading its fire in the sash; we made two or three attempts to reach the window, both from inside and outside, but without success. It only remained a question as to whether the window sash would fall inside or outside the building; if the latter, we should save the building, but if the former, it would soon be destroyed. Unhappily there was nothing to prevent the

former contingency, and the storehouse and stores were quickly in flames. Mr. Nixon, at great risk of his life, secured the record book of stores and a few tents. I submit his name for the consideration of the Major-General commanding.

This Report would, I consider, be by no means complete were I to omit to record the valuable assistance which I received from Lieut.-Colonels MacShane and Blaine in efforts to save Government property, even whilst their own property was being *totally* destroyed by fire before their eyes. I submit their names for the consideration of the Major-General. Caretakers Emison and Lamb, too, were indefatigable in their efforts. I must add that the Quartermaster of the 62nd Battalion, (Capt. Hall), and the few men at his disposal, displayed great courage and energy endeavouring to save Government property, and, although both rifles and clothing of Artillery Engineers and Infantry corps were removed to a place of supposed safety in the barrack field at some distance from the building, they were for the most part destroyed by fire.

I will, at an early date, forward a list of articles (stores) saved from the fire.

In conclusion, I submit the desirableness of at once calling for tenders for rebuilding the storehouse and replacing the fence round the barrack grounds in conjunction with the civil authorities at St. John. I have instructed Mr. Emison, the Acting Storekeeper, to collect all articles of stores and place them in the only place of present safety at Fort Howe, and magazine, being empty of ammunition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

(Signed) GEO. J. MAUNSELL, Lieut.-Col.
Deputy Adjutant-General Military District No. 8.

The Adjutant-General,
Head Quarters, Ottawa.

[B.]

SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK,
7th December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to make the following brief report for the information of the General commanding.

On or about the 22nd day of June last, I received a requisition signed by His Worship the Major, Alderman Kerr and Justice William Elder, copy enclosed (marked C) requiring me, as senior officer, to call out a portion of the Active Militia in aid of the Civil Power.

I gave an immediate response to that requisition, by issuing an order for the parade of all the Artillery and 62nd Battalion, who could be armed and uniformed for duty, and in a few hours, I had all the men I required, about one hundred and forty.

Tents were pitched on King Square for the accommodation of officers and men, and sentries posted in all parts of the City, and over the vaults of the several Banks and Public Buildings, for the protection of property and the preservation of peace and good order.

On the morning of the twelfth day in camp, I received a note from the Mayor, to the effect, that in consequence of the quiet condition of the City, the services of the Militia on duty would be no longer required.

At 5 o'clock p.m. on that day, I issued an order to strike tents and clear up camp, preparatory to marching out at 6 p.m.; at that hour, His Worship came on the ground; and made an excellent address to the officers and men, thanking them, in behalf of the community for the excellent manner in which they had performed their

duty to their fellow citizens, in the preservation of the Peace, and the protection of property which had been saved from the fire of the 20th of June.

Respectfully submitted,

S. K. FOSTER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Camp.

The Deputy Adjutant General,
District No. 8.

(Copy C.)

SAINT JOHN, N.B., 22nd June, 1877.

To the Senior Commanding Officer,
City of St. John.

You are required to call out for active service, with their arms and ammunition in aid of the Civil Power, such portion of the Volunteer Militia, as, in your opinion, may be necessary to suppress any riot, disturbance of the peace, or other emergency requiring such service, and now, in the opinion of the civil authorities anticipated likely to occur, and now considered to be beyond the power of the civil authorities to suppress or deal with.

(Signed,)

S. Z. EARL, Mayor.
JOHN KERR, Alderman for
Duke Ward.
WM. ELDER, J.P.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,
4th December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the quota required to be furnished from the District under my command, was originally fixed at 4,284.

The actual enrolled strength of corps which have been accepted and gazetted, is 4,486; under the regulations for annual training for 1877-78, the number of men to be called out was limited to 2,000, and the strength of companies was not to exceed 39 non commissioned officers and men, exclusive of band and staff.

I was also authorized to train, prior to 30th June, 180 men of such corps as were excluded from last season's training.

Finding on the part of all the corps the same desire to attend training as evinced in previous years, and finding also that the system of maintaining the *cadre* of each battalion effective had worked satisfactorily, I again followed the plan of selection that was pursued last year.

I append copy (marked A) of the District Order and the subsequent action under which the choice of corps for drill was made.

The actual strength of effectives inspected or absent on account of sickness or causes beyond control, was 2,218, being 38 more than were permitted to receive pay.

Tabular inspection reports are forwarded herewith, also particulars of the inspection of each corps.

1ST BRIGADE DIVISION.

Halifax City.

The annual shot and shell practice of the Halifax Light Battery, was conducted on 5th September at Point Pleasant. Through some misunderstanding the practice took place without my knowledge, but Lieut.-Colonel Milsom, who was present, reports it as good.

The 1st and 2nd Brigades Halifax Garrison Artillery, consisting of seven batteries, were inspected by me on the 20th and 24th September, at great gun practice at Point Pleasant; the practice made by these batteries with the smooth-bore 32-pounders and Palliser $\frac{3}{4}$ for rifle guns was very creditable.

The 63rd and 66th Battalions paraded on the 12th October for brigade field day and inspection, but owing to the unusually violent rain-storm the inspection was conducted under cover.

No. 2 Company, 63rd Battalion, drilled without pay, and as usual with this company, with full ranks.

On the 10th August the whole City Brigade paraded for inspection and field day exercise under Lieut.-General Sir Edward Selby Smyth, Commanding the Militia. The various corps had just commenced their annual training, and the day was very wet, but the General expressed his satisfaction at the performance.

78th Battalion.

Nos. 6 and 8 Companies of this battalion were inspected by me at West River on 28th June; men were steady and attentive and movements were fairly performed.

No. 1 Company was inspected at Truro on 29th October; men, as usual, attentive and steady, and company drill and skirmishing fairly performed.

No. 5 Company was inspected at Windsor on the 2nd November. Capt. Burgess and his men alike deserve credit for the very neat and creditable turn-out of the company, which would not have discredited regular troops. The company drill, skirmishing and bayonet exercise were well executed.

Cumberland Provisional Battalion.

Nos. 1 and 3 Companies were inspected by me at Amherst on 17th October, and No. 5 Company, at Oxford, on 18th October. The drill of this battalion, although generally fair, was not as good as usual.

Pictou Battery.

The Pictou Battery Garrison Artillery paraded as a guard of honor for the reception of the General Officer Commanding, on his arrival in Nova Scotia on the 8th August, and elicited his commendation for their soldierlike appearance and for their performance both at infantry and gun drill. This battery drilled without any expectation of receiving pay; but as the members in several corps fell short owing to men being absent without leave from inspection, and not being satisfactorily accounted for, I was enabled to place Capt. Gordon's men on the list for pay.

2ND BRIGADE DIVISION.

The King's County Troop of Cavalry paraded for inspection at Kentville on the 12th September. This corps skirmished both mounted and dismounted, and performed various evolutions in close order very creditably.

The Lunenburg and Mahone Bay Batteries Garrison Artillery were inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Milsom on the 24th October. Being reported by their commanding officers as absent during the whole of the season favorable for camping out and artil-

lery practice, they are only trained to infantry drill, and, at inspection, drilled with the 75th Battalion.

The Digby Battery Garrison Artillery were inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Milsom on the 22nd June. His report (marked B) is forwarded.

The headquarter companies of the 68th Battalion were inspected at Kentville on the 12th September. Battalion drill and skirmishing were gone through, but the grounds were too limited for letting the drill be seen to advantage.

No. 8 Company was inspected by me at Aylesford on the 12th September. This Company deserve credit for their appearance and marked progress in drill.

No. 7 Company was also ordered for inspection at Aylesford same date, but through domestic affliction the Captain's attention was absorbed and the men were not warned. Lieut.-Col. Milsom inspected this Company at a later date and his report (marked B.) is enclosed.

The Head Quarter Companies 69th Battalion were inspected by me at Paradise on the 13th September. Lieut.-Col. Starratt as usual turned out with full ranks and stout able men and the drill was creditably performed.

The detached Companies at Bear River were inspected by Lieut.-Col. Milsom on 14th September, reported on in documents (marked B) enclosed.

The Head Quarters and 4 Companies 72nd Battalion were inspected by me on the 13th September. A very marked improvement was to be seen in this corps, the men looked smart and soldier-like and have greatly improved in drill.

No. 1 Company 72nd drilled in June and were inspected by me on 20th. Captain Jacques always has a good Company and the turn out was soldierly and satisfactory as usual.

The Head Quarters and 2 Companies 75th Battalion were inspected by Lieut.-Col. Milsom on the 26th October at Lunenburg, and No. 5 Company at Mahone Bay by that officer on same date. Report (marked B) attached.

No. 6 Company trained in June and was inspected by me at New Ross on the 21st. This is in appearance a splendid Company, two thirds of the men in the ranks stood over six feet, and stout in proportion—and, descendants of soldiers disbanded and settled in this District, they inherit the taste and aptitude for soldier's work.

3rd BRIGADE DIVISION.

Being unable on account of press of other engagements to visit Cape Breton, I left the inspection of the Victoria Provisional Battalion to Lieut.-Col. Read, Brigade Major, who reports very favourably of the corps at his inspection in July. His report (marked C) is attached.

ARMS.

I feel it my duty again to bring to notice (although I have already reported it three years successively) the state of the arms in this District and the necessity that exists for their being inspected by a competent armorer and put in proper order.

TRAINING.

Year by year I am more and more convinced of the necessity for preliminary training of the Officers and N.C. Officers, as under the present arrangement the men do not receive the benefit from drill that is possible if the instructors were in practice. If the training at local Head Quarters is to be continued far more satisfactory results would be obtained if the training were spread over the year instead of being hurried through in a few days and then abandoned for twelve months, and with this arrangement the payment of the capitation grant to the funds of the corps, and not to each individual would tend to give a better tone to the service.

J. WIMBURN LAURIE, Colonel,
Commanding Military District No. 9.

(A)

(District Order.)

HALIFAX, 15th May, 1877.

In accordance with instructions contained in General Order No. 11, of 11th May 1877, relative to annual training of Militia, the following will be the detail of corps authorized to train to keep within the quota allowed to this District.

No. 1.	Head Quarters detail.	District detail.
Digby Battery Garrison Artillery.....	40	40
75th Battalion.....	35	35
78th do	70	70
72nd do	35	35
	180	180

The above named corps not having trained during the past season are authorized to train forthwith; training to be completed and inspection held and returns to be made up and forwarded so as to be received at Head Quarters prior to 30th June.

No. 2.	Head Quarters detail.	District detail.
Kings County Troop.....	35	35
Halifax Field Battery.....	80	80
3 Batteries 1st Halifax Brigade G. A....	44 each 132	132
4 do 2nd do do	42 " 168	168
2 do do do	41 " 82	82
16 Companies Infantry.....	44 " 711	704
8 do do	42 " 336	336
11 do do	41 " 456	451
	2,000	1,988

No. 3. In Brigades of Artillery and Battalions of Infantry, half the Battalion or corps will first be selected to drill, care being taken by Commanding Officers that the Companies first named are those which did not train during the past season.

No. 4.—2 Batteries of Garrison Artillery of 41 each, 11 Companies of Infantry of 41 each, will then be selected by lot from the remainder of the force, the drawing being made by separate Batteries or Companies.

The number of Staff Officers permitted to train with the several corps will be named by the Deputy Adjutant General, according to the strength of each corps and the total number permitted to train under General Order (11).

Lots will be drawn at 1 p.m. on the 17th May, in presence of a District Board, composed of the Deputy Adjutant General as President, Lieut. Cols. Commanding Battalions and the District Staff at Head Quarters as members.

J. WIMBURN LAURIE, Colonel,
Commanding Military District No. 9.

HALIFAX, 17th May 1877.

We certify that the selection by lots of the corps for training the ensuing season was made in our presence, and that the undernamed corps were so selected :

1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery				3 Batteries.
2nd	do	do	do	4 do
Mahone Bay Battery		do	do	1 do
Lunenburg	do	do	do	1 do
63rd Battalion Rifles				4 Companies
66th	do	Infantry		6 do
68th	do	do		5 do
69th	do	do		4 do
72nd	do	do		4 do
75th	do	do		3 do
78th	do	do		2 do
Cumberland, Prov. Battalion				3 do
Victoria	do	do		4 do

J. WIMBURN LAURIE, Colonel,
 Commanding Military District No. 9.
 Lt. Col. T. MILSOM, B. M.
 " D. McPHERSON, Comdg. 2nd G. A.
 " W. H. PALLISTER, Comdg. 63rd Batt.
 " C. J. MacDONALD, Staff.
 Capt. L. J. BLAND, 1st G. A.

True Copy.
 J. W. LAURIE,
 Colonel.

Return shewing corps, officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Active Militia in Military District No. 9, who cannot under General Orders (11), of 11th May 1877, draw pay for training for the year 1877-78.

1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery				3 Batteries.
2nd	do	do	do	2 do
Digby Battery,		do	do	1 do
Pictou	do	do	do	1 do
		Infantry.		
63rd Battalion Rifles,				2 Companies
66th	do	Infantry		2 do
68th	do	do		4 do
69th	do	do		
72nd	do	do		
75th	do	do		
78th	do	do		
Cumberland Prov. Battalion				
Victoria	do	do		

J. WIMBURN LAURIE, Colonel,
 Commanding Military District No. 9.

[B.]

[Military District No. 9.]

HALIFAX, 27th November, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that in compliance with your instructions I inspected the following corps of Active Militia in this District.

Digby Battery Garrison Artillery on the 22nd June; 2 officers, 38 men, under the command of Captain J. Daly. Manual and Firing Exercise and Company drill fairly performed.

Nos. 7 and 8 Companies, 69th Battery at Bear River on the 13th September; 4 officers, 78 men Practised Manual and Firing Exercise Company Drill and Firing in extended order, men steady and attentive.

No. 7 Company, 68th Battalion—14th September; 2 officers, 42 men, under the Command of Captain T. Harris, at Aylesford; drilled by the Captain at Manual and Firing Exercise and in extended order; officers and men drilled well.

Lunenburg Battery Garrison Artillery—Nos. 2 and 3 Companies, 75th Battalion, paraded together on the 24th of October at Lunenburg; 7 officers and 117 men, and were practised in Battalion drill, and the Attack and Defence of positions.

Mahone Bay Battery Garrison Artillery and No. 5 Company 75th Battalion, were inspected at Mahone Bay on the 24th October; 4 officers and 78 men.

Marched Past, Battalion Drill and Firing in extended order.

I may also add that I was present at the shot and shell practice of the Halifax Field Battery under the Command of Major Graham at Point Pleasant on the fifth of September.

The practice was excellent.

The several corps inspected by me were composed of a better class of men than I had seen for some years and paraded clean and soldierlike.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

T. MILSOM, Lt.-Col,
Brigade Major.

The Deputy Adjutant General,
No. 9 District,
Halifax.

[C.]

No. 218.

SYDNEY, 19th July, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in obedience to your orders, I inspected on the 16th instant at Battalion Head Quarters, Baddeck, four companies, (Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4) named in the margin, of the Victoria Provisional Battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham, on completion of annual drill.

Copy of Parade State herewith submitted.

These companies presented a very good appearance on parade, the ranks being filled with full grown stalwart men, and I found the arms, uniforms, and accoutrements well kept, and in serviceable condition; the usual battalion and skirmishing movements were very fairly performed, and reflected credit on both the officers and men.

I beg leave to report that the authorized issue of ball cartridge was not expended, in consequence of no ranges being available for this drill within a convenient distance of the local head quarters of Companies. Steps however will be taken to secure suitable ranges, should the annual drills be continued in future at the head quarters of Companies.

I have the honour again to report that the officers and men of this Battalion, called out under the Act Militia and Defence, to aid the civil power at Sydney Mines, in July 1876, have not as yet received payment for their services.

I beg leave most respectfully to bring to notice the hardship of this particular case, the injurious effect it must have on the Service, and the difficulties which might arise, should the Militia be again required to preserve order and protect property.

It would appear from the opinion given on the subject by the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia (a copy of which has been transmitted to Head Quarters) that a certain addition to, or alteration in the local statutes of the Province of Nova Scotia is absolutely necessary before this claim can be recovered.

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

C. CREWE-READ, Lieut.-Colonel,
Brigade Major, 3rd Division.

The Deputy Adjutant General, &c., &c.
Military District No. 9, Halifax, N. S.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 10.

FORT OSBORNE,
WINNIPEG, Nov. 22n, 1877.

SIR,—In accordance with orders, I have the honor to forward my annual report of the state of Militia in this District.

Dominion Forces on Service in Manitoba.

This force, which in greater or less strength, had been maintained here since 1870, was on the third of August of the present year, finally disbanded; after having from time to time been gradually reduced, till at the period of disbandment it embraced only a total of fifty-four officers and men; of these, one officer and twenty-five non-commissioned officers and men formed a detachment of artillery, the remainder were infantry.

It is not, I feel sure, speaking too highly of the non-commissioned officers and men to report that in appearance, discipline and general efficiency, they were in no respect inferior to Her Majesty's Regular Forces.

A detachment from this small force, consisting of one subaltern and ten non-commissioned officers and men, was, first at the request of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and subsequently on requisition by magistrates, employed for over six months in maintaining the quarantine regulations established by the Government of Manitoba, between that Province and the District of Keewatin, where on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, the epidemic of small pox had broken out, and in consequence either of criminal negligence or the grossest ignorance, had been allowed to spread both in the Icelandic colony on the west side of the lake, and among the Indian bands, to an alarming extent, before steps were taken to obtain medical assistance, or to circumscribe the limits within which the ravages of the disease were felt.

It is probable that no more disagreeable duty, or one more severe from climatic reasons ever fell to the duty of a small detachment than to those who composed the quarantine party during the winter of 1876-77, but their zeal and conduct was beyond all praise, and not only as far as the inhabitants of the neighbouring localities to their station are concerned, but from all with whom they were brought in contact by their duties, they were awarded the highest praise.

The duties of the detachment lasted from the 27th of November 1876 to July 21st 1877, when the Manitoba government raised the quarantine.

It is gratifying to add that an order of the Provincial Council noted to the officer in charge of this party, Ensign G. W. Street (late Captain 16th Regiment) the high approval of His Honor and the Provincial Ministry, of the tact and zeal with which this officer carried out his duties.

As I have previously reported on the details of the disbandment of the force on service, there is, I presume, no necessity that I should recapitulate in this respect.

LOCAL VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

An addition to the Militia force of the Province has this year been made by the formation of two companies of Infantry, one at Winnipeg and the other at Emerson, the remaining corps being, the "Winnipeg Field Battery" and the "Kildonan" and "South St. Andrew's" companies.

Of these, all but the "South St. Andrew's Company" have performed the prescribed annual drill in accordance with general orders; the Field Battery in camp, at St. James', about five miles from the City of Winnipeg, and the other corps at their Company Head Quarters.

The Winnipeg Field Battery.

This Battery now armed with four M. L. R. 9 pr. guns, performed the prescribed annual course of drill, at camp, at a point about six miles west of this City, the ground was well chosen for shelter, but was rather too circumscribed in limits, by a grove of trees, water for the troops was close at hand, and the horses had a good and safe watering place at the Assiniboine river, which is within a short distance of the site of the camp.

The Battery went into camp on the 26th of August, completing the drill on the 7th of September, on which day they marched back to their head-quarters.

My annual inspection of this corps was made on the 6th of September. I found a marked improvement from the past year; the guns were better horsed and the driving was greatly improved; the condition and fitting of the harness was better than previously, though in these respects there is still much room for improvement.

The movements were freer, and more decided than on past occasions when I have inspected it; and the drill fairly performed. It is, however, useless, I respectfully submit, to hope that men can be thoroughly trained as artillery men in the short space of twelve days a year, for three years enlistment; many changes take place in the personnel of a Battery during that period; and each year, vacancies having to be filled up with raw hands, the efficiency of the corps is found constantly impaired at the commencement of each annual training.

The same observation also holds good as regards the horses. Arrangements, however, are, I understand being made by which as nearly as practicable the same horses will be available annually by the Field Battery.

The general appearance of this Battery is very good, but marred, as in the cases of the majority of corps, by a want of uniformity in boots; until, however, arrangements for, and stringent regulations on this point are made, and insisted on, inspecting officers can hardly hope for any very great improvement in the efficiency and appearance of corps in this most important respect.

For the strength &c. of this corps, as well as of others I respectfully refer to the "Form of Inspection Report" hereto appended.

The "Kildonan" Infantry Company gazetted on the 11th of August of last year, performed during the winter a considerable amount of voluntary drill, in addition to the authorized period, and considering its recent formation was very fairly proficient.

This fine company whose ranks are full, is mainly if not entirely composed of farmers and farmers' sons, old settlers in the country; men of fine physique, intelligent and educated.

This is a corps that I am satisfied will prove a valuable contingent to the defensive force of the Province.

Winnipeg Infantry Company No. 1.

This company, having completed its drill, was inspected by me on the seventh of September.

The very recent formation of this corps, and difficulties which often arise in new organizations, precluded either a full muster or any great proficiency in the movements ordered at the inspection; but the general appearance of the company was most creditable, clothing well fitted, belts and appointments scrupulously clean; the commanding officer is energetic, and I have every confidence in his opinion that the company will be full at the next annual inspection.

"Emerson" Company.

The head-quarters of this Company are immediately on the frontier line on the Red River, at the newly formed but flourishing town of Emerson; my first inspection of this company, owing to its distance from the station, and its recent formation was made on the occasion of the annual inspection.

I had previously been informed that this was a very fine company, but I was quite unprepared to find that the short period (but four or five months) which had elapsed since their formation into a company, had allowed opportunities to show a body of men so soldierlike looking, and steady in the ranks, as those which I inspected.

The movements and drill, from recent formation, were of course imperfect, but the general appearance and promise of the Company is most satisfactory, and reflects great credit not only on the commanding and other officers, but on the inhabitants of this young and thriving town, who have afforded all encouragement to their local company, of which they may justly be proud.

"South St. Andrew's" Rifle Company.

This Company has not been this year included in those which have performed annual drill; the time of enlistment of the men has considerably elapsed, and a thorough reorganization will be required. This, however, the commanding officer, Captain the Honorable J. Schultz, purposes at once effecting. It is advisable that this, in common with other Companies in this Province, should be an Infantry and not Rifle corps—the uniforms having been over five years in wear, no difficulty in the change should exist in this respect.

DRILL SHEDS AND ARMORIES.

At this station, especially, the want of a drill shed is severely felt, the greatly enhanced cost of building as compared with the older Provinces renders it unlikely, that for some time to come, the Municipality or other sources will be in a position to furnish funds for the erection of a building on the terms authorized by Government. In the meantime officers commanding corps here have to make the best temporary arrangements they can.

In the cases of corps outside the City of Winnipeg, the "Kildonan" Company, by the kindness of the authorities of the Presbyterian College there, is afforded a commodious armory.

In "South St. Andrews" a good building, privately arranged for by the commanding officer is occupied.

At "Emerson" the Captain of the company affords an armory at his own residence.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Although I have cause to feel satisfied with the progress in efficiency made by the newly raised local corps in my district, I find no reason to change the opinion induced by a considerable number of years experience, that desultory or independent drill involves a cost, which is in a great measure a waste of public funds; it is true a certain amount of knowledge of drill may be more or less afforded to the men of the various corps, according to the capability of the respective commanding officers, or their drill instructors; but the far more important points of discipline and duties, cannot be taught in this manner.

district at all event, to assemble the corps, as may be found most convenient, in camp. I earnestly trust that in the forth coming year, it may be permitted is this for the annual training.

ARTILLERY AND TARGET PRACTICE.

The artillery target practice was, in accordance with regulations, performed at a range not far from the training camp. In connection with this, I beg to express my thanks to Lieut. & Bt. Captain Cotton, late of the Dominion Artillery here, who was good enough at my request to act as umpire, Lieut. Young being range officer during the course of target practice. Synopses of Target practice returns for the Infantry corps are also forwarded herewith, on the form of Inspection Report.

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

I regretted that the disbandment of the force on service here, just previously to the arrival of His Excellency the Governor General in this province, precluded me from the gratification it would have been to me, to show to how high a state of efficiency Canadian troops placed on actual service, can in a comparatively short time be brought; but it is satisfactory to be enabled to report, that His Excellency was pleased to command me to express to the various local corps who took part in the ceremonies attendant on this visit, his satisfaction with their conduct and bearing.

MILITIA BUILDINGS AND STORES.

The only buildings now belonging to, or occupied by the Militia, are at Fort Osborne, here; where the whole of the military reserve stores are held.

As recent reports have been made in this respect, I presume it is unnecessary that I should recapitulate on these points.

Requesting your submission of this report to the General Officer Commanding.

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

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 10.

To the Adjutant-General,
Head Quarters, Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 12.

HEAD QUARTERS,

CHARLOTTETOWN, 20th November, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the general officer commanding, the accompanying Inspection Report of the Active Militia in this District under my command.

On the 15th June last, in conjunction with Lieut.-Colonel Beer, the senior Field Officer in the District, I detailed the following Companies to perform the twelve days annual drill authorized in the General Order of the 11th May, viz :

The Summerside Battery Garrison Artillery.				
Nos. 1 & 3	Companies of the King's County	Battalion.		
Nos. 4, 5 & 6	"	"	Queens	"
Nos. 1 & 3	"	"	Prince	"

comprising a strength of twenty officers and three hundred and twenty-two non-commissioned officer and men.

On the 13th July it being apprehended that there would be a serious disturbance of the peace in this city at night, I received a requisition from the civil authorities to furnish an armed party of the Active Militia for the purpose of maintaining order.

I immediately issued orders for the Nos. 1 & 2 Batteries of the Charlottetown Garrison Artillery, together with No. 6 Company of the Queen's County Battalion under the command of Major Morris to assemble in the drill shed at sunset. The several companies paraded in good strength and remained under arms through the night.

His Worship the Mayor of the City escorted by these Companies patrolled the streets at a late hour, and there is every reason to believe that solely owing to the appearance of so numerous a body of armed men in support of the civil power, the anticipated riot was prevented.

I was well satisfied with the prompt attendance of both officers and men, and with their steady conduct while they were employed.

On the 16th July, I proceeded to Alberton and inspected No. 1 Company of the Prince County Battalion, and found it in a high state of discipline and efficiency, in a great measure owing to the constant superintendence of the Officer commanding the Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter-Duvar, who is ever conspicuous in assiduous attention to this Company, near the Head Quarters of which he has his residence.

On the following day I inspected No. 2 Company at Tryon.

Captain Ives was unable to parade his company in its full strength owing to some of his men having been severely injured by the fall of a scaffold; but otherwise it was in fair order, shewing however the result of not having been drilled the preceding year.

On the 28th July I inspected the Summerside Battery of Garrison Artillery and noted a very marked improvement over former inspections. Captain Price is a valuable energetic officer and has been very favorably mentioned by the Commandant of the Gunnery School at Quebec, where during the past winter he underwent a course of instruction; this Battery has been supplied with two twenty-four pounders which will enable both officers and men to acquire the requisite knowledge of gun drill.

On the 1st August, I inspected No. 1 Company of the King's County Battalion at Montague; it turned out strong, arms, clothing and accoutrements well cared for; the Captain is very attentive and in all respects the type of a good volunteer officer.

On the 25th September, I inspected No. 2 Company at Souris. This company is not as advanced in its drill as I could wish, the Captain has but lately been appointed

and the subalterns although very anxious yet have not had opportunities sufficient to afford a knowledge of the elementary drill; Captain Maclean appears very desirous to do his utmost towards remedying this, and as assured me he will take steps during the ensuing winter to have the officers and men better instructed. The numerical strength at inspection was small, twelve men having gone to sea fishing, so soon as the annual drill was completed.

On the 3rd instant Lieutenant-Colonel Beer assembled the three fine companies of his Battalion for my inspection in the City: They made a very creditable appearance, arms, clothing and accoutrements in excellent order. No 1 or Captain Dogherty's company surpassing the others.

Captain Longworth commanding No. 6 company has been earnest in promoting the efficiency of his company as marksmen, by establishing private shooting matches and the outlay of considerable sums in prizes and the purchase of Government ammunition. I trust the very commendable example shewn by this officer will stimulate the other Captains in similar efforts to perfect their men in the handling of their weapons.

On the 22nd August, the Provincial Rifle Association held its meeting for the Annual Competition. A majority of the Active Militia from this county were present and made better practice than heretofore. I am unable to report a good attendance from either of the other counties, the officers inform me that numbers would come to the meeting were it not for the expense, the fare by railway added to the cost of board while in Charlottetown entailing an expenditure of from four to five dollars per man. They allege that while the men are willing to give their time and also to pay their personal outlay, yet when it is considered that proficiency in the use of their arms is in the interests of the public to further, they are of opinion the small boon of transport by the railway owned by the Government, should not be refused the men when desirous of attending the annual competition.

In the month of May last, an Association for Queen's County was organized under Major Pollard, an officer who has also shewn a praiseworthy example in providing private matches and prizes for the men of his Battery. This association held its first meeting on the 1st October, it was well attended, and I am glad to observe a growing interest on the part of the community in this direction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY, Lieut.-Colonel,

Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No. 12.

To the Adjutant-General,

Head Quarters, Ottawa.

APPENDIX

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1 Lieut.-Col. J. B. TAYLOR, D. A. G. M.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.			
			Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.						
1st Regiment of Cavalry		Lieut.-Col. Cole, St. Thomas.										
No. 1 Troop		Capt. Barnes, St. Thomas.	3	35	2	33	St. Thomas.	Sept. 10	12	At Local Headquarters.		
No. 2 do		Major Peters, London.	3	35	2	33	London.	June 18	12			
No. 3 do		Capt. Stewart, Mooretown.	3	35	2	33	Mooretown.	July 3	12			
No. 4 do		Lieut. Fox, Kingsville.	3	35	1	34	Kingsville.	Nov. 12	12			
London Field Battery Artillery	1	Major Peters, London.	6	75	6	73	London.	June 18	12	Camp		
Wellington Field Battery Artillery	1	Major McDonald, Guelph.	6	75	6	73	Guelph.	June 22	12	do		
Goderich Garrison Artillery	1	Major Thomson, Goderich.	3	55	2	34	Goderich.	Sept. 8	12			

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		
			Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.						Miles.	Mode.
7th Battalion.....		Lieut.-Col. Walker, London.....	28	385	4	3					
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. O'Brien, London			2	39	London.....	Nov.	5 12		
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Porte, London			2	35	do	do	5 12		
No. 3 do ...		Lieut. Smith, London			2	46	do	do	5 12		
No. 4 do ...		Capt. McKenzie, London			2	35	do	do	5 12		
No. 5 do ...		Major Dixon, London			2	42	do	do	5 12		
No. 6 do ...		Capt. McIntosh, London			2	42	do	do	5 12		
No. 7 do ...		Capt. Williams, London.....			2	40	do	do	5 12		
		Band				27					
22nd Battalion.....		Lt.-Col. Cowan, Woodstock	32	440							
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. Perry, Woodstock.....			2	42	Woodstock..	Sept.	8 12		
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Lovey, Embro.....			2	42	Embro.....	do	19 12		
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Williamson, Princeton.....			2	42	Princeton ...	do	15 12		
No. 4 do ...		Capt. Ellis, Ingersoll			2	42	Ingersoll ...	do	27 12		
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Mullins, Norwich			2	42	Norwich.....	Oct.	6 12		
No. 6 do ...		Capt. McCleneghan, Strathallen.....			2	42	Strathallen..	Sept.	10 12		
No. 7 do ...		Capt. Chambers, East Oxford.....			2	42	East Oxford..	do	10 12		
No. 8 do ...		Capt. Munro, Lakeside.....			2	42	Lakeside.....	July	9 12		

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.				Miles.	Mode.
24th Battalion ...	6	Lt.-Col. Smith, Chatham.....	25	330							
No.1 Company ...		Capt. Weir, Chatham.....			2	42	Chatham....	Sept. 1	12	Local Headquarters.	
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Stevenson, Chatham.....			2	42	do	do	1 12		
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Lowe, Ridgetown.....			2	30	Ridgetown...	do	10 12		
No. 4 do ...		Lieut. Lambert, Tilbury.....			2	39	Tilbury	do	14 12		
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Robinson, Bothwell.....			1	42	Bothwell	June 11	12		
No. 6 do ...		Lieut. Hughes, Dresden.....			1	37	Dresden	Sept. 18	12		
27th Battalion ...	6	Lt -Col. Davis, Sarnia.....	25	330							
No.1 Company ...		Capt. Savage, Petrolia.....			1	39	Petrolia	Nov. 12	12	do	
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Pollock, Forrest.....									
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Gattis, Widder.....									
No. 4 do ...		Capt. Kerr, War- wick.....									
No. 5 do ...		Lieut. Beattie, Wallaceburg ...			2	42	Wallaceb'rg	Sept. 8	12		
No. 6 do ...		Lieut. Kelly, Watford.....			1	42	Watford.....	Nov. 19	12		

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1.—Continued.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of Transport.	
		Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies. Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.						
32nd Battalion...	8 Lt.-Col. Sproat, Walkerton	32	440								
No.1 Company	Capt. Biggar, Southampton.....			1	37	Southam'ton	Sept. 28	12	Local Headquarters.		
No. 2 do	Capt. Barker, Kincardine.....			2	40	Kincardine..	Oct. 15	12			
No. 3 do	Capt. Copeland, Lucknow			2	42	Lucknow.....	do 15	12			
No. 4 do	Capt. Mitchell, Paisley.....			2	36	Paisley.....	do 23	12			
No. 5 do	Capt. Hunter, Walkerton			2	37	Walkerton...	do 23	12			
No. 6 do	Capt. Morton, Invermay			2	42	Invermay ...	do 23	12			
No. 7 do	Capt. Kay, Belmore			2	42	Belmore	Sept. 4	12			
No. 8 do	Capt. Gillies, Teeswater.....			2	34	Teeswater ...	Nov. 1	12			
33rd Battalion...	8 Lieut.-Col. Ross, Goderich.....	32	440								
No.2 Company	Capt. Willson, Goderich.....								do		
No. 3 do	Major C. Wilson, Seaforth.....										
No. 4 do	Major Murray, Clinton.....			2	42	Clinton.....	Nov. 19	12			
No. 5 do	Capt. Leckie, Ainleyville.....										
No. 6 do	Capt. Howard, Exeter.....										
No. 7 do	Capt. Shepherd, Porter's Hill.....										
No. 8 do	Capt. Kains, Gorrie.....			1	42	Gorrie.....	Nov. 13	12			
No. 9 do	Capt. Mallough, Dungannon			2	38	Dungannon.	do 17	12			
Independent Company	1 Capt. Rice, Windsor.....	3	55	2	41	Windsor	July 25	12		do	

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	Whether in possession of Band, Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of Non-exercised men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Ranges.	Figure of Merit.			
								Battalion.	Company.			
36 hours.		Good.	Good Band, 16 performers.	Good.	Company drill, squad drill and skirmishing, satisfactory.	Yes.	None.	.....	.....	Oct. 4	Oct. 4	
do		Good.		do			200 to 500 yards.	.....	.....	do 22	do 22	
		None.						11-60		do 22	do 22	
									do 29	do 29	
									do 29	do 29	
								32-60		Sept. 11	Sept. 11	
									Nov. 7	Nov. 7	
										Nov. 24	Nov. 24	
										Nov. 19	Nov. 19	
										do 23	do 23	
										Aug. 2	Aug. 2	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2. Lieut.-Col. W. S. DURIE, D.A.G.M.		Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles. Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Corps.	Corps.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.			
Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.		Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.				
Gov'r. General's Body Guard ...	2	Lieut.-Col. Denison, Toronto ...							
Troop "A"		Major Denison, Toronto	3	55	2	35	New Fort, Toronto.	Sept. 19 12	
do "B"		Capt. Dunn, Toronto	3	55	2	35		do 19 12	
		Staff	1		1			In Barracks.	
		Total	7	110	5	70		Nil.	
2nd Rgt. Cavalry	7	Major Book, Oak Ridges							
No. 1 Troop		Major Gregory, St. Catharines ..	3	55	2	33	At Headquarters of Troops.	Oct. 15 12	
No. 2 do		Capt. McConnell, Oak Ridges	3	55	2	33		June 18 12	
No. 3 do		Capt. Elliott, Markham	3	55	2	36		do 18 12	
No. 4 do		Capt. Patterson, Grimsby	3	55	2	33		July 2 12	
No. 5 do		Capt. Marshall, Burford	3	55	2	33		do 3 12	
No. 6 do		Capt. Brown, Queenston	3	55	2	33		Oct. 22 12	
No. 8 do		Capt. Buchner, Welland	3	55	1	31		Sept. 8 12	
		Total	30	385	13	232		Not in Camp.	
								Nil.	

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

6	24 hours.	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.			
									Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.				Battalion.	Company.	Figure of Merit.
	Nil.	Nil.														
	Good.	Good.														
	Nil.	Two horses injured. Cases reported.														
	Nil.	Yes; 14 performers—good.														
	Fair.	Very fair.														
		Field Cavalry movements. Very good.														
	do	So reported.														
			200 and 400 yards.													
			.....	13-05											
			.....	12-30											
					Sept. 24											
					Sept. 25							Inspected by the Deputy Adjutant General of the District.				
					do 24							Best shot in the Squadron, Trooper Granville, "A" Troop, 40 points.				
					do 25							Best shooting Troop, "A" Troop, 13-80 pts.				
					Oct. 20											
					Oct. 20											
					June 23											
					do 22											
					do 30											
					July 6							Inspected by Lt.-Cols. Denison and Villiers, Brigade Majors.				
					July 7											
					do 10											
					do 10											
					Oct. 27											
					Oct. 27											
					Sept. 19											
					Sept. 19											

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.		
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
			Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.						Mode.
Field Battery.....	1	Major Gray, Toronto.....	6	75	5	74	Whitby	June 22	12	In Camp.	28	
do	2	Capt Smith, Hamilton.....	6	75	4	72	Burlington...	do 28	12			9
do	3	Major King, Welland	6	75	2	54	P. Colborne.	Sept. 12	12			12
		Total	18	225	11	200					Marched.	
Garrison Battery	1	Capt. Gibson, Toronto.....	3	55	1	42	Toronto.....	July 18	12	Not in Camp.	Nil.	
do	2	Major Hogg, Collingwood...	3	55	2	39	Collig'gwood	Sept. 2	12			Nil.
do	3	Capt. Wiley, St. Catharines	3	55	2	34	StCath'rines	Oct. 19	12			Nil.
		Total	9	165	5	115					Nil.	
Engineers	1	Lt.-Col. Scoble, Toronto.....	4	70	4	70	New Fort, Toronto.	June 28	12	In Barracks.	Nil.	
		Staff.....	1	.....	1	.....						Nil.
		Total.....	5	70	5	70						Nil.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of Transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.						
2nd Battalion	10	Lieut.-Col. Otter, Toronto.....										
No. 1 Company		Capt. Allan, Toronto.....	3	55	2	38	Toronto.....	April 1	12			
No. 2 do		Capt. Strange, Toronto.....	3	55	2	50	do	do	1 12			
No. 3 do		Capt. Pearson, Toronto.....	3	55	2	43	do	do	1 12			
No. 4 do		Capt. Miller, Toronto.....	3	55	2	53	do	do	1 12			
No. 5 do		Capt. Foster, Toronto.....	3	55	2	42	do	do	1 12			
No. 6 do		Capt. Hamilton, Toronto.....	3	55	2	53	do	do	1 12			
No. 7 do		Capt. Bowes, Toronto.....	3	55	2	52	do	do	1 12			
No. 8 do		Capt. Nash, Toronto.....	3	55	2	42	do	do	1 12			
No. 9 do		Capt. Wright, Toronto.....	3	55	2	48	do	do	1 12			
No. 10 do		Capt. Vandersmissen, Toronto Staff.....	3	55	2	47	do	do	1 12			
		Total	38	550	28	468						
10th Battalion	10	Lt.-Col. Stollery, Toronto.....										
No. 1 Company		Capt. Anderson, Toronto.....	3	55	2	37	Toronto.....	July 10	12			
No. 2 do		Capt. Weston, Toronto.....	3	55	1	40	do	do	10 12			
No. 3 do		Ensign Lovekin, Toronto.....	3	55	2	38	do	do	10 12			
No. 4 do		Capt. Fleming, Toronto.....	3	55	2	39	do	do	10 12			
No. 5 do		Lt. DeLa Hooke, Toronto.....	3	55	1	35	do	do	10 12			
No. 6 do		Capt. Canavan, Toronto.....	3	55	2	42	do	do	10 12			
No. 7 do		Capt. J. T. Thompson, Toronto.....	3	55	1	41	do	do	10 12			
No. 8 do		Capt. Patterson, Toronto.....	3	55	1	41	do	do	10 12			
No. 9 do		Capt. Bailey, Toronto.....	3	55	2	34	do	do	10 12			
No. 10 do		Capt. T. Thompson, Toronto Staff.....	3	55	2	38	do	do	10 12			
		Total	38	550	23	385						

Performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.		
								Number of Non-exercised men, if any.	Ranges.					
								Battalion.	Company.					
12 hours.	Nil.	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 37 performers; very good.	Very fair.	Manual and firing exercise. Battalion movements.	So reported.	200, 400, 500 and 600 yards.	36-30	44-41	Nov. 17	Nov. 17	Inspected by Lt.-Gen. Sir E. Selby Smyth, K.C. M.G. Best shot in the battalion, Corp. Denny, No. 8 Comp'y, 87 pts. Best shooting Co., No. 8 Company, 49-04 points.	
								.....	31 08	do	17	do		17
								.....	36-41	do	17	do		17
								.....	46-11	do	17	do		17
								.....	24 64	do	17	do		17
								.....	30 09	do	17	do		21
								.....	38-13	do	17	do		17
								.....	49 04	do	17	do		17
								.....	34 29	do	17	do		17
								.....	29-20	do	17	do		17
								200, 400 and 500 yards.	27-10	44-60	Sept. 22	Sept. 22	Inspected by the Deputy Adjutant General. Best shot in the battalion, Serg. Jack, No. 1 Co., 86 points. Best shooting Co., No. 1 Company, 44-60 points.	
								.....	9 97	do	22	do		22
								.....	18 55	do	22	do		22
								.....	26 62	do	22	do		22
								.....	28-50	do	22	do		22
								.....	28-28	do	22	do		22
								.....	20 04	do	22	do		22
								.....	27 67	do	22	do		22
								.....	38-45	do	22	do		22
								.....	28-91	do	22	do		22

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.—Continued.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
		Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.				N.-C. O. and Men.		
12th Battalion ...	8	Lt.-Col. Norris, Aurora.									
No.1 Company ...		Capt. Lea, Scarborough'	3	55							
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Irwin, Aurora	3	55							
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Bruce, King	3	55							
No. 4 do ...		Capt. Llyod, Newmarket.	3	55							
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Stevenson, Sutton	3	55							
No. 6 do ...		Capt. Reesor, Markham	3	55							
No. 7 do ...		Capt. Waying, Sharon	3	55							
No. 8 do ...		Capt. Vidal, Yorkville	3	55	2	42	Yorkville	Sept. 4	12	Not in Camp.	Nil.
		Staff	8								
		Total	32	440	2	42					
13th Battalion ...	6	Lieut.-Col. Skinner, Hamilton.									
No.1 Company ...		Bt. Lt.-Col. Gibson, Hamilton.	3	55	3	45	Hamilton	Aug. 27	12		
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Barnard, Hamilton	3	55	2	45	do	do	27	12	
No. 3 do ...		Lieut. Crockett, Hamilton	3	55	2	45	do	do	27	12	
No. 4 do ...		Capt. McLaren, Hamilton	3	55	2	46	do	do	27	12	
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Caddy, Hamilton	3	55	2	47	do	do	27	12	
No. 6 do ...		Bt.-Major Moore, Hamilton	3	55	2	46	do	do	27	12	
		Staff	8		6						
		Total	26	330	19	274					

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bond fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.	
24 hours.	Nil.	Good.	Yes; 21 performers—very good; as reported.	Very fair.	Manual and firing exercise, company drill and skirmishing.	So reported.	200, 400 and 600.				12-28	Sept. 29	Oct. 2	Not required to perform annual drill 1877-78.
24 hours	Nil.	Good.	Yes; 34 performers—very good.	Very fair.	Manual and firing exercise; battalion movements.	So reported.					Nov. 13	Nov. 13	Nov. 13	Inspected by Lt.-General Sir H. Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G.
											do 13	do 13	do 13	
											do 13	do 13	do 13	
											do 13	do 13	do 13	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.—Continued.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.		Number of days' drill performed.	Miles.	Mode.
			Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.					
19th Battalion ...	6	Lt.-Col. Currie, St. Catherines..									
No.1 Company ...		Capt. Thompson, Niagara	3	55	2	37	St Cath'rin's	Oct. 15	12	12	Marched.
No. 2 do ...		Ensign Day, St Catherines	3	55	1	43	do ...	do 15	12	Nil.	Nil.
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Carlisle, St. Catherines..	3	55	2	42	do ...	do 15	12	Nil.	Nil.
No. 4 do ...		Lt. Vosburgh, Beamsville	3	55	1	42	do ...	do 15	12	Nil.	Nil.
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Brennan, St. Catherines..	3	55	1	42	do ...	do 15	12	Nil.	Nil.
No. 6 do ...		Capt. Hiscott, Virgil	3	55	2	36	do ...	do 15	12	9	Marched.
		Staff	7		6						Nil.
		Total	25	330	15	242					
20th Battalion...	7	Lient.-Col. Mur- ray, Milton									
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. Albertson, Oakville	3	55	2	39	Headquarters of Companies.	Sept. 17	12		
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Applebee, Stewartown.....	3	55	2	39		do 17	12		
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Barber, Georgetown.....	3	55	3	42		do 17	12		
No. 4 do ...		Capt. Currie, Norval	3	55	2	37		do 17	12		
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Kerns, Nel- son	3	55	2	40		do 17	12		
No. 6 do ...		Capt. Shaw, Ac- ton	3	55	1	40		do 17	12		
No. 7 do ...		Capt. Panton, Milton	3	55	2	42		do 17	12		
		Staff	7								
		Total	28	385	14	279					

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps. Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment. General conduct of Corps. if any, and what casualties. Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency. General state of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	24 hours. Nil. Good. Nil. Yes; 23 performers. Good. Very fair.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of Non-exercised Men.	Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.	Target Practice.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
Nil. Good. Nil.	Yes; 21 performers. Fair, as reported. Fair.	Manual and firing exercise; battalion movements; skirmishing.	So reported.								Inspected by the D.A.G.
No. 7 Co.—2-4 & 500. No. 1 Co. 2-i & 600.	So reported.	Performed annual drill at Company Headquarters. Manual and firing exercises; Company drill.	So reported.				15-34		Sept. 28	Sept. 29	Inspected by the Deputy Adjutant General and Lt.-Col. Denison, Brigade Major, and Lieut.-Col. Murray.
							22-00		do 29	do 29	
									do 20	do 20	
									do 20	do 20	
									do 20	do 20	
									do 20	do 20	
									do 20	do 20	
									do 20	do 20	
									do 20	do 20	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.—Continued.			Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.	Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Mode.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.	Corps.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.			
			Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.				Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	
31st Battalion....	7	Lt.-Col. Brodie, Owen Sound....								
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. Butchart, Owen Sound....	3	55	2	44	June 25	12		
No. 2 do ...		Capt. McGee, Meaford	3	55	2	33	do 18	12		
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Telford, Leith.....	3	55	2	42	do 25	12		
No. 4 do ...		Capt. Moodie, Durham	3	55	1	41	do 10	12		
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Boyd, Owen Sound....	3	55	1	42	do 18	12		
No. 6 do ...		Lieut. Campbell, Flesherton	3	55	2	40	do 25	12		
No. 7 do ...		Capt. Rorke, Clarksburgh....	3	55	2	42	do 18	12		
		Staff	7							
		Total	28	385	12	287			Not in Camp.	Nil. Nil.
34th Battalion....	7	Lt.-Col. Wallace, Whitby								
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. McGillivray, Whitby	3	55	2	36	Whitby.....	June 22	12	Nil. Nil.
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Farewell, Oshawa.....	3	55	2	36	do	do 22	12	5 M. R. *
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Smith, Oshawa.....	3	55	2	36	do	do 22	12	5 M. R. *
No. 4 do ...		Lieut. Davidson, Beaverton	2	55	2	36	do	do 22	12	46 W. R. *
No. 5 do ...		Lt.-Cl. McMillan, Port Perry.....	3	55	2	37	do	do 22	12	20 R. R. *
No. 6 do ...		Capt. White, Brooklin.....	3	55	2	36	do	do 22	12	5 R. R. *
No. 7 do ...		Capt. Herschfield, Cannington	3	55	1	38	do	do 22	12	38 M. * R. *
		Staff	7		7	5				
		Total	28	385	20	260				

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.	Target Practice	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
24 Hours.	Nil.	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 16 performers. Good.	Fair.	Performed field day at Whitby, sham fight.	So reported.						June 28	June 29	Inspected by the Deputy Adjutant General of the District.
	Nil.	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 21 performers. Good, as reported.	Fair.		So reported.						do 28	do 29	
	Nil.	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 21 performers. Good, as reported.	Fair.	Company drill, skirmishing, &c.	So reported.						do 28	do 29	Inspected by Companies, by the Deputy Adjutant General and Lt.-Col. Denison, Brigade Major.
	Nil.	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 21 performers. Good, as reported.	Fair.		So reported.						do 29	do 30	
	Nil.	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 21 performers. Good, as reported.	Fair.		So reported.						do 29	do 30	
	Nil.	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 21 performers. Good, as reported.	Fair.		So reported.						do 29	do 30	
	Nil.	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 21 performers. Good, as reported.	Fair.		So reported.						do 30	do 30	Annual Drill for 1876-77.
	Nil.	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 21 performers. Good, as reported.	Fair.		So reported.						do 30	do 30	
	Nil.	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 21 performers. Good, as reported.	Fair.		So reported.						do 30	do 30	Inspected by the Deputy Adjutant General of the District.
	Nil.	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 21 performers. Good, as reported.	Fair.		So reported.						do 30	do 30	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode transport.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.			
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.						
35th Battalion	10	Lt.-Col. McKenzie, Barrie										
No. 1 Company		Capt. Graham, Barrie	3	55								
No. 2 do		Capt. Hamilton, Collingwood	3	55								
No. 3 do		Capt. Cook, Cookstown	3	55								
No. 4 do		Capt. Ward, Vespra	3	55								
No. 5 do		Capt. McKenzie, Barrie	3	55								
No. 6 do		Capt. Clark, Oro.	3	55								
No. 7 do		Capt. Burnet, Orillia	3	55								
No. 8 do		Lieut. Sutherland, Bond Head	3	55								
No. 9 do		Capt. McLaren, Rosemont	3	55								
No. 10 do		Capt. Wisden, Wyebridge	3	55								
		Staff	8									
		Total	38	550								
36th Battalion	9	Lt.-Col. Gracy, Brampton										
No. 1 Company		Capt. Miller, Brampton	3	55	1	39		Oct. 1				
No. 2 do		Capt. Parsons, Orangeville	3	55								
No. 3 do		Capt. Tye, Brampton	2	55	1	41		do 1				
No. 4 do		Lieut. Wolf, Albion	3	55	2	39		do 15				
No. 5 do		Capt. Brewster, Alton	3	55								
No. 6 do		Capt. Smith, Elba	3	55	1	42		Nov. 12	12 days.			
No. 7 do		Capt. Allan, Mono Mills	3	55	2	36		do 12				
No. 8 do		Capt. McCollum, Tullamore	3	55	1	38		Oct. 15				
No. 9 do		Capt. Leslie, Charleston	3	55	2	33		Nov. 12				
		Staff	8									
		Total	35	495	10	268						
							At Headquarters of Companies.					
										Not in Camp.	Nil.	Nil.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.—Continued.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles. Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies. Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	ate.	Number of days' drill performed.		
		Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.					
37th Battalion ...	7	Lt.-Col. Davis, York								
No. 1 Company		Capt. Williamson York	3	55	2	42	York	June 18	12	
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Nelles, Caledonia	3	55	2	40	do	do 18	12	5 M.
No. 4 do ...		Capt. Glinn, Hagersville	3	55	1	33	do	do 18	12	13 8 R.
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Ryan, Hullsville	3	55	2	30	do	do 18	12	5 M.
No. 6 do ...		Capt. Goodwin, Cheapside	3	55	2	36	do	do 18	12	16 11 R.
No. 7 do ...		Capt. Sawle, Caledonia	3	55	2	40	do	do 18	12	5 M.
No. 8 do ...		Capt. Mussen, Mount Healy ...	3	55	2	41	do	do 18	12	5 M. & W.
		Staff	8		6					6 M.
		Total	29	385	19	262				
38th Battalion ...	6	Lt.-Col. Dickie, Brantford								
No. 1 Company		Capt. Cox, Paris.	3	55						
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Wilkes, Brantford	3	55	2	37	Brantford ...	Sept. 17	12	
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Kerr, Brantford	3	55	2	37	do ...	do 17	12	
No. 4 do ...		Capt. Ballachey, Brantford	3	55	2	37	do ...	do 17	12	
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Wetmore, Burford	3	55						
No. 6 do ...		Capt. Pattullo, Drumbo	3	55						
		Staff	7		2					
		Total	25	330	8	111				

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.	
							Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.				
							Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.			
24 hours.	Nil.	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 17. Good, as reported.	Fair.	Battalion movements.				June 22	June 22	Inspected by Lt. Col. Villiers, Brigade Major,
do	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 25. Good.	do	do	do				do 22	do 23	
do	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 25. Good.	do	do	do				do 22	do 23	
do	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 25. Good.	do	do	do				do 22	do 23	
do	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 25. Good.	do	do	do				do 22	do 23	
do	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 25. Good.	do	do	do				do 22	do 23	
do	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 25. Good.	do	do	do				Oct. 16	Oct. 16	Not required.
do	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 25. Good.	do	do	do				do 16	do 16	Inspected by the Deputy Adjutant General of the District.
do	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 25. Good.	do	do	do				do 16	do 16	Not required.
do	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 25. Good.	do	do	do				do 16	do 16	Not required.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT		Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of Transport.
No. 2.—Continued.			Corps.	Corps.		Place.	Date.				Number of days' drill performed.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies	Commanding Officer and Headquarters.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.			N. - C. O. and Men.		
39th Battalion ...	8	Lt.-Col. Mabee, Simcoe.....								
No. 1 Company		Capt. Obombs, Simcoe.....	3	55	2	38	Simcoe.....	Sept. 18	12	
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Thompson, Villa Nova.....	3	55	2	38	do ...	do ...	12	
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Morgan, Port Rowan.....	3	55	2	37	do ...	o ...	12	
No. 4 do ...		Capt. Price, Walsingham.....	3	55	2	37	do ...	do ...	12	
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Yerks, Waterford	3	55	2	34	do ...	do ...	12	
No. 6 do ...		Capt. Matheson, Simcoe.....	3	55	2	37	do ...	do ...	12	
No. 7 do ...		Capt. Green, Windham Centre.....	3	55	2	33	do ...	do ...	12	
No. 8 do ...		Capt. Crysler, Fredricksburgh Staff.....	3	55	2	34	do ...	do ...	12	
		Total	32	440	24	288				
44th Battalion...	8	Lt.-Col. Barnett, Clifton.								
No. 1 Company		Capt. Bender, Drummondville	3	55	2	38		Sept. 18	12	
No. 2 do ...		Capt. James, Thorold.....	3	55	2	42		do 10	12	
No. 3 do ...		Capt. M. J. Beam, Chippawa	3	55	2	39		do 4	12	
No. 4 do ...		Cpt. Newbigging, Fort Erie.....	3	55	2	36		do 10	12	
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Harcourt, Welland.....	3	55	2	41		do 1	12	
No. 6 do ...		Capt. Tattersall, Clifton.....	3	55	2	41		do 18	12	
No. 7 do ...		Capt. J. G. Beam, Stevensville.....	3	55	2	37		do 10	12	
No. 8 do ...		Capt. Haney, Fenwick.....	3	55	2	42		do 18	12	
		Staff.....	7	55	.....	17	Band.		
		Total	31	440	16	333				

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78—Continued

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of Non-exercised men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
									Ranges.	Figure of Merit.			
									Battalion.	Company.			
24 hours.		Good.	Nil.	Yes; 17. Fair, as reported.	Fair.	Battalion movements.	So reported.				Sept. 24	Sept. 25	Inspected by Lt. Col. Villiers, Brigade Major.
		Good.	Nil.								do 24	do 25	
											do 24	do 25	
											do 24	do 25	
											do 24	do 25	
											do 24	do 25	
											do 24	do 25	
											do 24	do 25	
do		Good.	Nil.	Yes; 22. Good, as reported.	do	Drilled by companies. Company drill; manual and firing exercise; skirmishing.	do				Oct. 14.	Oct. 5.	Inspected by the Dep.-Aj. - General of the District, and Lt.-Col. Villiers, Bt.-Major.
											Sept. 15.	Sept. 15.	
											do 14.	do 16.	
											do 14.	do 21.	
											Nov. 14.	Nov. 14.	
											Oct. 4.	Oct. 5.	
											22-08 Sept. 14.	Sept. 15.	
											Oct. 5.	Oct. 5.	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.—Continued.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
		Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies. Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.						
77th Battalion...	6 Lt.-Col. Brown, Dundas.										
No. 1 Company	Capt. Ogg, Dundas	3	55								
No. 2 do	Capt. McMoines, Waterdown	3	55								
No. 3 do	Capt. Hoey, Binbrook	3	55								
No. 4 do	Capt. Bertram, Rockton	3	55								
No. 5 do	Capt. Carpenter, Saltfleet	3	55								
No. 6 do	Capt. Walker, Glanford	3									
	Staff	7									
	Total	25	230								
Independent Rifle Company, Sault Ste. Marie.	1 Bt.-Major Wilson, Sault Ste. Marie.	3	55	1	25	Sault	Nov. 5.	12	Not in Camp.	Nil.	Nil.
	Total Military District No. 2... 34th Battalion	530	7,335	230	3,951						
		530	7,335	250	4,211						

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT		Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
No. 3.			Corps.	Corps.		Place.	Date.			Number of days' drill performed.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers.			N. C. O. and Men.	Miles.		Mode
Lient.-Col. B. VAN STRAUBENZEE, D.A.G.M.									
3rd Provisional Regiment of Cavalry		Lt.-Col. D'Arcy Boulton, Cobourg.							
No. 1 Troop		Capt. Reagan, Cobourg	2	42	2	30	Cobourg	Nov. 23 12	Troop Head-quarters.
No. 2 do		Capt. Williams, Port Hope	2	42					
No. 3 do		Bt. Lt.-Col. Rogers, Peterboro	2	42	2	30	Peterboro'	Sept. 12 12	Billeted in Agricultural Buildings.
		Staff	7						
		Total	13	126	4	60			
		Horses				64			
4th Provisional Regiment of Cavalry		Lient.-Col. John Duff, Kingston.							
No. 1 Troop		Capt. Knight, Kingston	2	42	3	34	Bath	June 25 12	Camp 18
No. 2 do		Capt. Perry, Napanee	2	42	2	30	do	do 25 12	do .. 8
No. 3 do		Brevet Lt.-Col. Wood, Loughboro'	2	42					
No. 4 do		Bt. Major White, Picton	2	42	2	39	Bath	June 25 12	Camp 16
		Staff	7		5				
		Total	15	208	12	103			
		Horses				90			

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.		Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps. If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
24 hours.	48 hours.							Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.				Battalion.	Company.	Figure of Merit.
Men rationed themselves, at 20 cents per ration. Very good. None.	Men rationed themselves. Good. None.											
do	Band; 16 performers—fair.											
do	Good.											
do	Peterboro' Troop — Marching and ranking past; field movements very good; sword exercise very fair; a few awkward men. Cobourg Troop—The weather was so wet that I could not see the men at drill.											
do	Yes.											
	4											
	200, 400 and 500 yards.											
	30-28											
June 25	do 25	Sept. 12	Nov. 23									
do 25	do 26	Sept. 12	Nov. 23									
do 26	do 26	Sept. 12	Nov. 23									
do 26	do 26	Sept. 12	Nov. 23									
												Did not perform target practice. No. 2 Troop not detailed for drill Blankets supplied.
												Did not perform target practice. do
												No. 3 Troop not detailed for drill
												Did not perform target practice.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.			
			Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.				Miles.	Mode.	
Kingston Field Battery	1	Capt. Wilmott, Kingstou.....	6	75, and 62 horses.	3	60, and 28 horses.	Kingston	June 26	12	Camp	3	Marched.
Durham Field Battery	1	Capt. Graham, Port Hope.....	6	75	6	75, and 28 horses.	Port Hope...	June 29	12	Camp	1	do
Cobourg Garrison Battery.....	1	Capt. J. H. Dumble, Cobourg...	2	42								
Port Hope Garrison Battery..	1	Brevet-Maj. Gurnsey, Port Hope.	2	42								
Trenton Garrison Battery.....	1	Capt. H. W. Day, Trenton.....	2	42			Trenton.....	Nov. 27	12	Battery Headquarters.	Nil.	

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps. If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.	
							Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.			
							Battalion.	Company.			
							Ranges.				
									Date of Inspection.		
6 hours.	25 cts. allowed by Government.	do	do	do	do	do			June 26	June 26	
	Very good.	do	do	do	do	do			June 29	June 30	
	None.	do	do	do	do	do					Not detailed for drill.
	None.	do	do	do	do	do					do
3 hours.	Good and clear.	do	do	do	do	do			Nov. 27	Nov. 27	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Irvin, Inspector of Artillery. Did not perform target practice.
	Good.	do	do	do	do	do					
	None.	do	do	do	do	do					
	None.	do	do	do	do	do					
	Field movements, firing and standing. Gun drill and competitive driving. See Report of Inspector of Artillery.	do	do	do	do	do					
	Yes.	do	do	do	do	do					

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.—Continued.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.				Number of days' drill performed.
			Officers.	N - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N - C. O. and Men.					
Napanee Garrison Battery.....		Capt. E. Hooper, Napanee.....	2	42	3	38	Napanee	July 24	12	Battery Headquarters.	Nil.
14th Battalion, P.W.O Rifles		Lt.-Col. J. Kerr, Kingston					Parade ground at Kingston Drill Shed.			Performed their drill in the evening on Drill Shed Parade Ground.	
No. 1 Company		Capt. E. Horsey, Kingston	2	42	2	42		June 13	12		
No. 2 do		Capt. E. H. Smyth, Kingston	2	42	2	42		do 13	12		
No. 3 do		Capt. J. W. Power, Kingston	2	42	2	41		do 13	12		
No. 4 do		Capt. A. H. Morton, Kingston	2	42	1	42		do 13	12		
No. 5 do		Capt. E. H. Dixon, Kingston	2	42	2	42		do 13	12		
No. 6 do		Capt. P. Bajus, Kingston	2	42	2	42		do 13	12		
		Staff.....	8		5						
		Total	20	252	16	251					

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of Non-exercised men, if any.	Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
6 hours.	The men rationed themselves.	Very good.	None.	Yes; 16 performers—very good.	Very good (new issue).	Matching past, battalion movements, skirmishing drill (with blank ammunition), manual and firing exercises, all very well performed.	do	25	2, 4 and 500 yards.	23-71	24-32	June 13		
3 hours.	Men rationed themselves.	Good.	None.	None.	Good and clean.	Company drill very fair; pace a little too slow; manual and firing exercises also fair. Gun drill.	Yes.	4	200, 400 and 500 yards.	34-15	July 24	July 24	Inspected by Deputy Adjutant General and Lt. Col. Cotton, A. Battery.	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.—Continued.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of Transport.		
		Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.				
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.				N.-C. O. and Men.			
15th Battalion, Argyle Lt. Infy		Lt.-Col. S. S. Lazier, Belleville.										
No. 1 Company		Bt.-Maj. Crozier, Belleville.....	2	42	2	40	Camp ground at Belleville.	Sept. 18	12	Camp.		
No. 2 do		Capt. J.D. Clark, Belleville	2	42	2	42		do 18	12			
No. 3 do		Capt. A. Farley, Belleville	2	42	2	42		do 18	12			
No. 4 do		Capt. L.A. Appleby, Shannonville	2	42	2	42		do 18	12			
No. 5 do		Capt. W. Bullen, Belleville	2	42	2	42		do 18	12			
No. 6 do		Capt. W.F. Meyers Belleville	2	42	1	42		do 18	12			
		Staff	8									
		Total	20	252	19	252						
16th Prince Edward Batt	7	Lt.-Col. W. Ross, Picton.....										
No. 1 Company		Capt. A. Wright, Picton.....	2	42	1	43	Picton.....	Nov. 20	12	Company Headquarters.	Nil. Nil.	
No. 2 do		Capt. W. Patterson, Wellington	2	42								
No. 3 do		Capt. A.R. McDonald, Consecon..	2	42								
No. 4 do		Capt. R.G. Ostrander, Milford	2	42	2	42		Milford.....	Nov. 20			12
No. 5 do		Capt. A. Vandusen, Milford	2	42	1	*43		do	do 20			12
No. 6 do		Capt. E. W. Johnson, Picton.....	2	42	2	42		Picton.....	do 21			12
No. 7 do		Capt. N. A. Peterson, Amel'sburg	2	42	2	42		Amel'sburg.	do 22			12
No. 8 do		Capt. W.R. Dempsey, Rednersville	2	42	2	42		Rednersville	do 22			12
		Staff	8		1							
		Total.....	24	336	11	254						

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of Non-exercised men, if any.	Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
24 hours at Picton.	Men rationed themselves.	Good.	None.	Not in possession of Band.	Clothing good. Arms and accoutrements fairly clean.	No. 4.—Company drill and skirmishing; manual exercise for short rifle. No. 5.—Company drill, manual exercise for short rifle. Nos. 1 & 6.—Company drill not practised, skirmishing or manual exercise. Nos. 7 & 8.—Manual exercise; weather too wet to see these Companies at marching drill.	Yes.							
6 hours.	Men rationed themselves—rations costing 25 cts.	Vary good.	None.	Yes; 18 performers—fair.	Very good (new issue).	Marching past, battalion movements and skirmishing drill (with blank ammunition), very fair, considering that all the men but 15 were recruits. Manual and firing exercises not practised.	Yes.							
												Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Target Practice Returns not received.
												do 18	do 18	
												do 18	do 18	
												do 18	do 18	
												do 18	do 18	
												do 18	do 18	
												Nov. 21	Nov. 30	Did not perform target practice.
												Nov. 20	Nov. 30	Nos. 2 and 3 detailed for drill but failed to turn out.
												do 20	do 20	*Private A. Grimmon acted as Lieutenant.
												do 21	do 30	
												do 22	do 30	
												do 22	do 30	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.—Continued.		Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.				Miles.	Mode.
			Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.				Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	
40th Northumberland Batt...	9	Lt.-Col. W. Smith, Cobourg.								
No. 1 Company		Bt. Lt.-Col. Gravelly, Picton.....	2	42	1	42	Cobourg	June 22	12	Camp
No. 2 do		Capt. G. Guillet, Cobourg.....	2	42	2	42	do	Nov. 23	12	No.
No. 3 do		Capt. Bonnycastle, Campbellford...	2	42	2	42	Campb'lford	June 30	12	do
No. 4 do		Capt. C. Butler, Brighton.....	2	42						
No. 5 do		Bt. Major Gifford, Cold Springs.....	2	42						
No. 6 do		Bt. Major Rogers, Grafton.....	2	42	2	41	Grafton	June 21	12	No.
No. 7 do		Capt. A. Vars, Colborne.....	2	42	2	42	Colborne	do 23	12	Camp
No. 8 do		Capt. W. Duncan, Castleton.....	2	42	2	42	do	do 23	12	do
No. 9 do		Capt. Hurlbut, Warkworth.....	2	42	2	42	do	do 23	12	do
		Staff.....	8		2					
		Total.....	26	378	15	293				

Nil

Nil.

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps. If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.	
							Number of Non-exercised Men.	Figure of Merit.				
							Ranges.	Battalion.				
							Company.					
24 hours at Cobourg.	25c.	Men rationed themselves.										
		Good.										
		None.										
		Yes; 15 performers; very fair.										
				Clothing good. Arms and accoutrements clean.								
						Yes.						
				No. 2.—Manual and firing exercise remarkably well performed; Company drill also very good. No. 3. —Company drill, manual and firing, all very good. The Colborne Companies, Nos. 7, 8 and 9, at Battalion drill and skirmishing with blank ammunition, very good; manual and firing exercise indifferent. No. 1.—Company drill, marching and wheeling good; manual and firing exercise indifferent. No. 6.—Company drill fair; skirmishing good; manual and firing exercise good.								
									June 22	June 22		
									Nov. 23	Nov. 23		
									June 30	June 30	Target practice returns not received.	
										
									June 21	June 30	Nos. 4 and 5 not detailed for drill.	
									do 23	do 23	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Worsley.	
									do 23	do 23		
									do 23	do 23		

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance: the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.				
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.							
45th West Durham Battalion.	6	Lt.-Col. F. Cubitt Bowmanville.											
		No.1 Company ... Capt. W. Scott, Bowmanville.....	2	42									
		No. 2 do ... Capt. J. Kennedy, Penelon Falls..	2	42									
		No. 3 do ... Capt. J. Hughes, Burtonville.....	2	42									
		No. 5 do ... Capt. W. Cotting- ham, Omemees..	2	42									
		No. 6 do ... Capt. J. Thurkill, Lindsay	2	42									
		No. 7 do ... Lieut. Thos. Stan- ton, Kendale... Staff.....	2 8	42									
		Total	20	252									
46th East Durham Battalion.	6	Lt.-Col. A. Wil- liams, Port Hope.											
		No.2 Company ... Capt. R. Dingwall Port Hope.....	2	42	2	42	Camp at Port Hope.	Sept. 17	12	In camp at Port Hope.	Nil.	Midland Railway.	
		No. 3 do ... Bt. Major A. Benson, Port Hope.....	2	42	2	42		do 17	12				
		No. 4 do ... Capt. J. Hunter, Millbrook	2	42	2	38		do 17	12				
		No. 5 do ... Capt. D. Walsh, Springville.....	2	42	1	42		do 17	12				
		No. 6 do ... Capt. J. Preston, Lifford	2	42	2	38		do 17	12				
		No. 7 do ... Bt. Major J. McDermitt, Janetville.....	2	42	2	39		do 17	12				
		Staff.....	8	.....	6	.....						
Total	20	252	17	241									

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.—Continued.		Establishment.	Actual Strength present at inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles. Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.			
Battalion or Corps.	Companies. Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Corps.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.			Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.
47th Frontenac Battalion,	7 Lieut.-Col. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Kingston											Company Headquarters.
No. 1 Company ...	Capt. R. Hewton, Battersea	2	42	2	41	Battersea.....	June 29	12				
No. 2 do	Capt. W. Hunter, Inverary	2	42	2	42	Inverary.....		12				
No. 3 do	Capt. W. Spooner, Elginburg	2	42	2	42	Elginburg ...	June 28	12				
No. 4 do	Capt. T. Kelley, Portsmouth.....	2	42	2	40	Portsmouth.	Aug. 7	12				
No. 5 do	Capt. J. Byrne, Barriefield.....	2	42	2	42	Barriefield...	June 28	12				
No. 6 do	Capt. J. Radford, Wolf Island	2	42									
No. 7 do	Capt. A. Carscallen, Harrowsmith	2	42									
	Staff	8										
	Total	22	294	10	207							

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps. Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment. General conduct of Corps. If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of Non-exercised Men, if any. Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.	Figure of Merit.	Target Practice.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
24 hours at Kingston. Men rationed themselves. Good. None.	Yes, 15 performers; fair.	Clothing old; three years in wear. Arms and accoutrements clean.	No. 1 Co. marched passed very well; company movements, very fair; manual and firing exercise, fair. No. 3 Co.—Movements and skirmishing drill, fair; manual and firing exercise, also fair. No. 4 Co.—Movements and skirmishing, fair; manual and firing exercise, very good. No. 5 Co.—Movements, very good; skirmishing, very fair; manual and firing, very good. No. 2 Co.—Movements and skirmishing, manual and firing exercise, very fair.	Yes.	2	Nos. 3 and 5, 200, 400 and 500 yds.	25-13	June 29 Dec. 3	June 29 June 28	June 29 June 28	No practice performed. do	No practice performed. do
							36-70	June 28 Aug. 7	June 28 Aug. 7	June 28 Aug. 7	No practice performed.	No practice performed.
												Detailed for drill, but countermanded. Not detailed for drill.

INSPECTION REPORT OF DRILL which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.—Continued.			Establish- ment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise. Miles. Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport. Mode.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days drill performed.	
			Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.				
48th Lennox and Addington Battalion	6	Lt.-Col. S. Fair- field, Odessa.....								
No. 1 Company		Lieut. R. Cox, Tamworth.....	2	42						
No. 2 do		Capt. R. McLean, Odessa.....	2	42						
No. 3 do		Capt. J. F. Booth, Odessa.....	2	42						
No. 4 do		Capt. J. Murray, Amherst Island.....	2	42						
No. 5 do		Capt. F. Arney, Enterprise.....	2	42						
No. 6 do		Capt. J. Arney, Ernesttown.....	2	42						
		Staff.....	8							
		Total	20	252						
49th Batt. Rifles, Hastings	5	Lieut.-Col. James Brown, Belle- ville.....								
No. 1 Company		Capt. E. Harri- son, Belleville..	2	42						
No. 2 do		Capt. R. P. Fid- ler, Stirling.....	2	42						
No. 3 do		Bt. Maj. B. H. Vandervort, Sydney.....	2	42						
No. 4 do		Capt. W. A. Hun- gerford, Madoc.	2	42						
No. 5 do		Capt. J. H. Len- nox, Tyen i- nago.....	2	42						
		Staff.....	8							
		Total	18	210						

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps. If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Ranges.	Figure of Merit.			
								Battalion.	Company.			
												Not detailed for drill.
												Not detailed for drill.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.		
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Mode.
			Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.						
57th Batt., Peterboro'	6	Lt.-Col. E. Poole, Peterboro'										
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. W. Bell, Peterboro'	2	42	2	35	Peterboro'...	Sept. 25	12			
No. 2 do ...		Capt. J. Kennedy, Peterboro'	2	42	2	34	do ...	do	25 12			
No. 3 do ...		Capt. J. Burnham, Peterboro'	2	42	2	24	do ...	do	25 12			
No. 4 do ...		Capt. W. Green, Ashburnham ...	2	42	2	42	do ...	do	25 12			
No. 5 do ...		Capt. T. Grover, Norwood	2	42	1	36	Norwood.....	do	26			
No. 6 do ...		Capt. J. Howard, Hastings	2	42	1	38	Hastings					
		Staff	8		2							
		Total.....	20	252	12	219						
											Company's 4 Cos in Agr'l Society's Head-quarters. Bldg; blankets supplied by Government.	Nil.
											Nil.	Nil.

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps. If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
							Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.			
							Ranges.				
							Battalion.				
							Company.				
24 hours at Peterboro'.											
25c per man.											
Good.											
None.											
Yes; 18 performers; fair.											
All clothing bad, and many deficiencies, with the exception of No. 2 Company; arms, &c., fairly clean.											
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Companies in battalion at Peterboro'; battalion movements and skirmishing with blank ammunition, very fairly performed; manual and firing exercise also fair.—No. 5, Norwood Company, drill and marching good; skirmishing very fair; manual and firing exercise for short rifle; had not time to practise men in the long rifle exercise.—No. 6 Co., Hastings, not yet inspected. See Report.											
Yes.											
							13		Sept. 25	Sept. 25	
							21	14-30	do 25	do 25	
							3	8-37	do 25	do 25	
							4	16-30	do 26	do 26	Did not complete practise.
200, 400 and 500 yards.											Not yet inspected.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4. Lieut.-Col. W. H. JACKSON, D.A.G.M.		Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies. Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.	Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		
		Officers. N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers. N.-C. O. and Men.	Miles.				Mode.	
Prescott Troop Cavalry.....	Capt. Raney, Prescott.....	3	42	3	36	Prescott.....	Sept. 3	12	Troop Headquarters.
Ottawa Troop Cavalry.....	Capt. Slater, Ottawa.....	3	42	2	35	Ottawa		12	do

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bond fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.			
								Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.		
Good.	None.	None.			Clothing much worn ; arms, accoutrements, saddlery and equipment clean.		Yes.			9 10	Sept. 10	35 Horses.
None.					Marching past at a walk and trot, and ranking past in fours ; tried movements as a squadron ; skirmishing with blank ammunition fairly well done ; sword exercise and pursuing practice in different.		Yes.	200 and 400.			June 19	35 Horses.

INSPECTION REPORTS OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4.—Continued.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles. Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.			Number of days' drill performed.
			Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.					
Ottawa Field Battery		Capt. Stewart, Ottawa.....	6	75	5	75	Ottawa	June 13	12	Camp.	
Gananoque Field Battery.....		6 Major McKenzie, Gananoque	6	75	6	72	Gananoque..	June 11	12	Camp.	

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.	Figure of Merit.	Target Practice.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
	25 cents per man per diem for rations. 35 cents per horse per diem for forage.	Good.	One horse injured.	An efficient brass band ; 15 performers.	Clothing serviceable ; all other appointments in good order.	Marching past at a walk and trot ; general field movements with firing—all well done ; subsequently inspected by Inspector of Artillery.	Yes.						June 19	June 24	28 Horses.	
	25 cents per man per diem for rations. 35 cents per horse per diem for forage.	Good.	One man injured.	None.	Clothing generally serviceable ; all other appointments in good order.	Marching past at the walk and trot ; close and full interval and ranking past ; general field movements with firing—all fairly well done ; also shot and shell practice. The Inspector of Artillery was present.	Yes.						June 20	June 22	28 horses.	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles. Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.					
Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery	7	Lt.-Col. Egleson, Ottawa.									
No. 1 Battery.....		Capt. Evans, Ottawa.....	3	42	2	37	Ottawa	June 29	12		
No. 2 do		Lieut. Walker, Gloucester	3	42	2	36	do	do 29	12		
No. 3 do		Lieut. Grant, Ottawa.....	3	42							Camp.
No. 4 do		Lieut. Maingy, Ottawa.....	3	42							
No. 5 do		Capt. Russell, Ottawa.....	3	42	2	38	Ottawa	June 29	12		
No. 6 do		Capt. Ryan, Ottawa.....	3	42	2	35	do	do 29	12		
		Staff.....	8		6						
			29	294	14	146					
1st Batt. Gov. General's Foot Guards.....	6	Lieut.-Col. Ross, Ottawa.									
No. 1 Company.....			3	42							
No. 2 do			3	42							
No. 3 do			3	42							
No. 4 do			3	42							
No. 5 do			3	42							
No. 6 do			3	42							
		Staff.....	7								
			25	252							

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Target Practice.					
								Figure of Merit					
		Good. None.	An efficient brass band : also reed band—24 performers.	Many deficiencies in clothing and accoutrements ; arms clean.	Nos. 1, 2, 6 and 7 Batteries : Marching past, deploying, forming column and wheeling—passably well done ; manual and firing not attempted. A gun detachment from each battery worked and fired big guns with smartness and precision.	Yes.					July 4 do 4	July 4 do 4	Not authorized to drill. do do
			4 efficient brass and reed band, 27 to 30 performers.								July 4 do 4	July 4 do 4	Inspected by the General officer commanding.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.			
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.						
18th Battalion ...	6	Lt.-Col. Urquhart, Hawkesby Mills					Company Headquarters.	Various dates.	12	Company Headquarters.		
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. Higginson, Hawkesbury ...	3	42	3	42						
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Vankleek, Vankleek Hill.	3	42								
No. 3 do ...		Capt. O'Brian, Original ...	3	42								
No. 4 do ...		Capt. LeRoy, East Hawkesby	3	42								
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Johnson, Plantagenet ...	3	42	2	42						
No. 6 do ...		Capt. Wyman, Hawkesby Mills	3	42	2	42						
		Staff ...	8									
			26	252	7	126						
41st Battalion ...		Lt.-Col. Cole, Brockville.					do	do	12	do		
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. Cook, Brockville ...	3	42	3	40						
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Legge, Gananoque ...	3	42	2	37						
No. 3 do ...		Major Lander, Frankville ...	3	42	3	42						
No. 4 do ...		Capt. Merrick, Merrickville ...	3	42	2	49						
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Bel, Carleton Place	3	42								
		Staff ...	7									
		Total ...	22	210	10	168						

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.			
								Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.		
Good.		Good.										
None.		None.										
An efficient brass band—15 performers.		An efficient brass band, 12 performers.										
Clothing serviceable; arms and accoutrements clean.		Clothing old, but majority serviceable. Arms clean.										
Manual and firing exercises, marching past, company drill and skirmishing—Nos 1, 2 and 4 very good; No. 3 good.		Nos. 1 and 6 Companies—Manual and firing exercises, general field movements and skirmishing; inspected by Lt.-Col. Urquhart and favourably reported upon. No. 5 Company—Manual and firing exercises, company drill and skirmishing, indifferent. Inspected by Brigade Major Mattice.										
Yes.		Yes.										
Nos. 1, 2 and 4:—200, 400, and 500 yds.		No. 1 Company, 200 and 400 yards.										
11-29	30-97	22-33	Sept. 13	Sept. 13								
do 9	do 9	do 27	do 27	do 27								Not authorized to drill.
23-75	do 22	do 13	do 13	do 13								do
do 22	do 22	do 13	do 13	do 13								do
do 22	do 22	do 13	do 13	do 13								Not authorized to drill.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
			Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.			
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.						
42nd Battalion...		Lt.-Col. Buell, Brockville.										
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. Macdonell, Almonte	3	42	3	37	Company Headquarters.	Various dates.	12	Company Headquarters.		
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Sparham, Erockville	3	42					12			
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Douglas, Perth	3	42	2	56						
No. 4 do ...		Capt. Walker, Fitzroy	3	42								
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Cornett, Landsdowne ...	3	42								
No. 6 do ...		Capt. Gould, Smith's Falls ...	3	42	2	39						
No. 7 do ...		Capt. Irving, Pembroke	3	42	3	36						
		Staff	8									
		Total	29	294	10	168						
56th Battalion...	7	Lt.-Col. Jessup, Prescott.										
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. Adams, Prescott	3	42			do	do	12	do		
No. 2 do ...		Major Bennet, Prescott	3	42	2	31			12			
No. 3 do ...		Major Campbell, Burritt's Rapids	3	42					12			
No. 4 do ...		Capt. Chambers, Kemptville	3	42					12			
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Lang, Ottawa	3	42					12			
No. 6 do ...		Major Checkley, North Augusta	3	42	2	42			12			
No. 7 do ...		Major Carmichael, Spencerville	3	42	3	40			12			
		Staff	8									
		Total	29	294	7	113						

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4.—Continued.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.		Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles. Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode transport.
		Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.		
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.			N.-C. O. and Men.	Number of days' drill performed.
59th Battalion...	7	Lt.-Col. Bergin, Cornwall							
No.1 Company ...		Capt. Callaghan, Cornwall.....	3	42			12		
No. 2 do		Capt. Smyth, Cornwall.....	3	42	3	44	12		
No. 3 do		Capt. Adams, Cornwall.....	3	42			12		
No. 4 do		Capt. McLennan, Lancaster.....	3	42			12		
No. 5 do		Capt. Baker, Farran's Point.....	3	42	2	42	12		
No. 6 do		Capt. Ault, Lunenburg.....	3	42	2	42	12		
No. 7 do		Major McDairmid Athol	3	42	3	40	12		
		Staff.....	8						
		Total	29	294	10	168			
Metcalfe Infantry Company.....		Capt. Morgan, Metcalfe.....	3	42					
Vernon Infantry Company.....		Capt. McGregor, Vernon.....	3	42					

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Number of Non-exercised men, if any.	Ranges.			
								Battalion.	Figure of Merit.			
								Company.				
		Good.			An efficient brass band, 12 performers.							
		None.			Clothing generally servicable; trousers Nos. 2 and 6 Cos. much worn. Arms and accoutrements clean.							
					Marching past; manual and firing exercises; Company drill and skirmishing; Nos. 2 and 5 Companies fair; No. 6 good; No. 7 very good.		Yes.					
								200, 400 & 500 yards; No. 7 Co.—200 & 400 yards.				
								23-61	July 10	July 11		Nos. 1, 3 and 4 Cos. not authorized to drill.
								20-35	June 23	June 3		
								23-83	do 23	do 23		
								15-67	July 11	July 11		
												Not authorized to drill.
												Not authorized to drill.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspector.		Muster.				
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	ate.	Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles. Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.					
Goulbourn Infantry Company.....		Capt. Garvin, Munster.....	3	42	2	40	Munster.....		12	Company Headquarters.	

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78—Continued.

<p>Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps. Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment. General conduct of Corps If any, and what casualties. Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency. General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.</p>	<p>Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.</p>	<p>Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.</p>	<p>Number of Non-exercised Men, if any. Ranges.</p>	<p>Target Practice. Figure of Merit. Battalion. Company.</p>	<p>Date of Inspection.</p>	<p>Date when drill was completed.</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>Good. None.</p>					<p>June 29</p>	<p>June 29</p>	
<p>Clothing serviceable; arms and accoutrements clean. Owing to heavy rain, could see no drill, except proving and fours; physique good; men clean and steady, and apparently efficient.</p>		<p>Yes.</p>					

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5. Lieut.-Col. J. FLETCHER, C.M.G., D.A.G.M.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Mode
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.				Number of days' drill performed.
			Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.					
No. 1 Troop of Cavalry, Montreal		Capt. Tees, Montreal	3	35	3	26	Montreal	June and July.	12	Not in Camp.	
St. Andrews Tr'p		Lt.-Col. Burwash, St. Andrews.....	3	35							
Cookshire do		Capt. French, Cookshire	3	35	2	33		June.....	12		
Sherbrooke do		Cornet Read, Sherbrooke	3	35	1	34		do	12		
Compton do		Capt. Stimson, Compton	3	35	2	32		do	12	No Camp.	
Stanstead do		Capt. Wood, Stanstead.....	3	35	3	35	Headquarters	do	12		
Huntingdon do		Capt. Barr, Havelock.....	3	35	2	35		Sept.	12		
Brome do		Capt. Boright, Sutton.....	3	35	2	35		Sept. & Oct. ..	12		
Missisquoi do		Capt. Bush, Clarenceville	3	35							
Montreal Field Battery		Lt.-Col. Stevenson, Montreal.....	6	75	6	70	Montreal	July.....	12		
Shefford Field Battery.....		Lt.-Col. Amyrauld, Granby..	6	75		5	Granby	Aug. & Sept..	12	Camp.	

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78—Continued

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.	
								Number of Non-exercised men, if any.	Ranges.				
								Battalion.	Figure of Merit.				
								Company.					
						Sword exercise; troop movements; good.	Yes.			July 14	July 14	Inspected by Deputy Adjutant General.	
						Sword and carbine exercise; troop movements; good.	Yes.			June 26	June 26	Did not drill.	
										do 26	do 26		
										do 27	do 27	Inspected by Deputy Adjutant-General and Brigade Major.	
										do 28	do 28		
										Sept. 27	Sept. 27		
										Oct. 4	Oct. 4	Did not drill.	
						See Report of Inspector of Artillery.	Yes.			July 30	July 31	Inspected by Inspector of Artillery and Deputy Adjutant General.	
										Sept 5&6	Sept. 7		

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.—Continued.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
		Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.			
Battalion or Corps.	Companies	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.				N. - C. O. and Men.		
Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery		Lt.-Col. Fraser, Montreal.....	26	335							
St. John Battery Garrison Artillery		Major Drum, Montreal		55							
Montreal Engineers	2										
No. 1 Company		Capt. Berry, Montreal.....	3	55	3	40	Headquarters.	September.	12	Not in camp.	
No. 2 do		Major Kennedy, Montreal	3	55							
1st Battalion, Prince of Wales Rifles...		Lt.-Col. Bond, Montreal.....	26	335	20	252	do	October and November.	12	do	

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.			
								Figure of Merit.				
								Battalion.	Company.			
				Good fire and drum band, 20 performers.								Did not drill. This old Brigade has lately been reorganized, and is now up to its full strength.
						Infantry Company drill, good.	Yes.			Sept. 13	Sept. 13	Did not drill.
				Yes; Good fire and drum band. 26 performers.		Marching post, manual and firing exercise, battalion movements well done.	do	200, 500 and 600 yards.	19-98	Nov. 3	Nov. 3	No. 1 Company, inspected by the Deputy Adjutant General. No. 2 Company did not drill. This company has lately been recruited up to its strength.
												Inspected by the General officer in command.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 5.—Continued.		Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
			Corps.	Corps.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.			
Battalion or Corps.	Companies. Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers. N.—C. O. and Men.	Officers. N.—C. O. and Men.	Officers. N.—C. O. and Men.						
3rd Battalion, Victoria Rifles	Lt.-Col. Handyside, Montreal.	26	335	20	252	Headqua'trs	October and November.	12	Not in Camp.	
5th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers	Lt.-Col Crawford Montreal	26	377	22	285	do	August.	12	In camp.	
6th Battalion, Fusiliers	Lt.-Col. Martin, Montreal	26	235	19	222	do	September.	12	Not in camp.	

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps. if any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General state of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
							Number of Men.	Number of Non-exercised Ranges.			
							Battalion.	Company.			
Yes good brass band. 26 performers.	Yes; good reed and brass band. 42 performers.	Yes; good brass band. 25 performers.	Marching past, manual and firing, battalion movements well done.	Marching past, manual and firing exercise, battalion drill, well done.	do	Yes.	20.60		Nov. 24	Nov. 24	Inspected by the General Officer in Command.
Marching past, manual and firing, battalion drill, very well done.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Aug. 24	Aug. 25	do
200, 500 and 600 yards.	do	do	do	do	do	do	19.39	do	Sept. 29	Sept. 29	Inspected by the Deputy Adjutant General.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
			Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.			
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.						
11th Battalion, "Argenteuil Rangers"	8	Lt.-Col. Abbott, St. Andrews.										
No. 1 Company		Capt. Le Roy, St. Andrews.....	3	55	2	38			12			
No. 2 do		Capt. Smith, Dunany.....	3	55								
No. 3 do		Capt. McKnight, Shrewsbury.....	3	55								
No. 4 do		Capt. Simpson, Lachute	3	55	2	33			12			
No. 5 do		Capt. Shirritt, E. Gore.....	3	55	2	42			12			
No. 6 do		Capt. Pollock, Mille Isles.....	3	55					12			
No. 7 do		Capt. Hoy, Carillon.....	3	55	1	38			12			
No. 8 do		Capt. Cushing, Chatham.....	3	55	1	49			12			
		Staff.....	5	5	2							
21st Battalion, "Richelieu" Light Infantry, St. John.....		Lieut.-Col. Marchand.										
No. 1 Company.....		Capt. Comeau, St. John.....	3	55								
No. 2 do		Capt. Mongeon, St. John.....	3	35								
No. 3 do		Capt. Beauvais, St. John.....	3	35	2	40			8			
No. 4 do		Capt. Roy, Henryville.....	3	35	2	40			8			
		Staff.....	5	5								

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection. and how performed	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
							Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.			
							Battalion.	Company.			
			No band.			Yes.					
		Fair.			No. 1 Company—Simple company movements, manual and firing exercise, fairly performed. Nos 4 & 5 Cos.—Marching past manual and firing exercise, skirmishing, very well done. No. 7 Company—Company movements, skirmishing, fairly performed. No. 8 Company—Ordinary Co. movements, skirmishing, fairly performed.						
		Company drill, manual and firing, very fair.									
		do									
					Nos. 1, 4 & 8 Cos., 200, 500 & 600 yds.; No. 7 Co., 200, 300 & 400 yds.						
								15-05	July 26	July 26	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Bacon, Brigade Major.
								14-71	Sept. 20	Sept. 20	
									July 25	July 25	Nos. 2, 3 & 6 Cos. did not drill.
								11-71	do 25	do 25	
								14-44	Sept. 20	Sept. 20	
											Did not drill.
											do
									Oct. 6	Oct. 6	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Aylmer, B.M.
									do 6	do 6	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles. Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		
			Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.					
50th Battalion, "Huntingdon Borderers"		Lt.-Col. McEachern, C.M.G., Huntingdon.									
No. 2 Company.....		Capt. McDonald, Huntingdon	3	55	2	42		July	12		
No. 3 do		Major Gardner, Huntingdon	3	55	2	42		do ...	12		
No. 5 do		Capt. Anderson, Athelstan.....	3	55	2	40		do ...	12		
No. 7 do		Capt. Feeney, Dewittville	3	55	2	42	Headqua'trs	do ...	12		
No. 1 do		Capt. Henderson, Hinchinbrooke.	3	55						Not in Camp.	5 Marched.
No. 4 do		Major Cairns, Ormstown	3	55							
No. 6 do		Major McLaren, Rockburn	3	55							
No. 8 do		Capt. McKinnon, Dundee	3	55							
		Staff	8	5	5						
51st Battalion, "Hemmingford Rangers".....		Lt. Col. Rogers, Hemmingford									
No. 2 Company.....		Capt. Sriver, Lacolle	3	55	2	42		July	12		
No. 5 do		Capt. Elliott, Roxham	3	55	2	42		do ...	12		
No. 7 do		Capt. Livingstone, Chryso-	3	55	2	42		do ..	12		
No. 8 do		Capt. St. Marie, St. Remi	3	55	3	41	do	October	12	do	
No. 1 do									
No. 3 do									
No. 4 do									
No. 5 do									
		Staff	8	5	5						

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.			
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.		
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.								
52nd Battalion Brome Infantry														
No. 1 Company.		Lt.-Col. Hall, East Farnham.					Headquarters.	September.		Not in Camp.				
No. 2 do		Lt. Allan, Abercorn	3	55										
No. 3 do		Capt. Peters, Knowlton	3	55	3	42					12		8	W.
No. 4 do		Capt. Flannery, Sutton	3	55										
No. 5 do		Capt. Hall, East Farnham	3	55	3	41					12			
No. 6 do		Capt. Drew, Masonville	3	55	2	42					12		14	W.
		Capt. Mooney, Bolton	3	55	2	42					12		3	M.
		Staff	7	5	6									
53rd Battalion Sherbrooke Infantry														
No. 1 Company.		Lt.-Col Ibbotson Sherbrooke					do	July		do				
No. 2 do		Capt. Morehouse, Sherbrooke	3	55	3	42					12			
No. 3 do		Major Armstrong Sherbrooke	3	55										
No. 4 do		Capt. Ibbotson, Lennoxville	3	55	3	42					do		3	M.
No. 5 do		Capt. Tremblay, Sherbrooke	3	55										
No. 6 do		Capt. Phelan, Magog	3	55	2	42					Sept	12		
		Capt. Rolfe, Ascot	3	55	3	42					July	12		6	W.
		Staff	7	5	3									

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.			
								Battalion.	Company.			
							Yes.					Inspected by the Deputy Adjutant-General. Nos. 1 and 3 did not drill.
					Three companies mustered for inspection at Bolton Pass. Battalion drill and skirmishing with blank, well done. Company drill good.			No. 2, 200, 400, 600. No. 4, 200, 400.	10-07	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	
									12-02	do 19	do 19	
									do 18	do 18	do 18	
							do					Nos. 1, 3 and 6, inspected by the Deputy Adjutant-General. No. 5, inspected by Brigade Major. Nos. 2 and 4 did not drill.
					Three companies mustered for inspection at Sherbrooke. Marched past, manual and firing and battalion drill well performed. Company drill very fair.			No. 5--2, 4, 500. No. 6--2, 4, 500. No. 5--2, 4, 600. No. 6--2, 4, 500.	17-87	July 10	July 12	
									8 37	do ...	do 12	
									36-81	Sept. 13	Sept. 13	
									14-40	July 10	July 12	

INSPECTION REPORT OF DRILL which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.—Continued.		Establish- menc.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles. Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies. Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.	Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		
		Officers.	N - C. O. and Men.	Officers.				N - C. O. and Men.	
54th Battalion Richmond In- fantry	Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Lord Aylmer, Richmond.....								
No. 1 Company	Capt. McKenzie, Danville	3	55						
No. 2 do	Major Williamson Melbourne.....	3	55						
No. 3 do	Capt. Cleeve, Richmond.....	3	55						
No. 4 do	Capt. Boyd, Brompton	3	55						
No. 5 do	Capt. Mairs, Durham.....	3	55	3	42	H'dquarters.	Sept.....	12	Not in Camp.
No. 6 do	Capt. Watts, Drummondville Staff	3 6	55 5	2 1	38		do	12	
58th Battalion, "Compton" In- fantry	10 Lieut.-Col. Cook, Cookshire.								
No. 1 Company	Capt. Wyatt, Bury	3	55						
No. 2 do	Capt. Ross, Gould	3	55	2	41	H'dquarters.	Oct	12	
No. 3 do	Capt. McIver, Winslow	3	55	2	42	L. Megantic.	July & Aug.	12	8 M.
No. 4 do	Capt. Weyland, Marbleton.....	3	55						
No. 5 do	Capt. Ramage, Lake Megantic.	3	55	2	42	L. Megantic.	July & Aug.	12	do
No. 6 do	Capt. Cook, Hatley.....	3	55	2	42	H'dquarters.	Sept.....	12	
No. 7 do	Capt. Trenholme, Coaticook.....	3	55	2	42	do	do	12	
No. 8 do	Capt. Gilmour, Stanstead.....	3	55						
No. 9 do	Capt. McAuley, Winslow.....	3	55						
No. 10 do	Capt. Bailey, Eaton.....	3	55						
	Staff	8	5	3					

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps. If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.	
							Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.				
							Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.			
					Company drill, fair.	Yes.	No. 5—200, 400, 500.					Inspected by Lt.-Col. Aylmer, Brigade Major. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 did not drill.
								25-02	Sept.....	Sept.....		
		Brass band ; 18 performers ; play fairly.				do	No. 2—200, 400 & 500.					Nos. 1, 4, 8, 9 and 10 did not perform drill.
		Nos. 2 and 6.—Company drill, manual, firing and skinning; very good. Nos. 3 and 5.—Company and Battalion drill, manual and firing, very fair. No. 7.—Company drill, manual and firing, very fair.					No. 7.—400, 500 & 600.					Inspected by the D.A.G.
								17-68	Oct. 18	Oct. 18		Inspected by the D.A.G.
									Aug. 2	Aug. 2		Inspected by the D.A.G. and Brigade Major.
									Aug. 2	Aug. 2		do do
									Sept. 12	Sept. 12		Inspected by the D.A.G.
								20-36	do 27	do 27		Inspected by Brigade Major.
												No target practice returns received from Nos. 3, 5 and 6.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT		Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
No. 5.—Continued.			Corps.	Corps.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.			
Battalion or Corps.	Companies. Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N - C. O. and Men.	Officers.				N - C. O. and Men.			Miles.	Mode.
60th Battalion, "Missisquoi" Infantry.....	6 Lt.-Col. Rowe, Dunham.									
No. 1 Company	Major Sixby, St. Armands....	3	55	3	41	Missisquoi B.	Aug	12	Camp.	6 M.
No. 2 do	Capt. Jameson, Clarenceville...	3	55	3	42	do	do	12	do	4 M.
No. 3 do	Capt. Robinson, Dunham	3	55							
No. 4 do	Capt. Higgins, West Farnham.	3	55	2	40	H'dquarters.	Oct ..	12	Not in Camp.	
No. 5 do	Capt. Bockus, Stanbridge	3	55							
No. 6 do	Capt. Westover, Frelighsburg...	3	55							
	Staff	7	5							
79th Battalion, "Shefford Highlanders".	6 Lt.-Col. Miller, Granby..									
No. 1 Company	Capt. Seale, Granby	3	55	3	42	Headquarters.	September.	12	Not in Camp.	9 W.
No. 2 do	Capt. Maynes, Waterloo	3	55	3	42			12		
No. 3 do	Capt. Codd, Waterloo	3	55							
No. 4 do	Capt. Galbraith, Roxton	3	55	3	42			12		
No. 5 do	Capt. Wood, Roxton Falls...	3	55	3	41			12		
No. 6 do	Capt. Harkwell, Boscobel	3	55	1	42			12		
	Staff	8	5	6						

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.—Continued.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.				Number of days' drill performed.
Eardley Co.		Capt. Lawlor, Eardley	3	55	2	38	Aylmer.	Sept. 30	12	In Camp.		
Wakefield Co.		Capt. Cates, Wakefield	3	55								
Aylwin Co.		Capt. Chamberlin, Aylwin	3	55								
51st Battalion, "Hemmingford Rangers"	4	Lt.-Col. Rogers, Hemmingford ..					Company Headquarters.					
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. Miline, Havelock	3	55	3	42						
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Rowe, Franklin	3	55	3	42						
No. 4 do ...		Capt. McNaughton, Hemmingford	3	55	3	42						
No. 6 do ...		Capt. Hayes, Hemmingford ..	3	55	3	42						
					12	168						
						12						
		Total				180						

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps. If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bond fids</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Ranges.	Figure of Merit.			
								Battalion.	Company.			
					Compy drill, manual and firing and skirmishing, very good.	Yes.	2, 4 and 500.	17-10		Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Bacon, Brigade Major.
												Did not drill.
					Manual and firing exercise, company drill, skirmishing, very good. Good men.	Yes.	Nos. 1, 4 & 6-2, 400; No. 3-2, 4, 500.	19-42				Did not drill.
								18-26	June	June 29		This Battalion allowed to perform Annual drill for 1876-77
								28-55	do	do 29		Inspected by Lt.-Col. Bacon, Brigade Major.
								20-40	do	do 29		
								10-47	do	do 29		

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6. Lieut.-Col. A. C. DELOTBINIERE- HARWOOD, D.A.G.M.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.				Number of days' drill performed.
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.						
80th Battalion ...	6	Lt.-Col. De Foy, Gently.										
No. 1 Company		Capt. Gaudet, Gently.....	3	42	3	42	Headquarters.					
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Giroux, Nicolet.....	3	42	3	42						
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Landry, Bécancour.....	3	42	3	42						
No. 4 do ...		Capt. Mousette, Ste. Gertrude...	3	42	3	40						
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Pratte, St. Gregoire....	3	42	2	42						
No. 6 do ...		Capt. Beaubien, Victoriaville	3	42	1	33						
		Staff.....	5	.....	3	.....					
			23	252	18	241						
Joliette Provisional Batt	5	Lt.-Col. Sheppard Joliette.										
No. 1 Company		Capt. Sheppard, Joliette.....	3	42	2	42						
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Granger, St. Jacques.....	3	42	2	42						
No. 3 do ...		Capt. C. Guilbault St. Melanie.....	3	42	2	42						
No. 4 do ...		Capt. A. Guilbault Ste. Elizabeth..	3	42	2	42						
No. 5 do ...		Capt. T. Blair, Rawdon	3	42	1	42						
		Staff.....	5	.....	3	.....					
			20	210	12	210						
Independent Co. ...		Capt. A. Pacand, St. Norbert d' Arthabaska	3	42	3	39	H'dquarters.....		12			
Independent Co. ...		Capt. Kirwan, St. Jean Baptiste Village.....	3	42	1	42	Victoriaville.....		12			
Independent Co. ...		Capt. T. Brosseau, Laprairie.....	3	42	3	42						

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of Non-exercised men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
									Ranges.	Figure of Merit.			
								Battalion.	Company.				
				None.		Manual, firing and company drill.	Yes.	200, 400, 500 and 600 yards.	21-103	17-37	June 22	See written report for how performed.	
										12-32	do 22		
										17-32	do 23		
										28 20	do 23		
										41-13	do 24		
										9 13	July 7		
				Brass band ; 20 musicians ; good.							July 23		
				do							June 25		
				do							do 4		
											July 14		
											June 24		
											Oct. 9	Sept. 17	No targets for practice. Requisition sent 13th Sept., 1877, for targets.
				do							Nov. 29		
				do							Nov. 14		
									15-26		Nov. 14		

INSPECTION REPORTS OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6.—Continued.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise. Miles. Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport. Mode.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies. Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	
		Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.				
76th Battalion....									
No. 2 Company	Capt. Durocher, St. Martine.....	3	42	3	42				
No. 3 do	Capt. Legault, St. Urbain.....	3	42	3	42				
No. 6 do	Capt. Robert, Chateauguay...	3	42	2	42				
	Staff								
	Total			8	126				
64th Battalion....	8 Lieut.-Col. Prudhomme, Beauharnois.....								
No. 1 Company	Capt. Deslauriers, Beauharnois.....	3	42	2	42				
No. 2 do	Capt. Bazinet, Beauharnois.....	3	42	3	42				
No. 3 do	Capt. Cadieux, St. Etienne.....	3	42	1	42				
No. 4 do	Cpt. Prudhomme, St. Louis	3	42	2	42				
No. 5 do	Captain Danis, Valleyfield.....	3	42	2	42				
No. 6 do	Capt. Langevin, St. Thimothee.	3	42	3	42				
	Staff			5					
	Total			18	252				

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6.—Continued.			Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles. Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.			Number of days' drill performed.
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.					
65th Battalion...	6	Lieut.-Col. Labranche, Montreal.....									
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. Bourdon, Montreal.....	3	42	2	42					
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Merrill, Montreal.....	3	42	2	42					
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Hebert, Montreal.....	3	42	2	42					
No. 4 do ...		Capt. Galarneau, Montreal.....	3	42	2	42					
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Malepart, Montreal.....	3	42	2	42					
Nq. 6 do ...		Capt. Lapointe, Montreal.....	3	42	3	42					
		Staff.....	5		4						
		Total.....			17	252					
76th Battalion ...											
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. Damour, St. Philomine.....	3	42	7*	42					
No. 4 do ...		Capt. Boudreau, St. Martine.....	3	42	2	42					
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Turcot, N. Georgetown.....	3	42	3	42					
		Total.....	9	126	12	126					

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps. If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.		
							Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.				Figure of Merit.	
												Battalion.	Company.
		Brass band ; 20 musicians ; very good.				Yes.							
					Manual, firing and battalion movements.								
		None.				do							
					Manual, firing and company drill.								
						200, 400 and 600 yds.							
							23-73						
								10 2	June 29	June 29			
								29-13	do 29	do 29			
								34-15	do 29	do 29	See written report		
								32-24	do 29	do 29			
								27-19	do 29	do 29			
								28-16	do 29	do 29			
						200, 400 and 600.	14-87						
								11-40	June 9	June 9	These three companies were allowed to perform drill for 1876-77. *Staff included.		
								14-02	do 8	do 8			
								10-14	do 8	do 8			

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7. Lieut.-Col. T. J. DUCHESNAY, D.A.G.M.		Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies. Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.	Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.			
		Officers.	N.-O. and Men.	Officers.				N.-O. and Men.		
Quebec Cavalry	Lt.-Col. Forsyth, Quebec.									
No. 1 Troop	Capt. McDonald, Quebec.	2	42	2	32	Quebec	Sept. 8	12	Headquarters.	
N. 2 do	Capt. & Bt. Lt. Col. Turnbull, Quebec.	2	42	2	32	do	Oct. 25	12		
	Surgeon Stanfield	1		1						
	Total	5	84	5	64					
Quebec Field Battery	Capt. & Bt. Lt. Col. W. Baby, Quebec.	5	74	4	95	do	Oct. 6	12	In Camp.	4
Gaspé Battery	Major Jno. Slous, Quebec.	2	42	1	36	Gaspé Basin	Sept. 10	12	Headquarters.	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which hav

MILITARY DISTRICT		Establishment.		Personal Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of Transport.	
No. 7.—Continued.		Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarte	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.				N. - C. O. and Men.		
9th Battalion Rifles		Lt.-Col. L. Vohl, Quebec.									
No. 1 Company		Major Frenette, Quebec.	2	42	2	42	Quebec.	Oct. 25	12	Headquarters.	
No. 2 do		Capt. Chouinard, Quebec.	2	42	2	42	do	do	25		12
No. 3 do		Major Delagrave, Quebec.	2	42	2	42	do	do	25		12
No. 4 do		Capt. Garneau, Quebec.	2	42	2	42	do	do	25		12
No. 5 do		Lt.-Col. Amyot, Quebec.	2	42	2	42	do	do	25		12
No. 6 do		Major Evanturel, Quebec.	2	42	2	42	do	do	25		12
		Staff	6		6						
		Total	18	252	18	252					
17th Battalion, Light Infantry		Lt.-Col. Blanchet, Lévis.									
No. 2 Company		Major Hamel, Lévis	2	42	1	42	Lévis	Oct. 8	12	do	
No. 3 do		Capt. Demers, Lévis	2	42	2	40	do	Sept. 24	12		
No. 4 do		Major Lemieux, Lévis	2	42	1	31	do	do	22		12
No. 5 do		Capt. Guenette, St. Henri	2	42	2	42	St. Henri	June 24	12		
No. 6 do		Capt. Poliquin, St. Michel				38	St. Michel	Sept. 25	12		
		Total	10	210	6	193					
23rd Battalion		Major Bernier, St. François.									
No. 3 Company		Capt. Taschereau, St. Joseph.	2	42	1	40	St. Joseph	July 21	12	do	
No. 6 do		Capt. Courteau, Lotbinière	2	42	2	42	Lotbinière	do 15	12		
		Total	4	84	3	82					

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General state of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of Non-exercised Men.		Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.	
								Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.	Figure of Merit.				
		Good.	Good.		Clothing new; arms, &c., in very good order.	Marching past, manual and firing, battalion movements, the whole well performed.	Yes.					Oct. 25	Oct. 25	Inspected by Lt.-Gen. Sir E. Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G., commanding Canadian Militia.	
		None.	None.									do 25	do 25		
		No.	Yes.									do 25	do 5		
		Clothing new; Clothing soiled; arms good.			Clothing and arms good.							do 25	do 25		
		Manual and firing exercises, company drill and skirmishing; Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 6, good; No. 4, fair.										do 25	do 25		
		Yes.					Yes.							Inspected by Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G.	
		200,300,400.	200,400.					200,400.	200,400,500,600			12-31	Oct. 8		Oct. 8
												Sept. 24		Sept. 24
												do 22	do 22	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Lamon-tagne, B.M.
												11-30	June 24	June 24	
												26-21	Sept. 25	Sept. 25	
		5-25	July 21	July 21										Inspected by Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G.	
		16-02	do 15	do 15											

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.—Continued.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of Transport.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.				Number of days' drill performed.
55th Battalion...		Lt.-Col. King, St. Sylvester.....	6	126	6	126					
No. 2 Company...		Capt. McKenzie, Inverness.....	2	42	2	42	Inverness ...	uly 18	12		Headquarters.
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Porter, New Ireland.....			2	42	do ...	do 18	12		
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Blanchard, Somerset.....			2	43	Somerset ...	do 17	12		
61st Battalion.....		Lt.-Col.	6	126	4	126					
No. 2 Company...		Capt. Landry, St. Pierre.....	2	42	1	42	St. Pierre....	Oct.	12	do	
No. 4 do ...		Capt. Burke, St. Jean, P.Q.....			2	42	Trois Saumons.....	July 13	12		
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Giasson, L'Anse à Gillis			1	42	Anse à Gillis.....	Oct. 6	12		

be formed the Annual Drill for 1877-78—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps. Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment. General conduct of Corps. If any, and what casualties. Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency. General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements. Nature of Movements, at Inspection, and, how performed. Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act. Number of Non-exercised Men, if any. Ranges.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
	Battalion.	Company.				Figure of Merit
Good. None.	Good. None.				
do	No.				
Clothing good; arms and accoutrements in good order. Manual and firing exercises, company drill and skirmishing, well performed.	Clothing good; arms and accoutrements in good order. Manual and firing exercises, company drill and skirmishing, well performed.				
do	Yes.				
do	None.				
Nos. 2, 4-2, 4, 5, 600; No. 5-2, 4, 600.	Nos. 2, 3-2, 400; No. 5-2, 4, 500.				
22-00	29-13		July 18	July 18	Inspected by L Col. LaMe tagne, B.M.
11-06	31-28		do 18	do 18	
13-10	11-30		do 17	do 17	
			Oct. 8	Oct. 5	do
			July 13	July 13	
			Oct. 6	Oct. 6	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.—Continued.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles. Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode transport.	
		Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.			
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.				N.-C. O. and Men.		
70th Battalion		Lt.-Col. Massicotte, St. Geneviève.....	6	126	5	126					Headquarters.
No. 1 Company		Capt. Trudel, St. Geneviève.....	2	42	2	42	St. Geneviève.....	July 25	12		
No. 5 do		Capt. Massicotte, St. Prosper.....			2	42	St. Prosper..	do 25	12		
No. 6 do		Capt. Buist, St. Tite.....			1	42	St. Tite.....	do 25	12		
County of Quebec Battalion		Major Laurin, Ancienne Lorrette.....	6	126	6	126	Ancienne Lorrette...				do
No. 1 Compan		Capt. Dorion, Charlesbourg...	2	42	2	41	Charlesbourg.....	July 23	12		
No. 2 do		Capt. Laurin, Ancienne Lorrette.....			2	42	Ancienne Lorrette...	do 12	12		
No. 4 do		Capt. Routhier, St. Foye.....			2	42	St. Foye.....	do 12	12		

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78—Continued

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.		General conduct of Corps. If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of Non-exercised men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.							Figure of Merit.	Figure of Merit.			
Good.	Good.	None.	Yes.	Clothing good; arms and accoutrements in good order.	Manual and firing exercises, company drill and skirmishing. No. 6—Well performed; Nos. 1 and 5—Indifferent.	Yes.	None.	Nos. 1, 6-2, 4, 5, 600; No. 6-2, 4, 500.	16-30	July 25	Inspected by Lt.-Col. LaMontagne, B.M.	
None.	None.								10-13	do 25		
None.	None.	No.	Yes.	Clothing good; arms and accoutrements in good order.	Manual and firing exercises, company drill and skirmishing. Nos. 2 and 4—Well performed; No. 1—Fair.	do	do	Nos. 1, 6-2, 4, 5, 600; No. 6-2, 4, 500.	7-17	do 26	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G.	
Good.	Good.								12-06	do 12		
None.	None.	No.	Yes.	Clothing good; arms and accoutrements in good order.	Manual and firing exercises, company drill and skirmishing. Nos. 2 and 4—Well performed; No. 1—Fair.	do	do	Nos. 1, 6-2, 4, 5, 600; No. 6-2, 4, 500.	.....	July 23	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G.
Good.	Good.								.....	do 12	
None.	None.	No.	Yes.	Clothing good; arms and accoutrements in good order.	Manual and firing exercises, company drill and skirmishing. Nos. 2 and 4—Well performed; No. 1—Fair.	do	do	Nos. 1, 6-2, 4, 5, 600; No. 6-2, 4, 500.	.....	July 23	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G.
Good.	Good.								.....	do 12	
None.	None.	No.	Yes.	Clothing good; arms and accoutrements in good order.	Manual and firing exercises, company drill and skirmishing. Nos. 2 and 4—Well performed; No. 1—Fair.	do	do	Nos. 1, 6-2, 4, 5, 600; No. 6-2, 4, 500.	.....	July 23	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G.
Good.	Good.								.....	do 12	
None.	None.	No.	Yes.	Clothing good; arms and accoutrements in good order.	Manual and firing exercises, company drill and skirmishing. Nos. 2 and 4—Well performed; No. 1—Fair.	do	do	Nos. 1, 6-2, 4, 5, 600; No. 6-2, 4, 500.	.....	July 23	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G.
Good.	Good.								.....	do 12	
None.	None.	No.	Yes.	Clothing good; arms and accoutrements in good order.	Manual and firing exercises, company drill and skirmishing. Nos. 2 and 4—Well performed; No. 1—Fair.	do	do	Nos. 1, 6-2, 4, 5, 600; No. 6-2, 4, 500.	.....	July 23	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G.
Good.	Good.								.....	do 12	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.—Continued.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies. Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.			
		Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.						
Portneuf Battalion.....	Lt.-Col. Panet, Pte. aux Trembles	6	126	5	118				Headquarters.		
No. 1 Company	Capt. Beaudry, Pte. aux Trembles	2	42	2	42	Point Tremblay	July 21	12			
No. 3 do	Capt. Paquette, Deschambault.....			1	39	Deschambault.....	do 20	12			
No. 4 do	Capt Brunette, St. Augustin.....			2	37	St. Augustin.....	do 20	12			
Kamouraska Battalion	Lt.-Col. Taché, Kamouraska.....	4	84	3	84				do		
No. 2 Company	Capt. Dupuy, Kamouraska.....	2	42	2	42	Kamouraska	Aug. 1	12			
No. 3 do	Major Tétu, Riv. Ouëlle.....			1	42	Riv. Ouëlle.	July 27	12			
Dorchester Battalion	Major Genest, St. Isidore.								do		
No. 2 Company	Capt. Larochele, St. Anselme.....	2	42	1	41	St. Anselme.	July 29	12			

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Fines required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per item, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.	
								Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.				
								Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.			
Good.	Good.	Good.	None.	No.	Nos. 1, 4—Tunics old; arms good. No. 3—Clothing good; arms good.	Manual and firing exercises, company drill and skirmishing.	Yes.	None.	No. 1—2, 400; Nos. 3, 4—2, 300.	11:40	July 21	July 21	Inspected by Lt.-Col. LaMontagne, B.M.
None.	None.	None.	do	do	do	do	do	do	32:14	do 20	do 20		
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	15:07	do 20	do 20		
Clothing good; arms, &c., in good order.					Clothing soiled; arms in good order.	Manual and firing exercises, company drill and skirmishing, well performed.	do	do	200, 400, 500, 600.	6:00	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G.
do					do	do	do	do	7:28	July 27	July 27		
do					do	do	do	do	200, 400 and 500 yards.	13:31	July 29	July 29	Inspected by Lt.-Col. LaMontagne B.M.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
			Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.			
Battalion or Corps.	Companies	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.						
Rimouski Battalion.....	2	Lt.-Col. Martin, Rimouski.										
No. 1 Company....		Capt. A. Martin, Rimouski.....	2	42	2	42	Rimouski....	July 27	12	Headquarters.		
No. 5 do....		Capt. Le Bel, St. Anaclet.....			2	42	St. Anaclet..	do 27	12			
Charlevoix Battalion.....	2	Major Dufour, Bay St. Paul.										
No. 2 Company....		Capt. Blouin, St. Jean, I.O.....	2	42	2	42	St. Jean, I.O	July 18	12	do		
No. 3 do....		Capt. Tremblay, Eboulements....			2	42	Eboulem'nts	Aug. 1	12			
Temiscouata Battalion.....		Lt.-Col. Hudon, Riv.-du-Loup.										
No. 1 Company....		Capt. Pouliot, Riv.-du-Loup...	2	42	1	42	R.-du-Loup..	Aug. 20	12	do		

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.		Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.		General conduct of Corps.		If any, and what casualties.		Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.		General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.		Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.		Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bond fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.		Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.		Ranges.		Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.		Date when drill was completed.		REMARKS
Good.	None.	Good.	None.	Good.	None.	Yes.	None.	Yes.	None.	Battalion.	Company.	Figure of Merit.	Date of Inspection.		Date when drill was completed.											
Good.	None.	Good.	None.	No.	No.																					
Good.	None.	do	do	Clothing good; arms, &c., good.	Clothing old; arms, &c., good.	Manual and firing exercises, company drill and skirmishing, well performed.	Manual and firing exercises, company drill and skirmishing, well performed.	do	do	do	do	20	11-24	July 27	July 27	do 27	do 27									Inspected by Lt.-Col. Duchesney, D.A.G.
do	do	Clothing good; arms, &c., good.	do	Manual & firing exercises, company drill & skirmishing, fairly performed; instruction defective.	Clothing good; arms, &c., good.	do	do	do	do	do	do	200, 400, 500, 600.	20	11-24	July 18	July 18	Aug. 1	Aug. 1								Inspected by Lt.-Col. Duchesney, D.A.G. Inspected by Lt.-Col. LaMontagne B.M.
do	do	Clothing good; arms, &c., good.	do	Manual & firing exercises, company drill & skirmishing, fairly performed; instruction defective.	Clothing good; arms, &c., good.	do	do	do	do	do	do	200, 400, 500, 600.	20	11-24	Aug. 2	Aug. 28										Inspected by Lt.-Col. Duchesney, D.A.G.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8. Lieut.-Col. G. J. MAUNSELL, D.A.G.M.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Headquarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.						
		Brigade Major Lt.-Col. J. R. MacShane, St. John.....	1	1						
8th Regiment of Cavalry.....	7	Lt.-Col. J. Saunders, Apohaqui	21	291	13	173	Troop Headquarters.	Different dates.	12	Not in camp.	Average, 2 miles.	Marched
No. 1 Troop.....		Capt. Otty, Hampton.....	2	39	.....	.....				
No. 2 do		Capt. Foshay, Apohaqui	2	39	1	34						
No. 3 Co		Capt. Pearson, English Settlement.....	2	39	3	36						
No. 4 do		Capt. Langstroth Hammond Riv'r	2	39	2	33						
No. 5 Co		Capt. Upham, Upham.....	2	39	1	34						
No. 6 Co		Capt. Brittain, Springfield.....	2	39	.....	.....				
No. 7 do		Capt. Scovil, Shediac.....	2	39	1	36						
		Staff and Band, Apohaqui.....	7	18	5	With troops						
Field Battery.....		Bt.-Maj. Coll, Newcastle.....	4	74		74	Newcastle.		12	In camp.	1 mile.	do

Performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78—Continued.

1/2 hour.	Average, 1 hour.	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps. Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment. General conduct of Corps. If any, and what casualties. Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency. General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements. Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed. Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act. Number of Non-exercised Men, if any. Ranges.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
			Battalion.	Company.				Figure of Merit.
do	Nil.						
Good.	Good.						
Nil.	Nil.						
No.	Yes, 14 performers ; good.						
do	Good.						
Shot and shell practice, and artillery movements, well performed.	Cavalry field movements, &c, well performed.						
do	Yes.						
do	Nil.						
Artillery practice.	200 and 400 yards.			27-97			
				22-78	July 11	July 11	
				30-84	11	do 11	
				27-31	do 17	do 17	Inspected by the Brigade Major, and referred to in Report. Troops Nos. 1 & 6, relieved from drill.
				30-65	do 18	do 18	
				28-32	do 21	July 21	
July 28					July 28	July 28	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Strange, Inspector of Artillery, and by the Deputy Adjutant General.

INSPECTION REPORT O CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8.—Continued.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	ate.				Number of days' drill performed.
			Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.					
Field Battery.....		Capt. Dibblee, Woodstock.....	4	74	4	74	Woodstock.		12	In Camp.	1½ mile. Marched.
Brigade Garrison Artillery.....	5	Lt.-Col. Foster, St. John.....	17	223	15	123	B rack Square, St. John.	Different dates.	12	Not in camp.	1½ mile. do
No. 1 Battery ...		Capt. Kane, St. John.....	2	39	2	37					
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Ring, St. John.....	2	39	2	40					
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Ewing, St. John.....	2	39	2	31					
No. 7 do ...		Rt. Lt.-Col. Gillespie, Chatham	2	39	2	20					
No. 10 do ...		Capt. Armstrong, St. John.....	2	39	.....	.....			
		Staff and Band, St. John.....	7	28	7						
New Brunswick Engineers		Capt. Perley, St. John.....	2	39	2	39	Company Headquarters.		12	do	1½ mile. do

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	Whether in possession of Band. Num ber of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.	
							Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.				
							Ranges.	Battalion.				
									Company.			
		Nil.				Yes.			July 17	July 19	Inspected by the Deputy Adjutant General referred to in Report.	
		Good.			Shot and shell practice, and artillery movements, well performed.	Nil.	Artillery practice.					
		Nil.									Inspected by the General in command on 15th of August, and by the Lieut.-Col. commanding on 27th September.	
		Good.	Yes, 20 performers; fair.		Formed a guard of honor for the General in command, on 15th Aug., and carried out shot and shell practice on 27th Sept.; creditably performed.	do	Non-exercised men explained.		Oct. 27	Oct. 27		
		Good.					Artillery practice.		Sept. 15	do 27	The clothing of No. 10 Battery has been destroyed by fire.	
		Nil.			Company drill and blank firing, very good.	do	200, 400 and 600 yards.		do 14	July 27		
		Good.							June 19	June 19		

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles. Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		
			Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.					
62nd Battalion...	4	Lt.-Col. Blaine, St. John.....	19	258							
No. 1 Company...		Capt. Devlin, St. John.....	2	39							
No. 2 do		Capt. Sturdee, St. John.....	2	39							
No. 3 do		Capt. Farren, St. John.....	2	39							
No. 4 do		Capt. Hazen, St. John.....	2	39							
No. 5 do		St. John	2	39							
No. 6 do		Staff and Band, St. John	7	24							
67th Battalion ...	10	Lt.-Col. Upton, Woodstock	28	420	19	295					
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. Bourne, Woodstock	2	41	2	41			12		
No. 2 do		Capt. Adams, Centerville	2	40	2	40			12		
No. 3 do		Capt. Boyer, Vic- toria Corner	2	40	2	40*			12		
No. 4 do		Capt. Hoyt, Rich- mond	2	40	2	40			12		
No. 5 do		Capt. Burpee, Waterville	2	40							
No. 6 do		Capt. Beckwith, Grand Falls ...	2	40							
No. 7 do		Capt. Baker, Little Falls	2	40							
No. 8 do		Bt.-Major Vince, Harland	2	40	2	40*			12		
No. 9 do		Capt. Hartley, Peel	2	40	2	40*			12		
No. 10 do		Capt. Carvell, Wilmot	2	40	2	40			12		
		Staff and Band, Woodstock	8	19	7	14					

Performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps. If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection. and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.		
							Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.					
							Battalion.	Company.					
							Figure of Merit.						
1 hour.	Nil.	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 14 performers; good.	Good.	Battalion drill and skirmishing was performed in Companies marked thus *; in the other Companies, squad and company drill and skirmishing were performed; in every case, drill and practice well performed.	Yes.	Nil	200, 400 and 600 yards.	21-72	July 9	July 9	Inspected by the D.A.G. and referred to in Report.
										27-00	do 11	do 11	
										24-50	do 10	do 10	
										23-21	do 9	do 9	
										22-37	do 10	do 10	Inspected by the D.A.G. and referred to in Report.
										18-97	do 10	do 10	
										18-65	do 11	do 11	
													Relieved from annual drill.
													do do
													do do
													Relieved from the performance of the annual drill, in consequence of arms and clothing having been destroyed by fire.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8.—Continued.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.		
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Headquarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.			Number of days' drill performed.	
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.			Miles.	Mode.		
71st Battalion ...	5	Lt.-Col. Marsh, Fredericton	17	210	17	210	Company Headquarters.	Different days.	12	Not in Camp.	Average, 1½ hours.	Marched.
No. 2 Company ...		Bt.-Maj. Staples, St. Marys	2	38	2	38*						
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Christy, Keswick	2	37	2	37						
No. 4 do ...		Bt.-Major Wilkinson, Stanley ...	2	37	2	37						
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Croyley, Fredericton	2	38	2	38*						
No. 6 do ...		Bt.-Major Alexander, Blessville Staff and Band, Woodstock	2	37	2	37						
			7	23	7	23						
73rd Battalion ...	5	Major Sheriff, Chatham	17	210	12	140	do	do	12	do	Average, 2¼ miles.	do
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. Hutchinson, Buctouche	2	38	1	42						
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Fenton, Chatham	2	37	.....	.....				
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Blake, Black Brook	2	37	.....	.....				
No. 4 do ...		Capt. McNaughton, Black River	2	37	2	37*						
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Cameron, Bay de Vin	2	37	2	37*						
		Staff and Band, Chatham	7	24	7	24						
74th Battalion ...	6	Lieut.-Col. Beer, Sussex	19	252	15	167		do	12	do	1½ miles.	do
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. Wetmore, Olifton	2	40	2	35						
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Alward, Petitcodiac	2	40	.....	.....				
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Arnold, Sussex	2	40	2	40						
No. 4 do ...		Capt. Murray, Murray Road ...	2	40	2	40						
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Baird, Sackville	2	40	.....	.....				
No. 6 do ...		Capt. Harper, Bay Verte	2	39	2	39						
		Staff and Band, Sussex	7	13	7	13						

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.			
								Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.		
Nil.	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 20 performers; good.	Good.	Company drill and skirmishing well performed.	Yes.	Nil.	200, 400 and 600 yards.	27-50	June 26	June 30	The Ge Command Companies inspected thus *. All Companies Inspected by the D.A.G. and referred to in Report.
do	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 15 performers; good.	do	Battalion drill and skirmishing well performed by Companies marked thus *. The drill of Buctouche Comp'y not well done.	do	do	200, 400 and 600 yards.	23-15	do 22	do 22	
do	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 13 performers; good.	do	Squad and company drill and skirmishing very good, except in the case of Captain Hooker's Company, at Bay Verte.	do	do	200, 400 and 600 yards.	23-90	July 14	July 14	
do	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 15 performers; good.	do	Battalion drill and skirmishing well performed by Companies marked thus *. The drill of Buctouche Comp'y not well done.	do	do	200, 400 and 600 yards.	34-00	do 31	do 31	
do	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 15 performers; good.	do	Battalion drill and skirmishing well performed by Companies marked thus *. The drill of Buctouche Comp'y not well done.	do	do	200, 400 and 600 yards.	25-73	do 13	do 13	Drill not completed in No. 3 Company. Remaining Companies inspected by D.A.G. and referred to in Report.
do	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 13 performers; good.	do	Squad and company drill and skirmishing very good, except in the case of Captain Hooker's Company, at Bay Verte.	do	do	200, 400 and 600 yards.	42-95	July 11	July 11	
do	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 13 performers; good.	do	Squad and company drill and skirmishing very good, except in the case of Captain Hooker's Company, at Bay Verte.	do	do	200, 400 and 600 yards.	41-10	June 29	June 29	
do	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 13 performers; good.	do	Squad and company drill and skirmishing very good, except in the case of Captain Hooker's Company, at Bay Verte.	do	do	200, 400 and 600 yards.	40-47	do 29	do 29	
do	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 13 performers; good.	do	Squad and company drill and skirmishing very good, except in the case of Captain Hooker's Company, at Bay Verte.	do	do	200, 400 and 600 yards.	26-95	July 19	July 19	Inspected by the Deputy Adjutant General, and referred to in Report.
do	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 13 performers; good.	do	Squad and company drill and skirmishing very good, except in the case of Captain Hooker's Company, at Bay Verte.	do	do	200, 400 and 600 yards.	11-70	June 27	June 27	
do	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 13 performers; good.	do	Squad and company drill and skirmishing very good, except in the case of Captain Hooker's Company, at Bay Verte.	do	do	200, 400 and 600 yards.	17-56	July 21	July 21	
do	Good.	Nil.	Yes; 13 performers; good.	do	Squad and company drill and skirmishing very good, except in the case of Captain Hooker's Company, at Bay Verte.	do	do	200, 400 and 600 yards.	17-56	July 20	July 20	Nos. 2 and 5 relieved from drill.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.		Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	Miles.	Mode.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
			Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.						Miles.	Mode.
Independent Company.....		Capt. Lloyd, Deer Island.....	2	39	.....	.....	Company H'quarters.	Different days.			Not in Camp.	1 1/2 miles.	Marched.
Independent Company.....		Capt. Barberie, Dalhousie.....	2	39	.....	.....					
Independent Company.....		Capt. Robinson, St. Stephen.....	2	39	.....	.....					
Independent Company.....		Bt.-Major McGee, St. George.....	2	39	.....	.....					

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.			
½ hour.							Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.			
Nil.		Good.	Nil.	No.	Good.		Yes.	Nil.				Relieved from drill.
												Drill not yet completed.
												Drill not yet completed. Arms and clothing destroyed by fire.
												Relieved from Drill.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9. Col. J. W. LAURIE, D.A.G.M.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.		Number of days' drill performed.	Miles.	Mode.
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.					
Kings Troop of Cavalry.....		Capt. Ryan, Kentville	2	35	2	33	Kentville....	Sept. 12	12		Local Headquarters.
Lunenburg Battery Garrison Artillery		Capt. Brown, Lunenburg.....	3	55	2	39	Lunenburg .	Oct. 24	12		do
Mahone Bay Battery Garrison Artillery.....		Capt. James, Mahone Bay	3	55	2	39	Mahone Bay.	Oct. 24	12		do
68th Battalion ...	9	Lieut.-Col. Chipman, Kentville.	35	495	12	209					
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. Dodge, Kentville.....			2	41	Kentville....	Sept. 12	12		
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Bill, Bill Town			2	42	do .....	.....	12		do
No. 7 do ...		Capt. Harris, Aylesford.....			2	42	Aylesford ...	Sept. 14	12		
No. 8 do ...		Capt. Foster, Kingston.....			2	42	do ...	do	12	12	
No. 9 do ...		Capt. Ross, Buckley's Corners...			2	42	Kentville....	do	12	12	

INSPECTION REPORTS OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.— <i>Continued.</i>		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise. Miles. Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport. Mode.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies. Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	
		Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.				
69th Battalion...	9 Lt.-Col. Starratt, Paradise	35	495	10	160				
No. 1 Company ...	Capt. Marshall, Clarence.....			2	42	Paradise	Sept. 13	12	
No. 2 do ...	Capt. Morse, Paradise			2	40	do	do	13	12
No. 7 do ...	Capt. Nicholl, Bear River			2	39	Bear River...	do	14	12
No. 8 do ...	Capt. Thornbull, Bear River			2	39	do	do	14	12
									Local Headquarters.
72nd Battalion...	6 Lt.-Col. Parker, Wilmot	25	330	10	156				
No. 2 Company ...	Capt. Roach, Port William...			2	39	Middleton ...	Sept. 13	12	
No. 3 do ...	Capt. Baker, Wilmot			2	39	do	do	12	do
do ...	Capt. Taylor, Middleton			2	39	do	do	12	
No. 6 do ...	Capt. Morse, Nictaux			2	39	do	do	12	
75th Battalion ...	6 Major Rudolf, Lunenburg.....	22	330	8	117				
No. 2 Company ...	Capt. Curll, Lunenburg.....			2	39	Lunenburg ..	Oct. 24	12	do
No. 3 do ...	Capt. Ross, Lunenburg.....			2	39	do	do	24	12
No. 5 do ...	Capt. Langill, Martin River...			2	39	Mahone Bay	do	24	12
Pictou Battery...	Capt. Gordon, Pictou	3	55	3	36	Pictou.....	Aug. 9	12	do
63rd Battalion ...	Capt. Fultz, Halifax.....	3	55	2	28	Halifax	Oct. 12	12	do

Performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
							Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.			
							Battalion.	Company.			
		Good.	men sick and absent.	Good.		Stated to be so.					
		None.	Yes; 14; progressing.	None.		None.					
		No.	Clothing good; arms require general repairs.	No.		200, 300, 400, 500.	34-47		13th and 14th September.		
		do	Company and battalion drill, manual and firing exercise & skirmishing.	do		200, 300, 400, 500.	33-25				
		do	Marched past, manual & firing exercises, battalion drill and skirmishing.	do		200, 300, 400, 500.	33-25	19-57	Sept. 13	Sept. 11	
		do	Outpost duties and manual and firing exercises.	do		200, 300, 400, 500.	28-64	35-00	do 13	do 11	
		do	Inspected in drill shed; heavy rain storm.	do		200, 300, 400, 500.	28-64	49-47	do 13	do 11	
		do	Marched past, company drill and gun drill.	do		200, 300, 400, 500.	28-64	35-63	do 13	do 11	
		do	Inspected in drill shed; heavy rain storm.	do		200, 300, 400, 500.	28-64	27-84	Oct. 24	Oct. 22	
		do	Inspected in drill shed; heavy rain storm.	do		200, 300, 400, 500.	28-64	35-45	do 24	do 22	
		do	Inspected in drill shed; heavy rain storm.	do		200, 300, 400, 500.	28-64	21-71	do 24	do 22	
		do	Inspected in drill shed; heavy rain storm.	do		200, 300, 400, 500.	28-64	26-31	Aug. 9	.....
		do	Inspected in drill shed; heavy rain storm.	do		200, 300, 400, 500.	28-64	30-61	Oct. 12	.....

INSPECTION REPORT OF DRILL which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.—Continued.		Establish- ment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles. Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies. Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.	Corps.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.			Number of days' drill performed.
Halifax Field Battery.....	1 Major Graham, Halifax.....	5	100	4	38	Halifax.....	Oct. 12	12	Local Headquarters.
1st Brigade Gar- rison Artillery	6 Lt.-Col. Mitchell, Halifax.....	25	330	10	69				
No. 2 Battery....	Capt. Sandford, Halifax.....			2	23	Halifax.....	Sept. 20	12	do
No. 3 do	Capt. Curran, Halifax.....			2	23	do	do 20	12	
No. 5 do	Cpt. Wainwright, Halifax.....			2	23	do	do 20	12	
2nd Brigade Gar- rison Artillery	6 Lt.-Col. McPher- son, Halifax.....	25	330	11	139				
No. 1 Battery....	Capt. Johnston, Halifax.....			1	25	Halifax.....	Sept. 24	12	do
No. 3 do	Capt. Stewart, Halifax.....			2	40	do	do 24	12	
No. 4 do	Capt. Dart, Hali- fax.....			2	28	do	do 24	12	
No. 6 do	Capt. Lockhart, Halifax.....			2	46	do	do 24	12	
63rd Battalion....	6 Lt.-Col. Pallister, Halifax.....	25	330	11	160				
No. 1 Company....	Capt. Ritchey, Halifax.....			2	40	Halifax.....	Oct. 12	12	do
No. 4 do	Capt. McKirron, Halifax.....			2	40	do	do 12	12	
No. 5 do	Capt. Walsh, Halifax.....			2	40	do	do 12	12	
No. 6 do	Capt. Power, Halifax.....			2	40	do	do 12	12	

INSPECTION REPORT CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
No. 9.—Continued.		Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.			
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.				N.-C. O. and Men.		
66th Battalion ...	8	Lt.-Col. Bremner, Halifax.....	32	440	14	112					
No. 2 Company ...		Capt. Hart, Halifax.....			2	19	Halifax.....	Oct. 12	12		
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Reeves, Halifax.....			2	19	do	do 12	12		
No. 4 do ...		Capt. Putner, Halifax.....			2	19	do	do 12	12		
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Dence, Halifax.....			2	19	do	do 12	12		
No. 6 do ...		Capt. Curran, Halifax.....			2	18	do	do 12	12		
No. 7 do ...		Capt. Humphrey, Halifax.....			2	18	do	do 12	12		
78th Battalion ...	7	Lieut.-Col. Campbell, Truro.....	29	385	8	74					
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. Lawrence, Truro.....			3	35	Truro.....	Oct. 29	12		do
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Burgess, Windsor.....			3	39	Windsor.....	Nov. 2	12		
Cumberland Provisional Batt...	5	Major Harrison, Amherst.....	20	275	8	90					
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. Carter, Amherst.....			2	33	Amherst.....	Oct. 17	12		do
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Harrison, Maccan.....			2	38	do	do 17	12		
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Oxley, Oxford.....			2	19	Oxford.....	do 18	12		

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.		Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.		General conduct of Corps.		Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.		General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.		Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.		Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.		Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.		Date when drill was completed.		REMARKS.
Good.	No.	Good.	No.	General conduct of Corps.	Whether in possession of Band.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of Men.	Number of Non-exercised Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.	Figure of Merit.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.					
1-3 sick and absent.		Good. 6 sick and absent.		Good. 162 sick and absent.		Yes; 16 performers; proficient.	Clothing good; arms require general repairs.	Marched past and general movements of a brigade field day, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G.	do	do	Stated to be so.	None.	200, 300, 400, 500.	27-19						
23-71	Oct. 17	21-79	do 17	19-58	do 18	23-71	Oct. 17	21-79	do 17	19-58	do 18	23-71	Oct. 17	21-79	do 17	19-58	do 18			
200, 300, 400, 500.		200, 300, 400, 500.		200, 300, 400, 500.		33-55		33-21	Oct. 29	33-87	Nov. 2	33-87	Nov. 2	33-21	Oct. 29	33-87	Nov. 2			
200, 300, 400, 500.		200, 300, 400, 500.		200, 300, 400, 500.		25-39		25-39	do 12	31-90	do 12	31-90	do 12	25-39	do 12	31-90	do 12			
200, 300, 400, 500.		200, 300, 400, 500.		200, 300, 400, 500.		36-14		36-14	do 12	36-14	do 12	36-14	do 12	36-14	do 12	36-14	do 12			
200, 300, 400, 500.		200, 300, 400, 500.		200, 300, 400, 500.		25-63		25-63	Oct. 12	37-25	do 12	37-25	do 12	25-63	Oct. 12	37-25	do 12			
200, 300, 400, 500.		200, 300, 400, 500.		200, 300, 400, 500.		21-32		21-32	do 12	21-32	do 12	21-32	do 12	21-32	do 12	21-32	do 12			
200, 300, 400, 500.		200, 300, 400, 500.		200, 300, 400, 500.		36-14		36-14	do 12	36-14	do 12	36-14	do 12	36-14	do 12	36-14	do 12			

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.—Continued.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.			
	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.						
Victoria Provisional Battalion	5	Lieut.-Col. Blingham, Baddeck.	5	275	10	162	Baddeck.	July 16	12	Local Headquarters.	
No. 1 Company	...	Capt. W. Cain, Middle River			2	40		do 16	12		
No. 2 do	...	Capt. McRea, Grand Narrows			2	40		do 16	12		
No. 3 do	...	Capt. McNeil, Baddeck			2	41		do 16	12		
No. 4 do	...	Capt. McRea, Baddeck			2	41		do 16	12		
Digby Battery, Garrison Artillery.	1	Capt. Daly, Digby	3	55	2	38	Digby.	June 22	12	Company Headquarters.	
72nd Battalion	1	Capt. Jacques, Melvern Square	3	55	2	33	Melvorn Square.	June 20	12	do	
75th Battalion	6	Capt. Window, New Ross	3	55	2	33	New Ross.	June 21	12	do	

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.	
								Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.				
								Ranges.					
								Battalion.					
								Company.					
Good.	Good.	Good.	None.	None.	Good.		Stated to be so.						
None.	None.	None.					None.						
do	do	do			Clothing good; arms require general repair.		do	do	200, 400 and 500 yards.	22-51	June 22	June 21	Performed Annual Drill for 1876-77
do	do	do			Mannual and firing exercise.		do	do	2, 4 and 500 yds.	25-17	June 20	June 19	do
do	do	do			Company drill and skirmishing fairly performed.		do	do	2, 4 and 500 yds.	26-74	June 21	June 19	do
													Target practice not performed; no range available.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
			Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.			
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.						
78th Battalion ...	8											
No. 7 Company ...		Capt. Sutherland, Mill Brook	3	55	2	33	West River.	June 28	12	Company Headquarters.		
No. 8 do ...		Capt. McLeod, New Larig	3	55	2	33		do 28	12			

performed the Annual Drill for 1876-77.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.	
								Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit				
								Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.			
Good.	None.	None.	Clothing good; arms require general repair	Marched past, manual and firing exercise, battalion movements—fairly executed.	Stated to be so.	None.	200, 400 and 500 yds.	23.17	June 28	June 27	June 27	
								21.01	do 28	do 28	do 27	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 10. Lieut.-Col. W. OSBORNE SMITH, C.M.G., D.A.G.M.		Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.		
Battalion or Corps.	Companies. Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.			Number of days' drill performed.	
		Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.			Miles.	Mode.		
Winnipeg Field Battery.....	Lt.-Col. the Hon. W. H. Kennedy	5	74	5	74	St. James Camp.....	26th August to 7th September.	12	Yes.	6	Marched.
Kildonan Company.....	Capt. McIntosh..	3	41	1	37	Kildonan. ...	July 5	12	No.		Drilled at Company Headquarters.
Winnipeg Company.....	Capt. C. W. Allen	3	40	3	19	Winnipeg.....	Sept. 7	12	do		Drilled at Company Headquarters.

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78—Continued.

12 hours.	6 hours.	12 hours.	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.
Good.	Good.	25 cents.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.
None.	None.	None.	General conduct of Corps.
Good.	Good.	15	If any, and what casualties.
Company movements, manual and firing exercises, skirmishing fairly performed.	Marching past, company movements, including skirmishing, fair, considering late formation of corps.	Usual inspection movements, and both field and standing gun drill.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.
do	do	Yes.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.
21	5	None.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.
23-26	200, 400, 500 and 600 yards.	1,400 yards.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.
	21-25		Number of Non-exercised men, if any.
			Ranges.
			Target Practice.
			Battalion.
			Company.
			Figure of Merit.
Sept. 7	July 5	Sept. 6	Date of Inspection.
Sept. 7	July 5	Sept. 7	Date when drill was completed.
			REMARKS.
			Practice Report of this Battery, with Inspector of Artillery of Ontario (G. O. 14, 22nd June, 1877)

INSPECTION REPORT OF DRILL which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 10.—Continued.		Establish- menc.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.					
			Corps.	Corps.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.			
Battalion or Corps.	Companies. Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers. N - C. O. and Men.	Officers. N - C. O. and Men.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.				Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Emerson Com- pany.....	Capt. W. H. Nash	3	42	2	33	Emerson.....	Oct. 1	12	No.	Drilled at Company Headquarters.

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
24 hours.		Good.	None.			Company movements. Owing to very late formation, drill imperfect, but the men very steady in the ranks. An especially promising company.	Yes.					Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Target Practice Return not yet received.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 12. Col. Hon. JOHN H. GRAY, C.M.G., D.A.G.M.		Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Place.			Date.	Number of days' drill performed.
Summerside Battery Garrison Artillery		Capt. Price, Summerside	2	40	2	36	Summerside	July 2	12	Company Headquarters.
King's County Provis'nal Battalion		Major Macdonald Georgetown.....								do
ny.		Capt. Macleod, Montague.....	3	40	3	38	Montague....	u 19	12	
No. 3 do		Capt. Maclean, Souris.....	3	40	3	28	Souris	do 25	12	
Queen's County Provis'nal Battalion		Lt.-Col. Beer, Charlottetown								
No. 4 Company....		Capt. Dougherty, Royalty.....	2	40	2	34	Royalty	Aug. 15	12	do
No. 5 do		Capt. McRae, Southport.....	3	40	3	30	Southport ...	do 16	12	3
. 6 do		Capt. Longworth itetown	3	40	3	26	Charl'town..	do 17	12	3

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

6 hours.	4 hours.	1 hour.	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps. Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment. General conduct of Corps. If any, and what casualties. Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency. General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of Non-exercised Men.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
							Ranges.	Figure of Merit.			
Good.	Good.	Good.									
None.	None.	None.									
do	do	None.									
do	do	Good.									
Company and battalion drill, manual and firing exercise, all very well performed.	No. 1—Manual and firing exercise and company drill good. No. 3—Company drill in different.	Manual and firing exercise and company drill, fairly performed.									
do	do	Yes.									
200 to 1,000 yards.	200 to 600 yards.	200 to 400 yards.									
43-08	34-31	12-25									
50-25	10-24	July 28									
54-42	Nov. 3	July 28									
do	3 Oct. 1										
do	3 Sept. 28										
do	3 Oct. 23										

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 12.—Continued.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
		Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.			
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.		Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.				Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	
Prince County Provis'nal Battalion.....		Lt.-Col. Hunter-Duvar, Summerside.....									
No. 1 Company.		Capt. Montgomery, Alberton		2	42	1	41	Alberton	July 3	12	Company Headquarters.
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Ives, Tryon		2	40	1	30	Tryon	do	4 12	

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
3½ hours.		Good.	None.	None.	Good.	No. 1—Manual and firing exercise, skirmishing and company drill, very good. No. 2—Manual and firing exercise, skirmishing and company drill, indifferent.	Yes.		No. 1—200 to 500; No. 2—200 to 600.		10-01 19-16	July 16 do 17	July 16 do 17	1 Staff Sergeant and 1 Bugler.

APPENDIX No. 3.

REPORTS ON THE ARTILLERY, &c.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY AND WARLIKE)

CITADEL, QUEBEC, 31st December, 1877.

To the Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that during the past year I inspected the Artillery in the various Provinces, as shewn on the following parade state; also Forts and armaments, which will be referred to under their respective headings.

PARADE STATE OF BATTERIES INSPECTED IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES BY LIEUT.-COLONEL T. B. STRANGE, INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY.

Military District.	Name of Battery.	Name of Officer Commanding.	Armament.	Distribution.	Field Officers.	Staff Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	Gunners & Drivers.	Trumpeters.	Artificers.	Bandsmen.	Recruits.	Total.	Horses.	1st Class Certificates.	2nd Class Certificates.	3rd Class Certificates.	Remarks.	
No. 1.	London Field Battery.	Major J. Peters.	9-pounder muzzle-loading rifle.	Establishment On parade On guard Sick	1						2	4	3	3	60	2			16	28	28					
No. 1.	Wellington Field Battery.	Major A. H. McDonald.	9-pounder muzzle-loading rifle.	On parade On guard Employed Sick Total	2	1	3				2	4	2	4	27	1	2		19	61	8	9				
				Establishment Supernumeraries	2	1	3				2	4	4	4	57	1	2		74	74						
No. 2.	Hamilton Field Battery.	Capt. G. B. Smith.	9-pounder muzzle-loading rifle.	On parade Absent without leave On guard Employed Establishment	2	1	1				2	4	3	22	1	3			22	64	3	3				
No. 2.	Toronto Field Battery.	Major J. Grey.	9-pounder muzzle-loading rifle.	On parade Absent with leave On guard Employed Establishment Supernumeraries	2	1	2				2	4	1	5	41	1	1		60	28					No allowance for Q. M. Sergeant in drill pay for 1877-78	

PARADE STATE OF Batteries inspected in the various Provinces by Lieut.-Colonel Strange, &c.---Continued.

Name of Battery.	Name of Officer Commanding.	Armament.	Distribution.	Field Officers.	Staff Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	Gunners & Drivers.	Trumpeters.	Artificers.	Bandsmen.	Recruits.	Total.	Horses.	1st Class Certificates.	2nd Class Certificates.	3rd Class Certificates.	Remarks.	
Military District.																									
No. 3.	}																								Inspected by Lt.-Col. Irwin, Inspector of Artillery for Province of Ontario.
No. 4.																									One of the Corporals reported sick was injured by the kick of a horse.
No. 5. Montreal Field Battery	Lt.-Col. A. A. Stevenson.	9-pounder muzzle-loading rifle.	On parade Sick	1 3 1	2 4 2 3 5 4	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	73 30	3				76	
No. 5. Shefford Field Battery	Lt. Col. Amyrauld.....	9-pounder muzzle-loading rifle.	On parade..... On guard..... Sick..... Camp duties..... Orderlies..... Total.....	1 3 2	5 5 3 4 4 6 1	1 12	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	82 28	5				95 28	No artillery in Military District No. 6.
No. 7. Quebec Field Battery	Major Baby.....	9-pounder muzzle-loading rifle.	On parade	1 2 1	2 4 4 4 5 9 2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	79 28 2 5	5				Short course.	

No. 7. <i>Grosse Isle Garrison</i> , Capt. F. Montisambert, 12-pounder smooth bore.		On parade		19	20	21	22	23		
No. 8. Newcastle Field Battery.	9-pounder smooth bore and 24-pounder Howitzer.	1	1	4	3	4	43	1	61	28
	Employed	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	5	5
	Wanting to complete.	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	2	7
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

NOTE.—The officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Richmond Field Battery were inspected by me on 22nd September, 1877, before being gazetted in accordance with General Order, 10th May, 1872. The muster roll was sent to headquarters.

I enclose the Report of the Inspector of Artillery for the Province of Ontario, reporting on the batteries I did not inspect in that Province. Those that I did inspect reflect credit upon him and their respective commanding officers, though I found officers with first-class certificates from the Ontario Gunnery School, unable to handle a Field Battery. The single-horsed gun, which is the establishment allowed, being inadequate to impart that instruction, the same remark also applies to officers who have passed through the Quebec Gunnery School, though the number of horses allowed by Government has been doubled by the purchase of horses by officers themselves, who are allowed forage on the proviso that the horses are used for the Demi Field Battery, which is thus kept up.

Lieut.-Colonel Irwin has been ordered to send in his Report of the Kingston Gunnery School direct to headquarters, so that it does not, accompany my Report, and I can make no comment upon it.

In the Maritime Provinces, Military Districts Nos. 8, 9 and 11, I inspected only the Newcastle Field Battery, as I was only directed to inspect the Field Batteries. A simultaneous inspection in another locality prevented my inspection of the Woodstock Field Battery, which was, however, very favorably reported upon by the Deputy Adjutant General of the District. I did not inspect the Halifax Field Battery, believing the results would not be commensurate with the cost to the public; as this battery has not complied with orders laid down for gun practice, I did not, therefore, forward their report to headquarters, but returned it to the Deputy Adjutant General for transmission if he thought fit. I received no report of the gun practice of the Brigades of Halifax Garrison Artillery, but I am unofficially informed by the officer commanding the Royal Artillery at Halifax, that spherical projectiles were fired from the muzzle loading rifle $\frac{3}{4}$ rifles lately given by the Imperial Government for the use of the Militia. The rifling is probably injured, and the guns will require examination. Had it been necessary to fire S. B. projectiles from these guns, I contemplated the use of an inexpensive and effectual gas-check, which would prevent injury to the gun and would increase accuracy by imparting stable rotation even to small bore projectiles.

I have to request that the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, Military District No. 9, be directed to discontinue such gun practice in future, and that the supply of ammunition to Artillery corps in that district be discontinued until assurance is given that the orders regulating annual gun practice will be complied with.

I did not inspect the New Brunswick Garrison Artillery for the reasons above specified. I received, through the Deputy Adjutant General of Military District No. 9, a report of the gun practice, which I forwarded to headquarters, having been signed by Lieut.-Colonel Underhill, the Adjutant of the brigade; it was doubtless carried on in accordance with General Orders on that head.

I have the honor to submit Reports in detail of the several batteries I inspected as shewn on the general parade statistics herewith.

London Field Battery.

I inspected the London Field Battery, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel J. Peters, on the 2nd July, and superintended gun practice on the 3rd. Lieutenants J. F. Williams, W. Heath, J. Hunt; Surgeon, V. A. Brown; Veterinary Surgeon, J. Tennet.

The camp was well pitched and regular; the physique of the battery is very fine; the horses powerful and in good condition; uniforms, harness, carriages and equipment in good order; foot rests should be added to the gun carriages, also range plates. There were no saddles on the off horses to carry gunners, in accordance with the new drill laid down. Pending fresh issue, the saddles of the waggon harness should be utilized for this purpose, as the waggons are not horsed.

The drill of the battery was steady and satisfactory, though there seems to have been scarcely time for the practice of the new simplified drill.

This remarkably fine battery reflects credit on the commanding officer who seems to have learnt his work, as most of the older officers commanding batteries have done, from the Royal Artillery when quartered in Canada. His senior subaltern served in the Royal Artillery. But the system of the Royal Artillery has changed of late, and the traditions that remain must in time die out, as there is no Field Battery of instruction at either of the Canadian Gunnery Schools.

This battery is the only one equipped with the new pattern wrought iron ammunition waggons.

The practice was on a land range; it was fair, as also the knowledge of ammunition.

The battery having affiliated with the Dominion Artillery Association, the following prizes were awarded:

Gunner Lee, silver cross guns and embroidered badge for highest score, and bronze cross guns for shortest time.

Gunner Bonsfield, Sergeants Summers, Williams and Taylor, badge of cross guns.

Drivers Clumpitt, J. Fromund, R. Egan and J. Owen, badges of cross whips. They maintain a band, which probably has a beneficial effect.

Wellington Field Battery.

I inspected this fine battery on the 29th and 30th, at camp near Guelph. Major A. H. McDonald, commanding; Lieutenants, D. McCrae and W. Nicoll; Surgeon, A. A. McDonald; Veterinary Surgeon, E. A. A. Grange.

The camp was well pitched and struck with the remarkable precision, characteristic of this battery, which is happy in the cultivated military instincts of its commander, as exemplified by the good order of the whole equipment, uniforms, harness, carriages, &c., steadiness of drill and evident discipline. The mounted sword exercise was also performed as I have not seen it done by any but regularly trained soldiers. I therefore presented to Major McDonald, for the two best swordsmen, badges of cross swords such as are given in the British army and at the Quebec Gunnery School for swordsmanship.

The physique of the men is fine; the horses I do not think I have seen surpassed.

I could not superintend gun practice, which had to be postponed, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a convenient range; but my questions on elementary gunnery and ammunition were answered in a manner which showed essentials had not been sacrificed to what might be considered secondary considerations, such as swordsmanship, which, however, the officers and men had acquired at their own expense from an instructor during leisure moments throughout the year, exclusive of paid drills. The battery has joined the Dominion Artillery Association, and the officer commanding carried out his gun practice at Toronto. The total score reported is the highest in the Dominion, and gains the Governor General's medal.

Capt. McCrae, silver cross guns and embroidered badge for highest score.

Gunner Ogg, badge of cross guns and bronze cross guns for shortest time.

Gunner Cameron, Capt. Nicoll and Sergeant McNaughton badges of cross guns.

A competition in driving drill, on a plan suggested by Lieut.-Col. Irwin, was carried out in my presence, and the following prizes awarded:

Corporal Rowe, Drivers Shearman, Reid and Henderson, badge of cross whips.

This battery maintains a band, which probably adds to the *esprit de corps* and keeps the men together.

Hamilton Field Battery.

The inspection of the Hamilton Field Battery took place in camp near Brant-house, Burlington, Ont., on the 4th July, and gun practice on the lake shore on the 5th July. Capt. J. B. Smith, commanding; Lieut. W. F. McMahon; Surgeon, T. White; Veterinary Surgeon, A. Thompson.

At the inspection I was accompanied by the Brigade Major Lieut.-Colonel H. V. Villiers.

The camp, though beautifully situated, was perhaps in too close proximity to the festivities of the hotel, which would render discipline difficult.

The physique of the men and horses was fair.

The harness and equipment were in good order, though the presence of men of the band, doing duty as gunners and drivers, in Hussar tunics had a somewhat *bizarre* appearance; the band is no doubt a good one, and a credit to the battery.

It might be advisable for the Militia artillery to follow the example of "A" and "B" Batteries, whose bandmen are of necessity efficient gunners, but cannot be detected from any distance when in the ranks.

The drill was not so good as last year, but fair, with the exception of maintaining distances, a somewhat common fault with Militia Field Batteries, and an important one to avoid from more than a mere drill point of view.

The gun practice was excellent and the knowledge of ammunition among the marksmen, who were mostly "A" Battery men I believe, good, though there was delay in preparation of shell. Capt. Smith himself was unsurpassed in his shooting. But though the battery has joined the Dominion Artillery Association, they were precluded by the rules from competing for His Excellency's medal, the target not being according to regulation. The following prizes were awarded:

Capt. Smith, silver cross guns and embroidered badge for highest score;
bronze cross guns for shortest time.

Corp. Gair, Sergt. Holtrum, Bomb. Stevenson and Lieut. McMahon, badge of cross guns.

The driving competition was also carried out in my presence, and prizes awarded.

Toronto Field Battery.

Commanded by Major J. Grey; Lieuts., S. Staughton and C. Johnson; Surgeon, J. S. Diamond; Veterinary Surgeon, A. Smith.

Inspected on 28th June at Camp Whitby, where the battery formed part of a force carrying on manoeuvres under the command of Lieut.-Col. W. S. Durie, D.A.G., with the Brigade Major, Lieut.-Col. R. B. Denison.

The Toronto Field Battery still maintain their character for smartness, well turned out equipment, steady drill and discipline, fine intelligent non-commissioned officers and men, and the horses of the powerful stamp common to the Field Artillery of Ontario. I was enabled to form an opinion of their discipline from seeing them, after a long march for several days, encamped near a town where the presence of a force of all arms drew a number of holiday-makers, and where there was every temptation to slackness, every man seemed a model of soldierly neatness and propriety. The commanding officer of this battery must be congratulated.

I superintended the practice, which was not as good as it might have been, owing, probably, to very unfavorable weather. The knowledge of ammunition was, as far as I could ascertain in the limited time at my disposal, good. Major Grey set the practical example of carrying away the target at the trial shot.

The battery having continued membership with the Dominion Artillery Association, the following prizes were awarded:

Wheeler Barlow, silver cross guns for highest score;

Driver Diamond, badge of cross guns;

Corporal Crews, badge and bronze cross guns, for shortest time;

Staff Sergt. McBrian, badge of cross guns;

Sergt. Woodrow, badge of cross guns ;

Bombardier M. Harrison, Bombardier J. Harrison, Driver Fenwick, Driver J. Beaud, badges of cross whips.

Extra prizes of whips for the best drivers in each subdivision were generously given by Lieut.-Col. Scoble, commanding Toronto Engineers, between which corps and the sister one of gunners there appears that *entente cordia'e* beneficial to both these scientific services, the nature of whose duties should always render them, as in this case, mutually helpful.

It was the desire of some officers of the local force that the battery should fire away its annual practice ammunition, in endeavoring to blow up a mined fort, constructed with considerable labour and skill by the Toronto Engineers, under Lieut.-Col. Scoble. I could not sanction it, but did not think fit to give reasons to all concerned at the time, lest they should be argued over in my presence and that of officers and men under arms. I knew an order would simply be obeyed. I state my reasons now, to prevent disappointment in future under similar circumstances.

1st. The annual practice ammunition is authorized not for experiments, but for the instruction of the battery, the selection of marksmen, and the award of prizes. This could not have been carried out under the circumstances.

2nd. The danger of firing loaded shells where the spectators had crowded in too close proximity to the range, as well as the presence of men at work too close to the fort intended as a target.

3rd. The armament of a Field Battery is not intended, nor is it capable, except by the merest accident, of blowing up a properly constructed magazine, protected by an earthwork. The experiment, therefore, besides vitiating the practice and preventing the distribution of prizes would have ended in disappointment, and conveyed no military lesson commensurate with the loss of instructional practice as laid down. On a future occasion if the General Officer commanding considered it advisable to authorize ammunition for a well digested scheme of experimental practice, I would be an agreeable duty to carry it out.

The band of this battery is a very good one.

The Shefford Field Battery.

The Shefford Field Battery, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Amyrauld; Lieuts. W. Neil, C. B. Martin, S. Maynes; Surgeon A. A. Gilmour, M.D.; Vet. Surgeon G. Vittie, were inspected on the 27th August, in a well situated camp on high ground near Granby. The gun drill was good, but the distances irregularly kept in manœuvring. The knowledge of ammunition was not as good as formerly, the armament having been changed this year, and a good number of the men being recruits.

I superintended the practice on the 29th August. It was good considering the storm, during which it had to be carried on.

The horses were serviceable, the uniforms and equipment of this battery are kept in good order, but the habit of wearing a mixture of plain clothes and uniform, even off parade, is one of those seeming trifles that lead to important results, such as the relaxation of discipline. Country corps, though composed of the soldier stuff that wears well on service, is placed at the disadvantage of seldom seeing regular troops and noting the neatness and precision, even of apparel, that proclaims the disciplined soldier. The best remedy is a short course of instruction in the fortress of Quebec, where the eye, perhaps insensibly, educates the mind to these apparently trifling but important details.

Few batteries have taken more advantage of the Gunnery School than the Shefford, as far as the commanding officer and the non-commissioned officers are concerned; but I do not think the able and energetic commanding officer of this battery has been properly supported by his officers, none of whom have, as yet, qualified at the Gunnery School, though a large proportion of the non-commissioned officers have done so. Lieut. Neil, I am informed, intends to avail himself of a vacancy kept open for him.

Unfortunately the number of vacancies allowed at present for "short course" men being limited to ten for the Province of Quebec and the whole Artillery of the Maritime Provinces, necessitates the rejection of many applicants from this and other batteries, and nullifies, to a very great extent, the usefulness of the school. While appearing to censure the battery for want of smartness in uniform, it would be unjust not to mention that they have never been issued a sufficient number of belts for all the men, despite repeated applications. The commanding officer has gone to the expense of purchasing brown leather belts for the band, which does not tend to uniformity where the musicians must all be gunners, though it is creditable to the zeal of the officer in command. The band is progressing favourably, and will help to keep the men together. It is to be hoped the portion of the officers and men living within convenient distance of the Town Hall, where the guns are parked, will be applicants for the efficiency badges of the Dominion Artillery Association. Without these unpaid drills the efficiency badges which mark a certain number of them, Field Batteries cannot hope to be decently efficient. The effort will be heavier for country corps, but as they are physically the hardest and finest men, it is to be hoped they will make the little sacrifice asked of those who wear an honored uniform. The following prizes were awarded :

- Sergt. A. Bailey, silver cross guns and embroidered badge, for highest score.
Sergt. Ulric Neil, Gunner Byron Neil, Bom. C. Savage and Corp. Bouthillier badges of cross guns.
Sergt. R. Seale, bronze cross guns for shortest time.

The Montreal Field Battery.

Commanded by Lieut.-Col. A. A. Stevenson, Lieut. and Bt. Lieut.-Col. W. McGibbon, Lieut. Oswald, Lieut. Green, Surgeon G. E. Fenwick, Veterinary Surgeon McEachren, was inspected 30th July, 1877, in camp at Montreal. This arrangement was necessitated by the fact that the members of this battery being mostly engaged in business precludes their entire absence from the city. The drills were for the most part performed in the early morning and in the afternoon or evening.

The uniforms, accoutrements, harness and equipment of this battery were in perfect order; the commanding officer and his officers seem to spare neither themselves nor their purses where the efficiency and credit of the corps is concerned. They imported new busbies this year, and at their own expense a large proportion of the battery went to the Gunnery School Range at Quebec to carry out their annual gun practice, there being no convenient range at Montreal. The practice was remarkably accurate and shows the second highest score yet published in the Dominion. The non-commissioned officers and men are for the most part highly intelligent mechanics, a large proportion of whom obtained certificates at the Branch Gunnery School, formerly at Montreal, which it is to be hoped will be re-established, as the temporary substitute of sending a Sergeant Instructor from "B" Battery is inadequate to the requirements of the situation. Sergeant Instructor Lyndon has been selected for this duty, in which he has heretofore given satisfaction.

The horses were very powerful and in fine condition, which renders them less steady under fire, and contributed to the unsteady manoeuvre drill of the battery.

The commanding officer knows how to handle a battery, but the same cannot be said of all his sabalant officers, two of whom have only lately been appointed; I trust they will qualify in this respect.

Twelve non-commissioned officers and men of this battery have availed themselves of the Gunnery School this year. The following prizes were awarded:—

- Sergeant G. R. Pollock, silver cross guns and embroidered badge, for highest score.
Gunner Haycroft, Bom. A. O. Hasting, Bom. D. Reid and Corporal Kendal, badges of cross guns.
Corporal J. Marsh, bronze cross guns, for shortest time.

Quebec Field Battery.

Commanded by Lieut. Col. Baby ; the following officers were present:—

Captain Crawford Lindsay ; Surgeon Burroughs, Vet. Surgeon Hall.

Capt. Taschereau, late Commanding Artillery Detachment at Fort Garry was attached for duty.

The battery was inspected by me at Camp Levis, on the 3rd September, 1877. Lieut.-Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G., Military District, No. 7 made his inspection at the same time. The physique of the men was good, the horses more serviceable than last year. The officer commanding reports that he found the advantage of the advice of a Veterinary Surgeon in the selection of horses.

The harness and equipments were in good order, but the new issue of uniform was not worn on the occasion ; in consequence the battery did not present so favourable an appearance as it would otherwise have done.

The drill was steady and satisfactory, though there has not been time to acquire confidence in the new system of non-pivot drill, so much simplified by the absence of waggons.

The knowledge of ammunition was fair, great pains having been evidently taken by the officers in personally instructing their own men, no officer or Sergeant Instructor having been sent from the School of Gunnery.

The practice carried on at the Isle of Orleans range was not good, owing, I think, mainly to exceedingly bad and wet weather, and to the irregular manner in which the cartridges were made up. Noticing the uneven practice, I examined the cartridges being used, and found a visible difference in size ; selecting some, I directed Captain Crawford Lindsay to have them weighed ; he reported a difference of two and three ounces. I was not able to ascertain where these cartridges had been made up, and would recommend that in future the rule of the Royal Artillery be followed, *i. e.*, stamping the initial letter of the place of making up of each carriage, such as K for Kingston, Q for Quebec, and batteries would be wise to weigh their own cartridges before practice. In this case no blame could be attached to the battery using the cartridges as they were issued.

Several non-commissioned officers and men have lately taken advantage of the School of Gunnery in their midst. I regret being obliged to refuse many more, so as to equalize the vacancies among the many batteries applying.

By the energy of Lieut.-Col. Baby and Captain Crawford Lindsay a system of evening drills and lectures has been started this winter, which will do much to compensate for the refusal of applications to join the Gunnery School, necessitated by the small number at present sanctioned. On the whole this battery is to be congratulated on the efforts they are making.

The following prizes were awarded:—

Gunner E. Paradis, silver cross guns and embroidered badge for highest score, and bronze cross guns for shortest time.

Sergt. D. Allaire, Gunner A. Vezina, Sergts. Hamel and Bertrard, badges of cross guns.

Corps. Bordeleau and J. Petiteclare, Drivers F. Charland and T. Drolet, badges of cross whips.

Grosse Isle Garrison Battery,

Commanded by Capt. F. Montizambert, was inspected on the 11th September, 1877.

The strength of this battery is unfortunately limited to 24, the number of employees of the Quarantine Department ; but their efficiency is not to be measured by their limited number ; they maintain the character given of them in my previous Report, as approaching the discipline of regular troops, from the fact of their being Government employees with their civil chief of the station as their commanding

officer, while at the same time a highly qualified instructor. They were inspected in marching order, manual and firing exercise, gun drill, and gun practice; the latter was excellent, as also their replies to questions shewing a very fair knowledge of gunnery. The officer commanding Royal Artillery at Halifax, happening to be present, expressed approval, and made the remark that they would compare favourably in drill and artillery intelligence with any body of auxilliary artillery in the Artillery District he formerly commanded in North Britain.

The practice was so good that the average score and figure of merit is higher than that any other Garrison Battery, and I believe will gain for them the Governor General's medal to the Dominion Artillery Association for smooth-bore garrison guns.

I trust that my previous recommendation that three 24-pounder guns will be sent them to replace one 18-pounder I reported unserviceable, and two iron 12-pounders, in which case the commanding officer will construct a fresh battery without cost to the Government. The transport of the guns and stores could be managed with but little expense, and the guns mounted by the men themselves.

The following Dominion Artillery Association prizes were awarded:—

Corp. C. Langlois, silver cross guns and embroidered badge for highest score, and bronze cross guns for shortest time.

Gunners A. Anderson and E. Jolicoeur, badge of cross guns.

I was not able to inspect the Gaspé Battery of Garrison Artillery in consequence of an inspection in the Eastern townships.

The battery is commanded by Major Slous, at present undergoing a long course of instruction.

The battery was inspected by the Brigade Major, Military District, No. 7, accompanied by Captain Oscar Prevost, Adjutant School of Gunnery, who also acted as range officer.

The following prizes were awarded:

Gunner J. Cass, silver cross guns and embroidered badge for highest score.

Gunners A. Boyle and L. Annel, badge of cross guns.

Gunner J. Coffin, bronze cross guns for shortest time.

Newcastle Field Battery, New Brunswick.

Commanded by Major R. B. Call; Lieuts. J. Mitchell, C. F. Bourne, W. A. Park; Surgeon, J. B. Freeman, M.D.

The physique of the men and horses is good. The guns, ammunition and carriages were in good order, but there are several deficiencies in the harness, accoutrements and uniform, in great measure due to losses and wear and tear, when the battery was called out for active service and kept embodied for some months at Bathurst. Long marches were made in the depth of winter. The deficiencies were reported at my last inspection with a request that they might be completed without falling as a heavy charge on the officer commanding the battery, in consideration of the service rendered to the Dominion. Major Call states that thirty waist belts marked deficient, are due to short issue, the strength of the original company being 40, which was changed into a battery of artillery and the strength raised to 70. In any case the unsightly appearance of soldiers, some without belts, others dressed partly in plain clothes, has a tendency to relax discipline.

The drill was steady and satisfactory, the knowledge of ammunition good, and the practice very good. This battery gaining the medal presented by the Dominion Artillery Association for the highest total score for Field Batteries armed with smooth-bore guns and howitzers.

The following prizes were awarded:—

Bom. H. Copp, silver cross guns and embroidered badge for highest score.

Gunners J. Osborne, W. Stewart, Bombr. J. Murray, Sergt. W. J. Miller, badge of cross guns.

Sergt. Major P. Wheeler, bronze cross guns for shortest time.

Drivers J. McMahon, J. Donson, F. Mahoney, T. Porter, badge of cross whips.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Field Artillery.

I am glad to be able to congratulate the Government on possessing a force of 14 Field Batteries, 60 rifled field guns and three batteries of 9-pounder and 24 pounder Howitzers, fairly equipped, manned and horsed; no mean item furnished by a colony for self defence. I am also glad to mark for the last two years a steady increase of zeal and efficiency, notwithstanding that commercial depression necessitated decreased estimates for military expenditure, which in turn necessitated a diminished number of horses. The system of reduction as applied to Field Batteries was, I think, as little harmful as possible in its results, by applying the reduction to the non-horsing of wagons, which in most batteries had no existence or were of no possible use at the time, not being fitted to carry rifled projectiles. The payment for horses consequently would have been sheer waste of money. I trust that now, however, the proper complement of six horses per gun will be sanctioned for the future, with three spare, making a total of 45 per battery as recommended, (page 186 and 187 of last years Report) to which, without going further into details, I would respectfully draw attention.

The improvement in Field Artillery efficiency is, I believe, in a great measure, due to the Dominion Artillery Association. To gain the hearty co-operation of the officers of a voluntary service is an important element of success, but no unaided voluntary effort can give or maintain a high standard of military instruction which the Gunnery Schools are supposed to give, but cannot without a Field Battery of instruction, which does not exist in Canada.

As before stated, the older officers commanding batteries of Field Artillery are living, in a military sense, on the rapidly changing system of the Royal Artillery, while the younger Artillery officers, fresh from the Gunnery Schools, cannot handle a Field Battery on any system.

Garrison Artillery.

The Garrison Artillery I consider in a demoralized condition, for the reasons given (and others not stated) in page 187 of last year's Report, which have been intensified from the fact that their annual training depends on the chance of drawing a favourable number in the lottery by which the corps are chosen. This also militates against their joining the Dominion Artillery Association and paying subscriptions, of the the advantages of which they may be deprived by drawing an unlucky number. If the drill of some Artillery corps must be restricted, I respectively submit that, instead of drawing lots, those Garrison Artillery corps be selected for paid drills which have performed the greatest number of unpaid drills during the previous six months.

The Montreal Garrison Artillery are making great efforts to become efficient. I hope that it may no longer be considered necessary to extend the last year's system of selection by lot to the Artillery who have so much more to learn than Infantry corps.

The change of the regulation head-dress from busbies to helmets will leave a large quantity in the hands of the Army Clothing Department, as well as of the trade; it might be advisable to purchase a quantity at a reduced rate for Canadian Artillery. It is a suitable and handsome head-dress for this country, and to corps depending on voluntary enrolment an attractive uniform is a great aid.

The introduction of Sir William Palliser's comparatively inexpensive system of converting our old cannon into rifles in Canadian workshops would be a tangible and permanent means of giving efficiency to this important branch of the service in large towns where both the industry and the guns are most needed, and where the mechanics may be found to form enthusiastic gunners to man the guns they had made in defence of the city where they lived. There is no volunteer Garrison Artillery in the fortresses of Quebec and Kingston, where they are most essential, and

where there are the greatest facilities for their instruction afforded by the Gunnery Schools. Two batteries of Garrison Artillery have offered their services in Quebec, but the decision not to increase the number, the force probably prevented the acceptance of their services. I trust the same reasons may not hold good for the coming year.

Engineers.

I must refer to the last year's Report under this head, page 188, there being no change in the circumstances of the force that I am aware of.

Armament.

The Annual Reports of Boards of Survey do away with the necessity for the Inspector of Artillery sending in a detailed Report.

The ten $\frac{3}{4}$ -pounder rifled guns, purchased on the recommendation of the General Officer commanding for the fortress of Quebec, have been mounted as far as the platforms are complete; all the platforms necessary are under construction. I trust the ten guns recommended for Kingston may be procured next year. The five $\frac{3}{4}$ -pounder guns for St. John, New Brunswick have also been landed and are probably mounted. I would still recommend the addition of two 80 pounder guns on Partridge Island, St. John, and must continue to draw attention to the last part of the first paragraph under the head of "Armament," page 188 of last year's report, with reference to the deficient equipment of 7-inch breech-loading rifle guns.

The offer of Sir William Palliser to convert, on his principle, the old smooth-bore guns in Canadian workshops, at a cost not greater than that of importation, has, I am glad to say, been given a trial. Sir William has been given a 32-pounder gun which he generously proposes to convert at his own expense and present to the Dominion Artillery Association, with twenty-five rounds of ammunition and \$100 to be given in prizes for competition with his guns.

There are no less than 400 old guns capable of conversion. I trust that none of them may be sold, and that if the experiment proves successful a small sum may be set aside annually for the conversion of ten or twelve guns, thus gradually forming an inexpensive armament exactly suitable to the climate and requirements of the Militia of this country, who could then be relied upon to defend to the uttermost those earthworks at important strategic points which have become so marked a feature in late wars. No Canadian Plevna would, I believe, be ever yielded to starvation as long as Great Britain maintains her maritime supremacy.

But it would be advisable to purchase, probably at reduced cost, an adequate supply of the Snider rifles no longer used in the British service, and to commence, even on a small scale, the manufacture of small arm ammunition for those weapons, which will soon cease in the Imperial factories.

The manufacture of wooden garrison gun carriages by the artificers of "A" and "B" Batteries, I have shewn in previous correspondence, would not cost half the price paid for importing them, and would start a self-reliant system of supply and repair, without which we should be helpless in emergency. I believe I have the concurrence of the General Officer Commanding in expressing these views.

Fortifications.

The enceinte and Citadel of Quebec have undergone extensive repairs by the Board of Works during the past year. The Dalhousie bastion has been roofed with a wooden shed, somewhat similar to that on Richmond bastion, which is undoubtedly the cheapest and best means of preserving casemates from the extremes of this climate. The earth from the roof of the casemates of No. 2 and 3 forts at Levis has been removed with a view to stopping leaks. All the Levis forts are in fair order, and concrete platforms for the 7-inch breech-loading rifle guns are under construction. The magazines are dry.

Gunpowder, Tubes, Fuzes, &c.

The small supply of the last two items necessary for proof, was not received from the Store Department in sufficient time for proof this year.

PROOF of Gunpowder in Storekeeper's charge at Quebec, October, 1877.

Maker's Name.	No. of Lot.	Date of Manufacture.	Description of Grain.	No. of Barrels remaining.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Average 1877.	
Hall & Son.....	*905	1861	L. G.	None.	230	238	240	236	
Waltham Abbey..	788	1864	R. L. G.	44	270	280	265	271.06	Average '76, 273.01.

Lot No. 905 shews great deterioration, but as, I am informed on enquiry, there is no more of this lot on hand, the deterioration is of no importance; the only other lot examined, 788, shews a fair average.

Small Arms.

In inspecting the Snider rifles in charge of the Store Department, I have always found them clean and well cared for, except the important mistake of not keeping the snap-caps on the nipples, the consequence being that if the hammer is let down on the piston, a constant strain is kept on the special spring which in time will weaken it. If the arm is kept half cocked the strain is only transferred to the main spring. I have often brought this point to the notice of the Store Keepers in my official inspection without any result. Snider rifles are sometimes kept in the boxes for years after their arrival in this country; they should be placed in the racks for inspection with the snap-caps on each.

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

T. BLAND STRANGE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

KINGSTON, ONT., December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that during the past year I inspected the following Batteries of Artillery in this Province, viz.:—

Kingston Field Battery.

Gananoque “ “

Ottawa “ “

Durham “ “

Welland Canal Field Battery.

Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery (four Batteries.)

Goderich Garrison Battery.

Collingwood “ “

St. Catherines “ “

Toronto “ “

Trenton “ “

I annex to this Report an Inspection State of the above mentioned Batteries.

have the honor to submit the following detailed Report of the several inspections:--

Gananoque Field Battery.

Major McKenzie in command; Lieuts. Mitchell, Brittan, McCammon; Surgeon Merrick; Veterinary Surgeon Waldie.

Inspected at Camp Gananoque, 20th June, and a competitive gun practice on the following day.

Clothing, arms and accoutrements clean, and in good order; horses very fair average; harness clean and well put on, but not kept in very good order.

Inspected the battery at marching past, field manœuvres, driving drill and standing gun drill, all very fairly performed, but the Nos. 1 were not as efficient as they ought to have been. The competitive gun practice was well carried out at a good land range near the camping ground, but the weather was unfavorable, and prevented a high score from being obtained.

Ottawa Field Battery.

Captain Stewart in command; Lieuts. Savage and Billings; Surgeon Bentley; Veterinary Surgeon Harris.

Inspected at Camp Ottawa, 22nd June, and at competitive gun practice 23rd.

Clothing, arms and accoutrements clean and in very good order; horses very good; harness in good order and well fitted.

Marching past, field manœuvres and standing gun drill very well performed; but with regard to the two former, I have to report again that the subaltern officers are unable to give the necessary assistance to the commanding officer, or to instruct at all in these drills.

Driving competition very good.

The gun practice was carried out at a good land range about nine miles from Ottawa, and with very fair results; but owing unfortunately to a bush fire caused by the bursting of some shell in rear of the target, the practice was much delayed, and the result probably not so good as it otherwise might have been.

Kingston Field Battery.

Captain H. Wilmot in command; Lieut. J. Wilmot.

Inspected at Camp Kingston, 26th June, accompanied by the Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No. 3.

Clothing, arms and accoutrements clean and in good order, but the issue of serge blouses appeared very unsatisfactory. Horses good; harness well fitted, but not so clean as it might have been.

Marching past and field manœuvres were very well performed, and the standing gun drill and driving competition very satisfactory.

This battery carried out its competitive gun practice on 24th September, at a good land range about five miles from Kingston; the land being under cultivation could not be used during the summer, but the sixteen marksmen were then chosen.

The shooting was very good, and the consequent score very satisfactory. Sergt.-Major Clarke of the School of Gunnery acted as Instructor to this battery during its drill.

Durham Field Battery,

Capt. Graham in command; Lieuts. McLean, Brereton and Richardson; Surgeon Brent; Veterinary Surgeon Hinman.

Inspected at Camp Port Hope, 28th June.

Clothing, arms and accoutrements, clean and in good order, with a few exceptions; horses, small and in poor condition; harness, well fitted, but kept in bad order, iron work rusty and partly japanned.

Marching past and field manœuvres fairly done under the superintendence of the Drill Instructor, but the subaltern officers are unable to instruct their men.

Standing gun drill very good. Driving competition, tried for the first time in this battery, with indifferent results, owing to badly matched teams.

The competitive gun practice was carried out the same day at a very good land range near camp, and with very fair results.

Captain Graham was unable to appear at the inspection, having been injured by his horse falling with him the previous evening.

This battery has improved since my last inspection, and would, in my opinion, soon attain a considerable degree of efficiency were stricter rules of discipline enforced by the commanding officer, who should insist upon and set the example of attendance at all parades for instructional purposes on the part of the officers.

Corporal Abbott, of the School of Gunnery, acted as instructor to this battery during its drill.

Lieut.-Col. Worsley, Brigade Major, accompanied me in my inspection.

Welland Canal Field Battery.

Lieut. and Captain Frank King, in command ; Lieut. Reaveley.

Inspected at Camp Port Colborne on 18th September, and at gun practice at the same place on the day following.

Clothing, arms and accoutrements, clean and in good order, but several deficiencies ; horses good ; harness clean and well fitted, but not well cared for in store. The harness bits were not provided with curb chains, a deficiency previously noted and reported, and steps should have been taken to remedy it. This battery performed most of its annual drill at camp at Port Robinson, its headquarters, marching to Port Colborne for target practice, which was carried out at a very good range on the lake shore ; but this being the first year the battery has fired with the 9-pounder rifled guns, the competition was not as well carried out as it doubtless will be next year.

The gunners were fairly well instructed in standing gun drill, but deficient in a knowledge of ammunition. The ground at Port Colborne was not suitable for field manœuvres. Major King, who commands the battery, was not present at my inspection. As this officer is unfortunately unable to take any active part in the drills or instruction of the battery, I consider it would greatly increase efficiency were the command transferred to Captain Frank King, who is very well qualified for the position, and the proper complement of subaltern officers appointed. As there is no drill shed at Port Robinson, nor any facility for voluntary drills, I am under the impression that were one or two subdivisions recruited at St. Catherines or Thorold, and the guns stationed there, with arrangements for evening drills occasionally during the year, a very great improvement in efficiency might be expected.

Goderich Garrison Battery.

Major Thomson in command ; Lieut. Dixon, Inspected at Goderich, 12th Sept.

This battery has not performed any annual drill for three years, and in consequence, the men were nearly all recruits ; with one or two exceptions they were well up to the standard size and height. Clothing and accoutrements clean and in good order ; arms (long rifles) kept in bad order, many being very rusty. Nearly all the drill hours were employed at standing gun drill, which was in consequence very well performed ; but no instruction had been given in manual or rifle exercises, and very little in squad or marching drill. The battery fired the regulated number of rounds at a floating target, from a 32-pounder gun ; the practice was under my supervision, and according to the competitive system. The time was well kept and the firing good.

Collingwood Garrison Battery.

Major Hogg in command; Lieut. Stevens, Inspected at Collingwood 14th Sept. Very fine looking body of men, but nearly all recruits. Clothing in good order, and fairly clean; accoutrements clean with some exceptions. Manual exercise indifferent. Firing exercise had been very little practised. Standing gun drill by one detachment, very fair, but the remainder of the battery had not received much instruction. This battery joined the Artillery Association and performed its annual gun practice under my supervision, according to the regulations, floating target. The firing was very accurate and time well kept, but from want of proper appliances and previous instruction in ammunition the score could not be recorded for competition. I was accompanied in my inspection by Lieut.-Col. Denison, Brigade Major

Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.

Inspected at Camp Ottawa, 29th June.

For the purpose of annual drill this year the original brigade of seven batteries was formed into four batteries, encamped together; the whole being under command of Major Graham, in the absence of Lieut.-Col. Egleson.

No. 1 Battery, Capt. Evans; Lieut. Bell.

No. 2 Battery, Capt. Heron; Lieut. Coutlee.

No. 3 Battery, Lieut. Maingy; Lieut. Brough.

No. 4 Battery, Capt. Ryan; Lieut. Mara.

Capt. Russell, Adjutant.

The batteries had only completed two days' drill previously to my inspection. I was not favorably impressed with their appearance on parade, many men being apparently undersized, and the uniforms, arms and accoutrements in many instances badly kept and not so clean as they might have been. I inspected five squads at gun drill, under the direction of Staff Sergeants Bramah and Swaine, of the School of Gunnery. Only two of the officers appeared able to instruct in gun drill, and I had to suggest the advisability of all the other officers joining the squads to enable them to receive some instruction in their duties.

Owing to the very unfavorable state of the weather I was unable to complete my inspection in squad, company and rifle drills.

The want of a suitable range prevented the annual gun practice from being carried out.

St. Catherine's Garrison Battery.

Capt. Wiley in command; Lieut. Hunter, Inspected at St. Catherines, 22nd November.

With three or four exceptions the men were well up to the standard.

Clothing, arms and accoutrements in good order and very clean.

The manual exercise was fairly well done, but the firing exercise was indifferent; squad and marching drill fair; gun drill, 18-pounder, on travelling carriage, good; but the men had received no instructions in a knowledge of ammunition and stores.

Owing to the lateness of the season and the unfavorable state of the weather and roads, the annual gun practice could not be performed. The same difficulty occurred last year, and it would be advisable to have the annual drill performed earlier in the season. Lieut.-Col. Villiers, Brigade Major, accompanied me at the inspection.

Toronto Garrison Battery.

Captain Gibson in command. Inspected at Toronto, 24th November. Two or three men below the proper standard—rest very good.

Clothing, arms and accoutrements very clean and in good order; manual exercise fair. No firing exercise practised.

Squad and marching drill, fair. Gun drill, good; and with picked squad o marksmen, very good. But no instruction had been given in ammunition.

Competitive gun practice could not be carried out at my inspection, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather.

The battery stores, &c., and one 18-pounder gun having been moved into the new drill shed, it is to be hoped that voluntary drills will be practised. Lieut.-Col. Denison, Brigade Major, accompanied me in my inspection,

Trenton Garrison Battery.

Captain Day in command; Lieuts. Bonter and Francis, absent; the former from inspection, the latter did not attend the drill at all this year.

With two or three exceptions the men were up to the standard, but with a large majority of recruits.

Clothing, arms, and accoutrements, clean and in fairly good order. A new issue of forage caps was expected but had not arrived.

Manual and firing exercise, fair. Squad and marching drill, indifferent. Only two gun squads had been instructed in standing gun drill. One non-commissioned officer had qualified at the School of Gunnery during the past year, and the battery is entirely dependent upon him for any instruction.

The general appearance and drill of the battery shows improvement on that presented last year, but there is still much to be desired.

GENERAL REMARKS

FIELD BATTERIES.

The general appearance and turn out of this Force has this year been very satisfactory. I have noticed many improvements since my last inspection, and am glad to remark that in several instances a large majority of the non-commissioned officers have qualified at the School of Gunnery, and the good effects of the instruction they have received are especially noticeable in the increased attention which has been paid to the minor but important details of fitting harness, &c., and to the instruction of the gunners in a knowledge of ammunition and equipment.

Horses.

The reduction in the number of horses allowed, is attended with many disadvantages. Only a few drivers can receive any instruction in their duties, and for the purposes of field manoeuvres and route marching four horses are not sufficient for each gun. I would, therefore, strongly recommend an increase of at least twelve horses, to provide for six horses for each gun; two for store cart, two for staff sergeants, and two spare.

Equipment.

The Field Batteries are now all armed with the 9-pounder muzzle loading rifled gun, and the old ammunition waggons have been all refitted to suit the new equipment, and are available for the storage of the reserve ammunition at the head quarters of each battery.

This alteration was effected at the Military Store at Kingston, by an artificer of "A" Battery.

I noticed many deficiencies in whips, spurs, curb chains, head collar chains, side reins, &c. These deficiencies should be reported by the officers commanding, and requisitions forwarded to replace them.

Gun Practice.

The results of the competitive gun practice have been exceedingly satisfactory, a great deal of interest and emulation has been excited, with the most beneficial results, and in the five Field Batteries I have inspected, very good land ranges have been obtained within a reasonable distance.

Driving

The driving competition has been very satisfactory, but as its results are not entirely conclusive, I would urge upon officers commanding the necessity of careful distribution beforehand of the credits for general smartness, clean harness and good behavior.

GARRISON BATTERIES.

The results of my inspection this year have confirmed me in my opinion, previously expressed, that under the present system for the drill of these batteries, it is hopeless to expect from them any great degree of efficiency, either as Infantry or Artillery corps. I have frequently reported on the advisability of bring these corps into forts for proper instruction in Artillery exercises and discipline, and in a few instances where this has been done, the improvement in their efficiency has been most marked. Failing this, I have recommended the issue to them of 18-pounder guns on travelling carriages, for the purpose of enabling them to join Brigade camps, and receive continuous instruction during their twelve days' drill; several of the batteries have been provided with these guns, but have not had the opportunity of joining camps of instruction.

When it is remembered that Garrison Batteries are expected to be efficient not only as Infantry corps, but also as Artillerymen, and that the duties of both require careful instruction under especially trained instructors, it must be evident that twelve days, not necessarily consecutive, of three hours each at battery headquarters are not sufficient for this purpose; many of these batteries are also at small and comparatively remote stations where it has not been found practicable to assemble even one squad of men for voluntary drills; heating and lighting drill sheds being an expense not always provided for.

I have, therefore, now to recommend what I believe to be, under the present system, the only effectual means of providing an efficient Garrison Artillery force for the defence of the forts at Kingston and elsewhere, viz: The disbandment, as Artillery corps, of the Garrison Batteries at Goderich, Collingwood, Trenton, Port Hope, Cobourg and Napance, and all but one battery at Ottawa, and the formation of a Garrison Artillery Brigade at Kingston.

At this station the means for Artillery instruction are always available, every facility can be afforded for the provision of trained instructors, and for the establishment of voluntary classes for drill, and the fort itself is the best possible place for the concentration of the corps at annual drill, and for their training on the guns which they would be expected to use were their services required.

In conclusion, I am glad to be able to report again most favourably on the zeal and *esprit de corps* almost without exception, shown by the officers and men of the batteries of Artillery in this Province; but I would urge upon those officers who are deficient in a knowledge of their duties, the abandonment of the feeling which seems to prevail on their part, that it is *infra dig* to fall in with their men when being drilled by the non-commissioned officer who is acting as instructor; apart from their own personal attendance at the School of Gunnery, there does not appear to be any other means open to them for acquiring a knowledge of their duties, without which they must remain quite unsuited for their position.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your obedient servant,

D. T. IRWIN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Inspector of Artillery.

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa

INSPECTION STATE, ARTILLERY, ONTARIO.

	Present at Inspection.			1st or 2nd Class, or Attendance, Gunnery School Certificates.			Military School Artillery Certificates	Recruits.
	Officers.	N.-O. Officers and Gunners.	Horses.	Officers.	N.-O. Officers and Gunners.	Attend- ance.		
Field Battery Establishment.....	6	74	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston Field Battery.....	2	59	28	.....	6	6	1	23
Ottawa do	5	71	28	.....	4	9	.....	13
Gananoque do	6	73	28	4	.....	6	.....	20
Durham do	5	76	28	Σ	5	0	.....	15
Welland Canal Field Battery.....	2	54	28	1	3	3	1	19
Garrison Battery Establishment.....	3	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa Brigade Gar- rison Artillery. { No. 1 Battery	2	35	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9
{ No. 2 do	2	34	.....	.....	1	5	.....	8
{ No. 3 do	2	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
{ No. 4 do	2	35	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	(?)
Toronto Garrison Battery.....	1	41	.....	1	2	1	.....	26
Trenton do	1	42	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	26
St. Catharines do	2	33	.....	1	1	1	.....	10
Collingwood do	2	39	.....	.....	1	1	.....	26
Goderich do	2	34	.....	1	3	4	.....	30

D. T. IRWIN, Lieut-Colonel,
Inspector of Artillery.

APPENDIX No. 4.

REPORT ON "A" BATTERY SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

KINGSTON, ONT., 31st December, 1877.

SIR.—I have the honor to report that during the past year seven officers and 117 non-commissioned officers and men joined this School.

Of this number six officers and 111 non-commissioned officers and men joined for the three months' short course of instruction—one officer and 17 non-commissioned officers and men were retained for a further service of twelve months. One officer joined the Staff of the School of Gunnery and 11 non-commissioned officers and men were enlisted in "A" Battery for three years continuous service.

The number joining from each battery in the Province will be seen on reference to the subjoined list, in which for convenience of reference I have included the numbers for the years 1875 and 1876.

Batteries.	1875.			1876.			1877.		
	Officers.	N.C. Officers and men.	Total.	Officers.	N.C. Officers and men.	Total.	Officers.	N.C. Officers and men.	Total.
London Field Battery.....				1	8	9		8	8
Welland Canal Field Battery.....		3	3		1	1		2	2
Hamilton Field Battery.....		13	13		6	6	1	8	9
Wellington do.....		7	7		12	12		15	15
Toronto do.....		15	15		14	14		15	15
Durham do.....		3	3		2	2		4	4
Kingston do.....		21	21		24	24		17	17
Gananoque do.....	1	3	4		1	1		4	4
Ottawa do.....		3	3		9	9		8	8
Winnipeg do.....		1	1	1		1			
Woodstock do.....	1	2	3					4	4
"A" Battery.....		49	49		28	28	1	1	1
Collingwood Garrison Battery.....		4	4		2	2		2	2
Sarnia do.....		4	4						
Goderich do.....		1	1		2	2		3	3
St. Catherines do.....		7	7						
Toronto do.....	1	4	5	1	4	5		1	1
Port Hope do.....					4	4		5	5
Trenton do.....								1	1
Cobourg do.....		2	2		1	1		2	2
Napanee do.....		1	1		1	1		5	5
Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.....		11	11		21	21	1	10	11
New Brunswick do.....	1	3	4		4	4	2		2
13th Battalion.....				1		1			
14th do P. W. O. Rifles.....							2		2
47th do.....				1		1			
Governor-General's Foot Guards.....				1		1			
do Body do.....				1		1			
4th Regiment Cavalry.....				1		1		1	1
Provisional Battalion, Fort Garry.....				1		1			
Engineers, Toronto.....								1	1
Total.....	4	157	161	9	144	153	7	117	124

The following certificates have been issued during the last three years:

	1875.			1876.			1877.			Total.	
	Long Course.	Short Course.		Long Course.	Short Course.		Long Course.	Short Course.			
		1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.		
Officers.....	2	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	12	.....	13
Non-commissioned officers and men.....	.....	13	17	.....	22	32	.....	.....	19	27	46
Total.....	2	16	17	.....	24	32	.....	1	31	27	59

Upon reference to the foregoing statement it will be seen that a greater number than usual of officers, non-commissioned officers and men have, during the past year, successfully passed the examination for short course certificates.

1. Applications for admission to the Short Course have been constant during the whole year, but from the fact, previously reported, that a considerable number of those who have attended, and in some cases taken certificates, do not turn out with their batteries for annual drill, it is evident that the captains of batteries either do not take sufficient care in the selection of those whom they recommend, or do not care to enforce their attendance at drill.

2. As there are still a considerable number of Artillery officers in the Province who have not qualified at any Military School, and are unable to instruct their men in Artillery exercises, I would recommend placing a limit upon the tenure of their appointments conditional upon qualification.

3. A supply of suitable furniture for Short Course officers' quarters has been received, so that officers are not now put to any unavoidable expense upon joining.

4. It was not found advisable to keep up the School of Gunnery Rifle Association this year, but each non-commissioned officer and man fired 40 rounds at the regulation distances, and under careful supervision. Money prizes from the canteen fund were given for the best scores at each range and for the aggregate, and the shooting was very good. Total value of prizes was \$40.

5. The annual summer camp for a week in August was formed on the lake shore. Instruction in camp duties, &c., was carried on and an opportunity afforded for the annual athletic sports, swimming races, and various mounted competitions. Money prizes, \$20, and an extra camp allowance for messing, \$100, was provided out of the canteen funds.

6. During the summer the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of "A" Battery were instructed in the use and formation of barrel rafts, raft and spar bridges.

7. A new range of stabling has been erected within the Barrack enclosure and has been occupied since last month.

8. I have again to repeat my former recommendations as to the increase in the Field Battery establishment of horses, without a larger number than at present it is impossible to carry out proper instructions in Field Battery drills; and indeed the numerous and necessary duties and fatigues, including the daily guard at Fort Henry as well as at the school itself, to be performed by all ranks, render an addition to the present establishment of the Battery very desirable.

9. The frequent necessary repairs to guns, carriages, equipment and harness, &c., have all been efficiently carried out by the battery artificers as well as numerous small repairs to buildings, &c. A skilled artificer has been employed for a considerable time in making the necessary alterations in all the old pattern ammunition waggons of the Field Batteries of this Province, to suit the new equipment, and, in view of the economy and efficiency with which repairs to Artillery material can be thus executed, the extension of this system to all similar work to be performed is strongly recommended.

10. A small detachment of one non-commissioned officer and four men continues to be stationed at Old Fort, Toronto. It was at one time hoped that this detachment might form the nucleus of a branch Gunnery School, but from various reasons this has been found impracticable, and, as the duties of the men are confined to providing two caretakers, and giving occasional assistance to the Storekeeper there in moving stores, &c., I would recommend their withdrawal, as the services of every available man are required here to carry on the duties and courses of instruction effectually.

11. I am happy to be able to report that the general conduct, zeal and ability of all ranks has during the past year been extremely satisfactory, and that the School is at present provided with a very efficient body of instructors.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. T. IRWIN, Lieut.-Colonel.
Commandant, School of Gunnery.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,
Ottawa.

 REPORT ON "B" BATTERY, SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

CITADEL, QUEBEC, 31st December, 1877.

SIR.—During the year ending 31st December, 1877, 13 officers and 210 non-commissioned officers and men joined for instruction. Of this number the officers were as follows:—

Officers	Artillery	Short Course, 2.
		Long do 2.
	Cavalry	Short Course, 1.
		Long do 0.
	Infantry	Short Course, 6.
		Long do 2.

Of the above, 42 were non-commissioned officers, gunners and drivers from various Artillery Militia Corps in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. In addition 119 non-commissioned officers and men re-engaged. The officers of the New Brunswick Artillery have been permitted to select the Kingston Gunnery School, which they seem to prefer.

Appended are Returns of certificates granted, shewing subjects of instruction and results of examination.

- A. Garrison Field Artillery and Infantry officers.
- B. Field Artillery and Cavalry officers.
- C. Garrison Artillery non-commissioned officers and gunners.
- D. Field Artillery non-commissioned officers, gunners and drivers.
- E. Return of Examination, Garrison Artillery.
- F. Return of Examination, Field Artillery.

I will not reiterate the recommendation made in my Annual Reports for the past five years. Any increased expenditure was scarcely to be expected during the past year of commercial depression, but I trust due consideration will this year be given to the recommendations on pages 189 and 200 in last year's report, especially as the proposed reduction of pay for rank and file would enable an increase to be made in numbers without any appreciable increase of expenditure.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

T. BLAND STRANGE, Lieut.-Colonel,

Commandant, School of Gunnery, Quebec.

To the Adjutant-General of Militia,

Ottawa.

[A.]

RETURN of Gunnery Certificates granted at "B" Battery School of

GUNNERY

Garrison, Field Artillery and Infantry Officers'

CORPS AND RANK.	NAMES.	SUBJECTS.—WRITTEN.									
		Gunnery.		Artillery Material.	Shifting and Working Ordnance.	Fortification.	Surveying.		Tactics and Strategy.		Military Law, &c.
		Obligatory.	Voluntary.				Voluntary.	Range Finding.	Obligatory.	Voluntary.	
		500	300	800	400	400	400	100	400	200	300
Kamouraska Provisional Batt., Capt. and Bt.-Major.....	A. Fraser.....	370		512		200	250		277		150
do Lieutenant.....	G. E. Taché	250		473	290	190	170		217	150	220
Lieut., Halifax Field Battery.....	W. Imlah.....	500	250	780	400	400	400	75	393	190	279
Capt., Summerside Battery G.A.,.....	T. C. Price.....	470		560	305	220	430		277		150
Lieut., Lanark Militia....	C. P. Dean	440		416	280	305			316		
Capt., 3rd Victoria Rifles	H. B. Moore	480		690	320	360	400	90	380	192	270
Major, 1st Prince of Wales' Rifles	S. W. Hatton.....	400		594	320	200		90	300		198
Capt., 65th Batt. Mount Royal Rifles.....	P. O. J. Hebert...	430		464	220	160			308		204
Major, 6th Fusiliers.....	S. David	175		500	150						150

Gunnery, Quebec, during the Year ending 31st December, 1877.

SCHOOL, QUEBEC.

Short and Long Course Examination Return.

SUBJECTS.—PRACTICAL.																REMARKS.	
Total Theory.	Riding and Sword Drill.	Field Gun Drill.	Company Drill.	Garrison Gun Drill.	Mortar Drill.	7-inch B.L.R. Gun Drill.	Gyn Drill.	Sling Waggon.	Shifting Ordnance, including Knotting and Lashing.	Riding and Sword Drill.	Regimental Duty.	Total Practical.	Decimal.		Class Certificate.		
	150	150	100	150	50	200	60	50	200	150	300		T.	P.		Qualifying Decimal, 5.	
1,759	75	90	90	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	465	·53	·66	1st..	Short Course.
1,960	90	120	90	120	.....	160	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	720	·56	·80	1st..	Long Course.
3,667	90	150	50	100	40	100	30	25	100	.....	.....	685	·96	·64	1st..	do
2,412	.....	.....	50	120	45	180	36	40	160	Performed by all.	.....	631	·73	·59	1st..	Short Course.
1,757	90	90	120	50	180	54	160		744	·53	·70	1st..	do
3,182	130	120	100	120	40	160	54	40	140		300	1,214	1·0	·86	1st..	do	
2,102	130	120	100	120	40	140	54	40	140		300	1,184	·72	·83	1st..	do	
1,786	.....	50	90	105	40	140	54	40	120		300	939	·61	·66	1st..	do
975	.....	40	90	105	35	100	20	20	100	300	810	·33	·57	2nd.	do	

T. B. STRANGE, Lieut.-Col.,
Commandant, School of Gunnery, Quebec.

[B.]

GUNNERY

Field Artillery and Cavalry Officers'

CORPS AND RANK.	NAME.	SUBJECTS.—WRITTEN.									
		Gunnery		Artillery Material.	Moving and Working Ordnance.	Fortification.	Surveying.		Tactics and Strategy		Military Law, &c. Interior Economy.
		Obligatory.	Voluntary.				Range Finding, and use of Sextant.	Voluntary.	Obligatory.	Voluntary.	
		500	300	400	400	400	100	400	400	200	300
8th Cav'lry, N.B., Cornet	R. Pennefather.....	200	.....	280	100	400	100	300	400	100	270

SCHOOL, QUEBEC.

Short Course Examination Return.

SUBJECTS.—PRACTICAL.													REMARKS.
Total Theory.	Foot Drill.	Field Gun Drill.	Harness and Stable Duty.	Riding.	Field Battery Movements.	Sword Drill.	Knotting and Lashing.	Regimental Duty.	Total Practical.	Decimal.		Class Certificate.	
	50	150	50	100	50	50	50	300		T.	P.		Qualifying Decimal, 5.
2150	40	130	40	90	20	50	.....	300	670	.86	.83	1st..	Short Course.

T. B. STRANGE, Lieut.-Col.,
 Commandant, School of Gunnery, Quebec.

[C.] "B" BATTERY SCHOOL OF GUNNERY, QUEBEC.

RETURN of Garrison Artillery Gunnery Certificates granted during the Year ending 31st December, 1877.
Non-commissioned Officers' and Gunners' Examination Return—Short Course.

CORPS.	RANK.	NAMES.	SUBJECTS WRITTEN.						SUBJECTS—PRACTICAL.						Total.	DECIMAL.	Class of Certificate granted.	REMARKS.
			Gunnery.	Artillery Material.	Shifting and Working Ordnance.	Small Arm and Squad Drill.	Garrison Gun Drill.	Mortar Drill.	7 inch B. L. R. Gun Drill.	Gyn Drill.	Sling Wagon.	Shifting Ordnance, including Knotting and Lashing.	Regimental Duty.					
"B" Battery.	Corporal	O. Callaghan.	350	300	200	50	150	50	200	60	50	50	200	845	.68	2nd.	As no special certificates have been sanctioned for officers, and as it is not possible, nor advisable if possible, for those going through a non-commissioned officer's or gunner's course to qualify as officers, first-class certificates have of necessity been restricted to those who go through the officers' course of theory and learn the duties as such.	
do	Bombardier.	W. Jordan.	235	102	90	30	105	25	140	48	30	35	787	.51	2nd.			
do	do	C. F. Jackson	144	123	114	30	90	30	160	36	30	30	733	.51	2nd.			
do	Gunner	J. Mullarkey.	287	102	114	33	105	25	100	30	25	25	821	.55	2nd.			
do	do	J. Hanning.	238	156	110	40	75	35	140	36	30	25	860	.59	2nd.			
do	do	C. Loscombe.	249	150	88	30	90	25	100	30	25	25	787	.53	2nd.			
do	do	A. Dufresne	319	180	138	28	90	25	120	36	30	25	951	.63	2nd.			
do	do	J. Bellenger	245	189	134	35	90	30	160	42	30	35	950	.65	2nd.			
do	do	O. Petit	224	228	142	30	90	35	140	30	30	25	987	.67	2nd.			
do	do	A. St. Pierre	200	180	118	45	90	40	140	36	35	30	833	.57	2nd.			
do	do	T. O'Neil	442	165	110	45	90	40	140	36	35	30	933	.63	2nd.			
do	do	T. Enright	175	180	86	30	90	40	140	36	30	35	843	.68	2nd.			
do	do	J. Logry	102	180	72	33	75	30	100	30	25	25	752	.50	2nd.			
do	do	H. Redelix	308	192	134	30	90	40	160	42	40	30	1066	.71	2nd.			
do	do	A. McGuinness	259	156	100	30	90	35	140	30	30	25	895	.60	2nd.			
do	do	C. Ouskelly	165	186	120	35	90	35	140	42	35	30	878	.60	2nd.			
do	do	E. T. Smith	333	228	136	25	105	45	180	48	40	35	1175	.79	2nd.			
do	do	J. Paterson	319	180	160	45	120	45	180	48	40	35	1172	.79	2nd.			
do	do	J. Sloane	326	231	170	30	90	40	160	48	35	35	1165	.78	2nd.			

do	do	do	158	150	110	40	105	40	140	743	52	2nd.	
do	do	J. Gordon	176	222	150	25	75	25	160	832	59	2nd.	
do	do	E. Genereux	158	243	18	25	105	35	100	684	50	2nd.	
do	do	G. C. N. Mondelet	175	153	90	25	105	45	140	733	51	2nd.	
do	do	Bombardier A. Leray	140	186	128	25	150	40	143	880	60	2nd.	
do	do	D. Allen	221	189	134	25	105	40	140	950	63	2nd.	
do	do	J. McDonald	217	204	116	30	105	40	120	120	63	2nd.	
do	do	J. L. G. McKinnon	248	153	118	30	105	45	160	1049	68	2nd.	
do	do	R. Logan	259	156	112	30	105	45	120	140	66	2nd.	
do	do	J. McKay	234	183	56	30	90	35	100	1104	66	2nd.	
do	do	J. A. Keane	189	183	98	30	105	30	120	140	58	2nd.	
do	do	W. G. Smith	161	198	124	30	90	40	100	972	58	2nd.	
do	do	A. Coté	241	153	104	30	105	35	120	120	949	57	2nd.
do	do	P. Mahoney	164	186	110	30	75	25	100	999	60	2nd.	
do	do	D. Ireland	116	168	110	25	75	20	140	865	52	2nd.	
do	do	H. Brown	140	171	104	25	75	30	140	100	841	50	2nd.
do	do	J. McDonald	101	159	106	30	90	20	160	140	917	55	2nd.
do	do	A. Dorian				30	90	20	160	120	878	53	2nd.

T. B. STRANGE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant, School of Gunnery, Quebec.

[D.]
 "B" BATTERY SCHOOL GUNNERY, QUEBEC.

RETURN of Field Artillery Gunnery Certificates granted during the Year ending 31st December, 1877.
 Non-commissioned Officers' and Gunners' Examination Return, Short Course.

CORPS.	RANK.	NAMES.	SUBJECTS WRITTEN.		SUBJECTS.—PRACTICAL.								Total.	Decimal.	Class of Certificate.	RE MARKS.
			Gunnery.	Artillery Material.	Gunnery.	Moving, Working Ordnance, Har- nassing, &c.	Foot Drill.	Field Gun Drill.	Harness and Stable Duty.	Riding & Driving.	Field Battery Movements.	Sword Drill.					Shifting Ordnance, including Knot- ting and Lashing.	Regimental Duty.
"B" Battery	Bombardier	E. Bradley	210	150	90	25	135	180	45	180	200	200	1,015	.67	2nd.	The remarks on Return of Garrison Artillery Certificates apply here also. No First Class Certificates can be given under the present arrangement, which classes all ranks together for certificates; the re- quirements of officers and rank and file are different.
do	Driver	J. Arthur	196	150	74	25	120	140	35	120	180	860	.57	2nd.		
do	Bombardier	W. Kerley	210	240	180	45	135	180	45	180	200	795	.79	2nd.		
do	Driver	J. Smith	144	150	100	40	120	140	30	120	180	594	.59	2nd.		
do	do	A. McPherson	175	150	100	25	105	160	35	120	180	620	.62	2nd.		
do	do	P. Flynn	175	156	60	30	135	16	40	35	50	796	.66	2nd.		
do	do	N. Hutchinson	280	174	82	45	90	20	40	35	180	906	.64	2nd.		
do	Gnr. & Drvr.	G. Blais	245	150	100	40	105	45	42	40	35	1,162	.70	2nd.		
Wellington Field Battery	Driver	F. Day	210	210	120	30	120	40	30	160	160	1,080	.53	2nd.		
Montreal Battery	do	W. McGraw	175	150	100	25	75	40	30	160	160	525	.60	2nd.		
do	do	G. O. Bennett	147	144	70	35	105	40	30	160	160	871	.56	2nd.		
do	Gunner	A. Raines	175	90	120	25	90	35	30	160	160	735	.49	2nd.		
do	do	S. McGraw	280	150	80	30	105	35	35	140	140	815	.57	2nd.		

		60	35	90	40	30	160	814	56	2nd.
do	J. L. De Martigny	210	189	30	30	30	160	760	51	2nd.
do	W. Freeman	175	160	30	30	30	160	989	67	2nd.
do	Gr. & Drvr. P. V. Thom	210	180	25	120	24	160			
Quebec	O. Demers	109	132	40	100	30	160	755	48	2nd.
Battery							200			
Sheffield	W. H. Wetherbee	259	222	50	135	130	160	1,688	70	2nd.
Battery	H. L. Strange	231	192	50	135	160	180	1,060	70	2nd.
do	P. B. Martin	140	177	108	120	130	160	809	52	2nd.
do	S. Butterworth	200	171	86	25	140	100	877	58	2nd.
do	R. Seale	140	160	84	25	80	100	744	50	2nd.
do	S. Marion	140	120	102	50	120	160	817	54	2nd.
do	C. O. Duchesneau	130	132	92	50	105	160	809	52	2nd.
Newcastle, N. B.,	R. L. Maltby	221	186	114	25	120	160	986	68	2nd.
Field Battery	T. Duffy	165	210	126	35	90	180	926	63	2nd.
do										

T. B. STRANGE, Lieut-Col.,
Commandant, School of Gunnery.

[E.]

RETURN of Examinations of Garrison Artillery Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, held at the Gunnery School Quebec, during the Year ending 31st December, 1877.

CORPS.	RANK.	NAMES.	SUBJECTS WRITTEN.				SUBJECTS—PRACTICAL.							Total.	Decimal.	Certificates granted.	REMARKS.	
			Gunnery.	Artillery Material.	Shifting and Working Ordnance.	Small Arm and Squad Drill.	Garrison Gun Drill.	Mortar Drill.	7-inch B.L.R. Gun Drill.	Gyn Drill.	Sling Wagon.	Shifting Ordnance, including Knor and Lashing.	Regimental Duty.					
			350	300	200	50	150	50	200	60	50	200	200	200	Qualifying Decimal, 5.
"B" Battery	Corporal	O. Callaghan	235	102	90	30	105	25	140	48	30	140	140	945	.58	2nd.		
do	Bombardier	W. Jordan	144	123	114	30	90	30	160	36	30	120	120	877	.54	2nd.		
do	do	A. Leray	305	228	126	25	75	35	140	36	25	120	120	1,115	.69	2nd.		
do	do	C. F. Jackson	175	153	90	25	105	45	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	733	.51	2nd.	
do	do	J. Mullarky	287	102	114	33	105	25	100	30	.....	.....	.....	896	.55	2nd.	
do	do	J. Hannifan	238	166	110	40	75	35	140	36	.....	.....	.....	950	.59	2nd.	
do	do	C. Loscombe	249	160	88	30	90	25	100	36	.....	.....	.....	862	.53	2nd.	
do	do	A. Dufresne	319	180	128	28	90	25	120	36	.....	.....	.....	1,026	.63	2nd.	
do	do	O. Stevens	105	84	60	35	90	35	120	42	.....	.....	.....	661	.41	.....	
do	do	J. Bellenger	245	189	134	25	90	30	160	42	.....	.....	.....	1,055	.65	2nd.	
do	do	P. Paridis	144	117	96	25	75	25	80	30	.....	.....	.....	672	.41	.....	
do	do	O. Petit	224	228	142	30	90	30	140	30	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
do	do	A. St. Pierre	200	180	118	30	90	30	100	30	.....	.....	.....	1,092	.67	2nd.	
do	do	T. O'Neil	242	166	110	45	90	40	140	36	.....	.....	.....	923	.57	2nd.	
do	do	T. Enright	175	180	86	30	90	40	140	36	.....	.....	.....	1,023	.63	2nd.	
do	do	H. Logny	102	180	72	33	75	30	100	30	.....	.....	.....	947	.58	2nd.	
do	do	H. Redelix	308	192	134	30	90	40	160	42	.....	.....	.....	827	.50	2nd.	
do	do	A. McGuinness	239	166	100	20	90	35	140	30	.....	.....	.....	1,156	.71	2nd.	
do	do	O. Quiskelly	165	186	120	35	90	35	140	42	.....	.....	.....	970	.60	2nd.	
do	do	E. T. Smith	333	228	138	25	105	45	180	48	.....	.....	.....	1,280	.79	2nd.	
do	do	T. Peterson	319	180	160	45	120	40	180	48	.....	.....	.....	1,277	.79	2nd.	
do	do	J. Sloane	326	231	170	30	90	40	160	48	.....	.....	.....	1,270	.78	2nd.	

Performed by all.

[F.]

RETURN of Examinations of Field Artillery Non-Commissioned Officers and Men held, at the Gunnery School, Quebec, during the Year ending 31st December, 1877.

CORPS.	RANK.	NAMES.	SUBJECTS—WRITTEN.				SUBJECTS—PRACTICAL.								Total.	Decimal.	Class of Certificates.	REMARKS.
			Gunnery.	Artillery Material.	Moving, Working Ordnance, &c.	Foot Drill.	Field Gun Drill.	Harness and Stable Duty.	Riding & Driving.	Field Battery Movements.	Sword Drill.	Shifting Ordnance, including Knot-tying and Lashing.	Regimental Duty.					
			350	300	200	50	150	50	200	60	50	200	200					
"B" Battery.	Bombardier.	E. Bradley.	210	150	90	25	135	180	180	45	180	200	200	1,015	.67	2nd.	Qualifying Decimal, 5.	
do	do	W. Kerley.	210	210	160	45	135	180	180	45	180	200	795	.79	2nd.			
do	Driver.	J. Arthur.	196	150	74	25	120	140	140	35	120	200	860	.57	2nd.			
do	do	W. Addison.	120	60	120	25	135	180	180	40	120	200	680	.45	2nd.			
do	do	R. Jenkins.	105	129	46	25	120	180	180	35	120	200	580	.38	2nd.			
do	do	J. Smith.	144	150	100	40	120	140	140	30	120	200	594	.59	2nd.			
do	do	A. McPherson.	175	150	100	25	105	160	160	35	120	200	620	.62	2nd.			
do	do	P. Flynn.	175	156	66	30	135	16	140	40	35	200	796	.56	2nd.			
do	do	N. Hutchinson.	280	174	82	45	90	20	140	40	35	200	906	.61	2nd.			
do	do	T. Martin.	91	90	70	35	105	140	140	40	30	200	601	.44	2nd.			
Wellington Field Battery.	Gunnr. & Dr.	G. Blais.	245	150	100	40	105	45	180	42	35	200	1,162	.70	2nd.	Not qualified.		
Battery.	Driver.	F. Day.	210	210	120	30	120	40	140	30	200	200	1,060	.53	2nd.			
Montreal Field Battery.	do	W. McGraw.	175	150	100	25	75	75	140	30	200	200	525	.50	2nd.			
do	do	J. Bennett.	147	144	70	35	105	40	140	30	200	200	871	.53	2nd.			
do	Gunner.	A. Reines.	175	90	120	30	90	35	140	30	200	200	725	.49	2nd.			
do	do	B. McGraw.	250	150	80	30	150	25	140	35	200	200	915	.61	2nd.			

		210	180	80	23	120	35	120	24	35	160	969	67	2 d.	
		210	189	80	35	90	40	30	30	30	160	814	55	2nd.	
		175	150	80	35	90	30	30	30	30	160	750	51	2nd.	
do	Gunn. & Dr	P. V. Thom	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	Gunner	F. L. De Martigny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	W. Freeman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shefford	Field														
Battery	Sergeant	W. H. Wetherbee	259	222	132	50	135	130	.....	130	160	1,088	70	2nd.
do	Corporal	H. L. Strange	231	192	112	50	135	180	.....	.....	180	1,080	70	2nd.
do	Bombardier	P. B. Martin	140	177	108	60	120	130	.....	.....	160	895	59	2nd.
do	Driver	S. Marion	115	120	102	60	120	140	.....	.....	160	817	51	2nd.
do	do	C. C. Duchesneau	130	132	92	60	105	130	.....	.....	160	809	52	2nd.
do	Gunner	A. Savage	.....	.....	.....	60	105	140	.....	.....	160	465	.....	.....
do	do	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	S. Butterworth	200	171	86	25	120	140	.....	35	100	577	58	2nd.
do	do	M. Regan	175	126	64	35	75	.....	120	36	.....	630	42	.....
do	do	R. Seale	140	150	84	25	90	.....	120	35	100	744	50	2nd.
do	do	J. Butler	.....	.....	.....	30	75	.....	120	30	.....	255	17	.....
do	do	J. Grey	.....	.....	.....	30	90	.....	100	30	100	350	23	.....
Quebec	Field														
Battery	Driver	O. Demers	109	132	40	25	120	40	100	30	169	756	48	2nd.
do	do	P. Fournier	25	75	35	80	20	140	375	22
do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle	Field														
Battery	Corporal	R. L. Maltby	221	186	114	25	120	.....	160	.....	160	986	68	2nd.
do	do	T. Dufy	165	210	126	35	90	.....	120	.....	180	926	63	2nd.

Performed by all.

T. B. STRANGE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant, School of Gunnery, Quebec.

APPENDIX No. 5.

GUNNERY CERTIFICATES.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

LIST of the Names of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and others, of the Active Militia, who have obtained Certificates at "A" Battery, School of Gunnery, Kingston, during the year 1877.

Rank and Name.	Corps.	Certificates.		Long or Short Course.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	
		1877.	1877.	
Adair, Gunner William.....	Kingston Field Battery.....	.....	May 31	Short.
Athawes, Gunner C. S. B.....	Hamilton do .....	.....	Aug. 25	do
Atkinson, Gunner James.....	Durham do .....	.....	April 16	do
Boyer, Sergeant H. N.....	Woodstock, N.B., Field Battery.....	.....	June 22	do
Browne, Gunner A.....	Toronto do .....	.....	May 31	do
Browne, Sergeant George.....	Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.....	.....	Feb. 27	do
Coyne, Gunner M.	"A" Battery .....	.....	Jan. 26	do
Emery, Sergeant Charles.....	Woodstock, N.B., Field Battery.....	.....	May 15	do
Fearon, Gunner Edward.....	Kingston do .....	.....	Aug. 25	do
Firman, Bombardier E. A.....	Toronto do .....	.....	Dec. 22	do
Gair, Bombardier Joseph.....	Hamilton do .....	.....	May 15	do
Garden, Sergeant J. T.	Woodstock, N.B. do .....	.....	do 15	do
Gordon, Captain William D.....	14th Batt. "Prince of Wales' Own Rifles".....	.....	June 30	do
Heath, Lieutenant W. H.....	London Field Battery.....	.....	Mar. 15	do
Hewer, Corporal J.	Wellington Field Battery.....	.....	Sept. 28	do
Hixson, Bombardier Nathan.....	Welland Canal Field Battery .....	.....	Feb. 27	do
Howe, Lieutenant Joseph.....	New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery....	.....	Oct. 26	do
Hudon, Bombardier G.....	London Field Battery.....	.....	Jan. 26	do
Humphreys, Gunner B. H.....	Ottawa do .....	.....	Feb. 27	do
Kelly, Captain Thomas.....	47th Battalion Active Militia .....	.....	Sept. 14	do
Kennedy, Corporal, R.....	Durham Field Battery .....	.....	Dec. 28	do
Kerr, Gunner, Robert.....	Goderich do .....	.....	Dec. 28	do
Linall, Bombardier Henry.....	Toronto Field Battery .....	.....	May 25	do
Martin, Gunner R.....	do do .....	.....	June 22	do
Milledge, Lieutenant L. D.....	New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery....	.....	Aug. 25	do
Milne, Gunner Alexander.....	Ottawa do .....	.....	Nov. 10	do
Morton, Gunner Ernest.....	do Field Battery.....	.....	April 16	do
McGill, Captain Sydenham C.....	4th Regiment of Cavalry.....	.....	Mar. 15	do
McIntosh, Driver A.....	"A" Battery.....	.....	Dec. 22	do
McMahon, Lieutenant W. F.....	Hamilton Field Battery.....	.....	Sept. 12	do
Nedham, Gunner C. D.	Ottawa Field Battery.....	.....	May 31	do
Pauter, Gunner E.....	London do .....	.....	Jan. 26	do

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

LIST of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and others, of the Active Militia, who have obtained Certificates at "A" Battery, &c.—Continued.

Rank and Name.	Corps.	Certificates.		Long or Short Course.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	
		1877.	1877.	
Reed, Lieut. H. (Bt. Major)....	Red River Force.....	Mar. 15	.....	Short.
Russell, Lieut. Alex. J. Haig....	Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.....	April 16	.....	do
Ross, Bombardier John A.....	Wellington Field Battery.....	Oct. 7	.....	do
Rowe, Corporal Francis.....	do do.....	April 16	.....	do
Smith, Sergeant Fred.....	Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.....	May 25	.....	do
Smith, Major Henry R.	47th Battalion Active Militia.....	June 30	.....	do
Sproule, Sergeant Thomas ...	Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.....	Feb. 27	Jan. 26	do
Strathy, Bombardier C.....	Toronto Field Battery.....	.....	Oct. 26	do
Summers, Corporal W.....	London do.....	.....	Jan. 26	do
Taylor, Gunner J.	do do.....	.....	do 26	do
Twigg, Sergeant William.....	Durham do.....	.....	April 16	do
Vankoughnet, Lieut. M. S....	Toronto Garrison Battery.....	Jan. 26	.....	do
do do	do do.....	.....	Oct. 30	Long.
Waldron, Bombardier G. F....	do do.....	July 26	.....	Short.
Warburton, Gunner John....	London Field Battery.....	.....	Oct. 7	do
Whitney, Gunner William....	Kingston do.....	.....	May 15	do
Wilmot, Sergeant J. A.	do do.....	.....	Feb. 27	do
Wilmot, Sergt.-Major Peter....	do do.....	.....	do 27	do
Wilson, Sergeant John.....	Hamilton do.....	.....	April 16	do
Wilson, Gunner Henry.....	Kingston do.....	.....	Oct. 26	do
Woodrow, Gunner N.....	Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.....	.....	Oct. 7	do
Young, 1st Lieutenant G. H....	Winnipeg Field Battery.....	Feb. 3	.....	do
Young, Gunner William.....	Ottawa do.....	.....	April 16	do

RECAPITULATION.

First-Class Certificates, "Long Course".....	0
Second-Class Certificates do.....	1
First-Class Certificates, "Short Course".....	30
Second-Class Certificates do.....	25
Total.....	56

RESUMÉ.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.	ACTIVE MILITIA.	
	First Class Certificates.	Second Class Certificates.
Addington (<i>vide</i> Lennox).....		
Bothwell.....		
Brant.....		
Brockville (<i>vide</i> Leeds).....	1	
Bruce.....		
Cardwell.....		
Carleton and City of Ottawa.....	17	17
Dundas.....	8	4
Durham.....	6	5
Elgin.....		
Essex.....	4	1
Frontenac and City of Kingston.....	37	24
Glengarry.....	1	
Grenville.....		
Grey.....		1
Haldimand.....	1	
Halton.....	1	
Hamilton, City of (<i>vide</i> Wentworth).....		
Hastings.....	16	3
Huron.....	5	
Kent.....		
Kingston, City of (<i>vide</i> Frontenac).....		
Lambton.....	5	2
Lanark.....	3	
Leeds and Brockville.....	7	2
Lennox and Addington.....	8	3
Lincoln.....	11	5
London (<i>vide</i> Middlesex).....		
Middlesex and London.....	7	8
Niagara.....	1	
Norfolk.....		
Northumberland.....	8	2
Ontario.....	2	
Ottawa, City of (<i>vide</i> Carleton).....		
Oxford.....		1
Peel.....	1	
Perth.....	2	
Peterborough.....	1	
Prescott and Russell.....	1	
Prince Edward.....		
Renfrew.....		
Russell (<i>vide</i> Prescott).....		
Simcoe.....	9	5
Stormont.....		
Toronto, City of (<i>vide</i> York).....		
Victoria.....		
Waterloo.....		
Welland.....		
Wellington.....	6	7
Wentworth and City of Hamilton.....	11	13
York and City of Toronto.....	12	3
Winnipeg, City of, Manitoba.....	95	27
St. John, N.B.....	4	1
Carleton, N.B.....	7	4
	3	
Grand Total	302	140

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LIST of Names of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and others, in the Active Militia, who have obtained Certificates at "B" Battery, School of Gunnery, Quebec, during the year 1877.

Rank and Name.	Corps.	Certificates.		Long or Short Course.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	
		1877.	1877.	
Allen, Corporal Deris.....	New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery	April 14		Short.
Arthur, Driver James.....	Quebec Field Battery.....	July 13		do
Belanger, Gunner J.	"B" Battery	Mar. 22		do
Bennett, Driver Geo. C.....	Montreal Field Battery	Oct. 30		do
Blais, Gunner Geo.....	"B" Battery	Nov. 27		do
Bradly, Bombardier Ernest...	do	July 13		do
Brown, Gunner Henry	do	Dec. 15		do
Butterworth, Gunner Samuel	Shefford Field Battery	May 21		do
Callaghan, Corporal Owen...	"B" Battery.....	Sept. 19		do
Coté, Gunner Alfred.....	do	Dec. 15		do
Curskelly, Gunner Cliris.....	do	Sept. 19		do
David, Major Sullivan.	6th Fusiliers.....	Dec. 27		do
Day, Gunner Frank	Wellington Field Battery	Nov. 27		do
Dean, Lieutenant C. P.....	1st Lanark Militia (Scotland)	April 21		do
Demers, Driver Octave	Quebec Field Battery	Oct. 30		do
Doiron, Gunner Arthur	"B" Battery	Dec. 15		do
Duchesneau, Driver C. C.....	Granby Battery	Feb. 23		do
Duffy, Corporal Thomas	Newcastle Battery, N.B.....	do 8		do
Dufresne, Gunner A.....	"B" Battery	Mar. 22		do
Enright, Gunner Thomas	do	April 14		do
Flynn, Driver Patrick.....	do	Oct. 18		do
Frazer, Capt. and Bt.-Maj. A	Kamouraska Provisional Battery	April 21		do
Freeman, Gunner Wm	Montreal Field Battery.....	Nov. 27		do
Genereux, Gunner E.....	"B" Battery.....	do 15		do
Gordon, Gunner J	do	do 15		do
Hannifan, Gunner J.....	do	Mar. 22		do
Hatton, Major G. W.....	1st Prince of Wales Battalion.....	Dec. 27		do
Hebert, Capt. P. O. J.....	65th Battalion Mount Royal Rifles	do 27		do
Hutchinson, Driver Nicholas.	"B" Battery	Oct. 18		do
Imlah, 1st Lieut. W. E.....	Halifax Field Battery	Nov.		Long.
Ireland, Gunner David	"B" Battery	Dec. 15		Short.
Jackson, Actg. Bombr. C. F.	do	Nov. 15		do
Jordan, Bombardier Wm.....	do	Sept. 19		do
Keane, Gunner Jas. A.....	do	Dec. 15		do
Kerby, Actg. Bombr. Wm	do	Aug. 17		do
Leray, Actg. Bombr. A.....	do	Sept. 19		do
Logan, Gunner Robt.....	do	Dec. 15		do
Logny, Gunner Jules.....	do	April 14		do
Loscombe, Gunner C.....	do	Mar. 22		do

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LIST of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—*Concluded.*

Rank and Name.	Corps.	Certificates.		Long or Short Course.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	
		1877.	1877.	
Mahoney, Gunner Patrick	"B" Battery		Dec. 15	Short-
Maltby, Corporal R. L.	Newcastle Field Battery		Feb. 8	do
Marion, Driver S	Granby do		do 17	do
Martigny, Gun. Jacques L. de	Montreal do		Nov. 27	do
Martin, Bombardier P. B.	Shefford do		Feb. 23	do
Mondelet, Corporal G. C.	Montreal Garrison Artillery		Nov. 15	do
Moore, Capt. H. B.	3rd Victoria Rifles	Dec. 27		do
Moore, Gunner J.	"B" Battery		Mar. 22	do
McDonald, Gunner James	New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery		April 14	do
McDonald, Gunner James	"B" Battery		Dec. 15	do
McGinnis, Gunner Arthur	do		Sept. 19	do
McGraw, Driver Wm.	Montreal Field Battery		Oct. 18	do
McGraw, Gunner Samuel	do do		Nov. 27	do
Mckay, Gunner John	"B" Battery		Dec. 15	do
McKinnon, Gunner J. L. G.	do		do 15	do
McPherson, Driver Angus	do		Aug. 17	do
O'Neil, Gunner Thos.	do		April 14	do
Paterson, Gunner T. J.	do		Sept. 19	do
Pennefather, Cornet R.	8th Regiment Cavalry	Oct. 30		do
Petit, Gunner Oscar	"B" Battery		April 14	do
Price, Capt. T. C.	Summerside Garrison Battery	April 21		do
Raines, Gunner A.	Montreal Field Battery		Nov. 27	do
Redelix, Gunner Henri	"B" Battery		Sept. 19	do
Seale, Gunner Richard	Shefford Field Battery		May 21	do
Sloane, Gunner Jas.	"B" Battery		Sept. 19	do
Smith, Driver Jas.	do		Aug. 17	do
Smith, Gunner Emil T.	do		Sept. 19	do
Smith, Gunner Wm. G.	do		Dec. 15	do
Strange Corporal H. J.	Granby Field Battery		Feb. 23	do
St. Pierre, Gunner A.	"B" Battery		April 14	do
Taché, Lieut. G. E.	Kamouraska Provisional Battalion	Oct. 18		Long-
Thom, Gunner Peter V.	Montreal Field Battery		Nov. 27	Short.
Wetherbee, Gunner W. H.	Granby Field Battery		Feb. 23	do

RECAPITULATION.

First-Class Certificates, "Long Course"		2
Second-Class do do		0
First-Class do "Short Course"	7	7
Second-Class do do		63
Total		72

RESUMÉ.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REGIMENTAL DIVISIONS.	ACTIVE MILITIA.	
	1st Class Certificates.	2nd Class Certificates.
Argenteuil and Two Mountains		
Arthabaska and Drummond		
Assomption and Montcalm.....		
Bagot		
Beauce.....	5	6
Beauharnois and Laprairie.....	1	
Bellechasse and Dorchester.....		
Berthier		
Bonaventure		
Brome and Stanstead		
Chambly and Verchères.....		
Champlain		
Charlevoix and Montmorency.....		
Chateauguay	1	
Chicoutimi and Saguenay		
Compton and Sherbrooke	1	3
Gaspé	1	3
Hochelega and City of Montreal	32	75
Huntingdon.....	2	
Iberville		
Jacques Cartier and Laval.....	2	
Joliette.....		
Kamouraska		
Lévis		
L'Islet and Montmagny.....		
Lotbinière		
Maskinongé and St. Maurice		
Megantic	1	
Missisquoi		
Napierville and St. Johns	3	
Nicolet and Yamaska		
Ottawa and Pontiac.....	2	
Portneuf		
Quebec, City of.....	14	171
Richelieu	1	
Richmond and Wolfe	2	
Rimouski		
Rouville		
St. Hyacinthe.....	2	
Shefford	2	22
Soulanges and Vaudreuil.....	1	
Temiscouata		
Terrebonne	1	
Wellington, Province of Ontario.....		1
Kings, Province of New Brunswick ..	1	

RESUMÉ—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Concluded.*

REGIMENTAL DIVISIONS.	ACTIVE MILITIA.	
	Officers of the Active Militia Artillery, and Candidates for Commissions therein, who have obtained Certificates at the Schools of Gunnery, in the Province of Quebec since their first opening.	
	1st Class Certificates.	2nd Class Certificates.
Northumberland, Province of New Brunswick	2	2
St. John, Province of New Brunswick		2
Victoria, Province of British Columbia.....	1	
Carleton, Province of Nova Scotia.....	1	1
Digby do do		2
Halifax City do do	2	
Northumberland, Province of New Brunswick		6
Queens, Province of Prince Edward Island		1
Total	82	295
Quebec City, Cavalry Certificate.....	1	
Kamouraska, Infantry do	1	
Portneuf do do	2	
Grand Total	86	295

APPENDIX No. 6.

MILITARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATES.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

LIST of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers in the Active Militia, and Candidates for Commissions therein at the School of Military Instruction during the year 1877.

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificate and Date.	Second Class Certificate and Date.	Regimental Division.
	1877.	1877.	
Abbott, Louis A., Sergeant, Infantry Company.....		Feb. 19.....	Charlotte.
Alward, Samuel C., Captain, 74th Battalion.....		May 16.....	Westmorland.
Andrews, James K., New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery.....		do 5.....	St. John.
Beckwith, Charles E., Lieutenant.....		do 16.....	Victoria.
Blaney, George, 71st Battalion.....		Feb. 14.....	York.
Botsford, Harry G. do.....		April 3.....	do
Bourne, Henry W., Captain, 67th Battalion.....		do 3.....	Carleton.
Bradley, Frederick J., 71st Battalion.....		Mar. 20.....	York.
Brannen, Michael do.....		April 4.....	do
Carman, Charles R., 67th Battalion.....		do 19.....	Carleton.
Carman, Hewlett S., 71st Battalion.....		May 16.....	York.
Craig, William T. do.....		Feb. 14.....	do
Dayton, Brewster do.....		Mar. 15.....	do
Eatey, Frank N. do.....		April 23.....	do
Hazen, J. Douglas do.....		May 1.....	do
Hoben, George D.....		do 5.....	Sunbury.
Hoyt, James H., 71st Battalion.....		do 16.....	York.
Kilburn, Frank, 67th Battalion.....		April 12.....	Carleton.
Langdale, James, 71st Battalion.....		Feb. 19.....	York.
Leonard, Walter L. do.....		May 5.....	do
London, Edward, 67th Battalion.....		April 3.....	Carleton.
Lettimer, Andrew, 71st Battalion.....		do 25.....	York.
Lovell, Benjamin do.....		do 12.....	do
Lugrin, George do.....		do 12.....	do
Malany, Frank do.....		Mar. 15.....	do
Marshall, Charles E., Woodstock Field Battery.....		do 27.....	Carleton.
Maxwell, Robert, 71st Battalion.....		Feb. 14.....	York.
Milledge, Lewis W., 62nd Battalion.....		do 28.....	St. John.
McFee, James W., 74th Battalion.....		April 12.....	Westmorland.
McGrath, Edward, 71st Battalion.....		May 16.....	York.
McJunkin, Wm., New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery.....		do 16.....	St. John.
McJanis, William, 71st Battalion.....		do 1.....	York.
McLaughlan, Milford do.....		Mar. 15.....	do
McNaughton, William, Captain, 73rd Battalion.....		April 12.....	Northumberland

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

LIST of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—*Concluded.*

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificate and Date.	Second Class Certificate and Date.	Regimental Division.
	1877.	1877.	
Nicoud, Simon, New Brunswick Engineers.....	Feb. 28.....	St. John.
Patchell, James, 71st Battalion.....	Mar. 15.....	York.
Pearson, T. E. Alfred, Sergeant, 8th Cavalry.....	April 25.....	Queens County.
Pennefather, Richard, Cornet do.....	Feb. 14.....	York.
Perkins, Charles H. L., 67th Battalion.....	April 19.....	Carleton.
Pilkington, D. W. do.....	Mar. 27.....	do
Pinder, Richard M., Sergeant, 71st Battalion.....	April 19.....	York.
Pitts, Herman H. do.....	Feb. 14.....	do
Roberts, C. J. Douglas do.....	May 5.....	do
Russell, William E. do.....	Feb. 19.....	do
Sampson, William P. do.....	Mar. 20.....	do
Smith, Charles W. do.....	do 15.....	do
Staples, Captain and Bt.-Major do.....	do 27.....	do
Strabon, Frank do.....	Feb. 14.....	do
Strabon, Andrew W. do.....	May 1.....	do
Sullivan, William, 62nd Battalion.....	Mar. 15.....	St. John.
Symonds, R. Hibbert, 71st Battalion.....	Feb. 14.....	Surbury.
Vradenburg, William do.....	do 28.....	York.
Wheeler, Cook, 67th Battalion.....	April 19.....	Carleton.

RECAPITULATION.

First Class Certificates.....	0
Second do.....	53
Total.....	53

RESUMÉ.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

REGIMENTAL DIVISIONS.	ACTIVE MILITIA.	
	Officers and N.C.O. in the Active Militia, and Candidates for Commissions therein, who have obtained Certificates at the Schools of Military Instruction since their first opening.	
	1st Class Certificates.	2nd Class Certificates.
Albert		3
Carleton	2	62
Charlotte		12
Gloucester		3
Kent		5
Kings		42
Northumberland		7
Queens		10
Restigouche		2
St. John (first, second and third)	9	143
Sunbury		16
Victoria		4
Westmorland		15
York	4	216
Grand Total	15	540

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

LIST of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers in the Active Militia, and Candidates for Commissions therein, who have obtained Certificates at the School of Military Instruction, during the Year 1877.

RANK AND NAME.	First Class Certificate and Date.	Second Class Certificate and Date.	Regimental Divisions.
	1877.	1877.	
Abbott, John H., 2nd Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.....	April 30.....	April 30.....	Halifax City.
Anderson, A., Sergt.-Maj., Halifax Field Battery.....	do 19.....	do 19.....	do
Beckwith, Mayhew E., 63rd Battalion.....	do 6.....	do 6.....	do
Black, Robert Y., 66th Battalion.....	do 30.....	do 30.....	do
Boutillier, Rupert, Bombardier, Halifax Field Battery.....	Feb. 20.....	Feb. 20.....	do
Brown, Wm. L., Lieut., 2nd Halifax Brigade Gar. Artillery	April 6.....	.....	do
Cahill, Daniel, 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.....	April 30.....	April 30.....	do
Garr, George do do.....	.....	March 29.....	do
Cassidy, P. J., 63rd Battalion.....	April 30.....	.....	do
Coyle, Peter H., 66th Battalion.....	April 19.....	April 19.....	do
Crane, James N., Corporal, 63rd Battalion.....	April 30.....	.....	do
Fairbanks, Wm. S., 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.....	April 4.....	April 4.....	Halifax.
Fay, Andrew, 66th Battalion.....	do 6.....	do 6.....	Halifax City.
Frizzle, Alex., Sergt., 1st Halifax Brigade Gar. Artillery.....	March 29.....	March 29.....	do
Gibson, Chas. W., 63rd Battalion.....	April 30.....	April 30.....	do
Graham, Henry M., do.....	do 13.....	do 13.....	do
Gunn, Kenneth, 78th Battalion.....	Feb. 20.....	Feb. 20.....	Pictou County.
Gunn, Wm. A., 66th Battalion.....	April 19.....	April 19.....	Halifax City.
Halliwell, Thomas, Ensign, 63rd Battalion.....	April 30.....	.....	do
Harris, Wm., Lieut., Halifax Field Battery.....	April 30.....	April 30.....	do
Heckler, Henry, 63rd Battalion.....	do 30.....	do 30.....	do
Hickey, James F., do.....	do 30.....	do 30.....	do
Howe, Frank C., 66th Battalion.....	do 19.....	do 19.....	do
Humphrey, Robert H., 66th Battalion.....	do 19.....	do 19.....	do
Jackson, Wm., 66th Battalion.....	do 30.....	do 30.....	do
James, Thos. C., 63rd Battalion.....	do 30.....	do 30.....	do
Johnstone, F. W., do.....	do 13.....	do 13.....	do
Kavanagh, Jas., Sergt., 63rd Battalion.....	.....	Feb. 20.....	do
Lindsay, Jos., Sergt., do.....	.....	March 29.....	do
Matheson, G. Gordon, Sergt., 78th Battalion.....	.....	Feb. 20.....	Pictou County
Maxwell, Wm., Lieut., 78th Battalion.....	.....	do 20.....	do
Maxwell, Jas., Gunner, 1st Halifax Brigade Gar. Artillery.....	.....	March 29.....	Halifax City.
McKay, Wm. V., 78th Battalion.....	.....	Feb. 20.....	Pictou County
McLellan, H. D., Ensign, 63rd Battalion.....	.....	.....	Halifax City.
Pugh, Henry J., 66th Battalion.....	.....	April 4.....	do
Ridgway, Lewis, Gunner, Halifax Field Battery.....	April 6.....	.....	do
Ritchie, Howard B., 63rd Battalion.....	.....	April 30.....	do
Robson, John J., Sergt., 1st Halifax Brigade Gar. Artillery.....	.....	do 6.....	do
Rowe, Thomas, 66th Battalion.....	.....	Feb. 20.....	do
Rutherford, R. W., do.....	.....	April 19.....	do

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

LIST of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—*Concluded.*

RANK AND NAME.	First Class Certificate and Date.	Second Class Certificate and Date.	Regimental Divisions.
	1877.	1877.	
Sadler, Thos. O., 66th Battalion		April 19.....	Halifax City.
Silverthorne, David, 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery	April 30.....		do
Sinclair, Alex., Gunner, 1st Halifax Brigade Gar. Artillery		April 6.....	do
Spike, Arthur W., 63rd Battalion		do 13.....	do
Sterns, E. Howard, do		do 30.....	do
Sutherland, J. T., Sergt., 78th Battalion		Feb. 20.....	Pictou County.
Twining, Russell, 63rd Battalion		March 29.....	Halifax City.
Twining, Edmund S., do		do 29.....	do
Twining, Harry E., 66th Battaliou.....		April 19.....	do
Umlah, Michael, 63rd Battalion		do 4.....	do
Woodhill, John F., do		do 19.....	do

RECAPITULATION.

First Class Certificates.....	7
Second do	44
Total	51

RESUMÉ.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

REGIMENTAL DIVISIONS.	ACTIVE MILITIA.	
	First Class Certificate.	Second Class Certificate.
Annapolls.....	4	43
Antigonish.....		
Cape Breton.....	1	5
Colchester.....		10
Cumberland.....	1	12
Digby.....		3
Guysboro'.....		6
Halifax City.....	34	269
Halifax County.....	1	33
Hants.....		2
Inverness.....		4
Kings.....	1	8
Lunenburg.....	2	10
Pictou.....		28
Queens.....		
Richmond.....		2
Shelburne.....		
Victoria.....		14
Yarmouth.....		
Ottawa City, Ontario.....	1	
Grand Total.....	45	449

APPENDIX No. 7.

CERTIFICATES OF BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

LIST of Officers of the Active Militia, and of Candidates for Commission, who have obtained Certificates from Boards of Examiners during the Year 1877.

Name and Rank.	First Class Certificate and date.	Second Class Certificate and date.
<i>Province of Ontario.</i>		
	1877.	1877.
Davy, John Robert, Sergeant-Major, 59th Battalion .....	.....	10th July.
DeFoy, Edouard, Major, 80th Battalion.....	.....	3rd May.
Fox, Charles G., Cornet, 1st Regiment of Cavalry .....	.....	5th Dec.
Gibson, Wm. Henry, Ensign, 42nd Battalion.....	.....	18th July.
Graburn, Kingsforth, Ensign, 1st Battalion Governor General's Foot Guards.....	.....	12th Sept.
Hollinsworth, G., Sergeant-Major, 42nd Battalion .....	.....	18th July.
Leask, Thomas, Sergeant, 42nd Battalion .....	.....	do
Moffat, Alexander, jun., Lieutenant, 42nd Battalion.....	.....	do
McDiarmid, Donald, Captain, 59th Battalion.....	10th July.	
Smyth, Robert, Lieutenant do .....	.....	10th July.
Weatherley, Henry Stuart, Captain, 1st Battalion Governor General's Foot Guards.....	12th Sept.	
White, Frederick, Ensign, 1st Battalion Governor General's Foot Guards.....	.....	12th Sept.
<i>Province of Quebec.</i>		
Bagg, R. Stanley C., 5th Battalion.....	.....	7th Nov.
Beauchamp, Joseph, Paymaster, 65th Battalion.....	3rd May.	
Boudreau, Joseph, Captain, 76th Battalion.....	do	
Cameron, Kenneth, Ensign, 1st Battalion .....	.....	23rd May
Caverhill, Frank, Ensign, 5th Battalion.....	.....	7th Nov.
Chubb, Sidney E., Lieutenant, 1st Battalion.....	.....	3rd Feb.
Cross, Selkirk, 5th Battalion.....	.....	7th Nov.
Cushing, William M., Ensign, 6th Battalion.....	.....	27th Nov.
Fair, John, Ensign, 6th Battalion .....	.....	do
Hebert, T. O. Joseph.....	3rd May.	
Kinnear, A. W., Ensign, 3rd Battalion.....	.....	3rd Feb.
Kinnear, Stanley, Ensign, 1st Battalion.....	.....	23rd May.
Lapointe, François, Captain, 65th Battalion.....	3rd May.	

LIST of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—*Continued.*

Name and Rank.	First Class Certificate and date.	Second Class Certificate and date.
<i>Province of Quebec.—Continued.</i>		
Lewis, Llewelyn Mostyn, Ensign, 5th Battalion.....	1877.	1877.
.....		7th Nov.
Massey, Frederick, Ensign, 6th Battalion.....		27th Nov.
Martin, William, Cornet, Quebec Cavalry.....		2nd Nov.
Mooney, George A., Ensign, 6th Battalion.....		27th Nov.
Nott, John Fortune, Lieutenant, 1st Battalion.....		23rd May.
Perkins, Francis Henry, Captain, 52nd Battalion.....	9th Jan.	
Raphael, John F., Ensign, 6th Battalion.....		27th Nov.
Robertson, Alexander, Captain, 1st Battalion.....	23rd May.	
Stancliffe, Frederick, Ensign, 3rd Battalion.....		3rd Feb.
Stephens, S. Sheldon, Ensign, 5th Battalion.....		7th Nov.
Stewart, Alexander, Ensign, 3rd Battalion.....		3rd Feb.
Tatlow, Robert, Captain, 1st Battalion.....	23rd May.	
Wilgress, John Ogen, Ensign, 1st Battalion.....		23rd May.
<i>Province of New Brunswick.</i>		
Likely, Henry D., Captain, 62nd Battalion.....	9th Feb.	

RECAPITULATION.

First Class Certificates.....	10
Second Class do	29
Total	39

APPENDIX No. 8.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF STORES.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

STORE BRANCH, OTTAWA, 1st January, 1878.

SIR—I have the honor to submit, for your information, the following Report on the militia stores and properties in my charge.

Clothing.

The clothing issued this year to the Militia force, has been, as for the two past years, manufactured in the country; and it has not proved satisfactory to the force at large. Complaints respecting it have been very prevalent. The aggregate issue for the past year has amounted to 6,561 tunics, 8,464 trousers, 5,720 forage caps and 3,496 great coats of all sorts.

Ammunition.

The issue of Snider ammunition last year for practice, amounted to 322,609 rounds of ball, and 303,809 rounds of blank.

There has also been sold, during the year, 587,030 rounds of Snider ball, and 9,500 rounds of Martini-Henry rifle ball ammunition, to the different Rifle Associations and members of the Militia, for private practice. Deposit receipts to the amount of \$10,163.61 have been received for this, and credited in the usual way to the Receiver-General. In the above amount is included the gunpowder sold to the Post Office Department for the service of the time gun at Ottawa, and the ammunition sold to the North West Police Force.

To the different corps of Artillery, Field Batteries and Garrison, have been issued, for practice, 18,905½ lbs. of gunpowder, and 6,842 friction tubes, with the usual complement of shot, shell, fuzes, &c.

Arms.

Several of the Rifle Corps hitherto armed with the long Snider rifle, have had the latter exchanged for the short Snider, the proper weapon for that arm of the service. One corps of Garrison Artillery, the Montreal Brigade, has also been armed with the same description of arm. The long Sniders returned into store, were found generally to be in bad condition, and requiring extensive repairs, at the hands of the only two armourers in the service of the Department, at Montreal and Quebec. It is to be regretted that we are still without the services of two more armourers, whose services are urgently needed, and who should be stationed at Kingston and Toronto. There can be no doubt about the necessity existing, of having a general overhauling of the arms now in possession of the Militia, which are not in that effective state that they ought to be.

Boards of Survey.

Annual Boards of Survey were held as usual in the various Districts. The unserviceable stores, condemned by the said Boards, have been sold by public auction, as authorised. The amount realized by their sale, was \$481.43. In this amount is, however, included a sum of \$260.70, received for the iron debris collected from the ruins of the burned barracks, and other buildings, destroyed at the great fire at St. John, in the month of June last.

By this fire the Department lost armories, drill sheds, and stores, with the whole of their contents. In the armories were consumed all the arms, accoutrements and other stores belonging to the different corps at St. John. The stores also in charge of the District Storekeeper were entirely lost. These stores consisted principally of arms, accoutrements, clothing and camp equipage, &c., &c.

At the time of the fire there were stored in the District Stores, 2,204 arms of all sorts, accoutrements of all sorts, 6,639, 5 marquees, 199 circular tents, 2,130 blankets, 24 blanket valises, a quantity of clothing, barrack and ordnance stores, and other articles too numerous to mention, and impossible to enumerate in detail in a Report like this.

To afford shelter to the houseless, and on the application of the Mayor of St. John, all the available camp equipage stored at Halifax and Quebec, was sent to St. John, and handed over to him. The deficiencies on these issues when returned into store were very great—12 circular tents, 465 tent bags, 7 marquee bags, 474 pin bags, 51 blanket valises, 2,006 blankets, and more than one-half of the tent poles, mallets and tent pins that had been issued for this service were lost, and are still unaccounted for.

Deposit Receipts.

The aggregate amount of monies received by the Store Branch during the past year is shown in the statement underneath:—

AMMUNITION.		CLOTHING.		Rent.	Arms and Accoutrements.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Rounds.	Amount.	Officers.	Men.				
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
596,530	10,163 61	21 00	773 58	6,239 19	2,589 20	2,589 20	24,707 95

The above statement shows an increase of upwards of \$4,000 over the receipts of the previous year. This is owing to a slight increase in the sale of ammunition, and the refund for the sale of the rifled mountain guns and their equipments to the North-West Mounted Police Force issued last year.

Requisitions for Stores.

809 orders for issues from and receipts into stores in the various districts have been made during the year from Headquarters, in answer to the above.

Tenants and Rental.

The statement underneath furnishes all the information necessary under this head. A considerable amount of arrears have been collected during the year. At its close there was still due and outstanding, the sum of \$379.50. A great difficulty has been experienced in collecting the rents due during the past year, owing no doubt to the great commercial depression that has existed for so long, and which has more than doubled the arrears at the close of the year.

Tenants.	Localities.	Rent per Annum.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	
1	Chatham, Ont.....	00	Arrears of the previous year to the extent of \$366 96 have been collected during the past year.
3	Niagara.....	70 00	
3	Toronto.....	240 00	
1	Ottawa.....	1 00	
24	Kingston.....	580 00	
4	Montreal, &c.....	250 75	
1	Laprairie.....	1 00	
2	Ile aux Noix.....	104 00	
28	Quebec and District.....	3,110 73	
35	Point Levis.....	1,210 25	
14	New Brunswick.....	148 50	
2	Nova Scotia.....	150 00	
1	Prince Edward Island.....	1 00	
119	Total.....	5,872 23	

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. WILY, Lieut.-Colonel,

Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties.

To the Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 9.

PALLISER GUNS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF COILED WROUGHT-IRON TUBES FOR PALLISER GUNS.

The coils for the tubes are made entirely of wrought iron bars, specially prepared by being put three times through roughing rolls; puddled iron is hard and brittle and not by itself suitable for guns.

A sufficient number of bars are piled or faggoted together to form a bar of the size it is intended to roll. The pile, composed partly of puddled iron and partly of scrap, the former being placed always on the outside, on account of the more even surfaces, is raised to a white heat and rolled into a long bar about 24 feet long, and varying in section from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches, according to the purpose for which it is intended. It is then cut into lengths, again faggoted, raised to a welding heat, and passed between the rollers; one rolling may be sufficient. The section of the bar is slightly trapezoidal, in order that when the hot bar is wound round the mandrel, narrow side inward, the spreading of the inside and the narrowing of the outside may be neutralized, and no space left between the folds of the coils. To weld the bars together, the ends must be scarfed down and placed from opposite side in a furnace, from which, when they arrive at a white heat, they are withdrawn and welded under an adjacent steam-hammer, sand having been thrown on the hot bars (as is indeed customary in the case of all forgings) in order to clean the surface and prevent scale forming, by converting the superficial oxide into a liquid silicate which will flow off of its own accord or be squeezed out by the hammer. Another bar is welded on in a similar manner, and so on until a sufficient length is obtained for the required coil.

The bar to be coiled having the ends flattened down, is placed on trestle rollers in front of a long reverberatory furnace with a chimney at the far end and grates along its sides. A chain being hooked into an eye or hole in the end, the bar is drawn by machinery into the furnace. When the bar arrives at a bright-red heat, the end near the door is drawn out by means of the same eye, and is attached to a pin, this end being cooled by water to prevent it tearing away with the weight of the bar; this pin is connected with a slightly tapering iron roller or mandrel fixed across and in front of the door of the furnace; the mandrel tapers in order to facilitate the removal of the finished coil. The apparatus is then put into gear, and the mandrel revolves, winding the bar round it. During the process, scales form between the folds, but their effect is almost nullified by subsequent heating and forging, sand being used to assist in liquifying the oxide as stated above. When the coil is formed, the fixed extremity is hammered off the pin and water is poured on that end to cool it, in order that the folds there may not be opened out in taking off the coil. If the coil be large, a short iron bar is placed with one end resting on the ground and the other end against the extremity which has been removed from the pin. The mandrel is then turned in the same direction as that in which it revolved when the coil was being formed, and the coil being prevented from revolving by the iron prop, is loosened and slips down toward the narrow end of the mandrel. The mandrel is then lifted up by a crane and the coil drops off.

For the welding, which, especially in tubes for lining guns, must be done with great care, the coil is placed upright in a reverberatory furnace, for were it placed on its side it should be turned over in order to be equally heated all through, and more-

over drippings from the firebrick which line the furnace would probably drop from the roof in between the folds. The tube being intended for an inner one, two furnaces have to be used; one is at a low temperature (termed a blue light), and when the coil arrives at a red heat it is brought out and transferred to the other, where it is brought to a welding heat. This is found to be more economical than by placing the cold coil at once in a very hot furnace, and also prevents any injury to the iron which would result from so doing.

In all cases of welding it is necessary not only to strike while the iron is hot, but that the surfaces to be joined should be perfectly clean; the white hot coil is therefore transferred from the furnace to the steam-hammer as quickly as possible, not neglecting to throw sand upon it. The coil is first placed vertically under the hammer, and receives a few smart blows to weld the folds; it is then thrown on its side, and being gradually turned, is hammered (or patted) all round to straighten it. It is then raised vertically again and a punch or mandrel rather over half the length and a little larger than the interior diameter of the coil, is hammered down its own length; the coil is next placed on its side and hammered round, that half of its length thus being made compact and large enough to let the mandrel fall out; after this the coil is again raised vertically, and the mandrel is forced in the opposite end, and the process repeated.

The mandrels are of coiled iron and are very hard. The reason a long mandrel is not forced through the whole length of the coil is that it would tend to separate the folds.

The coil is replaced in the furnace for a second heating, and much the same process is followed to render the ring more consolidated as well as more shapely; a fine mandrel is also used to make the interior more perfect; and in order to prevent the tube from being bell-mouthed, a flexible steel bar is used under the hammer to flatten the ends.

Before the coil is removed from the hammer, water is thrown over it, which forming into steam, blows off the black scales and shreds where the work is good, but a black spot is left by the water if there is a bad part.

In order to form lining tubes, several of these coils have to be united. To weld them together, the coils have to be faced (turned smooth at the ends) and reciprocally recessed; that is, a projection (spigot) is formed at one end of the coil, while a recess (faucet) is bored in the corresponding end of another coil. The height of the shoulder is a little greater than the depth of the recess, in order that a close joint may be obtained on the interior. The recess is then expanded by heat and shrunk over the projection, so that the two coils are attached securely enough together to admit of their being put into the furnace for welding.

For the inner barrel, which is intended to be the entire length of the bore, the tube is put crossways through a furnace so constructed that intense heat acts on the joint while the remote ends project outside.

When the joint arrives at a welding heat, a stout iron bar is passed right through the tube; this bar is keyed at one end, and by means of a screw-nut, worked by a long lever at the other end, the two coils are pressed and thus welded together. This pressure slightly bulges the metal at the junction, so it must be straightened under a steam hammer. Another coil is then added on in a similar manner, and so on until the tube is of the required length.

The tube, if intended for an 8-inch, after having its necessary length, is then rough and fine bored to about 7.92 inches diameter, and the recess in the breech end and tapped for the wrought-iron cup. The cup for closing the breech-end of the barrel is forged and stamped into shape under the steam-hammer. It is turned inside and outside, and furnished on the outside with a thread of four or five to the inch. It is then screwed tightly home.

The tube in this state is proved with water-pressure of 120 pounds to the square inch to ascertain that the cup fits tightly and that there is no leakage. The breech end of the A tube is then turned over a length of 40 inches for the B tube previously bored, and a spiral gas-channel 0.05 inch deep and 0.1 inch wide, is cut round its

exterior, communicating with the star grooves cut in the end of the barrel and the gas-escape through the cast-iron breech.

The B tube consists of two coils united, and being rough-turned to a diameter of about 13.75 inches, and finished bored to 10.75 inches, it is shrunk on with 0.003 inch shrinkage in the diameter.

The B tube in order to be shrunk on the A tube has to be bored to the degree of smoothness which is necessary for close contact and mutual support, and is gauged to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch every few inches of its length as well as at every shoulder it may have. To these measurements the shrinkage is added, and a plan made out according to which the exterior of the inner coil or A tube must be fine turned in order that it may exceed in diameter the bore of the outside coil by the required amount of shrinkage at the respective points. This plan, together with a series of corresponding "horseshoe" gauges, (very accurately adjusted), is then furnished to the turner, who turns down the inside coil to the proper size. The operation of shrinkage is very simple. The outer coil is expanded by heat until it is sufficiently large; (if a large mass by means of a wood-fire, for which the tube itself forms the flue; if a small mass, in a reverberatory furnace at a low temperature). It is then raised up by a travelling crane overhead, and dropped over the part on to which it is to be shrunk, which is placed vertically in a pit ready to receive it, and where the tube and jacket cool off.

The heat required in shrinking is not very great. Wrought-iron, on being heated from 62° F. (the ordinary temperature, say) to 212°, expands linearly about $\frac{1}{1000}$ part of its length, (the same amount of extension in fact as that due to its elastic limit or pressure of 12 tons to the square inch of section). Therefore, it is not necessary to have more than 500° F., which will allow a good working margin.

With respect to the mode of cooling during the process of shrinking care must be taken to prevent a long coil or tube cooling simultaneously at both ends, for this would cause the middle portion to be drawn out to an undue state of longitudinal tension. Therefore, in some cases, water is projected on one end of a coil so as to cool it first.

In order to prevent the expansion of the inner tube, thus obstructing or retarding the operation of cooling, water is circulated through the interior by means of the usual supply pipe and siphon.

In the manufacture of these tubes samples of each week's work are tested for tensile strength and elasticity, and usually with most favourable results; the stretching-weight being about 12 tons, and the breaking-weight 23 tons per square inch.

METHOD OF CASTING 40 TON CASINGS.

Report of the Chief of Ordnance 1876 U.S. America.

IRON.

The iron employed was Richmond pig, remelted and graded, as follows:—

	Pounds.
No. 1, soft.....	12,800
No. 2, under medium.....	29,874
No. 2, above medium.....	44,947
No. 3, hard.....	44,947
Remelted, hard.....	27,615

Total..... 160,183

This charge was distributed between three furnaces, in such proportions as to be melted in each in about the same time.

GUN-PIT AND FLASK.

The gun-pit is about 11 feet in diameter and 20 feet in depth; its bottom is covered with a cast iron plate $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and the walls are of boiler-iron, bricked up on the inside with two courses. The pit was in good condition, and was heated by fire previous to cooling. The flask in which the gun was cast was in sections, six in number, opening longitudinally, and have a circular cross-section, excepting a slight bulge at one point where the side-runner passed down. The mold of sand was formed within the flask in the usual manner.

CASTING.

The furnaces were fired at 5.30 a.m. February 6, and the metal was down at 12.15 p.m.; it remained in fusion four hours, after which it was conducted in the usual manner, by troughs, to the gun-mold. The operation of casting occupied 21 minutes.

COOLING.

Water was allowed to circulate through the core-barrel at the rate of 48 gallons per minute, entering at 31° and leaving in 45 minutes at 68° . One hour after casting fires were started in the pit and kept burning for 40 hours, after which they were allowed to die out. At the expiration of 24 hours the core-barrel was removed and water injected into the gun at the rate of 24 gallons per minute, entering at 38° and leaving after 15 minutes at 60° . It required 120 hours to entirely cool the gun, after which it was removed from the pit and placed in the lathe. While in the lathe a ring $3^{\circ}.68$ in thickness was cut from next the face of the muzzle, from which after testing for initial tension, specimens were cut for ascertaining the density and tenacity. These specimens were tested with the following results:

Initial tension, 18,500 pounds, or in a ratio of 0.533 to the absolute strength of the metal on the exterior.

Specimens, where taken.	Density.	Tensile strength.	
		Area of section broken.	Tenacity per square inch.
		Inches.	Pounds.
No. 1, outside.....	7.2729	1.1122	34,529
No. 2, 2" from middle	7.2777	1.1178	30,746
No. 3, middle.....	7.2900	1.1122	29,943
No. 4, middle	7.2789	1.1141	29,710
No. 5, middle	7.2746	1.1178	28,522
No. 6, 2" within middle	7.2970	1.1178	33,636
No. 7, inside.....	7.2900	1.1159	33,866
Mean	7.2858	.....	31,707

DIRECTIONS FOR INSERTING COILED WROUGHT-IRON BARRELS INTO CAST-IRON CASINGS.

The casing should be cast with the bore nearly to the required size to take the barrels, and the bore afterwards carefully adjusted by lapping with leaden block and sand and water. The taper, if any, from the breech toward the muzzle, should be uniform, and in no place should the eccentricity exceed .002 inch. The muzzle end should be screwed with an allowance of .015 between the diameters of the ring and

the casing; the screwed part should be longer than required for the ring, so as to insure the rear end of barrel being in contact with the cast iron at the end of the bore. A "gaz-indicator hole" is drilled through the breech end, so that it will come nearly opposite the junction line of the plug in the barrel. All sharp edges in the interior of the casing should be taken off, and the bore carefully cleaned and oiled.

The barrel is turned to the measurements taken from the casing when finally prepared to receive the barrel. These measurements should be taken at least every six inches from the muzzle to within 12 inches from the breech, when they should be taken at every inch. From the muzzle to a point 24 inches from the breech, the difference between the bore and the size of the barrel should not exceed .015 of an inch, and from thence to the bottom of the bore .007 of an inch.

The barrel can be turned by means of an expanding mandrel placed in the muzzle, the centre being left in the plug at the bottom of the barrel. The reduced part from the muzzle ring should be .01 of an inch less in diameter than the bore of the ring; the breech of the ring should be square to the face against which it is screwed.

The radius at the breech end of barrel should not be in contact with the casing, but should have .05 of an inch clearance; thus if the gun has been bored out with a 1.7 radius tool, the barrel should be turned to 1.75 inch radius.

When fitting the barrel into the casing, all bearing-surfaces should be well oiled. It is most convenient to place the casing on tressels about 3 feet 6 inches high. The barrel is lifted by a crane and entered as far as the slings will permit. The slings are then placed round the end of the expanding mandrel, and at the outer end of the mandrel are bolted two strong cross-bars by which the barrel is worked round while it is being drawn in by the crane. The indicator hole allows the air to escape.

The plug center should not be taken off until it comes in contact with the bottom of the bore, when it may be turned off and the breech-end well marked with thin red-lead paint. The barrel should then be again tried in and well worked against the casing, great care being taken that the end of the barrel abuts truly against the bottom of the bore.

A small screw is inserted at about the middle of the length of the barrel, as shown on the drawing, to prevent the possibility of the barrel turning round in the gun during firing.

When the tube is properly adjusted, the collar is securely screwed into the muzzle. The muzzle of the gun is then faced, and the bore lapped and rifled, the gun vented, and then it will be ready for firing.

For convenience, the barrels may be lapped and rifled before insertion in the casing.

{ Certified Copy,
W. POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant-General of Militia,
Canada.
HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1877.

APPENDIX No. 10.

EXTRACTS from General Orders (24) 21st December, 1877, containing Extracts from the Militia Law in "Aid to the Civil Power," with extracts from the "Regulations and Orders for the Active Militia" relating thereto.

Also "Regulations" for the "Examination by Boards of Officers of Candidates for appointment or promotion in the Infantry of the Active Militia."

ACTIVE MILITIA.—AID TO THE CIVIL POWER.

Section 27 of the Militia and Defence Act of 1868; and the Regulations relative to corps when called out in aid of the Civil power are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

"The Active Militia, or any corps thereof, shall be liable to be called out for active service with their arms and ammunition, in aid of the civil power in any case in which a riot, disturbance of the peace or other emergency requiring such service occurs, or is, in the opinion of the civil authorities hereinafter mentioned, anticipated as likely to occur, and, (in either case) to be beyond the powers of the civil authorities to suppress, or to prevent or deal with,—whether such riot, disturbance or other emergency occurs, or is so anticipated within or without the municipality in which such corps is raised or organized: and it shall be the duty of the senior officer of the Active Militia present at any locality to call out the same or any portion thereof as he considers necessary for the purpose of preventing or suppressing any such actual or anticipated riot or disturbance, or for the purpose of meeting and dealing with any such emergency as aforesaid, when thereunto required in writing by the Chairman or Custos of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace, or by any three magistrates of whom the Warden, Mayor or other head of the municipality or county in which such riot, disturbance or other emergency occurs, or is anticipated as aforesaid, may be one; and to obey such instructions as may be lawfully given him by any magistrate, in regard to the suppression of any such actual riot or disturbance, or in regard to the anticipation of such riot, disturbance or other emergency, or to the suppression of the same, or to the aid to be given to the civil power in case of any such riot, disturbance or other emergency; and every such requisition in writing as aforesaid shall express on the face thereof, the actual occurrence of a riot, disturbance or emergency, or the anticipation thereof, requiring such service of the Active Militia in aid of the civil power for the suppression thereof: and every officer, non-commissioned officer and man of such Active Militia or any portion thereof shall, on every such occasion, obey the orders of his commanding officer: and the officers and men, when so called out, shall, without any further or other appointment, and without taking any oath of office, be special constables, and shall be considered to act as such so long as they remain so called out; but they shall act only as a military body, and shall be individually liable to obey the orders of their Military Commanding Officer only; and they shall, when so employed, receive from the Municipality in which their services are required, the following rates of pay, that is to say: Officers, the same pay as that of Officers of corresponding rank in Her Majesty's Service, with an additional sum to each Mounted Officer of two dollars per day, and non-commissioned Officers and Privates the sum of one dollar each, per day, with an additional sum of one dollar per day for each horse actually and necessarily used or employed on such occasion, and they shall be also provided with proper lodging by such Municipality;—and the said sums, and the value of such lodging, if not furnished by the Municipality,

may be recovered from it by the Officer Commanding the Corps, in his own name, and when received or recovered shall be paid over to the Officers and men entitled thereto." (31 Vict., c. 40, sec. 27. as amended by 36 Vic. c. 46, sec. 1.)

In cases where the Officers and men called out do not reside within the Municipality in which their services are required, they are also to receive from the Municipality the reasonable cost of transport going and returning. (See 40 Vict., c. 40, sec. 1.)

Regulations.

In cases where aid is applied for, in the manner provided by law, the senior officer of the Active Militia to whom the requisition is addressed will immediately inform the Deputy Adjutant General of the District thereof, *by telegram* for transmission to Head Quarters.

Officers of the Active Militia have no discretionary power as to the necessity for aid, they would therefore incur a grave responsibility if they failed to afford a sufficient force to maintain the peace or to quell a riot.

No officer is to go out with militia for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of riot, the maintenance of the public peace, or the execution of the law, except upon requisition in writing, as specified by law. (See 31 Vict., c. 40, sec. 27, as amended by 36 Vic. c. 46, sec. 1.)

The officer commanding is to move to the place to which he shall be directed by a magistrate; he is to take care that the men under his command march in regular military order, with the usual precautions, and that they are not scattered, detached, or posted in a situation in which they may not be able to act in their own defence. The Magistrate under whose direction the officer is acting, is to accompany the force, and the officer is to remain near him. (See p. 193 R. & O.)

"When the number of the detachment shall be under 20 files, it is to be told off into four sections. If there should be more than 20 files, the detachment is to be told off into more sections than four." (p. 194, R. & O.)

All commands to the men are to be given by the officer. They are not, on any account, to fire except by word of command of their officer, who is to exercise a humane discretion respecting the extent of the line of fire, and is not to give the word of command to fire, *unless distinctly required to do so by the Magistrate under whose direction he is acting.* (p. 195, R. and O.)

"In order to guard against all mis-understanding, officers commanding corps or detachments, are, on every occasion on which they are employed in the suppression of riots, or in the enforcement of the law, to take the most effectual means, in conjunction with the magistrates under whose orders they may be placed, for notifying beforehand, and explaining to the people opposed to them, that in the event of the men being ordered to fire, their fire will be effective." (p. 196, R. and O.)

"If the Commanding Officer should be of opinion that a slight effort would be sufficient to attain the object, he is to give the word of command to one or two specified files to fire. If a greater effort should be required, he is to give the word of command to one of the sections, told off as above ordered, the fire of the other section being kept in reserve till necessary; and when required, the fire of each of them being given by the regular word of command of the commanding officers." (p. 197, R. and O.)

"If there should be more officers than one with the detachment, and it should be necessary that more sections than one should fire at a time, the commanding officer is to fix upon, and clearly indicate to the men, what officer is to order any number of the sections to fire; such officer is to receive his directions from the commanding officer, after the latter shall have received the requisition of the magistrate to fire. No other individual, excepting the one indicated by the commanding officer, is to give orders to any file or section to fire." (p. 198, R. and O.)

"The firing is to cease the instant it is no longer necessary, whether the magistrate may order the cessation or not. Care is to be taken not to fire upon persons separated from the crowd. It is to be observed, that to fire over the heads of

a crowd engaged in an illegal pursuit, would have the effect of favouring the most daring and the guilty, and might have the effect of sacrificing the less daring and even the innocent." (p. 199, R. and O.)

"If firing should unfortunately be necessary, and should be ordered by the magistrate, officers and men must feel that they have a very serious duty to perform; and they must perform it with coolness and steadiness, and in such manner as to be able to discontinue their fire at the instant at which it shall be found there is no longer occasion for it." (p. 200, R. and O.)

"On completion of the duty for which the force was called out, an immediate report thereof, in writing, is to be made, by the Commanding Officer to the Deputy Adjutant General of the District for transmission to Head Quarters, (See p. 191, R. and O.)

No. 3.

EXAMINATION BY BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

Regulations.

1. The following Regulations relating to the examination by Boards of Officers of Candidates for appointment or promotion in the Infantry of the Active Militia, are published under authority of Section 33 of the Militia and Defence Act of 1868, for the information and guidance of all concerned.

2. The certificates to be obtained will be known as 1st and 2nd Class Certificates respectively.

(a.) First Class certificates will be granted to those who shall have proved themselves to the satisfaction of the Board, able to drill and handle a Battalion in the Field, and who shall have acquired a competent acquaintance with the internal economy of a Battalion.

(b.) Second Class Certificates will be granted to those who shall have proved themselves able to command a Company at Battalion drill, to drill a Company at "Company Drill," and who shall have acquired a competent acquaintance with the internal economy of a Company and the duties of a Company Officer.

3. Applications of intending Candidates for examinations should be made through the ordinary channel of communication to the Deputy Adjutant General of the District in which each candidate resides.

4. Whenever it may be considered desirable to assemble a Board, (which will be composed of the Deputy Adjutant General commanding the District and a Brigade Major) the Deputy Adjutant General will submit to Head Quarters for approval a series of questions for the class or classes of Candidates who may desire to be examined.

5. Upon the receipt by the Deputy Adjutant General of the approved questions, he will notify each Candidate of the time and place of meeting, and assemble the Board.

6. The number of questions shall not be less than "forty" on the subject of drill, and "ten" on arms and internal economy, in addition to which, "twenty" on the clauses of the Articles of War, the Militia Act and regulations regarding calling out troops in aid of the civil power.

7. The examinations will be in writing, and when held during the annual drill of Corps in the locality, an oral examination is to be held in addition.

8. Six hours will be allowed for the written examination.

9. The questions are to be dictated to, and be taken down, by each candidate, who will write the answers opposite each question, on half margin paper.

10. Candidates whilst under examination will not be permitted to leave the room, nor will conversation or books, or memoranda of any kind be allowed.

11. At least one member of the Board must always be present in the room during the examination.

12. The value of marks is to be recorded by the Board in *red ink* opposite each answer, as follows:

- 3 marks for a perfect answer.
 2 do partially perfect answer.
 0 do an imperfect answer.

13. In order to pass the examination, each candidate must have answered two-thirds of the questions, perfectly.

14. The Board to mark in *red ink* their correction of any mistakes and to certify in each case that the candidate has not received any assistance from books or other sources while undergoing the examination.

15. The proficiency of Candidates both at the oral and written examination must be certified to, and reported on by the Board.

16. The worked papers of the Candidates are to be transmitted by the Deputy Adjutant General to Head Quarters for approval, together with the proposed "Certificates," which will be registered and returned, if the papers are approved.

{ Certified Copy,
 W. POWELL, Colonel,
 Adjutant-General of Militia,
 Canada.
 HEADQUARTERS,
 OTTAWA, 31st December, 1877.

APPENDIX No. 11.

MILITARY COLLEGE.

HALF YEARLY REPORTS.

*From Commandant Military College to Major General Sir Edward Selby Smyth K.C.M.G.,
President Military College, Commanding Militia, Canada.*

KINGSTON, 21st June, 1877.

Period of report.

(1.) SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the Military College during its second term, viz: 3rd February to 21st June 1877, which latter date completes a period of 13 months continuous study from the opening of the College.

resentation of Medals by His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin for competition by Cadets.

(2.) At the close of the last term, viz 2nd February, His Excellency the Right Honorable Earl of Dufferin, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. K.P., Governor General of Canada, authorized me to signify his intention of presenting a gold, a silver, and a bronze medal for competition among the Cadets.

This medal, which will bear the name of the "Earl of Dufferin's Medal," to be awarded to the Cadet who, at the date of presentation, has obtained the greatest number of marks for combined moral, intellectual and physical qualities, *i. e.* to the most distinguished Cadet of his period.

The bronze medal is to be presented in June 1877, the silver in June 1878, and the gold in June 1880.

This liberal and considerate gift of His Excellency is of great value, not only as an incentive to exertion by the Cadets, and when won, as an honourable and lasting badge of success achieved, but as an expression of the interest His Excellency takes in the progress of the Canadian Military College.

Number of Cadets.

(3.) The second Term of the College commenced with 18 Cadets who had joined during the first Term, and of 4 Cadets who had been successful at an examination held in December 1876.

Seven additional Cadets having qualified at a supplementary examination also joined the College at subsequent dates during the second Term, making a total of 29 Cadets.

Appendix A, gives a list of the successful candidates, the marks they obtained, and the establishment in which they were educated.

Arrangement of Classes.

(4.) In accordance with the Regulations of the College, the Cadets were formed into two classes; the 7th Class consisting of those Cadets, who, at the last half-yearly examination had qualified for promotion out of the former 8th Class; and the 8th Class of those who then failed to attain the required standard, together with those who joined the Military College after the end of the 1st Term.

The 7th Class consists of 16, and the 8th Class of 13 Cadets.

The subjects of instruction have been :

8th Class.	7th Class.
Mathematics	Mathematics.
Geometrical drawing.	Geometrical drawing.
French.	Fortification.
German.	Military Topography and Surveying.
	French.
	German.

Occurrence of fire in Cadets Barracks.

(5.) On the 25th February a dangerous fire broke out in the Cadets Barracks, but the prompt, energetic, and disciplined manner in which the Cadets carried out the fire orders and drills, as previously detailed, succeeded in suppressing the fire without extraneous aid and happily before very serious damage had been caused.

The soldierlike order and conduct of the Cadets on this occasion earned commendatory mention in the Militia Gazette of 10th March 1877.

Occurrence of infectious disease and general health.

(6.) The appearance of scarlet fever and measles in the College building during the Term gave rise to considerable anxiety, there not being any distinctly separate hospital accommodation, and the spread of an infectious disease would most seriously retard the education and prospects of the Cadets.

Every possible isolating and disinfecting precaution was taken and the diseases checked. With the exception of measles, the health of the Cadets has been good.

Promotion of Cadets to N. C. Officers.

(7.) Various appointments and promotions of Cadets to different ranks of Non-Commissioned Officers have been made during the term.

Conduct and discipline

(8.) The conduct of the Cadets during the Term has been thoroughly satisfactory, and those appointed to be N.-C. Officers have continued to merit remark for the manner in which they have performed their duty and assisted to maintain the good discipline which has been conspicuous.

Deficiency of Candidates in knowledge of drawing.

(9.) The practically entire absence of any knowledge of drawing, either freehand or instrumental, among the Cadets previous to joining the Military College, greatly retards the advance which they might otherwise make in more than one branch of instruction.

The progress of the Cadets in drawing after joining the College proves that they possess the requisite ability, and the non-existence of previous instruction is therefore the more to be regretted. It may be hoped that so obvious a want in the schools of the country, may be met in a few years.

Study of modern languages.

(10.) The fact that more than 95 p. c. of the Cadets are in addition to French now studying German as a *voluntary* subject, is a gratifying sign of the desire of the Cadets to profit by the opportunities afforded them, and of the work of the Professor of Modern Languages.

Drills and Exercises.

(11.) The Cadets of the 2nd Term have attained considerable knowledge of Artillery drill, and those of the 1st Term have shewn the same aptitude as their predecessors in acquiring proficiency in Infantry drill.

The Cadets have been practised in Tent pitching, Guard mounting, Sentry duty, &c., &c.

Swimming has been practised and only two Cadets are now wanting in that most useful acquirement.

(12.) I have endeavoured to initiate manly physical exercises among the Cadets during their leisure hours, and to discourage the rather too prevalent inclination to avoid bodily exertion and to remain in doors.

Out door amusements and exercises are beneficial, if not essential, for the thorough training of youths of the age of the Cadets while undergoing close study for long periods. The provision by the Government of a boat to practise rowing and sailing (both useful acquirements for after-life) of a cricket ground and of gymnastic apparatus has been of great assistance.

(13.) The more complete separation (though remaining under the same roof) of the Captain of Cadets Quarters from the Cadet Barracks presses for execution; and the general water supply of the College, as a complete establishment, is very much needed.

The material arrangements for prevention of, and escape from, fire demands attention.—The necessity for a hospital, is evidenced in par. 6 of this report, and I beg to urge its provision at the earliest practicable date. The early completion of the educational block now in progress is most desirable, as the building at present in use, will then afford ample and excellent barrack accommodation for 60 Cadets.

(14.) In accordance with the Regulations as defined by Council two new subjects of instruction, in addition to those with which the College opened, have been commenced during the present term, two other new subjects will have to be undertaken next term, and a fifth after Christmas—Consequent upon this enlarged curriculum, the increase in the number of Cadets since the opening of the College, and that at least double the present numbers must be anticipated during the ensuing twelve months, two additional instructors will be necessary in Sept. 1877, and naturally, as the course of instruction develops and the number of Cadets increase, further assistance will be required.

Par. 23. Half-yearly report of Military College 27th June 1877, referred to this subject.

Inspection of College by the Honorable Premier.

(15.) On the 2nd June the College was visited by the Honorable the Premier who spent several hours in inspecting the institution in every department. I anticipate great advantage to the College from this careful examination, the strong interest evinced, and the expression of high and complete satisfaction elicited with respect to all the arrangements and working of the institution.

Quarterly Examination, March 1877.

(16.) The regular Quarterly examination was held in March, which as a whole afforded a satisfactory result.

Half-Yearly Examination, June 1877.

(17.) The half-yearly examination for class promotion was held from the 11th to 16th June inclusive.

The details of the examination are given in Appendix B.

The undermentioned Cadet is entitled to be awarded the distinction of receiving the "Earl of Dufferin's Medal" for 1877, viz:—

No. 1 Corporal, Alfred George Godfrey Würtele. This Cadet passed first at the competitive examination for the Military College, held in February 1876, and has maintained his leading position by conduct, industry and ability.

Corporal Würtele is, in every respect, most thoroughly deserving of the distinction he has obtained.

The following Cadets have obtained the prizes presented by Government, viz:—

7TH CLASS.

Class Prize.....	Lance Corporal Perry.
Mathematics.....	Cadet Spelman.
Fortification and Geometrical drawing } combined.....	Lance Corporal Perry.
Military topography and Surveying }	Corporal Würtele.
French.....	Corporal Freer.
German.....	Sergeant Irving.

8TH CLASS.

Class Prize.....	Cadet Reid.
Mathematics.....	Cadet Laurie.
Geometrical drawing.....	Lance Corporal Perley
French and German } combined.....	Cadet Reed.

The undermentioned Cadets will be entitled by Regulations to wear distinctive honorary badges on their uniform during the ensuing Term :

Corporal Würtele.

Lance Corporal Perry.

Cadet Reed.

General educational progress during the Term.

(18.) The advance in general education made by the 7th Class during the Term is highly satisfactory.

The 8th Class has laboured under the disadvantage of its members having joined the Military College at different periods during the Term, but several give promise of future success both as regards industry and ability

Reports of Examiners.

(19.) The Examiners report to the following effect.

7TH CLASS.*Mathematics.*

I am very well satisfied with the results of the examination, and it is gratifying to be able to mention that there are no examples of total failure or of gross ignorance sometimes displayed at examinations. What failure there has been appears to result from the Cadets not yet having learned to read sufficiently for themselves, and to work under the guidance of *principles* not *rules*. I anticipate great improvement in this respect next year.

Fortification and Geometrical drawing.

Although some Cadets have done very well, the examination in fortification does not altogether bear out the excellent promise of the work during the Term. In geometrical drawing the results of the examination are quite satisfactory.

Military Topography and Surveying.

The written and drawn examination in this subject has been very well done and shows great improvement since the Quarterly examination.

Modern Languages.

The progress of the 7th Class in both French and German, but more especially in the latter subject has been very satisfactory.

8TH CLASS.*Mathematics.*

Considering the small apparent knowledge of the Cadets and the broken nature of the instruction given to this class, I am satisfied with the results of the examination.

Mechanical drawing.

With the exception of two Cadets who have joined the Military College only very recently, the Cadets of this class have attained the required standard in spite of exceptional drawbacks.

Modern Languages.

Taking into consideration the circumstances of this class I am satisfied with the general result of the examination in both French and German.

Duty by Staff.

(20.) The whole of the staff have assisted me with untiring zeal. The circumstances of the College have called for, and obtained, unusual labor from Captains Kensington, R. A., and Hawkins, R. A., and it is my duty and pleasure to record my special obligation to these officers.

No men could have more earnestly exerted themselves.

The ability, and experience in instruction, of Captain Kensington has proved invaluable. Captain Hawkins has been required to prepare courses and undertake instruction in diverse subjects, which he has performed in a manner which reflects very great credit upon him.

This officer is highly qualified for either of the branches he has instructed in, but the combination of subjects (which was only adopted from necessity as a temporary measure at the opening of the College) is faulty organization and should be discontinued as soon as possible; indeed its continuation will be impracticable next Term.

(21.) The Cadets will leave Military College for their respective homes on the 22nd June for the vacation and I venture to express the gratification I feel in being able to report my confident assurance, that those who have completed their first twelve months residence at the Military College, will return to their homes, having already acquired very materially improved education and habits of mind and body from which they themselves will feel benefit through life, and with which their parents and the country may feel satisfied, and from which may fairly be deduced a still more beneficial result at the end of their full course of four years at the Military College.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. O. HEWETT, Lt.-Colonel.

Commandant, Military College.

APPENDIX No. II.

MILITARY COLLEGE.

ANNUAL REPORT.

*From Commandant, Military College, to Lieut.-General Sir E. Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G.
President of Military College and Commanding Militia, Dominica of Canada.*

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report of the Military College for the year 1877 :—

*Presentation of Medals by the Right Honorable the Earl of Dufferin, K.C.B., K.P.,
G.C.M.G., Governor General of Canada, for competition by Cadets.*

2. Since the date of my last annual report His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Dufferin authorized me to signify his intention of presenting a gold, a silver and a bronze medal for competition among the cadets.

This medal bears the name of the "Earl of Dufferin" Medal, and is to be awarded to the cadet who, from the date of his joining the Military College to the date of presentation, obtains the greatest number of marks for combined moral, intellectual and physical qualities, *i.e.*, to be the most distinguished cadet of his period.

The bronze medal to be presented in June, 1877; the silver in June, 1878; and the gold in June, 1880.

This liberal and considerate gift of His Excellency is of great value, not only as an incentive to exertion by the cadets, and when won as an honorable and lasting badge of success achieved, but as an expression of the interest His Excellency takes in the progress of the Canadian Military College.

Successful Competitor for Earl of Dufferin Medal for 1876.

3. No. 1, Corporal A. Wurtele, had the high and well deserved distinction of receiving the Earl of Dufferin bronze medal for June, 1877. This cadet passed first at the competitive examination for the Military College, held in February, 1876, and maintained his leading position by conduct, industry and ability.

Corporal Wurtele gained the medal with the aggregate of 2,793 marks out of a maximum total of 3,345; the cadet next to him (Corporal A. Perry) having 2,753.

Presentation of their Publications by British Military Institutions to the Cadets, Military College.

4. The Committees of the Royal United Service Institution, of the Royal Artillery Institute, and of the Royal Engineer Institute, respectively, either have, or shortly will, intimate officially their intention of presenting to the Library of the Canadian Military College copies of their periodical publications. These papers will be of great value to the College, as the issues from each Institution are frequent, are of a highly interesting and scientific nature, and by no means limited to strictly military subjects.

Detail of Classes, Cadets, &c.

5. The second term commenced on 4th February, with two classes for instruction, *viz.*: 8th and 7th, respectively containing 12 and 16 cadets; and the third term commenced 10th September, with three classes, *viz.*: 8th, 7th, 6th, of respectively 13, 12 and 13 cadets.

Appendix **A** gives a list of the successful candidates since my Annual Report for 1876, the marks they obtained, their age on joining the Military College, and the establishments in which they were previously educated.

Appendix **B** gives full detail information of the Winter Half-Yearly Examination just concluded.

Appendix **C** gives the names of the cadets who have won prizes during the year, with the subjects and classes in which they obtained them.

Appendix **D** gives a nominal roll of the cadets, with their classes, as selected for next Term.

Of 44 cadets at present on the roll, 10 were born, and one more has permanent residence, in the Province of Quebec, 7 in New Brunswick, and 2 joined the Military College from Manitoba, the remainder belonging to Ontario. The nature and advantages of the Military College appear to be insufficiently known in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia.

I beg to recommend that steps be taken to ensure greater publicity to the Military College in these Provinces.

Subjects of Instruction.

6. Four new subjects of instruction have been commenced since the date of my last Report, the instruction of the several classes having, in accordance with regulations, been as follows, --

8TH CLASS.

Mathematics.
French.

Geometrical Drawing.
German.

7TH CLASS.

Mathematics.
Fortification.
German

Geometrical Drawing.
French.
Military Topography and Surveying.

6TH CLASS.

Mathematics.
Fortification.
German.
Artillery (Theory of)

Descriptive Geometry.
French.
Military Topography and Surveying.
Military Administration and Law.

I regret that some of the instruction in military history and administration, &c., which according to regulations should have been taught to the cadets of the 6th Class, has had to be postponed till next term, in consequence of it having been found necessary to detail the Instructor for these subjects to assist in teaching mathematics and artillery.

This difficulty will not recur, as provision has now been made for adequate instruction in mathematics and artillery for the ensuing year.

Drills and Exercises during 1877.

7. Facilities for artillery drills and exercises having been provided, the cadets, the 2nd and 3rd terms have attained considerable knowledge in this arm, and those of the 1st term have shown the same aptitude as their predecessors in acquiring proficiency in infantry drill.

The provision of a complete battery of four field guns of less weight than the 9-pounder R. M. L. is desirable and recommended, as the 9-pounder gun is too heavy to manœuvre readily with man power only.

Guard mounting, sentry duty, tent pitching, &c., have been practised.

The cadets have gone through a regular systematic course of rifle instruction resulting in very satisfactory target practice.

Swimming has been practised, and only two cadets are now deficient in this respect.

The provision by Government of an excellent temporary gymnasium, of a cricket ground, and of a boat for practising the useful acquirements of rowing and sailing, have been of great assistance to me in my endeavor to encourage among the cadets manly physical exercises, during their few leisure hours, and has been greatly appreciated by the cadets.

I consider that *out-door* amusements are not only beneficial, but essential, for the thorough training of youths of the age of the cadets, while undergoing close study for long periods. Arrangements having been made for affording competent and systematic instruction in gymnastics, fencing, &c., during the ensuing year, the cadets will now be able to obtain, with facility, and without danger, the full advantages of the appliances recently supplied.

Occurrence of Fire.

8. On 25th February a dangerous fire broke out in the cadet barracks, but the prompt, energetic and disciplined manner in which the cadets carried out the fire orders, as previously detailed, succeeded in suppressing the flames before very serious damage had been done.

The soldierlike order of the cadets on this occasion earned commendatory mention in the *Militia Gazette* 10th March, 1877.

Steps have been taken to lessen the probability of a recurrence of this danger, and fire escapes have been provided.

Inspection of College during 1877.

9. On the 2nd June the College was visited by the Honorable the Premier, who spent several hours in carefully inspecting the institution in every Department.

On the 20th June the College and cadets were inspected by you, when you also presented the "Earl of Dufferin" medal, and the prizes given by Government, to the cadets who were successful at the summer half-yearly examination.

On the 6th September His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, and Staff, honored the Military College with their presence. It is extremely gratifying to be able to report that all these inspections elicited expressions of high and complete satisfaction with all the arrangements and working of the College.

His Excellency the Governor General instructed me, under his own hand, to convey to the Staff and cadets his gratification at the success which had been attained in the organization of the institution, and his warm appreciation of all that he saw.

The Honorable the Ministers of Militia and Finance visited the College during the year, and in addition to many Canadians a not inconsiderable number of persons from Europe have also inspected it.

Conduct and Discipline.

10. The conduct of the cadets during the year has been thoroughly satisfactory, and those who have been appointed non-commissioned officers merit remark for the manner in which they have performed their duty and assisted to maintain discipline.

Various new appointments and promotions of cadets to different ranks of non-commissioned officer have been made. The mutual respect of the staff of the Military College and the cadets, and the good feeling of the latter among themselves has continued.

Health, Sanitary Condition, &c.

11. With the exception of an outbreak of measles among the cadets in the early part of the year, the health of the cadets has been excellent.

The sanitary condition of the College premises has been placed on a more satisfactory footing by the clearing away of many old cess-pits, &c., &c., but the water supply is still incomplete and defective, some cases of typhoid fever among the servants' families being attributable to this source.

Scarlet fever also appeared among the staff.

The spread of these diseases was checked by the precautions adopted; but their occurrence points to the necessity for hospital accommodation and a better water supply as soon as practicable.

Additional Subjects of Instruction for 1878.

12. The regulations as defined by Council, require that in order to fulfil the plan for the gradual development of the College the following additional subjects of instruction should be commenced during the ensuing year, viz.:—

1st. Freehand Drawing.

2nd. Experimental and Natural Sciences: Chemistry, Electricity, Geology.

3rd. Civil Engineering.

The fact that the cadets join the Military College practically without any previous instruction in drawing, either instrumental or freehand, is most disadvantageous to them, as it seriously retards their progress in more than one branch of instruction, and this absence of previous teaching makes it the more important that an instructor of freehand drawing be granted for the Military College, certainly not later than the commencement of September, 1878.

It may be hoped that so obvious a deficiency in the preparatory schools of the country may be met within a few years, as natural taste and ability among the cadets for freehand drawing is evidently not wanting.

The cadets of the senior class are now sufficiently advanced in general education and in powers of mind, to fit them for commencing with profit the study of the natural sciences and of civil engineering; and therefore it is almost unnecessary to mention the disadvantage it would be, both to the cadets and the country, to postpone commencing such highly important and practicable branches of education beyond the period contemplated by the regulations.

Steps should therefore be taken for the provision of instructors for these subjects by September, 1878, and ample time should be given for the selection of men of proved qualifications.

Additional Drills and Exercises during 1878.

13. The prescribed course of military drills and exercises culminates in military engineer practises and equitation, and both these should commence in September, 1878, provision for the necessary preliminary arrangements should therefore be made without delay.

A certain amount of stores, material, &c., will be required for the former, and for the latter a ride of about 15 horses will be requisite. The addition of this number of horses to the Kingston "A" Battery, School of Gunnery, would render the latter an effective Field Battery and at the same time enable it to provide the necessary facilities for the practice of equitation by the cadets of the Military College. My communication M. C. 1259, 20th October, 1877, and M. C. 1284, 6th November, allude in detail to the matter referred to in this (12) and the previous (11) paragraphs.

Military College Buildings.

14. The increased number of cadets renders the rapid completion and occupation of the new building for class rooms and mess establishment, still in course of construction, a necessity; and the advantages accruing from its early completion can

hardly be overrated. The building at present utilized for all purposes will then form an excellent barracks for 60 cadets, and also the much needed separation of the captain of cadets quarters from the cadet barracks.

Without this building the development of the College must have been entirely stopped, and similarly, in order to ensure that its gradual expansion, as intended, be not retarded, it is essential that the west wing of the cadet barracks be commenced early the ensuing spring. I would also strongly advocate the provision of a hospital, and of additional officers quarters.

The latter is rendered necessary by the distance of the College from Kingston, and the hours (7.15 a.m., to 9 p.m.) during which work has to be prosecuted.

I would further, both for economy, cleanliness, and safety from fire, recommend the erection of Petroleum Gas Works.

General result of Examination during year.

15. The general result of the examination held at the end of the spring and autumn terms, of the intermediate quarterly examinations, and of work during these terms, has been, on the whole, thoroughly satisfactory.

The number of cadets who have undertaken the voluntary study of German is gratifying and reflects credit on the Instructor of modern languages.

Result of Winter Half-yearly Examination. (Vide Appendices, B. 1, B. 2, B. 3.)

16. For detail of the winter examination just concluded, *vide* Appendices B. 1, B. 2, B. 3. The 6th class (which was the highest class at the examination just concluded) especially, have done remarkably well in every subject.

The 7th class still labors under the disadvantages consequent on the majority of its members (when in the 8th class) having joined the Military College at different periods, but several of the cadets comprising it shew marked ability and industry. The 8th class has passed an examination fully as good as any previous batch at the termination of its first term.

Report of Examiners.

17. The following Reports have been rendered by the several Examiners:—

Fortification, Descriptive Geometry and Geometrical Drawing, 6th 7th and 8th classes.

The whole of the 6th class have qualified and passed a very good examination in Fortification, and their answers in Descriptive Geometry shew that they have acquired considerable knowledge of a somewhat difficult subject, although the time at their disposal is very limited.

The 7th class (individuals excepted) have not done so well in Fortification as I anticipated. I attribute this to want of sufficient application. In Geometrical Drawing the 7th class has done very much better.

The 8th class may be congratulated on the progress they have made in Geometrical Drawing, especially considering that they have not received any instruction in drawing previous to joining the Military College.

They have worked well and taken full advantage of the opportunities afforded them.

Military Topography and Surveying, 6th and 7th classes.

The 6th class has passed a good examination in Military Topography and Surveying, having obtained an average of 85 out of 110 marks; and considering the short time the 7th class has been under instruction in these subjects, the work of this class is equally as good.

Theory of Artillery and Projectiles, 6th class.

The 6th class has passed an excellent examination in Artillery.

Military Administration and Law, 6th class.

The time which it has been possible to give to instruction of the 6th class in Military Administration and Law has been very brief.

The cadets evince much interest in these subjects, and the examination has shewn that the cadets have acquired all the information which was possible, and more than was expected.

Modern Languages, 6th, 7th and 8th classes.

The progress of the cadets in the 6th 7th and 8th classes during the year in both French and German, but more especially in the latter language, has been satisfactory.

As the time available for study of languages is necessarily not great, the very limited acquaintance with French, possessed by the cadets on joining the Military College, is much to be regretted.

Mathematics, 6th, 7th and 8th classes.

The Euclid papers of all the classes (viz. 6, 7, and 8,) are remarkably well worked, the majority of the 6th class having obtained over 90 per cent of the full marks allotted. With the exception of three cadets, the whole of the 6th class have taken up and counted marks on voluntary higher mathematics, and show considerable proficiency therein.

This is a most gratifying sign of a desire to obtain knowledge above that actually demanded from them. The working of the examination papers in algebra, in all the classes is not so good, as, although the papers set were rather difficult, they were such as should have admitted of a better result. In the 6th class Cadets Perry and Spelman, in the 7th class Cadet Laurie, and in the 8th class Cadet Coryell, give great promise of becoming great mathematicians. I am thoroughly satisfied with the general result of the examination in mathematics, but many of the cadets do not yet show that capability for intelligently reading up book work by themselves, which I hoped for from their natural ability.

General ability and progress of Cadets.

18. From the rapid but sound progress of many of the cadets since they joined the Military College, I am perfectly satisfied that at the end of their full course of four years (viz: June, 1880) the cadets of the then 1st class will be composed of young men of as high ability and education, and I trust of equally high moral and physical qualities, as any country or Government could obtain or desire, for its servants in any Department of the Public Service.

Charge of Cadets by Instructional Staff.

19. The time has now come for rendering it advisable to distribute the cadets into divisions, and to bring the instructional staff into more intimate relationship with the cadets, by requesting the Military Instructors to undertake the supervision of divisions, and I trust that every facility will be given me to effect this most desirable arrangement, which is not only the best, but also the most economical organization practicable.

Assistance afforded by Staff.

The Staff, both superior and subordinate, have assisted me with energy and ability.

The, as yet, incompetent organization of the College has necessarily demanded from the Staff, unusual and arduous labour, and this has been cheerfully and zealously accorded by all.

The ability and great experience in instruction of Major Kensington, Royal Artillery, has been of special value.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. O. HEWETT, Lieut.-Colonel,

Commandant, Military College.

APPENDIX A TO ANNUAL REPORT, MILITARY COLLEGE.

LIST of successful Candidates for Cadetships during the year 1877.

Names of Cadets.	Age on joining Military Col- lege.	Where Educated.	Marks obtained at examination for entrance to Military College	Remarks.
	Years			
Doucet, A. E.....	17	Montreal College, Montreal, P.Q.....	6,515	} Joined 2nd Febru- ary, 1877.
Gibson, J. G.....	17	Dunham Academy, Quebec.....	7,110	
Laurie, R. C.....	19	Manitoba College, Winnipeg.....	6,646	} Joined 2nd April, 1877.
Ross, A. B.....	16	Goderich High School, Goderich, Ont..	6,507	
Bridges, W. T.....	16-2	Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont	5,378	
Clarke, G. C.....	16-3	Grammar School, Kingston, Ont.....	5,645	
Coryell, J. A.....	16-2	do Strathroy, Ont.....	2,596	
Dunscomb, W. G. B.....	14-9	High School, Quebec.....	4,671	
McVicar, J. M.....	18-7	Manitoba College, Winnipeg.....	4,030	
Shanly, C. W.....	17-11	Upper Canada College, Toronto, Ont...	3,346	
Van Straubenzee, A. H...	15-5	Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont	5,863	
Campbell, H. M.....	16-6	Collegiate School, Fredericton, N.B.....	9,209	
Daniel, A. W.....	16-10	Grammar School, St. John, N.B.....	3,304	
Drury, E. H.....	18-2	do do.....	2,377	
Ford, E.....	15-2	Collegiate Institute, Kingston, Ont.....	4,424	
Graham, W. J.....	19	Everet School, Tossorontio Towns'p, Ont	1,577	} Joined 8th Sep- tember, 1877.
Greig, W. R.....	18	High School, London, Ont.....	6,729	
Hubbell, E. W.....	15	Collegiate Institute, Kingston, Ont.....	2,401	
Kent, R. E.....	15-11	do do.....	2,926	
Shaw, G. W.....	16-3	High School, Quebec.....	7,546	
Cartwright, R.....	17	Dr. Barron's, Rice Lake.....	4,613	
Hogan, H. H.....	15	Collegiate School, Montreal.....	4,643	
Mackay, H. B.....	19	Not yet known.....	8,200	} Passed entrance examination, De- cember, 1877.
McIlhinney, W. J.....	15	Brockville High School.....	3,100	
Sears, J. W.....	16	Grammar School, St. John, N.B., and Collegiate School, Galt. Ont.....	3,246	
Yates, B. W.....	18	Dr. Barron's, Rice Lake.....	3,881	

E. O. HEWETT, Lt.-Colonel,

Commandant, Military College.

KINGSTON, 16th January, 1878.

MILITARY COLLEGE Examination Return, **Sixth** Class—COMBINED

Term.	Class.	Order in Class before Examination.	NAMES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.	OBLIGATORY.																		
				A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B						
				Mathematics.	Fortification.	Artillery.	Military History, Strategy and Tactics, and Administration and Law.	Military Topography and Surveying.	French.	German.	Chemistry.	Electricity.	Geology.	Freehand Drawing and Painting.	Geometrical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry.	Drills.	Gymnastics.	Equitation.	Swimming.	N.-C. Officers and Cadets.	Totals.	
			Maximum marks allotted	900	350	200	200	250	150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	75	.....	10	.....	200	2,685	
			Maximum marks allowed to count	450	175	100	100	125	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	42	.....	.....	66	.....
3rd Term.	6th Class.		13 Cochrane, J.	{ Ob. 480	195	145	179	178	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	63	.....	10	.....	200	1,658	
				{ Cd. 480	195	148	179	178	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	63	.....	10	.....	200	1,658	
			7 Davis, W.	{ Ob. 632	221	173	156	163	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	63	.....	10	.....	200	1,864	
				{ Cd. 632	221	173	156	163	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	63	.....	10	.....	200	1,864	
			8 DeaBrisay, C.	{ Ob. 610	203	148	190	197	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	51	.....	10	.....	199	1,831
				{ Cd. 610	203	148	190	197	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	51	.....	10	.....	199	1,831
			12 Dixon, F.	{ Ob. 459	203	134	177	142	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	69	.....	10	.....	200	1,547
				{ Cd. 459	203	134	177	142	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	69	.....	10	.....	200	1,547
			10 Fairbank, C.	{ Ob. 537	243	196	189	175	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	69	.....	10	.....	200	1,831
				{ Cd. 537	243	196	189	175	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	69	.....	10	.....	200	1,831
			9 Freer, H.	{ Ob. 634	213	181	187	198	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	69	.....	10	.....	192	1,933
				{ Cd. 634	213	181	187	198	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	69	.....	10	.....	192	1,933
	3 Keefer, H.	{ Ob. 670	260	178	183	198	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	75	.....	10	.....	200	2,021		
		{ Cd. 670	260	178	183	198	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	75	.....	10	.....	200	2,021		
	4 McPherson, D.	{ Ob. 733	298	192	197	221	.....	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	69	.....	10	.....	200	2,216		
		{ Cd. 733	298	192	197	221	.....	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	69	.....	10	.....	200	2,216		

DIX B (1).

SUBJECTS—from September, 1877, to January, 1878.

VOLUNTARY.											OBLIGATORY AND VOLUNTARY.		REMARKS.						
Mathematics.	Geometrical Drawing and Fortification.	Artillery.	Military History, Strategy and Tactics, and Administration and Law.	Military Topography and Surveying.	French.	German.	Chemistry.	Electricity.	Geology.	Frechand Drawing and Painting.	Civil Engineering.	Geometrical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry.		N.-C. Officers only eligible.	Discipline.	Totals.	Grand Totals.	Order in Class after Examination.	
400					150	150						100	56 or 25.		825 or 850, according to term.	3,510 or 3,535, according to term.		If not Qualified, Subjects to be specified. — If 1st or 2nd in any Subject, Subject to be specified.	
					50	50						33	16 or 8						
						50									50	1,708			
						50									50	1,708	12		
119						87							25	25	231	2,095			} 2nd French.
102						87							25	25	214	2,078	9		
157						74						10	38	38	279	2,110			
144						74							38	38	256	2,087	8		
						28							25	25	53	1,600			
													25	25	25	1,572	13		
66						40							25	25	131	1,962			
66													25	25	91	1,922	10		
132						79							34	34	245	2,178			
120						79							34	34	233	2,166	6		
187					108							10	45	45	350	2,371			
176					108								45	45	329	2,350	5		
231					95							34	38	38	398	2,614			
225					95							34	38	38	392	2,608	2		

1st. Fortification.
 2nd. Descriptive Geometry.
 2nd. Military Topography and Surveying.
 2nd. Military History.

APPENDIX B (1).—Military College Examination.

Term.	Class.	Order in Class before Examination.	NAMES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.	OBLIGATORY.																		
				A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	A	B	Totals.							
3rd Term.	6th Class.			Mathematics.	Fortification.	Artillery.	Military History, Strategy and Tactics, and Administration and Law.	Military Topography and Surveying.	French.	German.	Chemistry.	Electricity.	Geology.	Freehand Drawing and Painting.	Geometrical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry.	Drills.	Gymnastics.	Equestrian.	Swimming.	N.-C. Officers and Cadets.	Conduct.	Totals.
			Maximum marks allotted.....	900	350	200	200	250	150	150					200	75			10	200	2,685	
			Maximum Marks allowed to count	450	175	100	100	125	50	50					66	42			66			
			2 Perry, A..... { Ob.	795	290	196	199	208	83						170	75			10	200	2,226	
			{ Cd.	795	290	196	199	208	83						170	75			10	200	2,226	
			11 Rivers, V..... { Ob.	521	236	170	178	177	54						122	69			10	200	1,737	
			{ Cd.	521	236	170	178	177	54						122	69			10	200	1,737	
			6 Spelman, J..... { Ob.	789	269	196	190	195	52						174	63			10	198	2,136	
			{ Cd.	789	269	196	190	195	52						174	63			10	198	2,136	
			5 Wise, H..... { Ob.	599	206	172	188	194	123						158	63			10	200	1,913	
			{ Cd.	599	206	172	188	194	123						158	63			10	200	1,913	
			1 Wurtele, A..... { Ob.	635	262	185	191	236		103					173	51			10	200	2,046	
			{ Cd.	635	262	185	191	236		103					173	51			10	200	2,046	

KINGSTON, 16th January, 1878.

APPEN

MILITARY COLLEGE Examination Return—**Seventh Class**—COMBINED

Term.	Class.	Order in Class before Examination.	NAMES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.	OBLIGATORY.													Totals.		
				A	A	A	A	A	B		B		B	B	A	B			
				Mathematics.	Fortification.	Artillery.	Military History, Strategy and Tactics, and Administration and Law.	Military Topography and Surveying.	French.	German.	Chemistry. Electricity.	Geology.	Freehand Drawing and Painting.	Geometrical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry.	Drills.	Gymnastics. Equitation.	Swimming.	N.-C. Officers and Cadets.	Conduct.
			Maximum marks allotted.....	800	300			150	125	125				150	75		10	200 or 150	1,885 or 1,935 according to term.
			Maximum marks allowed to count.....	400	150			75	41	41				50		42		50	
2	7	11	Clark, G.....	{ Ob. 537	172			112	81					70	63		10	142	1,187
				{ Cd. 537	172			112	81					70	63		10	142	1,187
3	7	9	Davis, F.....	{ Ob. 488	181			102	54					78	63		10	156	1,132
				{ Cd. 488	181			102	54					78	63		10	156	1,132
3	7	4	Denison, S.....	{ Ob. 512	213			133		68				105	69		10	195	1,305
				{ Cd. 512	213			133		68				105	69		10	195	1,305
2	7	8	Doucet, A.....	{ Ob. 478	134			94	123					76	69		8	145	1,127
				{ Cd.										69			8	145	222
2	7	12	Dunscombe, W..	{ Ob. 400	158			97		88				76	44		10	131	1,004
				{ Cd. 400	158			97		88				76	44		10	131	1,004
2	7	3	Gibson, J.....	{ Ob. 628	177			109	95					79	75		10	128	1,301
				{ Cd. 628	177			109	95					79	75		10	128	1,301
3	7	10	Irving, L.....	{ Ob. 408	227			106		105				102	75		10	193	1,226
				{ Cd. 408	227			106		105				102	75		10	193	1,226

DIX B. (2.)

SUBJECTS—from September, 1877, to January, 1878.

VOLUNTARY.										OBLIGATORY AND VOLUNTARY.		REMARKS.						
Mathematics.	Geometrical Drawing and Fortification.	Artillery.	Military History, Strategy and Tactics, and Administration and Law.	Military Topography and Surveying.	French.	German.	Chemistry.	Electricity.	Geology.	Freehand Drawing and Painting.	Civil Engineering.		Geometrical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry.	N.-C. Officers only eligible.	Discipline.	Totals.	Grand Totals.	Order in Class after Examination.
200					125	125							50		475 or 500 according to term.	2,360 or 2,435 according to term.		If not Qualified, Subjects to be specified. — If 1st or 2nd in any Subject, Subject to be specified
					41	41							16	or				
							49								49	1,236		
							49								49	1,236	6	
							19								19	1,151		
																1,132	7	
					77										77	1,382		
					77										77	1,382	3	
							79								79	1,206		
							79								79	301	12	
							95								95	1,099		
							95								95	1,099	8	
36					56										92	1,393		
18					56										74	1,375	4	
							70						45		115	1,341		
							70						45		115	1,341	5	

APPENDIX B (2).—Military College Examination

Term.	Class.	Order in Class before Examination.	NAMES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.	OBLIGATORY.													Totals.				
				A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	A	B							
				Mathematics.	Fortification.	Artillery.	Military History, Strategy and Tactics, and Administration and Law.	Military Topography and Surveying.	French.	German.	Chemistry.	Electricity.	Geology.	Freehand Drawing and Painting.	Geometrical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry.	Drills.	Gymnastics.	Equitation.	Swimming.	N.-C. Officers and Cadets.	Conduct.
			Maximum marks allowed.....	800	300			150	125	125					150	75			10	200 or 150	1,885 or 1,935 according to term.
			Maximum marks allowed to count.....	400	150			75	41	41					50		42			50	
2	7	2	Laurie, R.....	{ Ob. 730	{ 213			111	98						96	51				150	1,449
				{ Cd. 730	{ 213			111	98						66	51				150	1,449
3	7	7	Perley, G.....	{ Ob. 234	{ 153			86	75						65	75			10	200	898
				{ Cd. 234	{ 153			86	75						75	75			10	200	285
1	7	1	Reed, T.....	{ Ob. 503	{ 145			82		94					58	63			10	199	1,154
				{ Cd. 503	{ 145			82							63	63			10	199	272
2	7	5	Ross, A.....	{ Ob. 624	{ 216			123	75						94	75			10	150	1,367
				{ Cd. 625	{ 216			123	75						94	75			10	150	1,367
2	7	6	Van Straubenzee, A.....	{ Ob. 565	{ 128			93	98						68	63			10	137	1,162
				{ Cd. 565	{ 128			93							63	63			10	137	216

KINGSTON, 16th January, 1878.

Return—Seventh Class—&c.—Continued.

VOLUNTARY.										OBLIGATORY AND VOLUNTARY.		REMARKS.						
Mathematics.	Geometrical Drawing and Fortification.	Artillery.	Military History, Strategy and Tactics, and Administration and Law.	Military Topography and Surveying.	French.	German.	Chemistry.	Electricity.	Geology.	Freehand Drawing and Painting.	Civil Engineer.		Geometrical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry.	N.-C. Officers only eligible.	Discipline.	Totals.	Grand Totals.	Order in Class after Examination.
200					125	125							50		475 or 500 according to term.	2,360 or 2,435 according to term.		If not Qualified, Subjects to be specified. If 1st or 2nd in any Subject, Subject to be specified. <i>Class.</i> { 1st. Mathematics. { 1st. French. { 2nd. German. } Not qualified, 'Mathematics.' } Not qualified, 'Fortification.' { 2nd. Mathematics. { 2nd. Fortification. { 2nd. Military Topography and Surveying. } Not qualified, 'Fortification.'
					41	41							16 or 8					
118						91								209	1,658			
107						91								198	1,647	1		
													38	38	936			
													38	38	323	10		
					100									100	1,254			
					100									100	372	9		
62						53								1,155	1,482			
32						53								85	1,452			
54						72								126	1,288			
36						72								108	318	11		

E. O. HEWETT, Lt.-Colonel,
 Commandant, Military College

A P P E N

MILITARY COLLEGE Examination Return, Eighth Class.—COMBINED

Term.	Class.	Order in Class before Examination.	NAMES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.	OBLIGATORY.																	
				A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	A	B	Totals.						
				Mathematics.	Fortification.	Artillery.	Military History, Strategy and Tactics, and Administration and Law.	Military Topography and Surveying.	French.	German.	Chemistry.	Electricity.	Geology.	Freehand Drawing and Painting.	Geometrical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry.	Drills.	Gymnastics.	Equitation.	Swimming.	N.-C. Officers and Cadets.	Conduct.
			Maximum marks allotted.....	700					100	100					100	75 or 50, according to term.			10	150	1,210
			Minimum marks allowed to count.....	350					33	33					33	42 or 30, according to term.				50	.....
2	8	1	Bridges, W.....	{ Ob. 476					57						83	56			10	135	817
				{ Cd. 476					57						83	56			10	135	817
1	8	5	Campbell, R.	{ Ob. 544					71						65	50			10	150	890
				{ Cd. 544					71						65	50			10	150	890
2	8	2	Coryell, J.	{ Ob. 638					72						82	51			10	147	998
				{ Cd. 638					72						82	51			10	147	998
1	8	9	Daniel, A.	{ Ob. 371					45						43	50			10	144	663
				{ Cd. 371					45						43	50			10	144	663
1	8	12	Drury, E.	{ Ob. 280					35						27	38			10	144	534
				{ Cd.											38				10	144	192
1	8	8	Ford, E.	{ Ob. 548					43						28	50			10	110	789
				{ Cd.											50				10	110	170
1	8	13	Graham, W.	{ Ob. 225					13						38	38			2	144	46
				{ Cd.											38				2	144	184

DIX B (3).

SUBJECTS.—From September, 1877, to January, 1878.

VOLUNTARY.										REMARKS.								
Mathematics.	Geometrical Drawing and Fortification.	Artillery.	Military History, Strategy and Tactics, and Administration and Law.	Military Topography and Surveying.	French.	German.	Chemistry.	Electricity.	Geology.	Freehand Drawing and Painting.	Civil Engineering.	Geometrical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry.	N.-C. Officers only eligible.	Discipline.	Totals.	Grand Totals.	Order in Class after Examination	If not Qualified, Subjects to be specified. If 1st or 2nd in any Subject, Subject to be specified.
					One of these Languages.	Modern Languages.	Any one of these Sciences.	Experimental and Physical Sciences.							OBLIGATORY AND VOLUNTARY.			
					100	100									200	1,410 or 1,435, according to term.		
					33	33												
							21								21	838 817	4	1st. Geometrical Drawing.
							63								63	953	2	1st. German.
							63								63	953		Class.
							47								47	1,045		1st. Mathematics.
							47								47	1,045	1	2nd. French.
																663		
																663	8	
																534		{ Not qualified, 'Mathematics.'
																192	10	{ Not qualified, 'Geometrical Drawing.'
																789		{ Not qualified, 'Geometrical Drawing.'
																170	13	{ Not qualified, 'Geometrical Drawing.'
																460		{ Not qualified, 'Mathematics.'
																184	11	{ Not qualified, 'French.'

APPENDIX B (3).—Military College Examination

Term.	Class.	Order in Class before Examination.	NAMES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.	OBLIGATORY.													Totals.				
				A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	A	B							
				Mathematics.	Fortification.	Artillery.	Military History, Strategy and Tactics, and Administration and Law.	Military Topography and Surveying.	French.	German.	Chemistry.	Electricity.	Geology.	Freehand Drawing and Painting.	Geometrical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry.	Drills.	Gymnastics.	Equitation.	Swimming.	N.-C. Officers and Cadets.	Conduct.
			Maximum marks allotted.....	700					100	100					100	75 or 50, according to term.			10	150	1,210
			Minimum marks allowed to count.....	350					33	33					33	42 or 30, according to term.					
1	8	7	Greig, W.....	{ Ob. 431					56						41 38				10	141	717
				{ Cd. 431					56						41 38				10	141	717
1	8	11	Hubbell, E.....	{ Ob. 304					26						39 50				10	121	550
				{ Cd. 304											50				10	121	181
1	8	10	Kent, R.....	{ Ob. 307					29						50 38				8	150	582
				{ Cd. 307											38				8	150	196
2	8	3	McVicar, J.....	{ Ob. 405					56						59 51				10	134	715
				{ Cd. 405					56						59 51				10	134	715
1	8	4	Shanly, C.....	{ Ob. 416					69						83 50				10	150	778
				{ Cd. 416					69						83 50				10	150	778
1	8	6	Shaw, G.....	{ Ob. 549					86						59 38				10	138	880
				{ Cd. 549					86						59 38				10	138	880

NOTE.—1. A cadet must obtain one-half the number of marks allotted to the "Obligatory Subjects" to be allowed to count or to qualify. 2. A cadet must obtain one-third of the maximum marks to be allowed to count or to qualify. 3. A cadet must obtain one-third of the maximum marks to be allowed to count or to qualify.

Meaning of abbreviations. { Ob.—marks "obtained."
Cd.—marks "Counted."

KINGSTON, 16th January, 1878.

Return—**Eighth** Class—&c.—Continued.

VOLUNTARY.										OBLIGATORY AND VOLUNTARY.		REMARKS.					
Mathematics.	Geometrical Drawing and Fortification.	Artillery.	Military History, Strategy and Tactics, and Administration and Law.	Military Topography and Surveying.	French.	German.	Chemistry.	Electricity.	Geology.	Freehand Drawing and Painting.	Civil Engineering.		Geometrical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry.	N.-C. Officers only eligible.	Discipline.	Totals.	Grand Totals.	Order in Class after Examination.
					100	100									200	1,410 or 1,436, according to term.	
					33	33											
							38								38	755	
							38								38	756	6
																550	
																181	12
																582	
																196	9
																582	
																196	9
						17									17	732	
																715	7
																778	
																778	5
																778	5
						58									58	938	
						58									58	938	3

If not Qualified, Subjects to be specified.
 —
 If 1st or 2nd in any Subject, Subject to be specified.

marked **A**, and one-third of the marks assigned to all the "Obligatory Subjects" marked **B**, in order allotted to any section of a "Voluntary Subject" in order to be allowed to count.

E. O. HEWETT, Lt.-Colonel,
 Commandant, Military College.

APPENDIX C TO ANNUAL REPORT, MILITARY COLLEGE.

RETURN of Cadets who have received Prizes during the year 1877.

Class.	Subject of Award.	Recipient.	Examination.	Remarks.
VIII.	Class	Wurtele, A., Corpl.....	February, 1877.	
	Mathematics	Perry, A., Lance-corpl		
	Geometrical drawing.....	Irving, L., Corpl.....		
	French	Wise, H., Lance-corpl.....		
	German	Irving, L., Corpl.....		
VII.	"Earl of Dufferin Medal," for general proficiency from date of joining to June, 1877.....		June, 1877.	
	Class.....	Wurtele, A., Corpl.....		
	French.....	Freer, H., Corpl		
	Military topography and surveying	Wurtele, A., Corpl.....		
	Fortification and geometrical drawing.....	Perry, A., Corpl.....		
	Mathematics.....	Spelman, J., Lance-corpl.....		
	German	Irving, L., Sergt.....		
VIII.	Class.....	Reed, T., Cadet.....		
	Mathematics	Laurie, R., Cadet.....		
	Geometrical drawing.....	Perley, G., Corpl.....		
	Modern languages.....	Reed, T., Cadet.....		
VI.	Class.....	Perry, A., Corpl.....		
	Mathematics.....	do		
	Fortification and geometrical drawing	McPherson, D., Corpl.....		
	Military topography and surveying	Wurtele, A., Corpl.....		
	French.....	Wise, H., Lance-corpl.....		
	German	Perry, A., Corpl.....		
VII.	Class.....	Laurie, R., Cadet.....	January, 1878.	
	Mathematics	do		
	Fortification and geometrical drawing	Irving, L., Sergt.....		
	Military topography and surveying	Denison, S., Cadet		
	French.....	Laurie, R., Cadet.....		
	German	Irving, L., Sergt		
VIII.	Class.....	Coryell, J., Cadet		

E. O. HEWETT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant, Military College.

KINGSTON, ONT., 16th January, 1878.

APPENDIX D TO ANNUAL REPORT, MILITARY COLLEGE.

NOMINAL ROLL of Cadets, their Classes for next Term, and positions therein, as determined by aggregate marks, from date of joining to 31st December, 1877.

Names.	Class.	Order as determined by Aggregate Marks.	Remarks.
Cochrane, J., Cadet.....	Fifth.....	12	
Davis, W., Lance Corporal.....	".....	7	
Des Brisay, C., Corporal.....	".....	9	
Dixon, F., Lance Corporal.....	".....	13	
Fairbank, C., do.....	".....	10	
Freer, H., Corporal.....	".....	8	
Keefer, H., Serjeant.....	".....	4	
McPherson, D., Corporal.....	".....	3	
Perry, A., do.....	".....	1	
Rivers, V., Lance Corporal.....	".....	11	
Spelman, J., do.....	".....	5	
Wise, H., do.....	".....	6	
Wurtele, A., do.....	".....	2	
Clarke, G., Cadet.....	Sixth.....	8	
Davis, F., do.....	".....	9	
Denison, S., do.....	".....	5	
Doucet, A., do.....	".....	10	
Dunscomb, W., Cadet.....	".....	11	
Gibson, J., do.....	".....	3	
Irving, L., Serjeant.....	".....	6	
Laurie, R., Cadet.....	".....	1	
Reed, T., do.....	".....	2	
Ross, A., do.....	".....	4	
Van Straubenzee, A., Cadet.....	".....	7	
Bridges, W., Cadet.....	Seventh.....	3	
Campbell, R., do.....	".....	4	
Coryell, J., do.....	".....	1	
Daniel, A., do.....	".....	10	
Ford, E., do.....	".....	9	
Greig, W., do.....	".....	8	
McVicar, J., do.....	".....	6	
Perley, G., Corporal.....	".....	2	
Shanly, C., Cadet.....	".....	7	
Shaw, G., do.....	".....	5	
Oartwright, R., Cadet.....	Eighth.....	7	
Drury, E., do.....	".....	2	
Graham, W., do.....	".....	3	
Hogan, H., do.....	".....	6	
Hubbell, E., do.....	".....	4	
Kent, R., do.....	".....	1	
MacKay, H., do.....	".....	5	
McIlhinney, W., do.....	".....	10	
Sears, J., do.....	".....	9	
Yates, B., do.....	".....	8	

E. O. HEWETT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant, Military College.

KINGSTON, ONT., 16th January, 1878.

(Addition to Appendix No. 1.)

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 11.

HEADQUARTERS,

VICTORIA, B. C., 20th December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my Annual Inspection Report of the Militia in this Military District, for the information of the General Officer Commanding the Canadian Militia.

It will be seen, on reference thereto, that the musters of the various companies comprising the force in this Province can scarcely be considered satisfactory. This, however, was chiefly owing to the numerous changes which had then recently, and are still, taking place, with regard to the commanding officers of these corps, as well as the men themselves.

That these changes will eventually prove beneficial, I have no doubt whatever, and I have, therefore, much confidence in predicting a far more gratifying result at my next annual inspection.

The entire authorized strength of the Militia in this District is at present only two hundred officers and men, exclusive of staff and band.

New Westminster Rifles.

I commenced my inspection at New Westminster, on the 5th December, with the New Westminster Rifle Corps, (the Seymour Artillery not being available for inspection, for the reasons hereinafter stated) which mustered—officers, 3; non-commissioned officers and privates 24, total 27.

The arms and accoutrements, &c. of this company were in excellent order, but the clothing is much worn, and in some instances almost unfit for service. This, of course, may be expected as the greater portion has been in use for four years, and many of the young men have outgrown their tunics.

The men were exercised in company drill, including skirmishing and the manual and firing exercises, both by Capt. Peele and Lieut. Bonson, in all of which they acquitted themselves very creditably, both to officers and men.

This company is nearly up to its established strength of forty, rank and file, only wanting two to complete at the date of inspection, and although only 24 were present on parade, Captain Peele's state shows that only one man was absent without leave, and the remaining absentees could not have attended without serious inconvenience and pecuniary loss, but are available, as I am informed by Captain Peele, whenever required for service. I have no reason for doubting his statement, as on the occasion of the anticipated riot at Wellington in April last, they turned out very creditably at the shortest possible notice.

Seymour Artillery.

Lieut. Scott, commanding the Seymour Artillery, informed me that it was impossible for him to muster his corps for inspection, as owing to his being about to resign command of the corps, in consequence of having ceased to reside at New Westminster, he was in process of calling in all the stores belonging to the Battery for which he is responsible.

At his request I held a private meeting of the corps on the 7th instant, on which occasion I learned from those who attended (in all eight men) that the corps had recently for various reasons become thoroughly disorganized.

I therefore consented to recommend the disbandment and re-organization of the Seymour Artillery as the best and surest method of replacing it in a state of efficiency.

With this view I have directed Lieut. Scott to hand over the arms, accoutrements and clothing, &c. in possession of his corps to Capt. Peele, and I have placed a service roll in the hands of Sergt. Brown, whom I have selected to obtain the necessary signatures for the new organization. Since doing so I learn from him that the matter progresses favorably, and I hope in a few days to be able to forward a complete roll to headquarters for submission to the General Officer commanding. The new corps in process of enrolment will consist entirely of residents within the city of New Westminster and its immediate vicinity, who take considerable interest in the organization.

Lieut. Scott's resignation will be forwarded to headquarters as soon as he obtains the necessary transfer receipt.

Drill Shed.

The drill shed at New Westminster is in good repair, but requires two new stoves, those already there, which were supplied some years ago by the New Westminster Rifle corps, at their own expense, being now nearly worn out.

I have also here to state that Captain Peele has been notified by the City Council that, in accordance with a by-law recently passed, the stoves must be provided with brick chimneys before they can again be used.

Some lamps being likewise required, I have directed Captain Peele to prepare an estimate of the cost of these articles and alterations, for submission to headquarters.

Guns.

Lieut. Scott, commanding Seymour Artillery, reported to me that when recently removing one of the 24-pounder brass guns from the open platform to the drill shed for winter drill purposes, one of the wheels had broken down completely.

On examination of the broken wheel I found it to be thoroughly rotten. This was temporarily replaced by one taken off one of the limbers; but I find the entire carriage is scarcely any better than the wheel, and I consider it would be very unsafe to attempt to use the gun for practice in its present condition. The other carriage appears to be in somewhat better condition, however, and as the guns themselves are of little value except for the material in them, I would not recommend any money being spent in repairing them.

Harness.

There are ten complete sets of good harness, and five saddles belonging to them, in thorough repair, with the exception of the saddle linings, which have been destroyed by moths.

Ammunition.

There are also about 150 rounds of shot and shell of various sorts, with fuzes to match, and a small quantity of powder in store and magazine, all of which I inspected while at New Westminster.

Victoria Rifles.

I inspected the Victoria Rifles Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, on the 10th instant, and although their muster was also rather slack, it shows a slight improvement on last year's inspection parade. The arms and accoutrements were in good order, but the clothing very shabby.

The two companies were formed into one and exercised in skirmishing by Brevet Major Roscoe, commanding No. 1 Company; drill by Capt. Vinter, commanding No. 2, and manual and firing exercises by Lieut. Wolfenden, all of which were very creditably performed.

Band.

The band mustered eleven musicians, who have improved very considerably in proficiency since last inspection, and do a good deal of credit to the Bandmaster, Mr. Haynes. Inspected their instruments, and found them in good order.

Nanaimo Rifles.

I inspected the Nanaimo Rifle Company, under the command of Ensign Harvey (recommended for Capt.), on the 12th December. Under existing circumstances, I did not expect much from this company, and was, therefore, scarcely disappointed at finding only sixteen rank and file present on parade. This company has had less opportunity of attaining proficiency than any other in the district, for reasons fully explained in previous communications on this subject, but I have much confidence in stating that in another year they will be second to none in this Province, as Ensign Harvey is a zealous and popular officer, and takes considerable interest in promoting the efficiency of the corps, now virtually under his command, although his name has not yet appeared in the *Gazette* as Captain.

On inspection I found the arms, accoutrements and clothing of this company in good order, and a few simple movements by fours were fairly executed.

As the company is almost entirely composed of recruits, and Ensign Harvey has only taken them in hand recently, pending his promotion, I considered the result of my inspection satisfactory, and I feel satisfied that at my next annual inspection I shall be able to report upon them as equal to any other in the district.

They, however, labor under considerable disadvantages, having no drill shed, and being, therefore, obliged to pay rent for the use of a small city-hall, in which they are obliged to assemble for drill in inclement weather or whenever their drills take place at night.

On those occasions the cost of lights is also an additional grievance shared alike by them and the New Westminster corps, each having hitherto been obliged to pay for their own lamps and coal oil.

I shall also take this opportunity of stating that, both at New Westminster and Nanaimo, good rifle ranges have been established, entirely at the expense of the officers, and, in some instances, also of the men of the different corps embodied in these localities; and, although one hundred dollars (\$100) would not cover the expenditure in either case, I am given to understand that a gratuity of this amount would be gratefully received by each party in full re-imbusement of such expenditure, and I confidently recommend the adoption of this course as that best calculated to place the Militia of this Province on a popular footing.

In conclusion, I beg to state that a little liberality on the part of the Government would, in my opinion, be well expended in popularizing the Militia organization in this Province, which has hitherto devolved too much upon the officers of the corps, and in many instances upon the men themselves.

Should such a course be adopted, I have no hesitation in stating that not only could the present organization be kept up to its full authorized strength in this Dis-

trict, but also, that should occasion at any time arise, the force could be doubled or even trebled if necessary, at the shortest possible notice.

In corroboration of this statement I beg leave to inform you that I have now before me two applications for the formation of two full corps, distinct from any at present existing, and bearing signatures sufficient in warranting my assertion.

One comes from the neighborhood of New Westminster, on the mainland of British Columbia, known as "The Serpentine," and the other from "Wellington," in the vicinity of Nanaimo, on Vancouver Island.

They have not been forwarded, as I have received no notification that an increase to the establishment was contemplated in this Military District.

They are, however, forthcoming at any moment they may be required.

Having before fully reported with regard to the unpopularity of the present uniform—more especially the forage cap—I need make no further reference to this subject on the present occasion.

I would, however, respectfully suggest the advisability of allowing the *drill season* in this District to count from the 1st of January to the end of November, or date of inspection; as the most available portion of the year, viz., the spring and early part of the summer is under the present arrangement excluded, confining the season to the very fine months during which the majority of the men constituting the Militia of this Province are necessitated by their business occupations to be absent from their corps.

The present system has also the effect of invariably delaying the date of my annual inspection, as owing to the shortness of the season the companies are always behindhand with their drill and target practice, and the officers commanding corps consequently request me to postpone my inspection to the latest possible moment.

Were this alteration made I should always endeavour to complete my annual tour before the end of November, and thereby not only avoid the most inclement portion of the season for travelling, but also be enabled to inspect the Militia—as a general rule—in more favorable weather, and transmit my Report to headquarters in better time.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. F. HOUGHTON, Lt.-Colonel,

Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 11.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,

Headquarters, Ottawa.

(Addition to

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 11. Lieut.-Col. C. F. HOUGHTON, D.A.G.M.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.		Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	Miles.	Mode.		
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.							
New Westminster Rifles	1	Capt. Peele, New Westminster....	3	40	3	24	New Westminster.	Dec.	5	12		Company Head-quarters.	
Seymour Artillery													
Victoria Rifles...	1	Bt.-Major Roscoe, Victoria	3	40	2	22	Victoria	Dec.	10	12			
do	2	Capt. Vinter, Victoria	3	40	1	25	do	do	10	12		do	
Nanaimo Rifles...	1	Ensign Harvey, Nanaimo.....	3	40	1	16	Nanaimo	Dec.	12	12		do	

Appendix No. 2.)

performed the Annual Drill for 1877-78.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps. If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
							Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.			
							Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.		
Good.		Good.		As reported.		Yes.			Dec. 5	Dec. 5	Target Practice Returns not received.
Nil.		Nil.		Company drill and skirmishing, manual and firing exercise.							Not Inspected.
No.		11 good musicians.		do		do		29 40 32 5	Dec. 10 do 10	Dec. 10 do 10	Target Practice Returns forwarded.
do				Movements by fours.		do					None exercised in Target Practice.

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA,

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

1877.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1878

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REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
FOR THE
CALENDAR YEAR 1877.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Frederic Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County of Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County of Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honour to submit the Report of the Department of Agriculture for the calendar year 1877. It has necessarily been made, as heretofore, for the calendar instead of the fiscal year, in view of the nature of the subjects reported on.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The Statistical Office at Halifax, N.S., has been closed on account of the cessation of the annual grant by Parliament, hitherto made for it, and all the documents appertaining thereto have been stored in the Old Provincial Building, at Halifax, the Local Government having for the present declined to accept them. These consist of the returns of Marriages, Births, and Deaths reported to the Statistical Office, classified and alphabetically indexed since 1866, as well as Marriage Licenses and other documents relating to the Vital Statistics of the Province of Nova Scotia.

The following is a statement of the number of letters received and sent by the Department, during the year 1877.—

Months.	Received.	Sent.
January	1,971	2,331
February.	1,728	1,956
March.....	1,805	2,671
April.....	1,756	3,024
May.....	2,005	2,208
June.....	1,573	2,428
July.....	1,677	2,683
August.....	1,630	2,390
September	1,281	2,988
October.....	1,980	2,658
November.....	1,828	2,256
December.....	1,562	2,486

The following table shows a statistical statement of the business of the Department from the year 1864 to 1877, inclusive:—

Years.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	No. of cases of Patents, Copyrights, and Trade Marks.	Total number of Immigrants.
1864	5,422	5,152	181	40,649
1865	6,694	7,638	200	47,103
1866	7,435	8,250	337	51,794
1867	7,571	10,679	840	57,873
1868	8,696	10,299	613	71,448
1869	9,516	13,654	965	74,365
1870	11,442	20,078	1,110	69,019
1871	18,416	21,709	2,035	63,722
1872	20,271	30,261	2,215	89,186
1873	22,216	31,786	3,204	99,109
1874	17,970	22,673	3,923	89,022
1875	15,623	17,927	4,072	43,458
1876	16,562	18,513	4,389	36,549
1877	21,796	30,079	4,271	35,285

II.—ARTS AND AGRICULTURE.

Under the authority of an Order in Council, passed on the 17th of April, 1877, I appointed by letters under date the 23rd of the same month, the following gentlemen to constitute a Dominion Council of Agriculture :

ONTARIO.

Hon. D. CHRISTIE, Paris; Speaker of the Senate.

Mr. IRA MORGAN, Osgoode; ex-President of the Council of Agriculture of Ontario.

Rev. Mr. BURNETT, London; President of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.

Mr. STEPHEN WHITE, Charing-Cross; Member of the Council of Agriculture of Ontario.

*See P. 224
re calls made*

 QUEBEC.

Senator COCHRANE, Montreal; Member of the Council of Agriculture of Quebec.

Mr. H. G. JOLY, M.P., Quebec; ex-President of the Council of Agriculture of Quebec.

Colonel RHODES, Quebec; ex-President of the Agricultural Association of Quebec.

Mr. JOSEPH PERRAULT, Montreal; ex-Member of the Board of Agriculture, Quebec.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Mr. JOHN A. KIRK, M.P., Glenelg; Secretary of the Guysboro' Agricultural Society.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Senator WARK, Richibucto; Member of the North York Agricultural Society.

P. E. ISLAND.

Senator HAYTHORNE, Charlottetown; President of the Prince Edward Island Stock Farm.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Senator CORNWALL, Victoria.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

Senator SUTHERLAND, Kildonan.

On the 25th of the same month a meeting took place in the rooms of the Hon. the Speaker of the Senate, at which the said Dominion Council of Agriculture was organized by selecting the Minister of Agriculture as Honorary President; the Hon. David Christie, President; and Mr. Joseph Perrault, Secretary; after which standing committees were nominated on the following subjects:

1. Agricultural and Horticultural Boards and Societies.
2. International, Interprovincial, Provincial, District and County Exhibitions.
3. Agricultural and Veterinary Education.
4. Agricultural Statistics.
5. Museums, Library, Annual Report.
6. Forestry and Public Domain.
7. Stock Raising and Contagious Diseases.
8. Field Operations.
9. Gardening and Fruit Culture.
10. Dairy Interests.
11. Home and Foreign Markets.
12. Injurious Insects.

To those who are acquainted with the difficulties of such organization, and the time and labour which must be consumed before information is gathered, compiled, tabulated and reported upon, it will not be a matter of astonishment that only one paper has been forwarded to me to form an annex to my present Report. (*Vide* Appendix No. 1.)

On account of the prevalence of Rinderpest in England and other parts of Europe, it was found necessary to alter the Cattle Quarantine Regulations of the previous year, which had been aimed against "Foot and Mouth" and other like diseases; consequently, an order was passed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 2nd March, 1877, prohibiting, by virtue of the Act 32 and 33 Vic., intituled: "An Act respecting contagious disease affecting animals," the importation and introduction into any port in Canada from Europe of neat cattle, and of skins, hides, horns hoofs, or other parts of such animals, straw, fodder, or other effects capable of conveying the disease.

The Cattle Quarantine Regulations of the 20th April, 1876, thus far superseded as regards neat cattle, were maintained towards the importation of other animals.

The number of animals which passed through the Point Levis Quarantine, was 172. Mr. McEachran, the Inspector, reports one especial case of contagious hog typhoid, necessitating a long detention. By the precautions taken he considers that a serious disease was no doubt checked and prevented from being introduced. Waddell reports (*Vide* Appendix) that a constant watch was kept on the shipping to prevent stock being carried past the Quarantine at Point Levis.

Mr. McFatridge, the Inspector at Halifax, reports no cases of disease occurred in his district, and Mr. Rowland Bunting, the Inspector at St. John, N.B., reports there were no importations of live stock at St. John requiring action under the Regulations.

The carrying out of the Order in Council prohibiting the importation of neat cattle, entailed a painful case of private hardship, but one which could not be avoided, on account of the immense interest at stake, viz.: the safety of the cattle of the country, and the position to be maintained in England for our cattle trade, which is assuming very large proportions. The case alluded to was a shipment of a lot of valuable cattle, which, of course, could not be permitted to land in Quebec, nor in any part of Canada, and which had therefore to be re-shipped without being landed.

In relation to the cattle trade of the country, a representation was made by parties extensively engaged in the exportation of live stock from the Dominion to the United Kingdom, to the effect that upon the landing of animals from the steamships after the confinement incurred during the ocean passage, those animals were penned up in the dockyards for many hours and detained on slippery, hard, flag-stones, pending an examination by the Government Inspector, thereby deteriorating the animals and diminishing their marketable value.

Acting on such representations, application was made to the Imperial authorities asking them to remedy the evil, based on the plea that owing to its strict quarantine and prohibitory measures, Canada had kept the live stock of its country free from disease, and thereby offered in itself the best guarantee of health and condition of the animals exported.

The Potato Beetle has continued its travel eastward, and has committed ravages that I fear have been underrated on account of the extraordinary favourable year for the potato crop. I cannot but repeat what I said in my last Report, that the only effectual remedies which should be applied generally and in earnest, are the destruction of the grown insects and eggs, by picking and crushing, and fighting the *Larvæ* by means of Paris Green, employed in the manner established by years practice in the United States and Western Canada.

AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITION.

The Dominion was represented in Australia at the Metropolitan Exhibition, held in April last, at Sydney, New South Wales. The exhibits sent from Canada were very considerable, being over 550 cubic tons of ocean freight, partly shipped direct, by the *Ocean Gem* from Montreal, by the St. Lawrence route, and partly by the *Escort* and *Boynnton*, from New York.

These exhibits consisted to a great extent of Canadian products and manufactures, which had been exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia; and also of manufactures and products specially sent from different parts of the Dominion. Notwithstanding the fact that there was no experience for guidance in making the selections, the exhibits excited marked attention at Sydney, and obtained a large number of prizes. In many cases they were sold at prices which the manufacturers have found to be satisfactory; but in others, particularly in those in which the exhibits were not suited to the Australian market, so good a report cannot be given:

The Hon. John Young, of Montreal, was appointed Executive Commissioner for Canada at the Sydney Exhibition, and Mr. James Brown, his assistant. He was also assisted by Mr. Augustus Morris, the Hon. John Hay, and Messrs. Walter Lamb and Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, of Sydney, as Honorary Commissioners. Mr. Young visited the several Provinces of Australia, in all of which he met with a cordial reception. The report of his mission and of the Exhibition is to be published. It will be found to contain much valuable information and many particulars of practical importance for those who may desire to engage in Australian trade.

The efforts made have already led to the result of opening up a trade in several branches of Canadian products and manufactures, which, it is believed, will, with time, assume considerable proportions.

The cost of the Exhibition has been moderate. A sum of \$19,550.89 has already been expended, and a further sum of from six to nine thousand dollars will probably be required to close finally all accounts. The cost to individual exhibitors, even in those cases in which the exhibits were not suited to the markets of Australia, was also very moderate: while, as already stated, in many cases, in which the exhibits were adapted to the market, the returns were very satisfactory.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Government complying with the wishes expressed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Commission for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878, as communicated to His Excellency the Governor General in a despatch from my Lord Carnarvon bearing date 16th February, 1877, determined that Canada should take part in the forthcoming Paris Exhibition of 1878, and Parliament granted a preliminary vote for that purpose.

I need not relate the various proceedings and communications which have taken place as regards the space to be occupied by Canada in the Paris Exhibition Building. Suffice it to say that a suitable Court has been allotted to Canada, in addition to which a very honourable site has been given for the erection of a large trophy for the installation of various products of the Dominion.

On the 22nd May last, a special Committee of the Privy Council, composed of the Hon. Messrs. Mackenzie, Scott, Smith, Vail, and the Minister of Agriculture, was entrusted with the duty of carrying the object of the Exhibition into operation.

A pamphlet containing the system of classification adopted by the French Commission was published and circulated amongst the exhibiting public, accompanied with an appeal to become exhibitors in Paris, together with form of application for space, to which applicants were to add such remarks as are generally sought for by the juries at such exhibitions.

The Canadian public very cordially and generously responded to that appeal, and I am in a position to assert that there will be in Paris a very fine collection of the products of this country.

The show cases as well as the Canadian trophy have been prepared under the immediate supervision of the Department of Public Works, and sent in parts to Paris, to be there fitted up and furnished with glass.

The bulk of the goods and cases were sent direct from Montreal to Havre on board the Government steamship "Newfield," which sailed from Montreal on the 14th November, from Quebec on 23rd November, and from Halifax on 17th December, taking on at these various ports, *en route*, such parts of the collection as had been forwarded by land.

The *Newfield* had a very prosperous and speedy passage, and arrived with all the goods in perfect condition on the 30th December, proceeding thence to Rouen where her cargo was transhipped in lighters to Paris, by the River Seine.

The remainder of the goods, with the framework of the trophy, is to be sent *via* New York to Havre.

Speaking of the trophy, I am happy to be able to state that a plan of it having been sent to the British Commissioners and by them to the French Commissioners, a very complimentary acceptance of it has been made by both these authorities.

Under an Order in Council of 6th December, 1877, a Commission was appointed to superintend the further proceedings connected with this exhibition and take care of the Canadian Court in Paris. This Commission is composed of Sir John Rose, of London; Mr. J. Gordon Brown, of Toronto; Mr. Gustave Drolet, of Montreal; Mr. Thos. C. Keefer, of Ottawa, and myself, Mr. Keefer being the executive member of this Commission.

Under the same Order in Council, two Secretaries for the Commission were also appointed, viz., Mr. Joseph Perrault, of Montreal, and Dr. S. P. May, of Toronto.

Mr. Keefer left almost immediately after his appointment for Paris, where he had been preceded by Mr. Perrault, to receive the exhibition goods.

I have no doubt that through such arrangements as have been made, Canada will have secured a proper display of the importance of its products before the world in the Paris Universal Exhibition.

STATISTICS AND ARCHIVES.

The fifth volume of the Statistics of Canada is in the press, and will be the completion of the first Statistical Series of British North America. This volume would have been much sooner published if it had not been for the discharge of the remainder of the Census staff, and for the enormous labour thrown upon the Statistical Branch of the Department in inaugurating the work of the Statistics of Insolvency and the Criminal Statistics.

The expenditure on account of Census statistics to January, 1878, has been as follows:—

Employés	\$4,368 25
Stationery	6 88
Printing.....	10 91
Miscellaneous.....	211 00
Total	\$1,597 04

The labour of gathering reports from the numerous officers required by law to furnish Statistics of Insolvency and Criminal Statistics, and that for the first time, has

been accompanied with enormous difficulties. The mere procuring of the Reports, and their correction, owing to the insufficiency of hundreds of the first documents furnished, has been a most arduous undertaking, although, as a rule, the officers have evinced their willingness to comply with the law, and to render the work of collating as expeditious as possible. To this complimentary statement, there are, however, a goodly number of exceptions.

The publication of the Report of the Criminal Statistics will have to be delayed through the incompleteness of some of the returns, and owing to the magnitude of the work of compilation.

This will be also the case with the Insolvency Statistics of the year 1877. The compilation of the tabulated returns of Insolvent Statistics for 1876, is annexed to the present Report.

In order to give an idea of the labour entailed in collating, compiling and tabulating these returns, I have caused to be prepared the following statement of the component parts of the documents so far collated, viz :

The amount of correspondence on account of these two services for each year was nearly 3,000 letters sent, and a slightly less number received.

The number of official assignees to be corresponded with for the year 1876, was 182, and the number of creditors' assignees, 192. These numbers are slightly increased for 1877. The number of returns, including corrections and repetitions amounted for 1876, to 1611, and the number of separate sheets of final returns amounted to 453, each containing 30 columns. The number of returns for the Criminal Statistics of 1876, amounted to 469. The number of names returned amounted to 53,200, and the number of separate sheets to 1,500, each one containing 20 columns.

ARCHIVES.

With respect to the Archives, additional documents have been added in the course of the year, and 384 volumes of original letters and copies on the following subjects have been bound :—Indian Affairs, from the year 1767 to 1845, 23 volumes ; Volunteers, 1794 to 1845, 11 volumes ; Queen's Rangers, 1799 to 1804, 1 volume ; Cavalry, 1801 to 1846, 11 volumes ; Settlers, 1794 to 1845, 15 volumes ; Provincial Marine, 1790 to 1845, 20 volumes ; Navy, 1799 to 1843, 1 volume ; Ordnance and Engineers, 1785 to 1845, 75 volumes ; Commissariat, 1788 to 1846, 47 volumes ; Barracks, 1801 to 1845, 51 volumes ; Half-pay, 1787 to 1845, 36 volumes ; Staff, 1786 to 1843, 18 volumes ; Medical, 1787 to 1845, 21 volumes ; Correspondence with the Horse Guards, 1789 to 1833, 22 volumes ; Military Chest, 1793 to 1845, 22 volumes.

MUSEUM.

The beginning of an Agricultural and Industrial Museum, attached to the Model Room of the Department, has been increased during the year by a superb exhibition

from the Petroleum Works of Messrs. Watermann Brothers, of London, Ontario, which includes the various manufactures derived from Coal Oil, from the exhibition of the crude material itself to the production of Rhigoline, Gasoline, Naphtha, Kerosine, and the various lubricating oils, Paraffine Wax and its industrial products, and the residual fuel which is the final commodity derived from that important article of commerce.

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

The following table shows a Comparative Statement of the business of this Branch from 1868 to 1877, inclusive:—

Years.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	Copyrights Registered.	Certificates of Copyrights.	Trade Marks Registered.	Certificates of Trade Marks.	Industrial Designs Registered.	Certificates of Industrial Designs.	Timber Marks Registered.	Certificates of Timber Marks.	Assignments Registered.	Fees Received
												\$ cts.
1868.....	110	128	34	34	32	32	6	6				183 00
1869.....	198	211	62	62	50	50	12	12				418 00
1870.....	473	473	66	66	72	72	23	23	190	190		877 00
1871.....	562	562	115	115	106	106	22	22	105	105		1,092 00
1872.....	523	523	87	33	103	103	17	17	64	64	11	927 00
1873.....	418	549	122	38	95	95	30	30	69	69	20	940 50
1874.....	1027	1027	134	55	163	163	30	30	41	41	19	1,339 50
1875.....	943	986	131	50	149	149	31	31	21	21	15	1,175 00
1876.....	1175	1240	178	57	238	238	47	47	17	17	33	1,758 25
1877.....	1190	1246	138	37	227	227	50	50	18	18	31	1,732 70

The total number of registrations of copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs and timber marks was 451. Out of this number there were 138 registrations of copyrights, besides 37 certificates; 15 of interim copyrights, besides 3 certificates; 1 temporary copyright, besides 1 certificate; 227 registrations of trade marks, 50 of industrial designs, with 3 renewals, and 18 of timber marks.

The total number of assignments of these different rights recorded was 31.

The correspondence of this Branch of the Department amounted to 1,190 letters received, and 1,246 letters sent.

The fees received during the year amounted to \$1,732.70.

IV.—PATENTS.

The following Table contains a statement of the business of the Canadian Patent Office, including the Industrial Designs, Trade Marks, Copyrights and Timber Marks Branch, during the years from 1855 to 1877 inclusive:—

Years.	Applications for Patents.	Patents Granted.	Caveats.	Transfers of Patents Registered.	Designs Registered.	Trade Marks Registered.	Copyrights Registered.	Timber Marks Registered.	Assignments of Copyrights and Trade Marks Branch.	Fees Received.
										\$ cts.
1855	99	92	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,911 30
1856	120	108	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,370 50
1857	126	115	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,408 76
1858	116	98	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,105 00
1859	142	112	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,479 75
1860	170	150	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,644 07
1861	169	142	.....	56	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3,012 70
1862	180	160	.....	72	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	3,650 90
1863	207	156	.....	78	4	1	.....	.....	.....	3,759 90
1864	170	145	.....	74	1	7	.....	.....	.....	3,267 95
1865	184	162	.....	70	1	16	.....	.....	.....	3,618 76
1866	274	264	.....	126	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	6,132 78
1867	369	218	.....	193	5	54	.....	.....	.....	8,110 00
1868	570	546	.....	337	6	32	34	.....	.....	11,052 00
1869	781	589	*60	470	12	50	63	.....	.....	14,214 14
1870	626	556	132	431	24	72	66	190	.....	14,540 07
1871	279	512	151	445	22	106	115	105	.....	14,097 00
1872	752	670	184	327	17	103	87	64	11	19,578 65
1873	1,124	1,026	171	547	30	95	122	69	20	29,830 14
1874	1,376	1,249	200	711	30	163	134	41	19	34,301 98
1875	1,418	1,320	194	791	31	149	131	21	15	34,555 82
1876	1,548	1,382	185	761	47	238	178	17	33	36,187 63
1877	1,445	1,353	168	841	50	227	138	18	31	35,388 00

*There were no caveats until 1869.

†Transferred from the Department of Secretary of State.

It appears from this statement that there was a slight falling off in the business of the Patent Office during the year, probably owing to the commercial and industrial depression which has prevailed in Canada, the neighbouring States, and other countries doing business with Canada. The considerable amount, however, of \$35,388.00 against \$36,187.63 in the previous year was received by the Patent Office, including the fees received by the Industrial Designs, Copyrights, Trade Marks and Timber Marks Branch. And the total number of Patents issued was 1,353, against 1,382 in the previous year. Both fees and patents issued were larger in amount and number than in any year previous to 1876.

29 applications for Patents were rejected during the year, under the power granted by the law, for want of novelty; and many applications were, as usual amended and claims modified.

The number of patents granted for terms of five years was 1,286; the number for ten years was 17, and for fifteen years, 50.

The Patentees of 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877 were resident in the following countries:—

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Canada.....	528	521	575	533
England.....	43	44	51	45
United States.....	665	748	736	757
France.....	3	3	8	2
Germany.....		2	3	5
Russia.....	....	1	....	1
Austria.....	4	....	1	3
Belgium.....	....	....	....	3
Italy.....	2	....	....	....
Switzerland.....		....	....	2
Chili.....	1	....	....	....
Other countries.....	....	1	8	1
Total.....	1,249	1,320	1,382	1,353

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

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Ontario.....	340	348	380	340
Quebec.....	144	134	152	132
New Brunswick.....	19	24	19	22
Nova Scotia.....	14	14	21	34
Prince Edward Island.....	4	...	....	2
British Columbia.....	1	1	2	3
Manitoba.....	1	....	1	....
Total.....	528	521	575	533

Of the 670 (five years' term) patents issued in 1872, 613 were allowed to expire in 1877. It thus appears that only 57 of the patents of that term issued in 1872 have been continued in force by renewal.

There were three conflicting applications for patents during the year, which were settled by arbitration, and patents issued in accordance with the awards.

At the time of the issue of my last Report, the Model Rooms were being refitted with the glass cases, which were used in the Canadian Court at the Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia. That work has now been completed with the manifest improvement which was anticipated. There has been very great economy of space, with opportunity for better classification. The models also are much better preserved; and every opportunity is afforded to the numerous students and visitors from all

parts of the Dominion and other countries to inspect and study them. It is, however, to be observed that the ever-increasing number of models makes very large demands upon the space which has been economized by the re-arrangement.

The *Patent Record*, in connection with the *Mechanics' Magazine*, has continued to be regularly published, and I cannot do better than to refer to my previous Report for the expression of my satisfaction at the creditable manner in which the Record is issued.

V.—QUARANTINE.

GROSSE ISLE.

The Medical Superintendent, Dr. Montizambert, reports this Quarantine Station as totally free from disease last season, not a single hospital case requiring attention at his hands.

The expenditure during the season of 1877 was \$11,763.56.

ST. JOHN, N.B., PARTRIDGE ISLAND.

The Inspecting Physician at this Station, Dr. Harding, reports that during the past year it "did not become necessary to detain any vessels except for examination." His statement that "the year has passed without the arrival of any vessels with such sickness on board as threatened the health of the community," coincides with the remarks of the Medical Superintendent of Grosse Isle.

The expenditure at this Station during the season, was \$2,506.08.

HALIFAX.

Three cases of small-pox are reported by Dr. Wickwire, the Inspecting Physician of Halifax, as dealt with at this station during the last year.

The first case was that of a seaman belonging to the Allan steamship "Circassian," on her arrival from Baltimore. The case was a severe one, and the man died; but there was no spread of the disease. The usual precautions were taken to disinfect the vessel.

The second case was that of a seaman belonging to the fishing schooner "Amiel Corkum," from the Banks. The patient was removed to the hospital and recovered. The vessel and crew were quarantined for a fortnight, and no other case appearing, were discharged, and the schooner was allowed to proceed on her voyage.

The third case was that of a seaman belonging to another fishing schooner, the "Mystic," also from the Banks. The same course was adopted as in the previous case; the patient recovered and no spread of the disease followed.

These three cases constituted all that required medical attendance during the season at the Halifax Quarantine.

The expenditure at this station during the season was \$3,183.58.

PICTOU, N. S.

The Inspecting Physician of this port, Dr. Cooke, reports no cases of disease, and states that there has been an absence "of even ordinary sickness among the seamen "this year."

The expenditure at this station during the season, was \$700.00.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Dr. Hobkirk, Inspecting Physician at this station, states that no infectious disorders required attention during the year, although there was the ordinary sickness amongst seamen.

The expenditure at this station during the season was \$808.51.

VI.—IMMIGRATION.

In reporting on the Immigration to Canada during 1877, it is considered advisable for convenience of comparison, to use the same form of tables as in previous years; 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 1869 to 1877, inclusive, are given:—

—	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
<i>Via</i> the St. Lawrence	43,114	44,475	37,020	34,743	36,901	23,894	16,038	10,901	7,743
<i>Via</i> Suspension Bridge and Inland Ports, including Manitoba	30,326	23,857	27,365	49,130	50,578	39,904	18,322	13,203	13,040
Maritime Province Ports, including Portland	925	687	1,337	5,313	2,659	2,114	959	1,311	2,749
Entered at Custom Houses with settlers' goods.....					8,971	14,110	8,139	11,134	11,753
Total.....	74,365	69,019	65,722	89,186	99,109	80,022	43,458	36,549	35,285

The arrivals by the St. Lawrence route, both of immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers, from 1854 to 1877, inclusive, are shown by the following table.—

1854.....	53,180
1855.....	21,274
1856.....	22,439
1857.....	32,097
1858.....	12,810
1859.....	8,778
1860.....	10,150
1861.....	19,923
1862.....	22,176
1863.....	19,419

1864.....	19,147
1865.....	21,355
1866.....	28,648
1867.....	30,757
1868.....	34,309
1869.....	43,114
1870.....	44,475
1871.....	57,020
1872.....	34,743
1873.....	36,901
1874.....	23,894
1875.....	16,038
1876.....	10,901
1877.....	7,743

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

	1875.	1876.	1877.
At Quebec.....	12,043	7,063	4,201
“ Suspension Bridge.....	5,145	5,696	6,453
“ Halifax, N.S.....	709	506	930
“ St. John, N.B.....	250	136	141
“ Portland, Me.....		605	1,513
“ Manitoba, arrivals from United States, distinguished from those entered as immigrants at other ports in Canada, and immigrants from Canada.....	1,096	493	2,084
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	19,243	14,499	15,323
Reported with settlers goods by Custom Houses.....	8,139	11,134	11,759
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total settlers.....	27,382	25,633	27,082

It is proper to explain here that if the total numbers of immigrants reported by the agents to have been distributed for settlement, at the points of Montreal, Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ont., Halifax, St. John, N.B., Dufferin and Winnipeg, are added together, they will represent a larger number than those above given, as having announced their intention to settle in Canada, at the

ports by which they entered. This fact does not establish any inconsistency : but simply shows a movement of immigrants between the several stations after their arrival in the country.

It is noticeable from the above figures that while the arrivals from Quebec, have shown steady and continuous decline, there is increase in the arrivals from the sea at the ports of Halifax, St. John and Portland; the arrivals at these ports having more than doubled in 1877, as compared with 1876.

As respects the immigrant passengers who took the route through Canada for the United States, the numbers were 5,640 against 8,091 the previous year. These for the most part, enter at the Suspension Bridge, *en route* for the Western States. The number of these who entered at this point, was 4,494; and at Quebec, 952.

The value of the personal effects of immigrants entered at the Custom Houses, as settlers goods, amounted in 1877 to \$344,503, against \$358,957 the previous year. The following statement shows the number of the arrivals and the value of the personal effects entered at the several ports in 1877:—

	Number of Arrivals.	Value of Effects.
Montreal.....	3,643	\$ 61,793
Ottawa, and ports within its agency.....	1,029	39,003
Kingston.....	1,770	48,903
Toronto, and ports within its agency.....	2,064	89,760
London	2,014	82,996
St. John.....	1,168	4,630
Halifax, N.S	71	17,418
	11,759	\$344,503

To the above figures should be added the amounts of money reported by the agents to have been brought in 1877, viz :.....\$287,766

Add Customs as above..... 344,503

\$632,269

In addition to the above amounts ascertained, the values not ascertained are undoubtedly very considerable, besides the value of immigrants' tools and effects brought with them on shipboard, of which there is no account taken, and no means of taking any. And Mr. Klotz, the Hamburg Agent, reports he made remittances to the Mennonites, of which the whole amount is not stated.

It has been already explained that the immigrants who enter Canada at the several ports consist of two classes, viz: those who come to settle in the country, and those who use the Canadian route as the best to go to the United States. The following table shows the numbers of both from 1866 to 1877, inclusive:—

Years.	Immigrant Passengers for Western States.	Immigrant Settlers in Canada.
1866.....	41,704	10,091
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	50,050
1874.....	40,649	39,373
1875.....	9,214	27,382
1876.....	10,916	25,633
1877.....	5,640	27,076

It appears from the above figures, that there was an increase in the total number of settlers in Canada in 1877, as compared with 1876, while there is a very marked decrease of nearly 50 per cent. in the numbers of immigrant passengers for the Western States. It may be remarked here, as in previous reports, that the figures in the foregoing table are taken from the statements of the Dominion agents. They are obtained in circumstances, which render it impossible to vouch for their absolute accuracy, and, therefore, they are given as approximative.

The origins of the immigrants who arrived in the Dominion are only reported at the port of Quebec. They are as follow, from 1870 to 1877, as reported at that por

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
English.....	20,934	17,915	14,867	18,004	13,298	7,582	4,989	4,616
Irish.....	2,858	2,980	3,410	4,336	2,650	1,449	808	742
Scotch.....	3,279	3,426	4,165	4,665	2,562	1,816	1,009	799
German.....	595	2,300	764	739	462	176	104	84
Scandinavian.....	16,780	2,959	10,148	6,447	1,407	1,201	1,157	1,004
French and Belgians.....			1,366	2,634	1,632	634	289	150
Other origins.....	29	400	23	76			20	74
Icelanders.....					351	22	1,167	52
Mennonites.....					1,532	3,258	1,358	183
Russians.....							20	9
Totals.....	44,475	37,020	37,743	36,501	23,894	16,038	10,901	7,743

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

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Farmers.....	4,144	2,989	2,336	1,470	1,763	1,188	510	209
Labourers.....	12,248	11,465	6,189	6,202	4,259	3,863	2,796	1,393
Mechanics.....	1,717	1,674	6,809	7,662	2,773	977	491	1,118
Clerks and Traders.....	146	89	79	62	32	7	13	20
Professional men.....	10	4	14	7	1			
Total.....	18,265	16,221	15,427	15,403	8,828	6,055	3,810	2,740

It may be generally stated here as respects the labouring or working classes of immigrants who come to Canada, that the efforts of the Department have been principally directed to bring out agriculturists and female domestic servants. The mechanics who come are to a great extent advised by the several trades, of the state of the labour market. Those who have come, have been for the most part moved by special circumstances, and have not imposed burdens on the agencies.

The following is a statement of the numbers of immigrants, chiefly children, brought to Canada by charitable societies and individuals from 1873 to 1877 inclusive:

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Acton Reformatory, Essex.....					2
Feltham Reformatory.....	20	7	13		
Red Hill.....	12	10	5		2
Miss Macpherson.....	360	361	234	179	127
Mr. Middlemore.....	30	50	78	71	87
Miss Rye.....	231	193			99
East London Family Emigration Fund of Hon. Mrs. Hobart.....	242	27	25	14	
Brighton Industrial School.....	24				
Boys' Home, Hampstead.....	24				
Children's Home, London.....	56		43		26
F. McFarland.....	72				
Rev. M. Nugent, Liverpool.....	41		2	1	
Seamen's Orphanage, Liverpool.....				18	
T. S. Fletcher, Dublin.....	4		4	4	
Wandsworth Institution, London.....	8		6		
Rev. M. O'Leary, Enniskillen.....		1			
Reformatory School, London, Rev. Mr. Burgess.....	41				
Madame Von Koerber.....	185				
Rev. Mr. Williams.....	19				
English Agricultural Labourers' Union.....		1,267			
Miss Fletcher, Liverpool.....		49	12		
South Dublin Union.....		11	15		
Rev. Mr. Stevenson.....		48			
Archbishop of Westminster's Schools.....		25			
Hert's Reformatory.....			3		
Middlesex School.....			2		
Ready Oak School, London.....			2		
Boys' Home, Kent.....			2		
Catholic Emigration Committee.....			39	13	19
By-Fleet School.....			5		
Boys' Refuge, London.....			15		
Kingswood Reformatory, Bristol.....				3	
Mrs. Birt.....					70
Totals.....	1,124	2,293	505	303	432

The whole of the immigrants who came to Canada by sea, during 1877, were conveyed by steamers. For several years past the numbers who came by sailing vessels were exceedingly small, and last year, the same as the year before, there were none. The superior speed, comfort and accommodation, coupled with cheapness by the steam lines, have rendered the competition by sailing vessels very difficult. It follows as a natural condition of this salutary change that immigrants now arrive in a much healthier condition than in former years. The passage has been made to Quebec, by the mail steamers, in seven days and nineteen hours—the longer passages of these vessels being from eight to ten days. The passages of steamers of less power are about twelve days.

It may be stated that employment was found in the several agencies for all the immigrants who came, and in two of the Western Agencies, the demand for agricultural labourers and female domestic servants was not satisfied. The want of employment experienced during the year, was, with very little exception, in towns and cities, and arose from the stoppage of works or reduction and stoppage of manufacturing establishments from the general depression.

There were among the immigrants of the season a considerable number who had means, and who came to invest in and settle on farms. The decided success which has so far attended the exportation of horses and cattle and also of dead meat, has given a marked impetus to this movement. The efforts of the Agents of the Department have been especially directed to accelerate it, and there is reason to believe, that in the immediate future, it will grow to much larger proportions, to the very great advantage of the country at large.

The most marked feature of the emigration from the United Kingdom in 1877, as for some years previously, was decline, the total figures being from 1873, as follow :—

In 1873.....	310,612
1874.....	241,014
1875.....	173,809
1876.....	138,222

The Imperial Board of Trade returns, for the year 1877, are not received as these pages are written ; but the number of emigrants sailing from Liverpool to all points shews a very marked decline as compared with the previous year. It may be added that Liverpool is the principal port for the departure of emigrants, and therefore will sufficiently indicate the nature of the movement. The total number of emigrants who sailed from Liverpool to all points, in 1876, was 66,409, and in 1877 was 54,908, shewing a decrease of 11,501.

The decline of immigration into the United States has been still more marked the figures for the corresponding years abstracted from the reports of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, being as follow:—

In 1873.....	459,804
1874.....	313,339
1875.....	228,498
1876.....	169,886
1877....	141,857

The number of emigrants who sailed from the United Kingdom for the United States ports in 1877 was 43,640; the number who sailed for the ports of the Dominion was 7,474; but even these figures are subject to correction, the headings of the official returns in the United Kingdom, simply indicating the ports to which emigrants sail, without reference to their ultimate destination after arrival; and it is well known that a portion of those destined for Canada, land at the ports of Portland, Boston and New York. Without, however, making this correction, the figures show a very much larger number in proportion to population coming to Canada than going to the United States.

As respects the special colonies established under the auspices of the Department in the Province of Manitoba and Territory of Keewatin, it was thought advisable, in view of the considerable sums of money advanced by the Government, and the conflicting reports received, that an inspection of them should be made. I, therefore, and my colleague, the Minister of the Interior, accompanied by the Secretary of my Department, proceeded in the autumn to Manitoba and parts of Keewatin

The Mennonite colonies were found to be in a very flourishing condition, giving evidence of very great and persistent industry. The oldest of these colonies, called the Rat River Settlement, on the east side of Red River, was barely three years old at the time of this visit. It was, however, found to contain 38 villages, having from 10 to 34 houses, with outbuildings, in each village. The houses were substantial, and some of them of the size of 26 by 40 feet, with very considerable outbuildings attached. The crops were satisfactory, the average being about 25 bushels to the acre. This settlement had one steam mill and three windmills in operation. Domestic animals of all kinds appeared to be quite numerous, and in good condition. In almost every case, gardens were made around the homestead, and a considerable beginning in tree planting was made. The total number of families in this settlement was about 700, and it was supposed the settlement would have about 30,000 bushels of wheat for sale. Men, women and children alike work in the fields and at all kinds of outdoor labour.

The Pembina settlement on the west side of the Red River, is much newer than that at Rat River; it presented, however, the same general features. The number of villages it contained was 25, and of families 485.

There is also a smaller Mennonite settlement on Scratching River, containing two villages with 32 families.

The total number of Mennonites in Manitoba is about 7,000, and the sense of obligation and intention to repay the Government loan was found to be general and decided; while the industry evinced, and the success which had attended it, appeared to afford a sufficient guarantee that such intention would be carried out.

The Icelandic settlement on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, extending for about 30 miles north of the Province of Manitoba, in the Territory of Keewatin, was found to be in a more satisfactory state than was expected from the reports which had been received. The population at the time of this visit numbered about 1,500, the deaths, which had been about one-seventh of the original colonists, from small-pox and scurvy, having been balanced by births and new comers from Iceland and the United States. The colony is called New Iceland, and the village which was first settled, Gimli (that is Elysium). The visit of inspection took place only about two months after the quarantine restriction had been removed, the quarantine establishing absolute isolation, having been kept from November until the 18th of July, although the last case of small-pox took place early in March. It was found that notwithstanding the discouraging effect of this very severe and prolonged isolation, which prevented the colonists from communication or trade, or work outside their own borders, that good signs of industry had been exhibited within, in the face of very restricted means and inexperience in colonization of this nature. The number of houses built in the colony within the year was 200. The greater part of them were of wood, and large and commodious. Roads had been cut, and from two to 10 acres cleared by each settler. The colony appeared to have a sufficient supply of potatoes for its needs, the crops for the most part having succeeded, although they narrowly escaped being a failure from the fact that the planting did not take place until June, in consequence of the settlers not being able to get seeds through the quarantine line. There were 600 head of cattle in the colony, and the cows appeared to be in good condition and well taken care of. It was found in the circumstances impossible to plant much grain, but some was grown at Iceland's River. The fishing was successful, and later reports show that there is a prospect of a successful trade with the whitefish catch in Winnipeg. A very considerable number of the Icelandic young women have taken service in Winnipeg, and some of the young men worked for the farmers in Manitoba. The colonists on the whole appeared to be well satisfied with their condition, notwithstanding the sufferings they had endured, and they were writing hopeful letters to their friends in Iceland calling upon them to join them. As among the Mennonites, there appeared to be a decided sense of obligation to repay the Government advance.

There was in 1877 a considerable accession to the colonies of repatriated Canadians in Manitoba; 563 immigrants of this class came from the New England

States during the year, against 361 the previous year, under the direction of Mr. Charles Lalime, Special Agent. Mr. Têtu, the Agent at Dufferin, also reports the accession of considerable numbers from the Western States. The total number of immigrants of this class during the year was 836. The Manitoba Colonization Society rendered valuable service in promoting the comfort and settlement of the immigrants after their arrival. These settlements appear to be successful, and there is prospect of their continued increase to the manifest advantage of the province.

The Hon. Wm. Annand was in May last appointed to be the Chief Emigration Agent at London. The London office, previous to the appointment of Mr. Annand, and since the resignation of Mr. Jenkins, had been placed in the charge of Mr. F. J. Dore, an officer of this Department.

Mr. Annand's report and those of the stationary and special Agents of the Department in the United Kingdom and continent of Europe, are published in the Appendix herewith. They will be found to contain matter of much interest connected with the immigration to this continent of last year, and the prospects of the coming season.

The Passenger Warrant system has continued as in former years, with the exception that the special £2 5s. warrants are strictly confined to the class of agricultural labourers' families and female domestic servants. They are not given to single agricultural labourers as in 1874, in the special circumstances of that year.

The Australian and New Zealand colonies have continued to make very great exertions in the emigration market of the United Kingdom and the continent, offering at an expenditure of millions of dollars, free passages and free kits to those distant colonies. These exertions in addition to the effects of the commercial and industrial depression, have very much hindered immigration to the Dominion.

It appears from the reports of some of the mail officers that a large number of the steerage passengers who left Canada for the United Kingdom during the year, did so with the intention of returning.

The Annual Report of Mr. Stafford, the Quebec Agent, appears in Appendix No. 2 herewith. It contains a detailed statement respecting the immigration at that port. The figures of the arrivals have been already given. The Agent remarks that the immigrants during the year were landed in a healthy condition, (there were three deaths only during the voyage) and were of a good class, there being amongst them farmers with capital, and a few of the class of tenant farmers with ample means to purchase improved farms.

The Report of Mr. Daley, Agent at Montreal, makes Appendix No. 3. The number of indigent immigrants who applied to him for relief in transport or meals was 1,053 souls, equivalent to 926 adults. They were distributed in various parts of

the Dominion. He reports that a total number of 10,152 passed through Montreal on their way west. These figures must, therefore, include a number of arrivals by the Intercolonial. It may be remarked that, in addition to the distribution of immigrants by Mr. Daley, a considerable number found places through the office of the Quebec Government Agent in Montreal.

Mr. Donaldson, the Toronto Agent, in his Annual Report (Appendix No. 4) states the number of immigrants arriving in his Agency to have been 5,596, of whom 3,096 came by the St. Lawrence, and the remainder *via* the United States, against 8,937 the previous year. Among the immigrants were 184 Mennonites from South Russia, *en route* to join their brethren in Manitoba. Mr. Donaldson remarks the arrival of a number of persons with capital, which they invested on becoming settlers. He also notices the presence of a number of purchasers of horses, cattle and stock, and points out that this trade induces farmers as well as capitalists to immigrate to Canada.

Mr. Wills, the Ottawa Agent (Appendix No. 5) reports the arrival of 1,655 immigrants in his Agency, of whom 624 were from Europe, and 1,029 were from the United States. He adds that there were other arrivals not reported at his Agency. The depression of trade and industries continued to lessen the demand for immigrant labour; but, he states one beneficial effect of the depression has been to cause a number of those who had savings at the time when work fell off to take up land, and thus place themselves in a safe position for the future. Work or places were found for all immigrants who came, except in a few cases where the applicants were forwarded to other Agencies.

Mr. Macpherson, the Kingston Agent, reports (Appendix No. 6) the arrival of 622 immigrants by the St. Lawrence, and 1,770 from the United States. This Agent states that he found greater difficulty in placing immigrants than previously, owing to the continuance of the depression.

Mr. Smith, the Hamilton Agent, reports (Appendix No. 21) the arrival in his Agency of 789 immigrants by the St. Lawrence, and 10,947 by the Suspension Bridge. He states that 7,242 settled in Canada, the remainder went on to the Western States. He had no difficulty in finding employment for the immigrants who came to this Station, and the demand for labourers for public works, and for female domestic servants, was in excess of the supply. He notices a brisk demand for horses for exportation, and the active revival of several industries in his Agency.

Mr. Smythe, the London Agent, reports (Appendix No. 30) that 1,473 immigrants arrived at his Station in 1877, of whom 660 came by the St. Lawrence, and the remainder from the United States, besides the arrival of 2,014 at the ports of Sarnia, Windsor and Collingwood, with settler's goods. He found that the demand for agricultural labourers and female servants exceeded the supply, and the prospect for the coming season he considers good.

Mr. Hubbard, the Agent at Sherbrooke (Appendix No. 8), reports the arrival of 50 immigrants in his Agency. The demand for labour in his district continued to be checked by the commercial depression.

Mr. Shives, the Agent at St. John, N.B., reports (Appendix No. 12) the arrival of 1,309 immigrants at his station from all points. A considerable portion of these were mechanics and labourers, for whom there was a demand, to rebuild the city, after the disastrous fire of June last. Wages, under the circumstances, were high. The Agent states that applications at the Crown Land Office were numerous during the year, and that the new special colonists under the Free Grants Act had an abundant harvest, which placed them in a prosperous position.

Mr. Clay, the Halifax Agent, reports (Appendix No. 11) a large increase in the arrivals at that port, as compared with the previous year, the total number being 931 against 516; 718 of these remained in the Province.

Mr. Tétu, the Dufferin Agent, reports (Appendix No. 19) the arrival of the large number of 6,511 immigrants in the Province of Manitoba during the year 1877, against, as nearly as could be ascertained, 3,000 the previous year. Of these, there were 3,641 from the Province of Ontario, 369 from the Province of Quebec and 186 from the Maritime Provinces. The Agent reports the immigrants of French origin from the Eastern United States to be 398, and from the Western States, 273. As respects the arrival of immigrants in Manitoba, it is to be observed that there are difficulties in the way of obtaining exact numbers and classification at the port of Dufferin. One proof of this appears from the fact that the actual numbers of Mr. Lalime's emigrants from Eastern United States, as registered by him, was 563. Besides the Mennonites from Russia, as hereinbefore reported, there were 19 from Minnesota, making altogether 204. There were 52 Icelanders, *vid* the St. Lawrence, entered the Province, *en route* for Keewatin. The remainder of the immigrants constituting the 6,511 reported by the Agent, came from the United States. It is clear, from the facts above stated, that these figures do not cover the whole number of immigrant arrivals in Manitoba in 1877; these probably exceed 7,000.

Mr. Hespeler, the Winnipeg Agent, reports (Appendix No. 9) that the total number of immigrants accommodated in the immigrant sheds at that city was 1,505. Many, however, who entered the Province at Winnipeg did not go to the sheds, partly owing to scarlet fever having broken out in them.

Mr. Taylor, the Icelandic Agent, and Mr. Jonassen give detailed reports (in the Appendix herewith) of the Icelandic colony in Keewatin; and the reports of Mr. Lalime and Dr. Whiteford give an account of the efforts to promote the colonization of repatriated Canadians in Manitoba.

The following is a statement of the expenditure by the Department for Immigration and Quarantine from 1870 to 1877, inclusive:—

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

	1870.	1871.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
IMMIGRATION.		
Quebec Agency.....	31,000 30	26,263 79
Montreal do.....	2,839 43	3,933 73
Sherbrooke do.....		
Ottawa do.....	1,444 73	1,629 05
Kingston do.....	888 23	1,040 16
Toronto do.....	2,584 63	2,329 24
Hamilton do.....	1,152 91	1,195 40
London, Ont., Agency.....		
Halifax, N.S. do.....	1,509 62	1,167 01
St. John, N.B. do.....	1,055 25	1,139 49
Miramichi.....	478 44	485 00
North-West Agencies:—		
Winnipeg.....		1,292 20
Icelandic Settlement.....		
Dufferin.....		
Special Agent with Immigrants on G. T. R. trains.....		
Portland Agency (closed).....		
Chicago do (do).....		
Detroit do.....		
Worcester do.....		
Duluth do.....		
Colonization Road, Icelandic Settlement.....		
Icelandic Loan for provisions and other supplies advanced on mortgage security under Dominion Lands Act, to be refunded.....		
Canadian Colonization.....		
Special inspection of children brought out by Miss Rye.....		
Mennonite expenses (transport).....		
General Immigration Contingencies, including Passenger Warrants, Commissions, Immigration Publications and Icelandic Transport.....		3,051 88
European Agencies and Travelling Agents' salaries and expenditures.....	13,594 55	20,271 17
Vote of Parliament in aid of the Provinces for encouragement of Immigration.....		
Less—Amount refunded by Mennonites.....		
Total Immigration.....	56,548 09	63,798 12
QUARANTINE.		
Grosse Isle Quarantine.....	8,781 36	13,828 47
Halifax do.....	2,328 56	2,844 66
St. John, N.B., do.....	3,180 22	2,251 95
Inspecting Physicians, Quebec.....	2,600 00	2,590 99
Pictou Quarantine.....		
Miramichi do.....		
Charlottetown, P. E. I.....		
Public Health (principally for Keewatin Quarantine).....		
Total Quarantine.....	16,890 14	21,525 07

for the services of Immigration and Quarantine, for 1870 to 1877, inclusive:—

1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
36,715 62	64,507 64	57,768 73	48,743 59	23,432 99	18,947 29
7,965 93	10,179 83	9,032 94	13,412 99	16,277 56	8,312 61
.....	1,591 12	1,375 31	1,141 41	829 76	626 63
2,054 51	2,988 55	2,553 19	3,971 27	4,848 23	3,554 44
1,563 81	1,918 35	1,530 78	1,837 92	2,540 02	2,180 88
2,474 63	2,953 17	3,456 37	2,923 42	6,825 33	4,981 08
1,167 85	1,302 16	1,631 00	1,721 59	1,511 24	1,754 41
.....	725 90	1,442 59	1,700 47	2,394 36	1,346 23
1,531 50	1,818 13	1,920 79	1,738 72	1,429 52	1,670 88
1,141 24	1,064 63	1,132 05	1,114 46	1,071 82	1,141 99
497 25	492 42	233 00	Discontinued.	Discontinued.	Discontinued.
2,822 66	3,672 75	2,638 35	3,568 04	5,398 88	1,667 88
.....	.....	.....	.....	* 26,165 12	2,255 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,157 68	3,527 69
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,128 00	1,128 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	703 18	† 2,876 58
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,839 08	900 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,664 00	2,074 04
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,147 18	3,282 01
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	886 81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,717 40
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,713 50	9,062 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,592 00	.....
380 34	2,766 77	22,485 86	46,234 37	20,719 00	3,496 68
17,941 47	53,286 27	66,943 38	67,026 43	67,933 54	18,311 70
49,867 60	84,733 24	82,135 11	109,988 95	80,173 08	64,282 02
70,000 00	70,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	256,279 45	305,123 63	285,495 07	188,984 25
.....	.....	5,185 70	8,430 72	1,429 15	5,311 49
196,124 41	304,000 93	251,120 75	296,692 91	284,065 92	183,672 76
14,755 85	12,119 07	12,901 74	12,353 22	11,750 89	11,763 56
3,679 22	4,287 15	3,748 91	3,403 25	3,195 83	3,183 58
3,157 26	3,205 50	2,915 34	2,916 15	2,053 58	2,506 08
2,599 88	2,600 00	2,600 00	2,600 00	2,399 96	2,679 90
.....	210 36	686 28	732 25	700 00	700 00
.....	269 02	891 47	1,093 39	Discontinued.	Discontinued.
.....	.....	245 89	803 70	899 09	808 51
.....	4,823 83	6,302 83	1,628 13	4,474 16	20,111 01
24,192 21	27,514 93	30,292 46	25,530 09	25,473 51	41,752 64

* This includes Icelandic Advances to be re-paid.

† Transport included.

There was further, during the year, advanced to the Mennonites, under authority of the vote of Parliament, as a loan, the sum of \$9,000.

The total amounts spent for transport of immigrants, separately abstracted from the accounts of the Agencies, as given in the preceeding table of the expenditure for Immigration, are as follow, from 1871 to 1877 inclusive:—

1871	\$21,112 31
1872	33,873 55
1873	60,620 31
1874	61,629 02
1875	61,738 87
1876	60,572 68
1877	29,669 62

Two thirds of that portion of the above amounts expended for transport in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec are refunded to the Department by those Provinces.

In addition to this refund there are, payable to the Department on the service of the year, the following amounts by the Provinces named, for their share of the expenses of the London Office:—

Ontario	\$5,500
Quebec	2,000
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia jointly	1,500
	\$9,000

The whole respectfully submitted.

C. A. P. PELLETIER,

Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OTTAWA, January, 1878.

STATISTICS OF INSOLVENCY.

ANNEX TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

STATISTICS OF INSOLVENCY.

Pursuant to the Act 39th Victoria (1876), Chapter 30, intituled: "An Act to amend the Insolvent Act of 1875," and in accordance with the forms prescribed by the Governor General in Council, an inquiry was instituted to procure the material for the records and information of which the following tables are the compilation.

The tables themselves, with the names and other details of separate cases, systematically arranged and indexed, form part of the Archives of the Department.

The queries which they contain, answered in the columns, "after the forms published in the *Canada Gazette*, conformably to the Statute, run as follow:—

1. Serial numbers.
2. Names of Insolvents who have made an assignment, or against whom a writ of attachment has been issued.
3. Residence of Insolvent.
4. Place of business of Insolvent.
5. Nature of the Trade or business of Insolvent.
6. Date of assignment or writ of attachment.
7. Name of Official Assignee and District to whom assignment has been made, or by whom writ of attachment was issued.
8. Name and residence of the Assignee appointed by Creditors.
9. Amount of Liabilities declared by Insolvent.
10. Amount of claims proved.
11. Amount of composition promised.
12. Rate of composition.
13. Amount of composition paid.
14. Dividends paid.
15. Dividends declared, amount and rate.
16. Whether a discharge has been granted within one year or not. If not, why not?
17. Amount of dividends remaining unpaid after three months from the declaration of last dividend.
18. Total amount received on account of Estate.
19. Assignee's final discharge—when granted.
20. Cash received on account of Estate.
21. Cash paid on account of Estate.
22. Disbursements Assignee's commission.
23. " Law Expenses.
24. " Miscellaneous Expenses.
25. Total amount disbursed.
26. When creditors Assignee filed papers in office of Official Assignee or District?
27. Did Insolvent keep his books correctly?
28. What is the reason assigned by the Insolvent as the cause of failure?
29. What were the gross expenses incurred when Insolvent received his discharge?
30. Various remarks.

As seen by the perusal of the above recited headings, several of the items of information contained in the records are not susceptible of being converted into figures, and therefore are subjects of specific reference and not material for a statistical exposé.

Serious difficulties and long delays have been encountered in collecting, correcting and completing the information sought for in these Records, especially in procuring the complement of statements from two different sources, namely, the Official Assignees and Creditors Assignees.

The working of this new machinery is, however, becoming every day easier and more perfect, although of a nature permanently retaining the character of heavy labour. Such as shewn by this first statement; notwithstanding some defects, and the absence of a few returns of little consequence, the result may safely be taken as a general shewing of the Insolvency operations of the year concerned, taking notice of the wants noted in the column of remarks, which do not concern the large estates. The great bulk of the Returns wanted, as per foot notes in the tables, is of Creditors' Assignees.

A further remark is necessary as regards columns 16, 17 and 18 and 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 of the following tables respectively headed Assignee's Commission, Law and Miscellaneous Expenses, to the effect that the amount does not represent the entire costs of the whole of the transactions, for this reason, that many of the estates are still undergoing the process of liquidation, and therefore only a portion of the expenses is accounted for.

STATISTICS OF INSOL

DISTRICTS.	Number of Insolvents.	OCCUPATIONS.			NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE		GROSS AMOUNT OF		Number of Cases in which no claims have been proved.
		Com- mercial.	Indus- trial.	Domes- tic.	Was con- firmed.	Was super- seded by a Creditor As- signee.	Liabili- ties as fur- nished by Insol- vents.	Claims proved.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Ontario.</i>							\$	\$	
Algoma.....	7	6		1	4	3	26,927	41,651	1
Brant.....	15	2	10	3	12	3	80,690	66,969	2
Bruce.....	22	8	14		9	1	197,700	90,086	
Carleton.....	86	24	51	10	64	22	1,813,996	1,230,575	11
Dundas.....	8	5	1	1	3	5	32,981	33,431	
Durham.....	11	5	6		9	2	220,141	204,720	1
Elgin.....	15	7	8		13	2	126,195	75,686	1
Essex.....	20	9	10	1	14	6	131,933	110,133	1
Frontenac.....	12	6	6		11	1	222,181	185,877	
Glengarry.....	10	6	4		4	6	113,315	102,594	1
Grey.....	20	8	8	4	15	5	106,186	79,189	2
Grenville.....	8	4	4		2	6	133,322	116,364	
Haldimand.....	5	3	2		4	1	37,297	34,440	
Halton.....	9	2	7		8	1	59,434	71,001	1
Hastings.....	24	13	11		15	9	549,683	260,298	6
Huron.....	17	9	7	1	7	10	138,443	63,641	3
Kent.....	25	9	16		17	8	204,348	167,673	2
Lambton.....	22	6	13	3	16	6	95,918	92,279	3
Lanark.....	24	6	14	4	18	6	238,176	92,223	9
Leeds.....	18	10	8		7	11	210,743	194,005	2
Lennox & Addington	12	9	3		9	3	168,902	165,477	
Lincoln.....									
Middlesex.....	28	7	20	1	28		344,375	111,576	4
Muskoka.....	2	2			1	1	17,204	18,025	
Norfolk.....	6	4	2		3	3	32,841	33,217	
Northumberland.....	2			2	2		51,619	51,619	
Ontario.....	20	1	8	1	8	12	590,722	127,364	6
Oxford.....	24	6	17	1	16	8	305,428	166,272	1
Peel.....	5	1	4		3	2	26,974	23,754	1
Perth.....	24	8	14	2	19	5	246,398	146,689	4
Peterborough.....	12	3	8	1	8	4	71,114	55,851	1
Prescott.....	8	5	3		3	5	92,423	68,553	
Prince Edward.....	5	1	4		3	2	100,671	98,256	
Renfrew.....	20	9	10	1	17	3	326,990	141,191	5
Russell.....	2	2			2	2	9,684	10,014	
Simcoe.....	35	9	22	4	33	2	288,782	273,773	1
Stormont.....	8	5	2	1	6	2	39,536	32,746	
Victoria.....	17	7	9	1	13	4	453,132	262,430	5
Waterloo.....	13		13		12	1	32,720	24,722	3
Welland.....	5	1	14		3	2	59,131	29,426	3
Wellington.....	33	10	23		19	14	188,478	145,681	1
Wentworth.....	38	9	28	1	34	4	554,985	426,476	2
York.....	100	42	52	6	93	7	1,215,255	892,481	12
Total of Ontario.....	797	299	446	50	585	200	9,936,971	6,618,628	95

(1) 1 Return wanting; (2) 2 Returns wanting; (3) 1 Return wanting; (4) 1 Return wanting
wanting; (10) 1 Return wanting

VENCY FOR 1876.

Amounts received by Assignees on account of Estates.	Amounts promised, paid, or secured under Deeds of Composition.	Claims proved upon which no dividends nor composition have been declared or promised.	NUMBER WHO HAVE RECEIVED DISCHARGES.		EXPENSES.		Miscellaneous Expenditure.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH BOOKS WERE		Remarks.
			Insolvents.	Assignees.	Assignees' Commission.	Law.		Well or fairly kept.	Badly kept or none at all.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
\$	\$	\$			\$	\$	\$			
3,967	2,700	32,924				132	1,447	2	2	
3,656	30,246	1,548	6		396	73	321	10	5	
8,945	23,835	22,326	3	2	475	443	3,026	4	3	(1)
96,594	136,543	256,072	22		6,167	1,923	24,730	43	30	
5,262	2,463	10,458		1	190	242	1,084	8		
28,351	8,686	29,301	1		1,082	275	8,353	6	4	
18,972	2,030	42,870	1	1	214		2,792		14	(2)
16,413	39,983	9,361	3	1	1,276	806	3,668	6	11	
8,247	1,594	700	6	2	718	247	3,669	6	6	(3)
8,937	11,863	39,385	1		462	225	2,407	1	5	
13,420	13,670	30,979	2	2	436	899	2,390	6	10	(4)
9,527	19,770	28,050	1	1	157	1,147	4,758	2	6	(5)
5,197		28,538			25	89	2,340	3	2	
10,659	16,552	15,320	2	1	287	284	1,070	2	4	
16,841	48,456	316,974	4		1,391	1,151	6,043	10	13	
4,279	14,394	43,455		1	462	320	866	2	5	(6)
23,649	17,644	98,251	3	2	1,156	952	2,490	11	9	
13,898	11,199	18,300	4	2	369	819	3,683	1	17	
19,637	7,715	15,563	1		517	163	1,772	3	21	(7)
29,125	22,496	138,467	3	1	1,331	394	2,443	13	4	
6,952	29,889	93,974	2		613	189	2,168	4	8	(8)
30,066	16,421	41,185	5	1	1,172	903	7,605	17	11	
4,451		12,173			135	57	741		1	
8,814			2		239	183	925	6		
18,203					231	163	2,360	1	1	(9)
18,629	26,698	23,158	4		966	466	5,224	6	9	
26,996	8,124	37,102	4	1	1,135	1,084	5,148	9	14	(10)
2,174	1,771	3,007	2		172		241	1	3	
19,539	16,621	64,423	2		748	417	3,285	3	12	
16,647	12,145	3,666	5	1	867	405	865	5	5	
4,607	1,255	53,532		1	270	588	1,159	2	2	
6,603	351	11,679			626	199	388	3	2	
4,583	39,278	26,747	3		981	293	1,801	8	9	
416		10,014			22	48	8	1	1	
28,301	82,157	24,386	9	2	1,686	679	7,147	20	14	
3,645	561	24,951			106	124	676	24	1	
8,900	9,174	236,018	3		654	162	2,751	10	4	(11)
7,608	3,735	4,702			250	191	3,482	5	5	
1,525	3,820	16,469	2		61		222	3	2	
30,618	28,490	29,200	5	2	2,158	1,351	6,212	15	15	
59,264	280,537	179,788	6		1,327	2,462	17,071	13	24	
221,873	58,273	197,410	19	10	6,088	2,557	24,234	34	38	
876,090	1,051,139	2,272,426	134	34	37,618	23,085	173,063	329	352	

(5) 1 Return wanting; (6) 3 Returns wanting; (7) 2 Returns wanting; (8) no Return; (9) 1 Return
 (11) 1 Return wanting.

STATISTICS OF INSOL.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Insolvents.	OCCUPATIONS.			NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE		GROSS AMOUNT OF		Number of Cases in which no Claims have been proved.
		Com-mercial.	Indus-trial.	Domestic.	Was con-firmed.	Was super-seded by a Creditor As-sig-nee.	Liabilities as furnished by Insolvents	Claims proved.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Quebec.</i>							\$	\$	
Arthabaska	13	10	3	.....	7	6	64,151	26,470	5
Beauce	4	1	3	.....	1	3	36,195	35,948	.....
Beauharnois.....	9	7	2	.....	.....	9	85,197	60,420	3
Bedford.....	26	13	13	.....	.....	9	151,647	88,963	4
Chicoutimi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaspé .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iberville	10	5	5	.....	7	3	201,202	170,375	.....
Joliette	8	3	4	1	6	2	42,893	38,813	1
Kamouraska	6	4	1	1	3	3	25,535	13,139	3
Montmagny	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1,050	1
Montreal.....	279	107	162	10	253	26	11,362,211	8,353,967	18
Ottawa.....	14	8	6	.....	5	9	790,634	776,863	.....
Quebec.....	73	33	37	3	63	10	1,830,391	1,366,944	1
Richelieu.....	17	12	5	.....	9	8	147,578	130,554	.....
Rimouski	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1,314	1,314	.....
Saguenay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis.....	56	23	29	4	30	26	973,480	667,852	4
St. Hyacinthe	20	4	13	3	18	2	297,072	296,414	.....
Terrebonne	5	4	1	.....	1	4	64,300	26,527	1
Trois Rivières.....	38	18	18	2	23	15	325,399	257,116	4
Total of Quebec.....	581	255	302	24	444	137	16,399,199	12,312,729	45
<i>New Brunswick.</i>									
Albert	2	1	1	.....	1	1	32,714	31,694	.....
Carleton.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	13,568	14,004	.....
Charlotte	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2,200	554	.....
Gloucester	3	2	1	.....	.....	3	26,709	27,578	.....
Kent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3,300	2,560	.....
Northumberland	4	2	2	.....	4	.....	26,644	22,801	.....
Queens.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	20,264	9,908	.....
Restigouche.....	3	1	2	.....	3	.....	31,037	16,081	1
St. John.....	26	14	10	2	8	18	3,055,648	1,728,095	.....
Sunbury.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1,276	766	.....
Victoria.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	5,125	5,342	.....
Westmoreland	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	7,991	3,409	1
York	9	5	4	.....	3	6	91,002	35,411	.....
Total of N. Brunsw'k.	59	30	27	2	26	33	3,317,478	1,898,203	2

12 2 Returns wanting; (13) 2 Returns wanting; (14) 3 Returns wanting; (15) no Insolvents; (16) no ins; (21) 1 Return; (22) no Insolvents; (23) 5 Returns wanting; (24) 1 Return wanting; (25) 1 Return wanting.

VENUE FOR 1876.—Continued.

Amount received by Assignee on account of Estates.	Amount promised, paid or secured under Deeds of Composition.	Claims proved upon which no Dividends nor Composition have been declared or promised.	NUMBER WHO HAVE RECEIVED DISCHARGES.		EXPENSES.		Miscellaneous Expenditure.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH BOOKS WERE		REMARKS.
			Insolvents.	Assignees.	Assignee's Commission.	Law.		Well or fairly kept.	Badly kept or none at all.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
\$	\$	\$					\$			
6,232	4,842	744	1		546	123	1,372	1	8	(12)
3,432	6,387	2,634			38	109	422	2	2	(13)
2,279	23,402	12,344	2		175	165	1,100	5	4	(14)
5,529	33,768	6,290	5	2	1,981	689	1,732	12	8	(15)
										(16)
11,339	40,285	13,178	3		1,929	1,134	2,671	8	2	(17)
	12,019	16,791			372	109	470	3	5	
2,154	860	7,097					525	3	3	
67		1,050						1	1	
770,183	636,819	3,765,677	32	21	23,811	19,534	127,165	108	129	(18)
5,289	169,061	24,775	2		738	596	4,080	4	1	(19)
150,545	246,888	221,489	13		5,082	2,932	43,965	48	21	(20)
11,878	39,266	18,577	4	1	1,483	1,131	2,484	9	2	(21)
		1,314						1		(22)
70,379	26,469	324,665	2	1	2,342	1,868	18,787	30	13	(23)
12,775	116,587	30,816			1,587	748	1,608	8	11	
1,732	12,399		1		434	105	469	2	3	(24)
22,486	45,300	105,936	5	6	2,490	2,166	10,357	22	12	(25)
1,076,099	1,404,352	4,553,377	70	31	43,008	31,409	217,207	267	225	
4,160		31,694			175	150	3,834	1		
7,637	1,595		1		243	118	24	2		
175		554	1		15	30	130	1		
1,089	1,220	15,208			91	381	458	3		
38		2,560						46	1	(26)
787	154	22,183	1			236	156	1	3	
168	2,389	5,519	1			102	45	1	2	
43		16,081					30			
157,468	28,022	1,491,085	8	1	1,601	2,759	59,568	11	1	(27)
227	127		1							
30	1,178				13	30	69		2	
759		3,409			105	176	238	2		
624	6,988	7,126	3	1	589	136	637	6	3	(28)
173,203	41,673	1,595,419	16	2	2,832	4,118	65,235	29	11	

Return; (17) 1 Return wanting; (18) 3 Returns wanting; (19) 1 Return wanting (20) 1 Return wanting; (26) 1 Return wanting; (27) Imperfect, owing to loss of papers by great fire; (28) 3 Returns

STATISTICS OF INSOL

DISTRICTS.	Number of Insolvents.	OCCUPATIONS.			NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNER		GROSS AMOUNT OF		Number of Cases in which no Claims have been proved.
		Com-mercial.	Indus-trial.	Domes-tic.	Was con-firmed.	Was super-seded by a Creditor As-sig-nee.	Liabilities as furnished by Insolvents	Claims proved.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>							\$	\$	
Annapolis	3	2	1		3		13,006	12,940	
Antigonish.....	2	2			1	1	7,862	8,714	1
Colchester.....	16	10	4	2	2	14	219,388	164,468	4
Cumberland.....	6	6			3	3	56,953	45,635	1
Cape Breton.....	8	7	1		5	3	41,853	28,366	1
Digby.....	1	1				1	6,401	9,009	
Guysborough.....	1	1				1	1,698	1,569	
Halifax.....	41	20	20	1	20	21	580,309	469,051	5
Hants.....	8	6	2		4	4	65,730	54,976	2
Inverness.....	1	1			1		2,317	1,500	
Kings.....	7	7			1	6	91,878	70,760	
Lunenburg.....	9	5	3	1	3	6	46,806	44,525	
Pictou.....	18	15	3		16	2	183,673	172,580	1
Queens.....	13	6	7		10	3	160,097	178,891	
Richmond.....	1	1				1	2,695	714	
Shelburne.....	5	4	1		2	3	66,684	24,345	3
Victoria.....									
Yarmouth.....	1	1				1	66,637	66,637	
Total, Nova Scotia.	141	95	42	4	71	70	1,613,987	1,354,671	18
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>									
<i>Manitoba</i>	7	3	3	1	6	1	71,466	62,624	
<i>British Columbia</i>	3	1	2		3		7,053	4,936	
Grand Total	1,588	683	822	81	1,135	441	31,346,154	22,251,791	180

(29) 3 Returns wanting; (30) 1 Return wanting; (31) 4 Returns wanting; (32) 1 Return wanting; (33) 4 wanting; (38) no Returns; (39) 1

VENCY FOR 1876.—Continued.

Amount received by Assignee on account of Estates.	Amounts promised, paid or received under Deeds of Composition.	Claims proved upon which no dividends nor composition have been declared or promised.	NUMBER WHO HAVE RECEIVED DISCHARGES.		EXPENSES.		Miscellaneous Expenditure.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH BOOKS WERE		Remarks.
			Insolvents.	Assignees.	Assignee's Commission.	Law.		Well or fairly kept.	Badly kept or none at all.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
\$	\$	\$			\$	\$	\$			
6,090	400			3	181		4,866	3		
3,438		1,914			198		114		1	
21,630	8,008	121,059	1		403	650	3,330	3	8	(29)
1,681	13,419		3		275	35	1,080	4		(30)
3,554	6,583	8,407			330	24	961	5	2	
95	2,130				70	25	95	1		
610		1,500					140	1		
104,275	47,305	74,999	11		2,172	604	25,428	29	9	(31)
2,148	12,674	7,110	4	4	207	104	466	3	1	(32)
2,317	1,500	1,500						1		
17,933	12,660		2	2	503	581	3,175	6		
1,604		44,525			171	72	864	8		(33)
28,032	32,755	30,962	6		998	120	3,323	14	3	(34)
2,785	5,150	180,591	2		590	12	321	6	7	(35)
714			1				100			
		24,345								(36)
		66,637								(37)
196,886	142,584	543,618	30	7	6,098	2,227	44,263	74	31	
										(38)
5,134	12,515	31,273	1	2	195	300	1,628	2	5	(39)
963		3,316			51	217	383		3	(40)
2,328,395	2,652,263	8,999,429	224	68	89,802	61,356	501,779	701	627	

Returns wanting; (34) 1 Return wanting; (35) 2 Returns wanting; (36) No Return; (37) 2 Returns Return wanting; (40) 1 Return wanting.

RECAPITULATION AND RATIOS OF

PROVINCES.	No. of Insolvent Estates.	OCCUPATIONS.						NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE			
		Commercial.	Per cent.	Industrial.	Per cent.	Domestic.	Per cent.	Was confirmed.	Per cent.	Was superseded.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ontario.....	797	299	38	446	56	50	6	585	73	200	25
Quebec.....	581	255	44	302	52	24	4	444	76	137	24
New Brunswick.....	69	30	51	27	46	2	3	26	44	33	56
Nova Scotia.....	141	95	67	42	30	4	3	71	50	70	50
Prince Edward Island.....											
Manitoba.....	7	3	43	3	43	1	14	6	86	1	14
British Columbia.....	3	1	33	2	67			3	100		
Total Dominion.....	1,588	683	43	822	52	81	5	1,135	71	441	28

Con

PROVINCES.	Assignee, Commission, &c., Paid.	Per cent. of Assets.	Law Costs.	Per cent. of Assets.	Total of Commission, &c., and Law Costs.	Per cent. of Assets.	Net Assets for Dividends and Composition.	Per cent. of Assets.
—	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Ontario.....	37,618	2.14	23,085	1.32	60,703	3.46	1,693,463	96.54
Quebec.....	43,008	1.90	31,409	1.39	74,417	3.29	2,186,827	96.62
New Brunswick.....	2,832	1.89	4,118	2.75	6,950	4.64	142,691	95.36
Nova Scotia.....	6,098	2.07	2,227	0.75	8,325	2.82	286,882	97.18
Manitoba.....	195	1.22	300	1.87	495	3.09	15,526	96.91
British Columbia.....	51	8.50	217	36.17	268	44.67	332	55.34
Total Dominion.....	89,802	2.01	61,356	1.37	151,158	3.37	4,325,721	96.63

STATISTICS OF INSOLVENCY FOR 1876.

Liabilities, as furnished by Insolvents.	Average for each Estate.	Claims proved.	Average for each Estate.	Gross Receipts by Assignees, and Composition promised, paid or secured.	Miscellaneous Payments and Expenses.	Assets.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
9,936,971	12,470	6,618,628	8,304	1,927,229	173,063	1,754,166
16,399,199	28,226	12,312,729	21,192	2,480,451	217,207	2,263,244
3,317,478	56,228	1,898,203	38,173	214,876	65,235	149,641
1,613,987	11,447	1,354,671	9,608	339,470	44,263	295,207
71,466	10,209	62,624	8,946	17,649	1,628	16,021
7,053	2,351	4,936	1,645	983	383	600
31,346,154	19,739	22,251,791	14,012	4,980,658	501,779	4,478,879

tinued.

EXCLUSIVE OF LIABILITIES AND CLAIMS UPON WHICH NO DIVIDEND NOR COMPOSITION HAS BEEN PAID.				NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DISCHARGES WERE GRANTED.			
Liabilities, as furnished by Insolvents.	Per cent. of Net Assets.	Claims proved	Per cent. of Net Assets.	Insolvents.	Per cent.	Assignees.	Per cent.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
\$		\$					
7,664,545	0·22 ^m	4,346,202	0·39 ^m	134	17	34	4
11,845,822	0·18 ^m	7,759,352	0·28 ^m	43	7	23	4
1,722,059	0·08 ^m	302,784	0·47 ^m	16	27	2	3
1,070,369	0·27	811,053	0·35 ^m	30	21	7	5
40,193	0·38 ^m	31,351	0·49 ^m	1	14	2	29
3,737	0·08 ^m	1,620	0·20				
22,346,725	0·19 ^m	13,252,362	0·32 ^m	224	14	68	4

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2.	do of Quebec Immigration Agent.....	<i>L. Stafford.</i>
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4.	do Toronto do	<i>J. A. Donaldson.</i>
5.	do Ottawa do	<i>W. J. Wills.</i>
6.	do Kingston do	<i>R. Macpherson.e</i>
7.	do St. John, N.B., Quarantine Medical Officer.....	<i>W. S. Harding.</i>
8.	do Sherbrooke Immigration Agent.....	<i>H. Hubbard.</i>
9.	do Winnipeg do	<i>W. Hespeler.</i>
10.	do Duluth do	<i>T. Spence.</i>
11.	do Halifax do	<i>E. Clay.</i>
12.	do St. John, N.B. do	<i>R. Shives.</i>
13.	do Halifax Quarantine Medical Officer.....	<i>W. N. Wickwire.</i>
14.	do Detroit Special Agent.....	<i>R. Whiteford.</i>
15.	do Icelandic Agent.....	<i>John Taylor.</i>
16.	do on Icelandic Colony.....	<i>S. Jonassen.</i>
17.	do Mennonite Settlements in Manitoba.....	<i>J. Y. Shantz.</i>
18.	do Manitoba Colonisation	<i>C. Lalime.</i>
19.	do of Dufferin Immigration Agent.....	<i>E. Tétu.</i>
20.	do London (Ont.) do	<i>A. G. Smythe.</i>
21.	do Hamilton do	<i>John Smith.</i>
22.	do Portland do	<i>Jehn Sumner.</i>
23.	do Travelling Agent on Trains.....	<i>do</i>
24.	do Grosse Isle Quarantine Medical Officer.....	<i>F. Montizambert.</i>
25.	do Pictou (N.S.) do	<i>W. E. Cooke.</i>
26.	do Quebec Cattle Quarantine Officer	<i>A. Waddell.</i>
27.	do Charlottetown (P.E.I.) Quarantine Medical Officer.....	<i>W. H. Hobkirk.</i>
28.	do Halifax Cattle Quarantine Officer	<i>A. McFatrudge.</i>
29.	do St. John (N.B.) do	<i>R. Bunting.</i>
30.	do Cattle Quarantine Inspector... ..	<i>D. McEachran.</i>
31.	do Ocean Mail Officer	<i>F. H. Mickleburgh.</i>
32.	do do	<i>F. Barlee.</i>
33.	do do	<i>S. T. Green.</i>
34.	do do	<i>A. Walmsley.</i>
35.	do do	<i>Jas. Ferguson.</i>
36.	do do	<i>C. H. E. Tilstone.</i>
37.	do do	<i>W. F. Bowes.</i>
38.	do do	<i>J. O'Hara.</i>

39. Report on Female Emigration from Europe.. .. .	<i>E. VonKoerber.</i>
40. do of Settlers (N.S.), by Ports of Entry	<i>E. Clay.</i>
41. do on Pembina Mennonite Reserve.....	<i>E. Winkler.</i>
42. do of London (England) Agent	<i>Hon. W. Annand</i>
43. do European Agents, viz :—.....	Messrs. {
	<i>John Dyke.</i>
	<i>Geo. Kingsmill</i>
England	{ <i>Thos. Grahams.</i>
	<i>Thos. Potts.</i>
	<i>Samuel Capper.</i>
	{ <i>Chas. Foy.</i>
Ireland	{ <i>H. J. Larkin.</i>
	<i>J. Murphy</i>
France.....	<i>P. DeCazes.</i>
Switzerland.....	<i>E. VonKoerber.</i>
Germany.....	<i>J. E. Klotz.</i>
Scotland.....	<i>A. G. Nicholson.</i>

APPENDIX No. I.

REPORT ON FORESTRY AND FORESTS OF CANADA, BY H. G. JOLY,
MEMBER OF THE DOMINION COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

This Report refers to the following subjects:—

State of our forests—Causes of the impoverishment of our forests and proposed remedies, —Fire—Fires by Settlers—Fires by Lumbermen—Fires by Hunters—Fires by Fishermen, —Depredation—Waste of timber—Waste from over production—Waste from making-square timber—Waste from felling undersized trees and destroying growing timber—Waste from manufacture of extract of hemlock bark for tanning—Planting of forest trees—Selection of trees for planting—Sugaries or maple orchards—Study of forestry.

STATE OF OUR FORESTS.

In the division of labour among the Members of the Dominion Council of Agriculture, the subject of Forestry and Forests has fallen to my lot. It is a difficult question and a delicate one, and, from its great importance, it deserved to be entrusted to better hands than mine, but I could not decline when chosen by the Council, and will try and do my duty.

Before entering into the question of Forestry, or the management of our forests, it appears logical to enquire, first, into their present state.

Though we have, in Canada, tracts of forest lands owned by individuals, which would be deemed considerable in Europe, my enquiries will be mainly directed to our public forests, as they yield, by far, the largest proportion of our timber export, and as it will be found difficult enough to deal with them in a satisfactory manner, without complicating the question by attempting to regulate the management of our private forests. One thing at a time.

Our public forests are worked by the lumbermen under a license system, entailing ground rent and stumpage dues.

They contain a great variety of timber, but I will principally call your attention to the pine and spruce, as they form nearly all our export to Europe, and are really the produce of our forests; while the hardwood we export, especially the fine oak, nearly all comes, at present, from the Lake regions of the United States, as we have very little of our own left.

For some time past, the idea has been gaining ground, among men who take an interest in the future of the country, that our great pine and spruce forests are getting rapidly exhausted, and that, before long, a trade which enables us to export annually over twenty millions of dollars worth of timber (nearly twenty-seven millions in 1874, twenty-five millions in 1875, and twenty millions three hundred thousand in 1876), will shrink down to woefully reduced proportions.

Thinking men have begun to sound the note of alarm; we owe it to them, but especially to ourselves, as a nation, to try and find out how far their previsions are likely to prove true.

The enquiry presents considerable difficulties. When, a short time ago, England was startled with the statement that her supply of coal was decreasing with alarming rapidity, she never rested until her mining engineers had measured her coal fields, calculated their probable yield, and showed that there was still in England a supply of coals sufficient to meet a regularly increasing demand, and last for centuries.

But we cannot calculate the yield of the forest of our days with the same facility and accuracy with which mining engineers can calculate the yield of the coal beds, the forests of past days. What is a coal bed but a mass of trees and plants, once growing more or less scattered over vast tracts of the old world, collected, brought together, piled up and compressed into a small volume by the mighty hand of God? How much easier it is to measure off the contents of a forest, condensed into such a small volume, whatever disappointments and errors may arise from faults and disturbances in the coal beds, than to calculate the contents of growing forests, scattered over half a continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Apart from our timber lands, a large portion of our territory consists of fertile prairies, with rare clumps of fine trees; in swamps without valuable timber, and in barren regions of rocky soil, with only a dwarf stunted vegetation. In those parts of Canada where the soil, and other circumstances are known to be generally favourable to the growth of pine and spruce, and where a pretty accurate idea can be formed of the quantity of timber already taken off by the lumberman, who can say, without continually renewed investigations, how much is getting swept away every year by our great enemy, the fire fiend?

Let us now try and make an inventory of the timber resources of the Dominion, beginning in the west. On the Pacific shores of the Dominion, in British Columbia, the bountiful gifts of Providence are still stored up for us, and the forests have scarcely been attacked by the lumberman. How long those treasures will last us, and what advantages we shall derive from them, depends, in a great measure, upon ourselves.

Let us now turn eastward, and see if we can learn there, any lesson that will help us to manage our forests of the west.

From the Rocky Mountains to the Province of Ontario there are scattered, here and there, certain tracts of well timbered land, but they are the exception. (*Vide Mr. Fleming's Report of the Pacific Railway, page 313, et seq.*; Professor Macoun's sketch of the country between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains.) That timber will be required for the local wants of the people who are now only beginning to settle our fertile prairies, and it will never, I think, contribute to swell the bulk of our timber exports.

The great forest of Canada, *par excellence*, is spread over that vast territory watered by the Ottawa, the St. Maurice, the Saguenay and their tributaries, over one hundred thousand square miles in extent; before drawing your attention more particularly to it, I will mention our remaining timber limits, that cannot compare with it either for size or resources. They are found in the Georgian Bay country; the Muskoka and Nipissing regions; the Eastern Townships of Quebec and south shore of the St. Lawrence, to the Gulf; the region on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, from the Saguenay down to the Bersimis, and, perhaps, still lower down, as far as Mingan; and the country watered by the St. John, the Miramichi, the Restigouche and their tributaries. Those limits, in many places, are scattered and isolated; they have, with few exceptions (such as the Bersimis at the east, and some newly discovered pine tracts at the west, on Lake Superior), been worked for a long time, and cannot be expected to supply, much longer, any considerable quantity of first quality pine, but they still contain an immense quantity of spruce, principally in the east, sufficient for a great many years' supply, if carefully worked and protected. The spruce, unlike the pine, reproduces itself with wonderful ease, and a good spruce country, carefully worked, where you leave untouched all the trees under a certain size, say twelve or thirteen inches at the foot, can be worked and worked again after a very few years' rest, I might say almost for ever.

As a match to the timber wealth of British Columbia in the west, there have been lately discovered at the extreme east of British North America, in the recent explorations through the hitherto unknown interior of Newfoundland, magnificent forests; let us hope that, before long, they will take their place among our Canadian forests.

I will now return to the *Great Canadian Forest*, our great pine country, with its wonderful network of streams, and its three great arteries, the Ottawa, the St. Maurice, and the Saguenay.

Does it begin to show signs of exhaustion? Is it possible that, in such a short

time, man has been able to make an impression upon those millions and millions of acres of forest?

If there is no sign of exhaustion, what is the meaning of the complaints that come over the seas to us, every year louder and louder, about the falling off, in quality and size, of our pine, hitherto considered as the finest in the world? Are they no more than the ordinary complaints of the purchaser? I leave it to our lumbermen to answer.

But, before they answer, I will ask them why are they compelled to go now to such enormous distances for the really superior quality of pine they used to get so much nearer home a few years ago?

Look at the map of that great region, and you will see how little of it is now left untouched. On the Ontario side, all the most accessible tributaries of the Ottawa, the Madawaska, the Bonnechère, Mississippi, Petewawa, and others, have been worked for years; the lumbermen are now round the eastern end of Lake Nipissing, with the Matawan for an outlet to the Ottawa, that can only be reached by a land road; they are still much further north, on the shores of the Montreal River.

On the Quebec side, they have nearly reached the head waters of all the great tributaries of the Ottawa, the Rivière Rouge, the Rivière du Lièvre, the Gatineau, with the Jean de Terre and Lake Kakebonga and the Lac des Rapides; they are now working three hundred miles higher up than Ottawa, as the river runs, on Lake Temiscamingue and the Keepawa.

On the St. Maurice, they are as far up as Lake Manooran, on the western side of the river; its great tributaries, on the eastern side, the Bostonnais and the Rivière Croche, have been deprived of the greatest part of their fine pine; it is now sought at the head waters of those rivers.

As for the Saguenay region, it still contains a good deal of spruce, but there is only a limited extent of pine still untouched, or nearly so, south of Lake St. John, between the Metabetchouan and the head waters of the Rivière Croche, near Commissioners Lake and Bouchette's Lake. There is a little pine left north of Lake St. John, and a certain quantity on the River Shipsha, and in the Lower Saguenay on the Ste. Marguerite and Petit St. Jean, &c. As for the large rivers that flow into Lake St. John, the Chamouchoua, Mistassine and Peribonca, the pine that was on the lower part of those rivers has been nearly all cut, and the remainder of their course from their distant northern sources, is through an immense burnt up wilderness, where the vegetable soil has been consumed by fire.

That huge tract of lumber country, between the Ottawa and the St. Maurice, that separated (or rather appeared to separate) the lumbermen working on those two rivers, by what seemed an inexhaustible and endless forest,—that huge tract is tapped through and through, and the Ottawa lumberman has met the St. Maurice lumberman on the shores of Lake Manooran. A glance at the map will show what that means.

Those who think that there will never be an end to our timber may say: "We can still go north."

Not very far north. From Lake Temiscamingue and the Montreal River, on the shores of which the lumberman is plying his axe at this very moment, they cannot go very far north, before they strike the height of lands, dividing the St. Lawrence water-shed from the Hudson's Bay, and the country is generally poor and barren. There is still some fine pine there, in what quantity is not known, along the head waters of the Ottawa, but it cannot be brought down to market, at least as square timber, until very extensive and costly works have been executed for the improvement of the great Rapide des Quinze.

Once over the heights that divide the St. Lawrence and Hudson's Bay water-sheds, one from another, the streams, without which timber cannot be brought to market, all run to the north, to James' Bay and Hudson's Bay. Those regions are generally represented as a huge barren wilderness with little timber and that mostly of a stunted growth. There is, doubtless, some good timber, but the idea of driving it down the Rupert, the Notway, the Harricanaw and all those long rivers, to the shores of James Bay, and taking it home down Hudson's Bay, eight hundred miles long and through

the dangerous Hudson's Strait, does not appear very practicable. Whatever timber is there may as well be considered as out of our reach for the present; in the course of time the scarcity of timber fit for export may become so great as to encourage the lumbermen to turn their efforts in that direction, but that region may safely be left out of our reckoning of the present available timber supply.

In a very short time, since the beginning of this century, we have overrun our forests, picking out the finest pine, and we have impoverished them to a serious extent, and what makes it worse, impoverished the country too, for, owing to the force of circumstances which we shall consider later, our timber export trade has not given Canada such a return as she had a right to expect. There still remains to us a great deal of spruce and second rate pine, which for generations to come will be in excess of our local wants, if we are careful; but the *really fine pine*, required to keep up our great timber export trade to its present standard, is getting very scarce and inaccessible, and I fear that we must prepare for a sudden and considerable falling off.

While every one admits the great value of the timber trade to Canada, no one would complain in a new and scarcely peopled country like ours, if the finest pine forests were to disappear and make room for fine farms. But, unfortunately, we cannot comfort ourselves with such hope; the soil of the pine region is not generally favourable to agriculture, and when the pine disappears, the farmer does not often take its place.

Men are the same all over the world; they never set much value upon the free gifts of Providence, and disregard them in proportion to their abundance—timber, fish and game have been destroyed everywhere in the same way. When what appeared to be inexhaustible becomes exhausted, it then begins to be valuable; we must pay for our experience.

Our neighbours, in the United States, have applied to the destruction of their forests their superhuman activity and energy, and they are now worse off than we are for timber. But their eyes are being opened; the President, in his last message, has earnestly drawn the attention of Congress to the subject, and the following quotation from the last Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior, shows how thoroughly they appreciate the gravity of the situation:—

“The rapidity with which this country is stripped of its forests must alarm every thinking man. It has been estimated by good authority, that if we go on at the present rate, the supply of timber in the United States will, in less than twenty years, fall considerably short of our home necessities.

“It is the highest time that we should turn our earnest attention to this subject, which so seriously concerns our national prosperity.”

I do not fear so much on the score of deficient supply for our home necessities, but it is our great export trade that is in jeopardy. We have still got an enormous quantity of common timber on the Crown Lands, and our people, beginning to appreciate the value of the wood that grows on their own farms, have generally ceased to look upon it as an incumbrance, to be got rid of at any cost. But it was not always so, nor is it so everywhere even now. As far back as the year 1696, the attention of the French Governors of Canada was drawn to the wasteful destruction of the forests, and they were called upon to check it. Nothing, however, was done by them, and little has been done since. The result stares us reproachfully in the face, especially in the Province of Quebec, the oldest in the Dominion. The old settlements are painfully bare of trees; you can sometimes go miles without seeing any tree worth looking at, and the passing stranger fancies himself in a country more denuded of trees than the oldest parts of Europe. There is a large district of very good agricultural land, south of Montreal, where the scarcity of firewood, which is a matter of life and death in our climate, has compelled many a farmer to sacrifice a fine farm and leave the country; there are many other spots in the Province nearly as bad, and unfortunately the process of destruction is going on even now in more places than one.

To sum up this first part of my Report on “the present state of our forests” I

must conclude by saying that it is very far from satisfactory, and leaves much room for improvement.

What are the main causes of that unsatisfactory state, and is there any remedy?

CAUSES OF THE IMPOVERISHMENT OF OUR FORESTS, AND PROPOSED REMEDY.

The great causes of the impoverishment of our forests are fire, depredation and waste. I will begin by fire.

Fire.

We can cope with waste and pillage in our forests, they are but the work of man, but we are terribly helpless against fire. It is, in every country, the greatest enemy of the forest, especially the pine forest, on account of its resinous and inflammable nature. It is ubiquitous, you find it exercising its ravages wherever nature has planted its grand virgin forests; in North America destroying the beautiful white pine, and at the Antipodes, in New Zealand, sweeping away the noble Kawrie pine; through India, the Russian Empire, Sweden and Norway, it throws around the globe a girdle of lurid flames, only broken by the great oceans.

It is estimated by those who are most competent to form an opinion on the subject, that *more pine timber has been destroyed by fire than has been cut down and taken out by the lumberman*; not only is the large ripe timber destroyed by fire, but all the young trees too, upon whose growth we must depend for the re-stocking of our forests. It is not practicable, in our Canadian woods, to plant trees to take the place of those that are cut down.

The difficulty of guarding against fire in such immense and distant forests as ours is enormous, and as for extinguishing it when once fairly started, *the power of man cannot do that*. It will sweep onward as long as it can find food, leaping at one bound like a giant over such rivers as the great Ottawa and Miramichi, and will only stop when brought to bay by large lakes, or when it reaches rocky or barren ground with nothing to burn; it will riot for weeks, until starved for want of food, or drowned under torrents of long expected rain.

In France and Germany, where the science of forestry is brought to a high state of perfection, where the forests are much smaller than ours, divided and isolated one from another, kept as much as possible free from rubbish and dead timber and all the light stuff that carries on the flames so rapidly, protected by stringent laws, strictly enforced for generations; watched over by large staffs of foresters; even there disastrous fires are of frequent occurrence, and they call for such an effort to suppress them, as is totally beyond our power, as the following example will show.—

Considerable pine forests have been created within the last two or three generations in the south-west of France, and now cover large regions that were once barren heaps of sand rolled up far inland by the action of the sea. Those forests, created by man now yielding a large and ever-increasing revenue, are highly valued and must be protected, one would think, as well as any forest can ever hope to be protected. Nevertheless, fires are frequent among them.

The people do there what we cannot do here and generally conquer the fires, with more or less loss. But a short description of their mode of warfare will show how utterly inapplicable it is to our circumstances, and make us feel, more than ever, *that our only hope is in PREVENTION*.

In France, as soon as it is discovered that the forest is on fire, (which cannot take long, where the forests are comparatively small, and the country *thickly settled* all round,) the church bells ring in all the neighboring villages. The whole population, trained by long practice, turns out, with axes, spades, shovels, rakes, &c., under the guidance of acknowledged leaders. They combine their movements according to the direction of the wind and other circumstances, and dispose their forces with intelligence and promptitude. A mode often resorted to, is the *contre feu*, fighting the fire with fire, something not unlike what the hunters practise when overtaken by

fires in our western prairies. Knowing the forest well, they direct their forces to one of the *coupe-feus* or *safety strips* (upon which no trees or shrubs are allowed to grow) or to the most favorable spot on the path of the fire, at a sufficient distance ahead of it, form an extended line of workers wider than the fire, and set to work to remove as much of the inflammable materials, as possible; they cut down and burn, and trample, and shovel earth, and carry away stuff, &c., and when the fire, in its course, reaches that spot, it finds little food, hesitates, lingers, and at last, is generally conquered.

We cannot do that. Our forests are not surrounded by villages, the alarm bells cannot muster crowds of willing workers to our distant wilderness, often hundreds of miles away from man's dwellings.

But, if we cannot stop the fire, can we not do something to prevent it, and to limit its ravages? The best means adopted in Germany and France, and in Great Britain too, (where the science of forestry is becoming an object of serious study) for preventing the spreading of the fire over a large extent of the ground, is the laying out of their forests, and dividing them into isolated independent blocks, by means of the *safety strips* or *coupe-feus*. But even there, whenever the wind is very strong, it has been found that it would often carry inflammable matters, such as pine cones, clear over everything, to a distance of one and even two miles and start fresh fires, where they fall, which will be readily believed by those who remember how easily fires have swept over the Ottawa River.

Though not always sufficient, those safety strips are, nevertheless, of great service, but their opening is scarcely practicable with us. It would entail incredible cost and expenditure, on account of the great length we would have to prolong them, and the distance, and because, furthermore, the brush and timber felled down to make them, would have to be removed, otherwise it would soon dry up and increase the danger, instead of decreasing it. Then, to maintain their efficiency, they would have to be kept clear of a new growth. We cannot think of undertaking such a gigantic work, at least in our large and remote forests. Neither can we undertake, as they do in Europe, to clear the underbrush and to remove the dead wood and rubbish; it is an excellent precaution, and its adoption in Europe is not only free from cost, but even brings a large profit. Our circumstances are totally different, as every man any experience must know, and I will not enlarge upon that point.

If we cannot profit by those good examples, we are nevertheless, not going to sit down tamely, and declare that nothing can be done. *We can do a great deal to prevent our forests being set on fire.*

These fires are started by settlers clearing their lands; by lumbermen whilst driving their timber down the stream; by hunters and fishermen: by sparks from locomotives; by lightning; sometimes, even by the violent rubbing of dead branches one against another in gales of wind.

We cannot very easily provide against the latter cause, as we cannot remove all our dead wood, and we cannot provide against lightning in the forest. But locomotives can keep down their sparks, with screens over their smoke-stacks. The railway companies are interested in every way in guarding against fires, and if they neglect to take sufficient precaution, they can be reached and called to account.

Fires by Settlers.

A frequent cause of disastrous fires in the woods is the mode of clearing land now generally followed by settlers. Of course, they must have recourse to fires in order to clear wood lands, *but fire ought to be our servant, kept under continued control, not our master.*

Wood land can be cleared with comparatively little danger from fire, and be made ready to sow earlier than by the mode now generally in use (as I know from practical experience), if the settlers will only burn the shrubs, branches, leaves and tops at once, as they cut them down. Light a good bright fire to start with, after having made a *safe place* for it, and then begin cutting away, and as you cut throw

upon the fire at once; children will help immensely with the light stuff, and willingly too. The fire once well started, everything will burn up, the green wood with the sap running out, and the green leaves too, not only those of fir-trees, but of every hard-wood tree. As you throw in the branches the whole of the green leaves upon them catch fire simultaneously with a sudden flash, and burn up with a crackling sound as if they had been steeped in grease.

I have often done it, frequently in wet weather. We get rid immediately of all the light inflammable material, from which the greatest danger of bush-fires is to be apprehended; the larger branches and trunks of trees, if you must burn them (which you ought not) present little danger of fire in dealing with them. When you get inconveniently distant from your first fire, you light a second one and let your first one burn out; it is remarkable that those fires generally burn down to the ground more thoroughly than the carefully constructed piles that have been drying up for a whole year.

Increased safety from fires is not the only advantage that would accrue to the settlers from the adoption of this mode of clearing wood lands. Take them as a whole, for the sake of comparing them, and this mode does not give more work than that now in use. True, you have got to convey the stuff you intend burning a little further, because one single fire, continued and replenished for some hours, will dispose of as much stuff as would have made one or two dozen average piles, but then, think of the advantage of having got all that rubbish out of the way at once, instead of having it to cumber the ground until next year, when perhaps the season will be too rainy for burning, or so dry that you will run the risk of setting fire to your own farm and the whole surrounding country. As the work is now done, even in a small clearing, no settler can keep all his fires under absolute control; he is obliged to wait for dry weather and then he has got twenty, thirty and more fires going on at once. A sudden gust of wind, which is often produced by the intensity of the fire itself in the stillest weather, and off the fire goes, reaches the woods close by, and meets there with such encouragement as to get very soon beyond human control.

As a further precaution against the danger to the forest arising from the clearing of lands by fire, I would recommend that the Government should confine the settlements, as much as possible to the hardwood lands, of which there are large tracts still available. "As a general rule (to quote the words of Mr. Allan Gilmour in answer to questions of a Committee of the House of Assembly of Quebec) it is well known that they are of much better quality for farming purposes, than those covered to any great extent with pine, while they are at the same time much more easily cleared, and will give, as a first crop, a good return, in the shape of pot or pearl ashes from the burnt timber, should the parties clearing the land choose to make them—a benefit which cannot be had from pine burnt in the process of clearing."

"In settling the hard wood lands, there is also the important fact to be considered, that fires do not spread through them to anything like the same extent as where pine chiefly prevails; and, indeed, from a very extensive observation, I am of opinion that fires have little disposition to spread in the former, while the reverse is the case with the latter."

To show how generally it is acknowledged, among practical men, that hardwood forests enjoy a greater immunity from fire, than pine and other coniferous forests, I will select one striking case, out of many. In Hanover, (where the science of forestry approaches nearer to perfection than in any other part of Germany) where railways pass through fir forests, and it is feared that the sparks flying from the locomotives may light the accumulated fir leaves, dry heather and other smaller plants, it is customary to guard against this danger by means of safety strips, formed by other kinds of trees, not coniferous, that are planted along the line of railway, as for instance birch, coppice woods of oak, &c.

Before concluding this part of the question, viz., bush fires lighted by settlers, in clearing the lands, I would recommend:

- 1st. Such a study of the soil of our unsettled lands, as would enable them to be

classified under two distinct heads,—lands fit for agriculture, to which the settlers ought to be sent, and lands unfit for agriculture, from which the settlers ought to be kept away, for their own sake as well as for the public good.

2nd. Legislation, for the purpose of increasing the powers of Municipal Councils and enabling them to compel the adoption of every precaution which they may deem necessary, to reduce the danger of bush fires in clearing of land, and to impose severe penalties in case of neglect. To that increase of power ought to be added an increase of responsibility for neglect of duty, which would make the municipal authorities more watchful, and prepare the people for a more strict enforcement of regulations.

3rd. In new settlements not yet ripe for the municipal system, the Government's regulations would have to be enforced by wood rangers; as the season for *burning* is not a long one, and is often shortened by rains, the period during which the Government officials would have to exercise their vigilance, in relation to this matter, is not a long one.

The Province of Quebec is in advance, not only of all the other Provinces of the Dominion, but of the United States too (see last Report of the Secretary of the Interior) in passing a law for the protection of the *public fores's* against fire, (34 Vict. 1870, Cap. 19.) It contains some very good provisions which would be of great benefit were they carried into effect; which would entail greater sacrifices than the province has been, hitherto, willing to make, though not greater than the magnitude of the interests at stake require.

Fires by Lumbermen, Hunters, and Fishermen.

The origin of many fires has been traced to them, but, in no case have I heard of any evil intent, on their part, to do harm; it is through thoughtlessness, and they must be educated to prudence.

Nothing is so striking as the contrast between an European, the first time he sets foot in our forests, and a Canadian, familiar with the woods; the feeling, amounting to actual veneration, with which the European will look at our boundless forest, the melancholy glance at the fallen tree, the sigh over the dead timber, rotting where it fell, the fierce denunciation of the great waste, and especially the reluctance at leaving behind him the smallest fire, before it is thoroughly extinguished; on the other side, the naturally complete indifference of the Canadian, not only to the scenes with which he is familiar, but especially to the danger of fire.

However difficult, or next to impossible, it would be to prevent the work of the incendiary, it is not impossible to force prudence upon the careless, and to open the eyes of the inexperienced. It will entail a much larger expenditure than is now incurred, as the number of forest rangers must, of necessity, be considerably increased; but if it is true that so much timber is destroyed by fire (and no one will deny that the losses are enormous, however difficult it may be to compute the amount), is it not worth while protecting our forests from that danger, by devoting to such purpose a reasonable share of the large sums they yield every year to the Public Exchequer?

Lumbermen.—They cannot set fire to the forests in winter, while carrying on all the operations necessary for the cutting, squaring, and hauling of the timber; the danger only exists when they drive it down streams, in the spring and often in summer. They light little fires wherever they stop on the banks of the rivers, to dry their wet clothes and warm themselves, to enliven their few minutes of rest, or, when the season gets more advanced, to smoke away the flies. Before the fire is fairly blazing, a shout is heard, and as the canoe, or the crib or the loose logs dart past, our friends take a flying leap upon them, and down they go with the swift current, leaving the fire to itself.

It ought to be impressed upon the foremen, as one of their most important duties, that they must look after their men carefully in the matter of fires. As the lumbermen themselves have recommended, in their conventions, careful men ought to be selected in each drive, to see that the fires are lighted and put out with every precau-

tion; or a Government woodranger might be detailed for each drive or group of drives, when close enough for that purpose; or, should that entail too much expense, each woodranger might watch over a certain length of the river. The fires are only lighted on the banks of the streams, during a drive, not inland; how easy it would be to throw the burning sticks or roll the burning logs in the water, with so many men at hand round a camp fire.

A moment's reflection ought to convince all those who *make their living by the forest* that it is their interest to let *the forest live*. When the origin of a bush fire can be traced *distinctly* to the men employed on a certain drive of timber (which might often be accomplished, with a good system of supervision), I cannot help thinking it is only fair that their employer should be made to feel his responsibility, and be deprived of his timber limits and license if he cannot make good the damage. A few examples of just severity would produce the best results.

Hunters.—Men who live by hunting, Indians and white men, do not often set fire to the forest; it is their home; neither is much to be feared from amateur hunters *who conform to the Game Laws*. All over the Dominion, the season for shooting such game as is found in the forest, opens generally, about the beginning of September, when the driest season is over and the autumn rains begin. This is a point upon which much stress is laid in the Forestry regulations of Europe, and perhaps our game laws might be slightly modified to insure greater safety here.

But those who shoot in the woods, out of season, ought to be doubly punished, as they ruin the game and may be the cause of ruin to the forests.

Fishermen are more dangerous than hunters. It is not their fault, and I do mean to cast any aspersion on their character; for when we see them exercise, in the pursuit of their avocation, so much patience and coolness, we are bound to credit them with the sister qualities of caution and prudence; it is the season during which fishing is allowed (and during which only it can be allowed) the driest part of the summer, that makes it so dangerous.

In granting leases for the right of fishing rivers, it would be advisable for the Government to increase the stringency of their regulations, so as to cause the lessees to be very careful how they themselves, their friends and those under them, light and put out their fires.

The precautions indicated in the Quebec Act already alluded to, 34 Vict., cap. 19, especially those in Section 4, for lighting and putting out of fires, in the woods, are very practical and effective, and ought to be adopted and enforced everywhere. They order a careful selection of the locality, where there is the smallest quantity of vegetable matter, dead wood, branches, brush wood, dry leaves or resinous trees; the clearing away of those inflammable materials, within a radius of four feet from the fire to be made, and the total extinguishing of the fire before quitting the place. Any honest, conscientious man, with a head on his shoulders, ought to take those precautions, and be as careful of the property of others as he would be of his own. There are times, in the long droughts of summer, when a man is just as guilty, who throws down a lighted match in the woods, *as if he threw it in a barn full of hay.*

The enforcement of regulations made for diminishing the danger of fire, during the fishing season, would not entail such expenditure as might be expected. The woodrangers and fishery inspectors would not have to watch over every square acre of forest, an army could not do that. An officer, well up to his work, would soon become acquainted with every good fishing pool where fishermen are likely to go, and would keep an eye on those spots; in his rounds, he might watch, warn and arrest careless people, if necessary.

The forest rangers, fishery inspectors and all officers connected with the protection of the forest and its contents, ought to be provided with a number of printed circulars, posters, &c., warning the people in the strongest terms, and to distribute them liberally, posting them up wherever there is a chance of their being seen; the sight of them would act as a reminder with those who could not read them.

I will not apologise for entering into all these details; we cannot achieve any great results if we overlook them.

In conclusion, fire is the only real danger to be dreaded for our forests. Waste and pillage can be put down, however far they may have gone, *and there is a cure for them.* For fire there is no cure, nothing but PREVENTION.

DEPREDACTIONS OF THE PUBLIC FORESTS.

I will dispose of this question very briefly. The man who goes on the Crown Lands and cuts timber where he knows he has no right to cut it, and carries it away, is a robber, and ought to be treated as such.

Nothing is easier than to discover depredations, on anything like a large scale, in the public forests of Canada, and to trace out the guilty parties.

The timber can only be removed in winter on the snow roads, and as it must be floated down the streams in the spring, it must of necessity be piled up on the banks of those streams; the woodranger can follow it everywhere, as long as it has not been hauled out to the settlements, which is impossible in our distant forests. The mark of the snow road over which timber has been drawn through the woods, will remain for the whole winter, whatever amount of fresh snow may fall, the trees along the road with their bruised, broken bark, and lower branches chopped off will be witnesses too against the depredator, and their silent evidence is certain to lead to his discovery.

Once discovered, how is the depredator to be dealt with?

I thoroughly sympathize with the views of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, the Hon. T. Schurz, and will quote a few lines from his last Report, pages 17 and 18: "I desire to make those who hitherto have carried on those depredations with profit, understand that in the attempting to steal timber from the public lands they will, in any event, lose the value of their labour and their expenses and expose themselves to criminal prosecution."

"With regard to the criminal prosecution of depredators, I would recommend that they be not confined to those mostly poor persons who actually cut timber on public lands with their own hands, but that they be directed as well and principally against the parties who are found to have organized and directed the stealing of timber on the public lands on a large scale, and derived from that criminal practice the greatest profit."

The Report next alludes to the number of prosecutions lately instituted, and answers to complaints of injury done to business by a strict adherence to that policy as follows: "As to the injury done to business, if that business consists in wrongfully taking timber from the public lands of the United States and manufacturing it into lumber and selling it, it is just the business which it is the duty of this Department to suppress for the protection of public interest."

The only difficulty attending this question, is for a Government to make up its mind to stop depredation on its forests; its mind once made up, it is strong enough to protect its own property. With right and might on its side, the result cannot be doubtful, nor is the duty of the Government doubtful, either, when it is called upon to defend public property.

WASTE OF TIMBER IN THE PUBLIC FORESTS.

There is waste of timber in our public forests from over-production, making square timber, cutting down undersized trees, manufacturing of hemlock bark for tanning, &c., &c.

Over-Production.

There cannot be a greater waste of any marketable commodity than over-production. It is unavoidable, as the extraordinary success of a given branch of industry is certain to produce it, but, generally, it does not take long after its fatal

effects are felt, before the evil cures itself. Unfortunately, our timber trade is an exception to that rule; in the face of a glutted market we persist in our over-production, as if we expected to relieve the market by glutting it more and more.

Over-production, in the timber trade, is a greater evil than in any other business, as the raw material cannot be replaced for generations.

How ought it to be dealt with? People who dwell on abstract theories, and trust in the providential interference of the great law of demand and supply, as the only source from which relief may flow, say: "What is the use of Canada attempting to decrease her production of timber, it will make no difference in the prices, as other countries will rush in, and make up for the deficiency in our produce? They will benefit by our abstention, we won't."

First, it will be of use in preserving our forests. Secondly, the other nations that might come in, to make up for our deficiency, Sweden and Norway and Russia (I don't speak of Germany, as its excellent system of forestry places it in a much more favorable position) are destroying their forests just as fast as we are, and, as they began long before us, they are more advanced than we are in their work of destruction. They are producing as much as they can produce; to keep up the supply in Sweden and Norway they are now cutting their spruce trees when they have attained six or seven inches diameter, killing the goose with the golden eggs; we are not reduced to that yet. Even in the matter of spruce, they cannot ship deals as large as ours; as for pine, where is the white pine (or yellow pine as it is called in England) with which they could replace ours?

It is idle to pretend that, if our production for next year were to be reduced, say by one half, especially in pine, that diminution would not produce a serious effect on the prices in England.

Those who offer such arguments against the reduction of our production of timber are the same who relying on the law of demand and supply as a panacea for all evils, say: "Let it alone, it will adjust itself sooner or later." It will be *later*, I fear, in this case.

The lumbermen are more practical; they know the only remedy is to decrease the production; they acknowledge it in their Conventions; they try, earnestly, no doubt, to apply the remedy, with what result is known to every one. With a few exceptions, the lumbermen of Canada, as a rule, cannot stop their production of timber; they can scarcely curtail it. Without meaning any disrespect to a class of hardworking, honourable men, I think they may be considered (with the few exceptions above alluded to), as not being *free agents*.

At every step they must feel their dependence on the will and caprice of others, from the obtaining of timber berths to work upon, the hiring of men, the supplying of provisions, the sending men, stores and horses hundreds of miles away, into the wilderness, down to the cutting, squaring, hauling, driving, booming, rafting, culling, loading and shipping; and this is why I use the unpalatable expression that they cannot be considered as free agents.

Their relations with the advancers of money, the banks, the brokers, the purchasers in England, are of such a complicated nature, that it is difficult for them to realize, at any time, what their financial position is; they know they are dependent upon others, they have been so from the beginning, and they continue so, until at last, after long years of harrassing, desperate work, with both body and mind worn out, they find themselves poorer than when they began.

If this is not an overdrawn picture, if there is any truth in it, it will naturally be asked: "Why are there so many men who still cling to the lumber trade?"

They cannot help themselves; if they could shake off all connexion with the trade, what would they do next? How gladly many of them would take any other occupation, if they could get it. See how many of the Ottawa lumbermen are now turning their eyes to the great phosphate deposits recently discovered on the Ottawa; they see there a new opening for their energies, and let us hope that many more such openings will present themselves before long. Our mineral wealth is great, and we might find in our mines during the long winter months, an outlet for the activity of

our agricultural population, which is now spent, to so little purpose, in the manufacture of timber for an over-stocked market.

The lumbermen have indicated the remedy for over-production, but have not been able to apply it. They can only apply it successfully with the help of the Provincial Governments. I respectfully maintain that it is the right and the duty of those Governments to interfere; the right, because the timber belongs to the Province—the duty, because they are answerable for every stick of that timber.

Each lumberman is ready to admit that he (or rather his neighbour) is cutting too much timber, and that he would make more profit with a lesser quantity. It is bad enough that so much money should be wasted away in cutting down timber for no good; but, if there was an inexhaustible supply of timber on the Crown Lands, the Government receiving a larger amount of timber dues than it might otherwise, would not be likely to interfere, to protect the lumberman against himself.

But our forests are getting rapidly exhausted, and their produce sacrificed; it is a loss for Canada and for the lumbermen. It is full time for the Governments to interfere. Will they do it and can they do it, in justice?

Of course, the first result of a decrease in the production of timber, in so far as the Government was concerned, would be a corresponding decrease in the Crown Lands receipts. I won't call it the revenue, because there is something deceptive in the use of that word, we are apt to fancy that it always means, (as Worcester has it) "the income or annual profit received from lands or other property." It is nothing of the kind in this case. We have not been spending the income or annual profit of our forests, but the forests themselves,—not the interest, but the capital.

It will be said that, without the large sums of money derived from the cutting of timber on our Crown Lands, the building of railways could not have been encouraged as it has been. Nothing can contribute to the prosperity of a new country more than a railway carefully located so as to satisfy some great public necessity, without calling for sacrifices beyond the forces of the country; but, while looking forward to the benefit to be derived from it, the cost must not be forgotten. We have been sacrificing our forests for the sake of our railways.

So far as mere power is concerned, it seldom happens that a Government can control any trade, as completely as our Provincial Governments can control the timber trade, without laying itself open to the charge of undue interference with business. In this case, the Governments themselves are parties to the trade, since they are the owners, and the sellers of the standing timber.

I do not advocate any infringement of vested rights, nor interference with existing arrangements, but a just and fair exercise of the control the Government possess over their own property, whenever the occasion arises to exercise that control. If I am not mistaken, that occasion presents itself every year to the Provincial Governments. The Government of Quebec, however, is in an exceptional position; for a wise purpose, that of making timber-limit holders more careful of their limits, it bound itself several years ago, to renew the timber limit licenses until April 1889; but it reserved to itself the right of changing the tariff of dues for cutting timber once, during that period, on the 1st of September, 1878, next autumn.

I have been requested by the Federal Council of Agriculture, "to suggest such measures as may be required to secure the systematic management of the timber regions of the Dominion, so as to balance the yearly cutting with their annual growth."

My duty is clearly to try and suggest such measures, even if it does not rest with the Federal Government to consider and adopt them. I cannot help it, if matters are complicated by the fact that, in no two Provinces of the Dominion, can the question be considered from exactly the same point of view and dealt with as if it were an isolated question, to be taken on its own merits, owing to the difference in the financial status of the different Provinces.

But if we wish to save our forests, the necessity for the prompt application of some effectual remedy is the same in every Province; the quantity of timber cut

every year must be considerably reduced, if we wish to balance the yearly cutting of our forests with their annual growth. The revenue of our Crown Lands must shrink of course, but it will become a *bond fide* revenue upon which we can permanently rely.

To sum up, the Provincial Governments can do a great deal towards checking the over-production of timber, improving thereby the tone of the timber market and preserving our forests.

Opinions will be divided as to the best and fairest mode of action, and as to the right of the Governments to interfere. If they can alter the amount of timber dues, they can interfere most effectively, and without exceeding the limits of their power, and compel, if need be, the lumbermen to submit to such just restrictions as will preserve our forests from destruction.

I would recommend limiting the lumberman to a maximum cut of so many thousand feet per square mile of his limits. Let it be understood, I do not mean that he should have to cut so much on each and every individual square mile, but that, out of his whole limit he should not take more than at the rate of so many feet per square mile. Of course, any plan that may be adopted will require very careful consideration and adjustment.

In relation to the checking of the over-production of timber, it will be found interesting to study the plan proposed to the Pennsylvania coal producers for limiting the production of coal to certain proportions. (*Vide Engineering and Mining Journal of New York, of the 15th December, inst.*) Though the two cases are not identical, nevertheless we can derive some useful hints from what is proposed there.

I will not presume to say more on the subject, feeling confident that the Provincial Governments duly appreciate the importance of this question, and trusting they will find means for protecting the public interest, while they at the same time relieve the timber trade.

Square Timber.

In making square pine, the waste of timber is generally estimated at one-fourth of the whole, and the best part of the tree, too, that part which in saw logs gives the splendid broad deals, for which Canada is famous. As it is not every tree that is sound enough for square timber, many a pine is cut down and left to rot. There may be something wrong about the heart or in the length, that would not have prevented it from being turned into saw logs, but won't do for square timber, and so it is condemned.

Chips made in squaring trees considerably increase the danger of fire. In summer they get very dry and inflammable, and the way in which they are disposed in straight lines, thirty, forty, and fifty feet long, like trains of gunpowder, appears well calculated for spreading the flames through the dead pine leaves, dry branches and moss.

But, perhaps, they cannot do without those huge beams of timber in England? In most cases, the first thing they do, when they get them there, is to cut them up. Those splendid beams, fit for giant's works, upon which we Canadians are wont to gaze with so much pride, and which have caused us to waste (in order to maintain their noble proportions) so much valuable timber in squaring them, so much trouble in hauling, handling, stowing on board ship, are cut up, past recognition, as soon as they land.

It is quite right for the buyer to cut them up, if he likes, in order to produce the smaller sized lumber he requires. But why don't we send him that smaller sized lumber instead of huge sticks? It would give employment to our people, and save the good timber that is now wasted, in squaring.

I think it would come cheaper to the consumer in England. Square timber is not invariably sound all through; when cut up, unexpected flaws and rots are often discovered, that were invisible from the outside. Those flaws would have been discovered, if the timber had been sawn up here, and the defective parts would not have been sent across.

The difficulty is in reaching the consumer in England, but the distance is not the greatest obstacle. Between the consumers and the Canadian lumberman stand a few

men, the importers of square timber. It is their steam mills that cut up our big square sticks into bits; their interest is directly opposed to our sending timber reduced by us to such dimensions as would suit the consumers, and they oppose strenuously the introduction of our two-inch deals, inch planks, narrow deals, etc. No one can blame them for standing between the Canadian producer and the British consumer, and for making money out of both.

But could we not get nearer to the consumer in England; could we not find out what qualities and dimensions of timber are most generally in request, send them over to England, and keep assortments of them within easy reach of the consumers?

Why should we condemn ourselves to part with our timber in its rough state as we may consider square sticks, or three and two inch deals, leaving to others all the profit of working it? Why can we not send timber of every size, and width, and length required, from railway timber, beams for houses, narrow strips of spruce for flooring, ready to lay down, door frames, window sashes? It would give us a large increase of work and help us to dispose, with profit, of a quantity of pieces of timber, sidings, cuttings, ends, slabs, that are now lost. For several years past, some of our most enterprising manufacturers have been sending some cargoes of worked timber to South America, Australia, etc., but we still send the great bulk of our production, unmanufactured, to England. Last summer a Quebec firm has sent pine boards, one inch thick, to Great Britain; I hope the result will encourage them to continue and increase those shipments, as they are rendering a real service to the country.

Look at Norway and Sweden, which send more lumber to England than the whole of British North America. Where would their lumbermen be, if they limited themselves to the shipping of large sticks of square timber, and did not export any sawn spruce smaller than three inch by seven, or two by nine, as we do? There, a spruce log, nine inches in diameter, is considered as a large log, above the average. Here, such a log would be too small to pass through our saw mills, with the saws set for cutting spruce for the English market, such as we allow ourselves to be limited to.

As Mr. Wm. Stevenson says, in one of his interesting chapters on timber, in the *Timber Trade Journal* of 3rd March last: "One of the most characteristic features of the wood trade of Norway is the small size of the trees; a traveller may journey for miles along the banks of such important water ways as the Glommen, and be unable to distinguish anything larger than pit props or telegraph poles." The Norwegians manage to turn their small spruce to good account, and send it to England in narrow strips, planed, tongued and grooved, ready for flooring, and in all sorts of manufactured forms.

I totally disapprove of their cutting down their small trees, instead of letting them grow, and do not point to their example, on that head, as one to be followed, quite the reverse. But I strongly approve of their keeping as much work as they can, at home, and of using every part of a tree, when once it is down, and hope the time is not far distant when we shall do the same. Of course, we shall make very little square timber when that time comes.

The square timber makers will say: "We know what we are about; it pays us to make square timber, otherwise, we would not make it."

I dare say it may pay them. But does it pay the country at large? What becomes of that fourth part of every tree that is lost, in the squaring? Does the lumberman pay for it? Does he pay for all the trees that he fells and leaves to rot, on account of some defect which, in most cases, would not have unfitted them for making saw logs?

I trust the Provincial Governments will find it advisable to remodel the tariff of timber dues and charge such a price per cubic foot, for square timber, as will, if not completely stop its production, at least check it considerably. If they cannot do without our square timber abroad, they will have to pay a higher price for it.

There is another way of meeting the difficulty, if the Provincial Governments cannot agree on some joint action. There is now, and there has been, for years past, an export duty on shingle bolts, stave bolts, oak logs, spruce logs and pine logs; let the Federal Parliament put an export duty on square timber.

FELLING UNDERSIZED TREES AND DESTROYING GROWING TIMBER.

After comparing the regulations of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, and the Dominion Law for the Public Lands of the Dominion, Quebec is the only Province in which I find a limitation as to the minimum size of timber allowable to be cut, on the timber limits: "It shall be no longer permitted to cut, on "Crown Lands, pine trees measuring less than twelve inches, in diameter, at the "stump."

This wise regulation ought to be extended to the spruce, where its application would be infinitely more frequent, and to every other timber, with such modifications as would best suit the different kinds of trees. Our spruce forests are full of young spruce of every age and dimension, sufficient to keep up an everlasting supply, if intelligently worked; but, strange to say, you scarcely find any young pines in our best pine forests; ask those who have seen most of our pine groves, and they will tell you how scarce the fine promising young pines are.

Why does not the pine sow itself and reproduce itself with the same facility as our other native trees, especially the spruce? It drops its seeds in the same way. Is one growth of the giant pine enough to exhaust the soil? However, I must not indulge in useless speculations; the scarcer our young pines are, the more anxiously must we watch over them, and I think that twelve inches diameter appears much too small for pine. From that size they increase so much in value with every extra inch of diameter that I would suggest sixteen or eighteen inches as the minimum, instead of twelve.

In the Dominion Act of 35 Victoria, Chap. 23 (An Act respecting the Public Lands of the Dominion) the provisions of which are now in force in Manitoba, is found, in Section 51, as a condition of the permission to cut timber on the public lands, the obligation of the lessee to prevent all unnecessary destruction of growing "timber, on the part of his men."

Vague as this is, it is a step in the right direction. I have not been able to find such a condition in any of the timber leases of the Provincial Governments, but I may have overlooked it; at all events, it is pretty certain that none of them goes further than that; and we must go further.

The growing timber must be protected, for upon it depends the future of our forests. Next to valueless now, it will increase in value in a wonderful short time, in diameter, girth and length, without any trouble or expense to any one; it is the best of all investments. Its protection calls for the strictest regulations, strictly enforced, and there ought to be severe penalties for the wanton destruction of growing trees by the lumbermen, even in their limits, as there are already, by law, for others than lumbermen. Of course this does not apply to cases of necessity, nor where it could not be helped, as in the felling of trees for lumber, when a large tree will crush down small ones, making and straightening of roads, &c., as long as carried on with care and prudence.

I would respectfully suggest the immediate consideration of the subject of protection to the growing trees, as every year so many of them are destroyed, and we require them now, more than we ever did.

MANUFACTURE OF EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK FOR TANNING.

It is impossible, in a Report of this kind, to enter into a minute detail of all the causes which contribute to the exhaustion of our forests; I will only mention one more, because it threatens to have serious results, not only for the forests, but for one of our important industries, that of the tanning of skins, and would affect, as a natural consequence, the manufacture of shoes. It is the waste attending the procuring of hemlock bark for the manufacture of tanning extract.

A few lines taken from the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons in 1868, will help to explain the question: "The bark consumed in our local tanneries "is applied to a legitimate use that is beneficial, both to the settler and to the country

“at largo; the settler is profited by the sale of that which would otherwise be valueless to him, while, at the same time, he may be able to utilize the timber in the erection of his farm buildings, and in localities situated in the neighborhood of mills, or having access to market, by river or rail—a large proportion of the timber may be manufactured and profitably disposed of, and the waste is thus reduced to a minimum. The clearing of the country in this way is followed by actual settlement in localities that otherwise would long remain a wilderness, and, therefore, tends to advance the material progress of the country.”

The making of hemlock bark, carried on in accordance with these views, can only do good to the country; but the way in which the hemlock forests are destroyed, to supply material for the manufacturing of extract for exportation, calls for the strongest protest. It was estimated, in the said Report, that an extent of about ten thousand acres of the best hemlock land was stripped every year for the means of supplying, with bark, the factories of tanning extract, the timber being left to rot on the ground.

That Report was made in 1868, when there were twenty-three thousand barrels of extract exported; in 1876 nearly twenty-nine thousand barrels were exported and forty-three thousand cords of bark, so that it will be seen that the production has not decreased since the date of the report, and the destruction must have been going on all this time. Five-sixths of the whole Dominion export is derived from the Eastern Townships of Quebec, and it is easy to fancy at what a cost of valuable timber; hemlock will become more and more useful as pine disappears, and we must do our best to arrest its wanton destruction.

The best way to protect it would be to lay an export duty on hemlock bark and extract of that bark, as we have already on shingle bolts, stave bolts, oak, spruce and pine logs. It would, at the same time, protect hemlock on the private lands as well as on the public domain.

I would further suggest the adoption of the following condition (which is attached to the timber licenses of New Brunswick) in licenses granted in the other Provinces: “And on the further condition that the trunk as well as the bark of any hemlock trees, to be cut under pretence of this license, shall be removed and taken beyond the limits thereof, before the 1st of July next, otherwise the cutting of the said hemlock trees shall be prosecuted and dealt with as a trespass, in the same manner as if this license had never been granted.”

THE PLANTING OF FOREST TREES.

It is not only in old countries, like England, France and Germany, that new forests are planted; it is in countries younger than Canada, in New Zealand and the Australian Colonies, for instance, where wood is not such an object of first necessity as with us, and where it is not so scarce as on our Western Prairies and, I am sorry to say, in some of our old Eastern settlements.

New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, and India have taken active steps for planting new forests, and, at our doors, the United States Government are giving encouragement, by grants of land and otherwise to those who are willing to plant trees, while a number of Societies are working in the same direction. We have only, if I am not mistaken, one Society in the Dominion whose only purpose is to encourage the plantation of forest trees (I do not speak of orchards.) It is in the Province of Quebec, where the want of it is seriously felt; each member binds himself to plant a certain number of trees every year. Government will have to give some encouragement and go to the expense of making experiments on a larger scale, before any important results can be anticipated.

It is especially in our Western Prairies that the attempt could be profitably made, and with every chance of success. Professor Macoun (*vide* Mr. Fleming's Pacific Report) says, in speaking of the first Prairie Steppe, which comprises, in its limits, Manitoba: “From a careful study of its rainfall and its natural productions, I have no hesitation in saying that all our forest trees will be easily grown on any part of the first Prairie Steppe.”

nowhere, as compared with either oak or walnut or pine; men who have handled it all their lives have never thought of ascertaining what its rate of growth was; if they would only count the annual rings from the heart to the circumference, or even one or two inches long of them, they would be surprised to see what a slow grower white spruce is.

If our black walnut and oak do really grow faster than the pine and spruce (as I think they do, and it is very easy for any one who chooses to find out for himself), it is one point in their favor. A second point is that they are easier to grow from seed (nut and acorn) than pine, and that they bear transplanting better; the drying off of the top is not so fatal to hardwood trees as it is to conifers. Having sown a good many of each kind, I have often noticed that the oak and black walnut acquire strength and vigour sufficient to protect them against ordinary accidents much sooner than the young pine, which is much more brittle.

Then again, a forest of oak and walnut is not exposed to the same danger from fire as a pine forest is; I would refer to the chapter of fires by settlers, in the first part of this Report, for proofs of the correctness of this assertion.

As the timber of the black walnut and oak is much more valuable than the pine and spruce, as their growth is more rapid, and more secure, and as they are less exposed to the danger of fire, they appear to be entitled to preference over pine and spruce for planting wherever the soil is favourable to them, as it is in the western prairies, whose fertility is well known, and where, as Professor Macoun says, all our forest trees will be easily grown.

In dry, sandy soil, of course the conifers must have the preference.

There is a difficulty in bringing hardwood timber to market, as its weight prevents it from floating. The *London Timber Trade Journal* contains some hints on a process employed in some parts of India, for floating heavy timber, even *teak*; it is called *girdling*. A ring of bark is removed all around the tree. The tree dies very soon and begins to dry up more thoroughly than if it was lying on the ground. After a certain time, it appears that it becomes light enough to float, and then it is cut down. I have had several hardwood trees of different kinds *girdled* last winter, and will be able to ascertain, next spring, if their specific gravity has decreased sufficiently to allow them to float. It may impair the quality of the timber, especially for out-door usage, where it is more exposed to rot; that will have to be ascertained; but, if it does not injure it materially, it would be an advantage and render accessible a great quantity of hardwood, which is now left in the forest on account of the great expense of hauling it any distances by land.

Of all our Canadian trees, the quickest grower is the Canadian poplar (commonly called *tremble* and *aspen tree*.) It will, under favourable circumstances, grow about one inch in diameter every year. I planted myself, three cuttings of that tree nineteen years ago, one of them is now fifty-eight inches in circumference at the foot; the second fifty-seven inches, and the third fifty-three, with length in proportion.

Its timber has little value where there is pine, spruce and hemlock in abundance, but, on the continent of Europe, nearly all the packing boxes, cases, &c., &c. are made out of poplar, whose wood is very much like that of our Canadian poplar.

Such trees would be very useful in a denuded prairie, to start with; they would give shade at once, break the wind, shelter the young plantations of more valuable trees, not run the same danger of destruction by fire as conifers, and when better trees are ready to take their place, they could be cut down and their wood turned good account.

SUGARIES OR MAPLE ORCHARDS.

Before closing this lengthy Report, I must beg leave to suggest what appears to me the easiest way of replacing our destroyed sugaries (or maple-orchards) and of making new ones.

There are, on almost every farm, spots where trees might be planted with advantage, without interfering with farming operations. Maple recommends itself,

for the splendid quality of its wood, and especially for the profits yielded by it every year, in the shape of sugar. Farmers who are industrious enough to plant them, generally plant them too large, under an erroneous impression that they will, thereby, gain time. They are at a great deal of trouble and expense in selecting them and getting them out of the woods and planting them with extra precautions; large trees require strong staking to steady them against the winds, etc. Those trees, with their large roots broken, their rootlets torn, suddenly removed from the shelter, under which they were born and have always grown, are exposed to die in great numbers; the survivors linger for years before they can recuperate enough to go on with their growth; all this is rather discouraging.

A cheaper way to raise a maple orchard is this: In the fall, after a heavy rain, if you go to any maple grove, you will find that the maple seedlings, with which the ground is covered, as with a thick carpet, will pull up as easily as carrots with scarcely any damage to the little rootlets; in one hour you can collect hundreds of them, if the ground is sufficiently wet and soft.

Plant them at once, in a corner of your garden in good mellow ground, about two feet apart each way if you can dispose of that much room; you can put at that rate, nine thousand two hundred and sixteen seedlings in one superficial acre,—a fine nursery sufficient to supply trees for fifty seven acres of maple orchard; for the wants of a farmer a little corner of his garden will be sufficient. Weed two or three times during the summer with a light hoe, it will mellow the ground, at the same time, and as the little trees grow up, prune them into good shape.

In four years they will be fit for transplanting, about an average height of five feet, and the thickness of a man's thumb. Out of one hundred and fifty of those maple seedlings, treated as I have just described, I did not lose one from any other cause but the gnawing of the bark by field mice in winter, which killed about half a dozen, and that can be provided against by trampling the snow round the stems, when it is damp.

Of course, in those four years they have grown much more rapidly than if they had remained in the woods choking one another, but that forced growth does not appear to weaken them. There is no trouble nor loss in transplanting, their roots do not run under those of big trees as when you take them full grown, out of the woods; there are no stones nor stumps to interfere. You can lift them up tenderly, and with a good sized ball as you dig a regular ditch in the soft ground parallel with the first row, and take them up from underneath, one by one, and row by row.

I think they will soon overtake and pass maples raised and planted ten or twelve feet high. I cannot, as yet, assert this as a fact, as my experiments are of too late a date; but there are strong grounds for expecting that it will be so, because they are accustomed to dispense with the shelter afforded by the large forest trees, and they are so little hurt by the safe way in which they have been transplanted, that their growth is very little checked, while the growth of a large tree is seriously checked by transplanting, if the operation is not carried on with more care and expense than our farmers can afford.

One might write volumes on this question of planting trees, but there is a better book than printed books, out of which we can learn,—I mean the great book of nature. In no country is that book written in grander types than in North America; we want men who can read it, and teach us how to read it, and this leads me naturally to the conclusion of my Report, the study of forestry.

STUDY OF FORESTRY.

As requested by the Council, I have suggested a number of measures in this Report, for the preservation of our forests, and have added some hints for the planting of new ones. But how can these measures, or any others that may be deemed preferable be carried out without the help of men brought up to the profession of forestry?

On every question connected with our forests, we feel the want of a good staff of forest officers, such as they have got in Europe, men trained specially in forestry

schools and academies connected with the best managed forests in the world. In India they have now got such a staff of officers, and they send them to Europe to perfect themselves among the great foresters of Germany and France.

We can never expect to see our old forests properly managed, and new forests started on our prairies, and wherever their want is felt in other parts of the Dominion, without experienced foresters to take charge of the work. I think no money could be more profitably spent, and bring larger returns, than in establishing a Dominion School of Forestry.

In the meantime, until the good results of such an institution can make themselves felt, I would recommend that competent men should be procured from old established schools abroad, and that intelligent Canadians should be selected and sent to Europe, to study there the best systems of forestry, with a view to their application to our own country.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. JOLY.

To the Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,

Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF QUEBEC IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. L. STAFFORD.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a Report of the arrivals of immigrants at this port for the year ending 31st December, 1877, with tables showing the numbers and nationalities of the immigrants brought out by each line of steamers, the general destinations of the steerage passengers, the number assisted with free transport, cost of transport, &c.

The total arrivals of immigrants at the Port of Quebec in 1877, were:—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Deduct deaths at sea.....	2,133 1	5,613 2	7,746 3
	2,132	5,611	7,743

The arrivals compared with those of 1876, show a decrease of 3,158 souls.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ARRIVALS, 1876 AND 1877.

Where Sailed From.	1876.		1877.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
England	1,904	5,816	1,944	3,983	.....	1,793
Ireland	98	590	66	597	.....	25
Scotland	194	1,937	122	707	.....	1,302
Total from United Kingdom...	2,196	8,343	2,132	5,287	.....	3,120
Via United States, &.....		362		324	.....	38
		8,705		5,611	.....	3,158
Cabin..		2,196		2,132	.....
Grand Total		10,901		7,743	.....

Showing a decrease in the immigration from the United Kingdom of 3,120, and 38 from other countries.

The total number of steamers which arrived with passengers was 73.

The average passage of the Allan Line was, Mail steamers from Liverpool, 10 days; Londonderry, 9 days; Glasgow steamers, 12½ days. Dominion Line from Liverpool, 11½ days. Temperley's London Line, 16½ days.

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

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Allan Line Mail Steamers.....	1,811	4,269	6,080
do Glasgow Steamers	122	707	829
Dominion Line Steamers.....	175	289	464
Temperley's, London Steamers	24	22	46
via United States, &c.....		324	324
	2,132	5,611	7,743

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

Lines.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French.	Swiss.	Italians.	Mennonites.	Icelanders.	Russians.	Total.
Allan Mail Steamers.....	4,015	663		61	993	94	51	11	183		9	6,080
Allan Glasgow Steamers.....			777							52		829
Dominion Steamers.....	389	43		3	2	22	4	1				464
London Steamers.....	39					7						46
United States, &c.....	203	36	22	20	9	34						324
	4,646	742	799	84	1,004	150	62	12	183	52	9	7,743

The nationalities of the immigrants of 1877 compared with those of 1876 were as follow:—

	1876	1877
English.....	4,989	4,646
Irish.....	808	742
Scotch.....	1,009	799
Germans.....	104	84
Scandinavians.....	1,159	1,004
French and Belgians.....	289	150
Swiss.....		62
Italians.....		12
Icelanders.....	1,187	52
Russians (Mennonites).....	1,356	183
Russians.....	20	9
	10,901	7,743

The number of single men arrived was 2,216.

The number of single women arrived was 855.

Table No. 2 gives the number of passengers from each port in 1876 and 1877.

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

Carpenters.....	5
Clerks.....	8
Farmers.....	209
Labourers.....	1,393
Mechanics, not specified.....	1,113
Masons.....	4
Miners.....	6
Tailors.....	2
	2,740

Table No. 3 gives the number of immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec from 1829 to 1877, inclusive, showing a total of 1,383,299, or a yearly average of 28,231.

The following table gives the number of immigrants assisted to emigrate by various Societies during the season, 1877 :—

Date.	Vessel.	By Whom Sent.	Sexes.				Total.
			Males.	Females.	Children.	Infants.	
April 30	Sardinian	Mrs. Birt.....	11	8	39	12	70
do 30	do	Red Hill Reformatory.....	2				2
May 1	Polynesian	Catholic Emigration Committee, London.....			16		10
do 14	Mississippi	Children's Home, London and Lancashire.....	14		12		26
do 19	Sarmatian	Mr. Middlemore, Children's Home, Birmingham.....	11	2	62	12	87
do 27	Manitoban	Miss Macpherson.....	8	7	44		59
June 11	Sardinian	Miss Rye.....		22	42	11	75
July 11	Moravian	Alloe Reformatory, Essex.....	2				2
do 21	Sardinian	Miss Macpherson.....	5	7	49	7	68
Aug. 25	Moravian	Miss Rye.....		3	19	2	24
Sept. 1	Sardinian	Catholic Emigration Committee, London.....	1	1	2		4
Oct. 29	Polynesian	do do.....			1	3	4
Nov. 5	Sarmatian	do do.....			1		1
			54	50	281	47	432

The total number assisted with free transport by this office was 2,879 souls; 2,264 adults.

	Souls.	Adults.
Males.....	1,196	1,196
Females.....	745	745
Children.....	646	323
Infants.....	292	....
	2,879	2,264

At a cost of transport of \$11,853.06 or \$4.11 $\frac{3}{4}$ per capita, or \$5.23 $\frac{1}{2}$ per adult.
Their nationalities were:—

	Souls.	Adults.
English.....	1,609	1,238 $\frac{1}{2}$
Irish.....	412	338 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scotch.....	363	292 $\frac{1}{2}$
German.....	67	50
Scandinavians.....	28	24
French.....	141	129 $\frac{1}{2}$
Swiss.....	46	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Icelanders.....	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Russians (Mennonites).....	183	123
Russians.....	9	9
Italians.....	12	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,879	2,264

They were forwarded to the following places:—

	Souls.	Adults.
Eastern Townships.....	99	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Montreal.....	581	489 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ottawa.....	80	76
Central District.....	268	208 $\frac{1}{2}$
Toronto.....	833	649
West of Toronto.....	802	607
Manitoba.....	192	127 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lower Provinces.....	22	21
Liverpool (England).....	2	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,879	2,264

The general destinations of the steerage passengers, as per returns from Grand Trunk Railway, were as follows:—

Eastern Townships.....	Adults.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Montreal.....	654 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	<hr/>	
Total, Quebec.....		742
	Adults.	
Ottawa City.....	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ottawa District.....	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kingston City.....	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kingston District.....	229	
Toronto.....	913	
West of Toronto.....	854	
	<hr/>	
Total, Ontario.....		2,209 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manitoba.....		159
British Columbia.....		18
New Brunswick.....		15
Nova Scotia.....		8
	<hr/>	
Total Adults.....		3,151 $\frac{1}{2}$
Add $\frac{1}{3}$ for children and infants.....		1,050
	<hr/>	
Total number of souls remaining in Canada.....		4,201
	<hr/>	
Eastern States.....		95
Western States.....		887

The total expenditure at this Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1877, was as follows:—

Immigration.

Meals, provisions and assistance to immigrants..	\$	475	78	
Agency charges.....		826	27	
Salaries of Staff.....		4,150	00	
Pay and clothing of Guardians at Levis Sheds...		2,686	80	
Painting, repairs and supplies, do ...		1,538	38	
Transport of Immigrants (including Mennonites)		11,853	06	
Total immigration.....				\$21,530 29

Quarantine.

Inspecting Physicians salaries.....		1,800	00	
Medicines, stationery, &c.....		79	70	
				1,879 70

Total expenditure at Agency..... \$ 23,409 99*

* Deducting from this Quarantine expenses \$1,879.70, and Mennonites Transport \$2,583, the expenditure of this Agency for the year is \$18,947.29.

The immigrants of 1877 were landed in a very healthy condition; they were of a good class, and I have no doubt will make good settlers. Amongst them were many farmers having some capital, and a few of the best class of tenant farmers, with ample capital to purchase improved farms. Some of them have already purchased farms in Ontario—one in particular Mr. J. E. Brown, who arrived early in the season, informed me that he was the pioneer of a large number of his class, and that if on inspection he found the country suitable, many would follow; he has since written to me stating that he found in Canada everything suitable for farming on a large scale, and of his intention of giving his experience on the subject in the "North British Agriculturalist." This gentleman's father and family arrived later in the season and have purchased an improved farm in the County of Bruce.

The cheap passage granted by the Government to female servants, has secured to the country a fair supply of this very desirable class. These, and all accustomed to farm work, found ready employment on arrival.

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

L. STAFFORD,
Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

WHENCE.	CLASS.	DEATHS IN QUARANTINE.						TOTAL LANDED AT QUEBEC.						GRAND TOTAL LANDED AT QUEBEC.		
		Adults.			Children.			Adults.		Children.		Total.			Total Steerage.	Cabin Passengers.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
		TOTAL DEATHS.														
England	{ Steamers.	1,917	1,068	456	376	2,373	1,444	166	3,983	1,944	66					
	{ Sailing Vessels.															
Ireland	{ Steamers.	253	224	47	56	300	279	18	597							
	{ Sailing Vessels.															
Scotland	{ Steamers.	377	193	68	49	445	242	20	707	122						
	{ Sailing Vessels.															
Germany	do															
Norway and Sweden	do															
United States	Odd Ships, &c	193	76	22	14	215	90	19	324							
Totals		3,274	1,561	593	494	3,333	2,055	223	5,611	2,132					7,743	

CLASSIFICATION OF CABIN PASSENGERS.

Males	1,202
Females	722
Children	208
Total	2,132

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
 QUEBEC, 31st December, 1877.

J. STAFFORD,
 Agent.

Table No. 2.—Statement of the number of immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, distinguishing the countries from whence they sailed, during the seasons 1876 and 1877.

<i>England.</i>		
	1876.	1877.
Liverpool	7,536	5,881
London.....	139	46
Plymouth	45	...
	<u>7,720</u>	<u>5,927</u>
 <i>Ireland.</i>		
Londonderry.....	688	663
	<u>688</u>	<u>663</u>
 <i>Scotland.</i>		
Glasgow.....	2,131	829
<i>Via United States, &c.</i>	362	324
	<u>2,493</u>	<u>1,153</u>
 RECAPITULATION.		
England	7,720	5,927
Ireland	688	663
Scotland	2,131	829
<i>Via United States, &c.</i>	362	324
	<u>10,901</u>	<u>7,743</u>

TABLE No. 3.—COMPARATIVE Statement of the number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec since the Year 1829, until 1877, inclusive.

Years.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany and Norway.	Other Countries.	Total.
1829 to 1833.....	43,386	102,266	20,143	15	1,889	167,699
1834 to 1838.....	28,561	54,904	11,061	485	1,346	96,357
1839 to 1843.....	30,791	74,981	16,311	.....	1,777	123,860
1844 to 1848.....	60,458	112,192	12,767	9,728	1,219	196,364
1849.....	8,980	23,126	4,984	436	968	38,494
1850.....	9,887	17,976	2,979	849	701	32,292
1851.....	9,677	22,381	7,042	870	1,106	41,076
1852.....	9,276	16,983	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
Total.....	516,666	511,101	155,677	184,284	15,571	1,383,299

Yearly average, 28,231.

L. STAFFORD,
Agent.GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1877.

No. 3.

REPORT OF MONTREAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN J. DALEY.)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, my eighth Annual Report of this Agency, with the usual Returns for the year 1877.

INDIGENT IMMIGRANTS

Who have applied to me for relief in transport, amount to one thousand and fifty-three souls (1,053), equal to nine hundred and twenty-six adults (926), who have been forwarded to their various destinations, *via* Grand Trunk Railway, at a cost of two thousand two hundred and thirty-six dollars and fourteen cents (\$2,236.14); and for meals, lodging and incidental food, seven hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty-three cents (\$796.43).

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

Statement A will show how these one thousand and fifty-three indigent immigrants have been distributed between the different sections of the Dominion, east, south and west, also showing the number of males, females and children, their nationalities, trades and occupations.

IMMIGRANTS PASSING MONTREAL.

Mr. T. B. Hawson, Auditor, of the Grand Trunk Railway has obliged me by giving the number passing Montreal on their way west; thus, *via* Portland, six hundred and ninety-eight (698); *via* Quebec, nine thousand four hundred and fifty-four (9,454); total, ten thousand one hundred and fifty-two (10,152). Of these only one thousand and fifty-three (1,053), as otherwise described, have applied to me for special aid.

SETTLERS FOR NAMUR, NEW BELGIUM.

I have forwarded, of Belgian and French this season, some forty persons to this place of settlement; they are a determined class, and were the most worthy of the many Belgians and French who have desired the aid and advice of this Agency.

IMMIGRANTS TO MANITOBA.

I have assisted, by certificates and advice, the number of eighty-five persons (85) to Manitoba; these bore evident proofs of being a desirable class of immigrants; they wore an aspect of resolute industry, and seemed to have no doubt of their future success in their new chosen home. This does not include one hundred and eighty-four (184) Mennonites who passed through Montreal and were only assisted with meals at the Dominion Immigration Station, Tanneries Junction.

HEALTH.

The health of all the immigrants has been good, only one death occurring during the year and that an infant.

DEMAND FOR LABOUR

Remains as in previous years and need not be recapitulated. Good servants, male and female, can obtain employment, but there is no call for young men trained for office employment. We have a superfluity in the Dominion. Let the farmer and mechanic come.

Statement B will show, in detail, the various points to which the one thousand and fifty-three (1,053) immigrants have been distributed from the Montreal Agency, for the year ending 31st December, 1877.

ARRIVALS BY PORTS OF ENTRY.

Statement C will show, from the various ports of entry in this district, the arrival of three thousand six hundred and forty-three persons (3,643), with a total value of effects amounting to sixty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three dollars (\$61,793), for the year 1877.

COURTESIES.

To the national societies established in Montreal, the Grand Trunk Railway officials and other co-operating friends, I am much indebted.

The whole respectfully submitted,

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

JOHN J. DALEY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent,
Montreal.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.—Yearly Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Montreal Immigrant Agency for the Year ending December 31st, 1877.

Number of Arrivals the St. Lawrence.	Number of Arrivals and the United States and Portland.	SEXES.		Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.							TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.							GENERAL DESTINATION.							
		M.	F.		English	Irish	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and Gen-eral Laborers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Ser-vants.	N.S.	N.B.	P.E.I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States—Portland.	West'n States.	Total Souls.
.....	91	58	25	8	24	5	12	4	46	10	42	6	25	17	28	46	91
.....	37	28	9	9	5	10	7	6	6	21	3	5	8	5	25	7	37
.....	69	37	21	11	25	17	9	6	12	12	8	27	2	21	3	45	21	69
.....	81	44	23	14	40	16	11	4	10	10	17	16	1	23	20	40	14	81
.....	105	40	23	42	79	16	3	.....	2	2	9	25	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	33	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
.....	24	43	23	7	49	6	7	6	5	.....	4	34	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
.....	35	52	34	20	61	7	16	9	9	5	12	25	13	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	42	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	106
.....	61	64	31	12	59	6	18	13	8	3	15	35	12	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	54	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	107
.....	53	67	23	19	68	16	15	7	3	.....	14	40	20	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	37	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	109
.....	69	60	46	28	65	32	12	11	13	1	11	37	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	67	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	134
.....	61	64	28	10	102	25	3	4	44	.....	5	48	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	68	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
.....	21	28	8	3	17	13	2	3	4	.....	5	18	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	16	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
381	672	585	294	174	521	165	117	77	103	11	114	351	103	18	293	7	.....	.....	378	580	.....	.....	.....	88	1,053

JOHN J. DALEY,
 Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

December 31st, 1877.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the Points to which 1,053 Persons have been Distributed for 1877.

Station.	No. of Immigrants.	Station.	No. of Immigrants.
Acton.....	17	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	137
Aultsville.....	1	London.....	15
Brit Mills.....	1	Lisgar.....	1
Beloeil.....	1	Norton Mills.....	1
Brockville.....	14	Namur.....	40
Belleville.....	16	Ottawa.....	143
Berlin.....	3	Point Levi.....	170
Bowmanville.....	1	Port Hope.....	5
Brighton.....	1	Prescott.....	9
Cornwall.....	7	Portland.....	88
Coaticooke.....	4	Richmond.....	23
Cobourg.....	1	Rivière du Loup.....	2
Compton.....	1	St. Johns, P.Q.....	22
Danville.....	2	St. Liboire.....	4
Durham.....	2	St. Hyacinthe.....	3
Emersons.....	5	St. Lambert.....	1
Farnham.....	4	St. Hubert.....	1
Forest.....	1	Stanford.....	1
Guelph.....	1	Sherbrooke.....	10
Granby.....	3	Sarnia.....	26
Halifax, N.S.....	7	Toronto.....	331
Iroquois.....	1	Upton.....	3
Kingston.....	37	Waterloo.....	13
Lancaster.....	1	Whitby.....	3
Lennoxville.....	2	Windsor East.....	1
Lachine.....	2		
Lacolle.....	1		
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	137	<i>Total.....</i>	1,053

JOHN J. DALEY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY,
December 31st, 1877.

CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

STATEMENT C.—Showing number of persons returning to the Dominion for settlement, and who have made entries at the Custom Houses (below named) for the Year ending 1877.

Port of Entry.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects entered at Custom House.
					\$ cts.
Montreal	467	481	847	1,795	29,052 00
Coaticooke	82	82	328	492	9,275 00
Stanstead.....	43	57	134	234	2,654 00
St. Johns, P.Q.....	298	285	447	1,030	17,488 00
St. Armand, P.Q.....	33	23	36	92	3,324 00
Total.....	923	928	1,792	3,643	61,793 00

JOHN J. DALEY.

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY,
December 31st, 1877.

No. 4.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TORONTO IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. JOHN A. DONALDSON.)

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for your information, my Annual Report upon the working of this Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1877, accompanied by the usual Returns.

The total number of immigrants arrived at this Agency during the year, were 3,532; of these 3,096 came *via* the St. Lawrence, and 426 *via* the United States; 2,717 remained in Canada, and 815 passed through to the Western States.

In addition to the above 2,064 are reported as arriving at the various ports of entry in my district, making in all 5,596.

Among this number were 184 Russian Mennonites, who joined their friends in Manitoba, and are, from all I can learn, doing very well. The good reports these people are sending to their friends in Russia, and the admirable speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor General at Winnipeg, will undoubtedly be the means of attracting a large immigration to Manitoba.

The immigrants who arrived here during the season were remarkably healthy, there being no sickness of any kind among them, and they were a most excellent class, being chiefly farmers, farm labourers and mechanics, and very few clerks or book-keepers among them were a number with considerable capital, one gentleman having \$40,000, which has been invested for him by one of our leading law firms in mortgages on real estate at 8 per cent. interest. This, of itself, ought to be sufficient to induce parties with capital to make Canada their home.

Some \$150,000 has been brought into the district and been invested in the purchase of lands, and in business in this and other cities and towns; a fair portion in the Free Grant District of Muskoka, and some lent out on mortgage.

As predicted in my last Report, a number of dealers have visited our shores during the year, and purchased largely horses, cattle and sheep, and as this trade, together with the export of meats and produce of all kinds, is assuming large proportions, it must be beneficial to immigration by directing the attention of farmers and capitalists to our shores, and inducing some of them to settle among us.

In conclusion, I have only to add that every attention has been shewn to all parties arriving at this Agency, and the strictest economy practise .

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

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

JOHN A. DONALDSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1877.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Acton	3	Meaford	5
Alma.....	1	Mimico	1
Angus.....	2	Mitchell.....	3
Arthur.....	1	Mono Road.....	30
Aurora.....	2	Montreal.....	60
Barrie.....	46	Moorfield.....	7
Batteaux.....	1	Mount Forest.....	8
Belle Ewart.....	1	Millbrook.....	1
Belle River.....	2	Newcastle.....	1
Belleville.....	6	Newmarket.....	2
Berlin.....	25	New Lowell.....	7
Bolton.....	3	Niagara.....	63
Bowmanville.....	2	Oakville.....	18
Blythe.....	4	Orangeville.....	5
Bracebridge.....	112	Orillia.....	13
Bradford.....	29	Oshawa.....	13
Bramley.....	1	Ottawa.....	7
Brampton.....	16	Owen Sound.....	35
Brantford.....	11	Paisley.....	2
Bronte.....	2	Palmerston.....	1
Brussels.....	4	Parkhill.....	3
Chatham.....	15	Parry Sound.....	18
Clifton.....	15	Port Carling.....	3
Clinton.....	11	Port Credit.....	3
Cobocconk.....	12	Port Dalhousie.....	3
Cobourg.....	1	Port Elgin.....	1
Collingwood.....	8	Port Hope.....	7
Craigleith.....	3	Peterborough.....	8
Davenport.....	3	Prescott.....	9
Dorchester.....	2	Prince Arthur's Landing.....	7
Dundas.....	11	Quebec.....	2
Dundalk.....	8	Richmond Hill.....	4
Eastwood.....	3	Rosseau.....	111
Elora.....	1	Sarnia.....	6
Fergus.....	14	Sault Ste. Marie.....	1
Flesherton.....	4	Scarboro'.....	3
Forest.....	2	Seaforth.....	6
Fort William.....	3	Shelbourne.....	6
Galt.....	2	Silver Islet.....	6
Gilford.....	27	Simcoe.....	3
Glencoe.....	3	Southampton.....	4
Goderich.....	1	Stratford.....	26
Goldstone.....	1	Stouffville.....	1
Gravenhurst.....	56	St. Catharines.....	32
Guelph.....	15	St. Thomas.....	6
Grimmsby.....	5	St. Marys.....	7
Hamburg.....	1	Thornhill.....	6
Hamilton.....	96	Thorold.....	3
Henfryn.....	1	Teeswater.....	1
Ingersoll.....	15	Thunder Bay.....	9
Kerwood.....	3	Uxbridge.....	3
Kingston.....	78	Washago.....	1
Kleinburg.....	9	Watford.....	1
Lefroy.....	12	Waldemar.....	1
Lake Joseph.....	1	Weston.....	13
Lindsay.....	6	Walkerton.....	12
London.....	138	Whitby.....	6
Lucan.....	23	White's Station.....	1
Malton.....	1	Windsor.....	22
Manitoulin Island.....	1	Windsore.....	7

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

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Winona.....	4	Woodville.....	1
Wingham.....	1	Wyoming.....	2
Woodbridge.....	5		
Woodstock.....	9	Total.....	1,561

JOHN A. DONALDSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

RETURN of Emigrants arrived at Port of Toronto, for the Year ending 31st December, 1877, showing Nationality, &c.

From.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Value of Effects.
				\$ cts.
England.....	61	54	74	11,341 00
Ireland.....	12	11	16	2,680 00
Scotland.....	15	28	29	10,553 00
United States.....	77	82	61	21,445 00
Germany.....	22	18	14	3,865 00
France.....	2	3	4	115 00
Canada.....	59	45	61	13,447 00
Prussia.....	2	1		150 00
Holland.....	1	1	7	250 00
Total.....	251	243	266	63,920 00

CUSTOM HOUSE, TORONTO,
December 31st, 1877.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

RETURN of Immigrants arriving and reporting at the Port of Clifton, for the Year 1877, commencing the 1st of January and ending 31st December, 1877.

Nationality.	No. of Immigrants.	Males.	Females.	Value of Effects.
				\$ cts.
English	71	37	34	3,404 00
Irish	22	11	11	980 00
Scotch	19	9	10	685 00
Germans	6	3	3	125 00
United States	92	41	51	2,952 00
Other Countries	121	63	58	4,015 00
Total	331	164	167	12,161 00

CUSTOM HOUSE, CLIFTON,
December 31st, 1877.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

RETURN showing arrivals of Immigrants at the Port of Fort Erie, for the Year ending 31st December, 1877.

Nationality	Males.	Females.	Total Number.	Value of Effects.
				\$ cts.
American	36	56	92	3,874 00
Canadian	34	21	55	1,988 00
English	23	20	43	2,385 00
French	1	3	4	125 00
German	38	32	70	2,682 00
Irish	19	14	33	1,575 00
Scotch	15	9	24	1,050 00
Total	166	155	321	13,679 00

CUSTOM HOUSE. FORT ERIE,
31st December, 1877.

RECAPITULATION.

	Arrivals.	Value of Effects.
		\$ cts.
Toronto	760	63,920 00
Clifton	662	12,161 00
Port Erie	642	13,679 00
Total	2,064	\$89,760 00

- No. 5.

REPORT OF OTTAWA IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. W. J. WILLS.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report of the operations at this Agency, during the past year of 1877.

The total number of arrivals was as follows, viz. :—

European Immigrants.....	624
Settlers from the United States.....	1,029
Total arrivals.....	1,653

The effects brought in by the latter, as far as ascertained, amounted to \$39,003.00:

As usual in previous years, many immigrants have arrived without reporting themselves to my Agency, and of whom I only ascertain casually, or when they are in distress.

Temporary relief in cases of actual distress was granted during the year to 519 souls, equal to 439 adults, at a cost of \$1.77 per adult.

The remarks of last year respecting the depression of trade, as affecting employment and wages, I regret to say still applies to this district, and there is very little prospect of any immediate improvement. I would state in this connection, that the depression however has tended to increase actual settlement on land, as the frugally disposed who had some little savings when work fell off, instead of remaining in the city took up land, and have thus placed themselves in a safe position for the future.

I have forwarded to the Lachine Canal works quite a number of immigrants whom I found it impossible to place out here, and in some cases I have sent them on to other agencies in the West, where labour was in demand. All who have arrived have been satisfactorily disposed of in one way or another.

During last spring, by instructions from the Department, I visited the whole of my district to ascertain the labour requirements for the coming season, and the condition of immigrants already placed out by me; the latter I found in almost all cases prosperous. During this visit I circulated over 500 maps and 1500 pamphlets, both in French and English, of Manitoba and the North-West. The result was that quite a number of young men of all nationalities left for that country during the year, and, by letters received from several of them, are doing well. I have also learned that this influx of native Canadians accustomed to working the soil, was of incalculable advantage to the immigrants from Europe, whom they mixed with, as affording the latter opportunities of learning at once the practical methods of Canadian farm work.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. WILLS,
Government Immigration Agent.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture, &c.,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the number and nationalities of the Immigrants who reached this Agency during the Year 1877.

Nationality.	European Immigrants.		Total.
	Via St. Lawrence.	Via United States.	
Natives of England.....	126	124	250
do Ireland.....	66	66	132
do Scotland.....	21	38	59
do Germany.....	40	63	103
do France.....	16	43	59
do Norway and Sweden.....	5	16	21
Settlers from United States.....			1,029
	274	350	1,653

TABLE showing the number of Immigrants who received assistance in the shape of passage orders and provisions.

Nationality.	Men.	Women	Children.	Total.
Natives of England.....	78	56	62	196
do Ireland.....	43	40	24	107
do Scotland.....	24	8	12	44
do Germany.....	26	24	46	96
do France.....	32	18	6	56
do Norway and Sweden.....	6	4	10	20
	209	150	160	519

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

TABLE shewing number of Immigrants arrived at Ports of Entry, with the value of their effects.

Port of Prescott.....	288 Souls.	Value of effects.....	\$10,548.00
“ Brockville.....	255 “	“ “	12,843.00
“ Ottawa.....	248 “	“ “	7,422.00
“ Morrisburg.....	85 “	“ “	5,169.00
“ Cornwall.....	153 “	“ “	3,021.00
	1029		\$39,003.00

MONTHLY RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Ottawa Immigration Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1877.

Months.	Number of arrivals, via		Sexes.		Total number of Souls.	Nationalities.					Trades or Occupations.					General Destination.										
	the St. Lawrence, via Europe.	the United States, from Europe.	Male.	Female.		Children.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers and general Laborers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	N.S.	N.B.	P. E. I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.
January	1	38	18	9	11	8	8	3	8	7	4	4	8	5	5	5	5				8	30				
February		51	18	15	18	10	13	3	22	3	3	3	12	3	2	2	8				4	47				
March		65	28	18	24	24	20	3	17	1	1	1	12	5	4	4	4				11	54				
April	26	61	21	23	17	34	16	1	1	9	9	8	9	9	2	2	14				26	34		1		
May	62	29	27	23	41	37	16	4	30	3	1	1	20	9	1	1	12				9	82				
June	32	16	23	13	12	48	21	6	3	8	2	1	12	5	5	5	5				8	40				
July	48	15	31	20	12	63	34	12	8	8	1	1	14	2	2	2	13				23	40				
August	21	20	16	17	8	41	24	10	1	4	2	1	14	4	4	4	8				25	15				
September	26	12	18	13	8	38	18	5	5	3	1	6	7	6	6	4	4				17	21				
October	31	50	33	25	23	80	34	12	10	3	25	2	12	9	7	7	12				17	35				
November	4	19	11	6	6	23	1	3	13	3	1	2	2	6	3	2	2				4	6				
December	24	10	10	5	9	24	5	11	5	3	3	3	8	1	1	2	2				13	7				
	274	350	249	186	189	624	250	132	50	103	21	59	131	72	42	88	4				207	411				

W. J. WILLS,
Government Immigration Agent, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1877.

No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF KINGSTON AGENT.

(MR. R. MACPHERSON.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for your information, my annual statement for the year ended 31st December, 1877, which embraces the various transactions during that period, viz:

1st. Statement showing the number of immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency during the year 1877, their nationality, and the number assisted with free passages.

2nd. Statement of monthly arrivals within this Agency during the year, the number fed and distributed each month; also, number of meals furnished.

3rd. Statement shewing the number and destination of immigrants forwarded from this office during 1877.

4th. Statement of the monthly arrivals within this Agency, classified as to sexes, nationality, occupation and destination.

5th. Statement shewing number of settlers from the United States, as reported by the Collectors of Customs at the ports of entry within this Agency, for the past year, and value of their effects.

6th. The statement of expenditure on account of immigration for the year 1877, as paid by the Dominion and Ontario Governments, respectively.

I may state that I have experienced greater difficulty in placing immigrants during the year just closed, than in any other year since my appointment to this office. The demand for labourers having been so limited, it was hard to find employment for those who came to this Agency.

The expenditure for the year amounted in transport, to \$467.99, and in provisions, meals, &c., to \$181.02.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

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

R. MACPHERSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1877, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and Free Passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

Country From.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	353	112	465	743	6	326	383
Ireland	103	36	139				
Scotland	115	12	127				
Germany	7	8	15				
Norway							
Switzerland	11		11				
Iceland							
America				1,770			
Other Countries	34	18	52				
Settlers from United States, as reported by Collectors of Customs		1,770	1,770				
	623	1,956	2,579	2,513	6	326	383

STATEMENT showing the total Number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Kingston Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st Dec., 1877.

Months.	<i>Via</i> St. Lawrence.	<i>Via</i> the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	Number distributed by Free Passes.	Number of Meals furnished.
January	8	19	27	5	11	25
February	14	11	25	10	18	26
March	8	52	60	13	20	23
April	7	61	68	37	39	105
May	142	4	146	38	40	93
June	67	4	71	30	42	80
July	108	4	112	59	60	161
August	54	5	59	25	24	65
September	65	3	68	24	28	76
October	82	5	87	44	49	59
November	55	2	57	20	26	48
December	13	16	29	21	26	85
Settlers from United States reported by Collectors of Customs		1,770	1,770			
Total	623	1,956	2,579	326	383	846

STATEMENT showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from the Kingston Agency by Free R.R. Passes, for the twelve months ending 31st Dec., 1877.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	250½
Belleville.....	10	Ernestown.....	1
Cobourg.....	3½	Grafton.....	1
Colborne.....	1	Lindsay.....	1
Toronto.....	60	Orillia.....	3
Cornwall.....	16	Ottawa.....	12
Montreal.....	56	Sbarbott Lake.....	9
Duffin's Creek.....	1	Picton.....	3
Port Hope.....	25	Parham.....	2
Prescott.....	14	Arnprior.....	3
Brockville.....	16	Carleton Place.....	1
Lancaster.....	17	Pakenham.....	3½
Morrisburg.....	3	Woodville.....	1
Trenton.....	1½	Harrowmith.....	4
Gananoque.....	2½	Spencerville.....	1
Napanee.....	5	Hamilton.....	5
Whitby.....	11	Morton.....	16
Berlin.....	2	Bethany.....	1½
Dickinson's Landing.....	1½	Renfrew.....	4
Mallorytown.....	1½	Peterboro'.....	1
Newcastle.....	2	Loughborough.....	6
Collin's Bay.....	1	Portland.....	2
<i>Carried forward</i>	250½	Total.....	331½

STATEMENT showing number of Settlers from the United States as reported by the Collectors of Customs at the different Ports of Entry within the Kingston Immigration Agency, for the Year 1877, and the value of their effects.

Ports of Entry.	No. of Settlers.	Value of Effects.	
		\$	cts.
Whitby.....	104	865	00
Osbawa.....	87	1,260	00
Bowmanville.....	66	1,168	00
Newcastle.....	24	1,105	00
Port Hope.....	209	5,778	00
Cobourg.....	254	2,417	00
Cramahe.....	58	902	00
Brighton.....	50	1,296	00
Trenton.....	48	969	00
Belleville.....	429	11,056	00
Napanee.....	45	5,335	00
Picton.....	45	2,534	00
Kingston.....	234	11,695	00
Gananoque.....	117	2,523	00
	1,770	48,903	00

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure at the Kingston Immigration Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1877, as paid by the Dominion and Ontario Governments respectively.

SERVICE.	Amount paid by Dominion.	Amount paid by Ontario.	Total.
Transport of Immigrants.....		467 99	467 99
Meals, bread, &c.....		181 02	181 02
Travelling expenses, fuel, cleaning building, furnishings, light, telegrams, postage, water, &c.....	652 88		666 88
Total (exclusive of Salaries).....	666 88	649 01	1,315 89

No. 7

ANNUAL REPORT OF ST. JOHN, N.B., QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. S. HARDING, M.R.C.S.)

QUARANTINE STATION,
SAINT JOHN, N.B., December 31st, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Report of the affairs of this Station for the year ending December 31st, 1877.

In carrying out the quarantine regulations and examining into the condition of vessels arriving at this port during the past year, it did not become necessary to detain any except for mere examination. And only in one instance did a case arise causing hesitation as to the propriety of immediate discharge. This was the instance:—The three masted schooner "Lissie Heger" arrived here on the 17th July from Mobile, whence she sailed on the 20th June. One day out *all* hands, which, including master and mate, numbered eight persons, were taken sick. The vessel being thus disabled put into Holmes Hole. On the 7th July, the master and mate having recovered, and a new crew being shipped, she again sailed for this port. On arrival here, as all hands on board were in health, and as a passage of ten days seemed to have proved the non-ability of the new hands to infection from the pre-existing disease, which was of an infectious nature, the vessel was not detained. No sickness afterwards occurred through the arrival of this vessel. Other vessels having features which required consideration, but no such condition as might endanger the public health, made up the sum of the arrivals which were examined during the year.

The year has passed, therefore, without the arrival of vessels with any such sickness as threatened the health of the community. This is much better than securing exemption through suppression of disease on arrival. The effort of doing so always entails trouble, expense and anxiety. Comparing this with other years, our *good luck* is matter for congratulation.

In looking over the quarantine events of the decade now nearly completed under Confederation, we observe that few of the years passed, without the medical officers having to feel the responsibility of their position. One or two instances out of the many which occurred during this period may be referred to.

In 1869 the ship "Flying Foam" from Calcutta for this port, *via* Trinidad, had during the passage to the last named place, lost thirty of her passengers (Coolies) from cholera. Such a vessel on arrival here, although her passengers had been landed at Trinidad, was to be considered as very dangerous to Canada and the continent. For it is known that the infection of this disease will be retained in a ship for many months after the removal of the cases which caused her to be infected, notwithstanding that efforts may have been made to eradicate it. In her case, however, it was evident that no proper measures of purification had been employed. After a detention in quarantine for nine days, during which time she was subjected to a rigid process of disinfection, the vessel was discharged, and the country was so fortunate as to be preserved from cholera, and this without that serious alarm being felt which is inspired by the presence of the disease in open guise—a less dangerous state in many instances than where the disease is apparent through the presence of cases of it.

In 1871, twice in one day, in two instances, vessels arrived having small-pox on board—four small-pox vessels within twelve days.

I have merely referred, by way of example, to two instances out of the many which have occurred during the period mentioned, as tending to show the advisability of having all things at the Station at all times in an efficient state, so that the best prospect may exist of warding off disease when it may come in the future; that we may not be led to feel a false security through the accidental exemption we have enjoyed during the past year. This, I am aware, is not the tendency of the Department, for, on the contrary, a wise foresight has always been shewn. At present, however, there is an urgent need of certain repairs being made on the buildings at the Island, which my Report of last year referred to, but only in part explained. As a preliminary to action in relation hereto, orders have been sent down from the Department of Public Works to have fuller information furnished; and Mr. Stead, acting for the Department, has made suggestions which I consider good, both on the ground of economy and to secure efficiency. To provide the stoop necessary to get access to the upper rooms of the main hospital, as formerly proposed, would cost a good deal. It extends the whole length of the building and would need considerable material, being high and long, and would be of corresponding expense for work in erecting. Considering this, and that the whole building is so much out of repair, Mr. Stead's opinion that a new building of suitable dimensions could be put up at as little cost as to repair the old one, might be accepted as a correct view. The shingles, both on the sides and roof of this building, are so thin that they are constantly blowing off, and it is therefore never weather tight. All the sills as well as the beams next the ground are rotten, besides other parts of the timbering.

If we consider the fact that one of the large buildings was burned, and that another was taken down during the summer, being disqualified through proximity to the fog-whistle, the conclusion may be obvious that either the building just referred to should be made efficient through necessary repairs, or a new one erected. One or other of these ways would need to be adopted and acted on early in the spring, or else the station will be more seriously disqualified than I consider your honour would wish to have it.

If, a new building should be decided on, I would suggest that the site of the hospital that was burned should be selected for it, to be of the same length and width, and placed on the wall it occupied, which remains and is good—but, unlike the former building, it should be only one story instead of two. The result under this plan acted on would be the having one good building needing no repairs for many years, standing in the lieu of two others referred to—one burned and one taken down. It might, therefore, be allowed that if the new building meets the wants of the station, which I am in hopes it would, the action suggested will lessen future expense by avoiding the necessity of annual repairs, and be more satisfactory than continually patching up.

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

W. S. HARDING, M.R.C.S. Eng.,
Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No: 8.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SHERBROOKE IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. H. HUBBARD.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
SHERBROOKE, P. Q., 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Report of this Agency for the year now closing.

The number of immigrant arrivals here for the past season has been comparatively small; owing to the continued depression in business, there has been but little demand for labour of any kind, though some employment has been furnished by the railroads in course of construction. The arrivals and the expenses connected with immigrants I may state briefly as follows:—

Whole number of arrivals reported.....	50
Males, 30; Females, 10; Children, 4.....	50
English, 9; Irish, 2; Scotch, 20; French, 15; others, 4.....	50
Expenses for meals and small items.....	\$10 50
“ Free transport, about.....	24 00
“ Charged to Quebec Department.....	16 00
Total, exclusive of salaries.....	\$50 50

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

H. HUBBARD.
Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT OF WINNIPEG AGENT.

(MR. WM. HESPELER.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for your information, my Report for the year 1877.

The number of immigrants accommodated at the Government sheds during the season is as follows:—

Canadian Provinces.....	1310
United States.....	113
Great Britain.....	21
Italy.....	9
Iceland.....	6
Mennonites from South Russia.....	46
Total.....	1505

This Statement of immigrant arrivals refers only to those who were accommodated at the Government sheds, and I can safely say that as many more arrivals took place who did not avail themselves of the Government buildings, in some cases, partly on account of the breaking out of *scarlet fever* at the premises, in the month of June, which continued during July and part of August, and which compelled me to use another, but much inferior building, for the shelter of immigrants.

Every possible care was taken of the sick by the physician in charge, to alleviate the disease and to prevent contagion.

It affords me great satisfaction to be able to report that the tide of immigration begins to see a greater advantage in settling upon the fine and fertile lands on the western border of this Province, instead of losing time in looking for land that is only apparently superior on account of its temporary advantageous locality.

The very limited influx of Mennonites during the present year was owing to the effects of the *Eastern War*, making sales of property practically impossible there. I am, however, glad to report the great prosperity of the Reserves, and the visible contentment of the settlers.

Three more villages, in all numbering 28 houses, have been erected in the oldest (Rat River) Reserve, during the present year—making a total of 38 villages, showing also an increase of 2,200 acres of land under cultivation, and making the number of acres under cultivation, at the present time in all 7,200 on said Reserve.

The happy and favourable influences of His Excellency Lord Dufferin's visit to this Province, are visible in every instance, by which immigration to this Province can be furthered, particularly from *Great Britain*, whence it naturally is much desired.

The prospect of an early railway connection is the hope of every settler, and promises to be the greatest promoter of future immigration.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. HESPELER,
Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 10.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DULUTH AGENT.

(MR. THOS. SPENCE.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
DULUTH, 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you, my first annual Report, on the operation of the Dominion Agency at the Port of Duluth, U.S., together with the annexed return of arrivals, shewing sexes, nationalities, trades or occupations, &c., &c., during the months of May, June, July and August.

The number of passengers for Manitoba by each line of Steamers from Canadian Ports was as follows :—

	Passengers.	Horses.
N. W. Transportation Company.....	2,695	218
Collingwood Lines.....	1,143	153
American Lines.....	79	18
Total	3,917	389

As I have regularly forwarded to the Department monthly reports, containing particulars of the duties performed, I take the liberty of assuming this one to be brief as possible.

In accordance with instructions received in my tentative engagement for three months, I arrived at Duluth on the 3rd May, and on the 10th received the first arrival of immigrants for Manitoba, numbering 182 souls per steamer "Quebec," from Sarnia.

My engagement expiring on the 1st August, on instructions by telegram from the Department, I continued until 1st September, when I closed the Agency, and returned to Winnipeg. Since that time until the close of navigation, as near as I can learn, about 900 have arrived, being principally women and children joining their bread-winners who had arrived earlier in the season to prepare a home. I would most respectfully suggest that in future the Agency should be kept open during the whole season of navigation, as it is particularly the class arriving late who require its care and protection.

Of the total number of Canadian immigrants arriving at Duluth during the four months existence of the Agency, about twelve hundred have been accommodated at their own request with lodgings in the large and commodious Immigrant Reception House of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, waiting frequently two days and over, for the train connecting with the tri-weekly steamer of the Red River Transportation Company at Fisher's Landing, twenty-four hours travel by rail from Duluth.

During the wet season I was advised of the flooding of Fisher's Landing, and was careful to recommend immigrants, particularly those with women and children, to go

on only by a connecting train, in which case, those arriving at Duluth on a Saturday afternoon could not leave until Tuesday following, by noon train, to connect with Wednesday's steamer, which awaits arrival of train, the sailing days of Red River steamers from Fisher's Landing being Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.

It is expected that next season the facilities for accommodating immigrants at Fisher's Landing with board and lodging will be much better, in which case there will be no necessity for those who have free accommodation in the Reception House, remaining over to connect, unless they desire to do so.

I would take the liberty of suggesting that this fine building should be under the control of the Department by lease or other arrangement with the proprietors, and bedding or mattresses and cooking stoves furnished. There are ample sleeping and mess rooms for from 400 to 500 persons.

Not being able to proceed with immigrants as far as Fisher's Landing, without risk of missing a steamer's arrival at Duluth, I generally proceeded with them as far as the time would allow, returning by a crossing train, and am glad to say I have not heard of a case of any of our immigrants having been tampered with by sharpers or land agents. Every attention is shewn by the officers of the Northern Pacific Railway to the protection and comfort of our immigrants, second class passengers even being generally allowed to ride in first class carriages.

I regret to state several cases occurred of immigrants destined for Manitoba, having arrived from the steamer at Duluth perfectly destitute, and some, even without tickets or money to carry them further (second class rate being \$12.00 to Winnipeg), and having no authority in my instructions to grant relief, I was under the necessity of applying to the Department for such, which was kindly granted. The amount in all disbursed for provisions, as shewn in my monthly accounts, does not exceed twenty dollars. Those who had not tickets I succeeded in getting on, as far as the Northern Pacific Railway could carry them, through the courtesy and kindness of the conductors.

If the agent of the Government was permitted to grant assisted passages in extremely urgent cases only, much unpleasantness and embarrassment would be saved.

I am glad to state that the establishment of an immigration Agency at Duluth, by the Dominion Government, has afforded the utmost satisfaction to all parties, and its benefits can be amply testified to, by several members of the House of Commons, who have had occasion to use the lake route in visiting Manitoba during the past season, among whom may be mentioned, Mr. Trow, Chairman of the Committee on Immigration.

I carefully attended to the wants of all classes, looking after them by night as well as by day, and on the arrival of every steamer, my attention being equally divided between cabin and steerage passengers.

I have answered 126 letters of inquiry and 65 telegrams, and endeavoured to make the Agency as generally beneficial as possible, and I would respectfully draw your attention to the following remarks from the "Press." One John M. Walker, from the County of Wellington, Ontario, in a communication to the *Manitoba Free Press*, referring to his arrival at Duluth, says:—

"When I visited this Province last year, I also came by that route in company with many others, and suffered much inconvenience from the extortion and delays at that point of transshipment, but this year a great change is observable and things appear to work smoothly and well. I myself, and fellow passengers, who had to remain over in Duluth waiting for the train to connect with the Red River steamer feel much indebted to the Government Agent, Mr. Spence, for his kind and polite attention to us, and seeing to our wants. In the interest of immigration to Manitoba, the appointment was certainly much required, and will amply repay the Government. The Agent is easily recognized among the crowd, by his uniform cap, with the words, "Dominion Agent," and the crown and V. R. in gold. He is kept very busy superintending the transfer of baggage, and answering all sorts of questions and was also at the departure of the train, accompanying us a portion of the way on our journey," &c.

I am under obligations to several of the leading Canadian papers for flattering personal notices.

The Duluth *Herald*, in a lengthy editorial, on the subject of Duluth as a port for Canadian steamers since 1871, says:—

“Still, during all this period of time from the landing of the *Chicora* on the first trip, up to the present year, there has been more or less confusion at the beginning of every season, when the first Canadian boats have brought their heavy loads of freight, and their crowded deck loads of passengers. But with the advent of the Immigration Agent, Mr. Spence, to take charge of affairs here, and his being so thoroughly competent to have charge of so irksome a line of business, we believe that his services will inure greatly to the advantage of both the immigrants and the Government he represents.”

In conclusion, I have officially, and sincerely, to thank the able Secretary of the Department, Mr. Lowe, for his kind advice, always readily and promptly furnished me

I also desire to express my thanks to all parties with whom I came in contact in my official capacity at Duluth, for their uniform kindness and courtesy.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOS. SPENCE,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 11.
ANNUAL REPORT OF HALIFAX AGENT.
(MR. EDWIN CLAY.)

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for your information, a Report of the working of this Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1877.

Number of arrivals direct from Great Britain.....	752
“ “ “ Newfoundland.....	167
“ “ “ <i>Via</i> the St. Lawrence.....	7
“ “ “ “ United States.....	5
Total number arriving at this Agency.....	931
The general destination has been:—	
New Brunswick.....	64
Quebec	13
Ontario	119
Eastern States	11
Western States.....	6
Remaining in Nova Scotia.....	718
	931
Of these there were:—	
Males.....	607
Females.....	200
Children.....	124
	931
Nationalities:—	
English.....	580
Irish	99
Scotch.....	35
Germans	20
French and Belgian.....	4
Newfoundland (?).....	167
Other countries.....	26
	931
Trades or occupation:—	
Farmers.....	27
Farm and General Labourers.....	290
Mechanics.....	89
Clerks, Traders, &c.....	66
Female Servants.....	57
No trade given.....	135
Women and children.....	267
	931

The small number (5) given as immigrants *via* the United States, are all that came under my care as *bona fide* Immigrants, but a very large number have returned from that country on account of the continued depression, of whom no account can possibly be obtained, and who can hardly be called immigrants, as immediately a change in "the times" takes place they will be off again; and in connection with this it is a deplorable fact that our young Nova Scotians, male and female, go year after year to the States to do work that here they consider too low, leaving first-class farms to the care of the old people, who sooner or later have to mortgage, which virtually places the property in the market.

Those given under the head of Newfoundland are not, correctly speaking, Newfoundlanders, but are natives of almost every country, who have, from time to time, gone there in search of work in the copper mines and other enterprises, and failing to find the employment sought have come to Nova Scotia, where miners can nearly always find employment, and the railroads under construction provide work for labourers. However, it is not desirable for any large number of miners or labourers to come into this Province at the present time, but to practical farmers with a small capital no such chance has been opened for years, and this class of people is the only one that should be encouraged to emigrate by agents in the old country. I have had more applications for relief from labouring men who immigrated to this country when times were good, and now are out of employment, than I could possibly attend to; and although I have assisted some, it has only been when the charitable National Societies have been out of funds and the case demanded immediate relief.

It will be observed that the total immigration for 1877 is 415 increase over 1876, and the number remaining in this Province, 255 over the same year; this, however, is shown more fully in the accompanying statement. I also forward herewith a statement shewing the number of free passes issued at this Agency for the year.

The orphans brought to this Province by Mrs. Birt and others, have been doing very well during the past year, only one or two cases having been reported as not giving satisfaction.

The transfer of through immigrants from the mail steamships and seeing them properly ticketed and their baggage checked at the Intercolonial station, was new work, but with the assistance of Mr. L. Berge, the interpreter for the Messrs. Allans, everything has gone on smoothly so far, and no doubt will continue so.

No sickness has occurred on any of the vessels bringing immigrants, and only one case of sickness has come under my notice, and that was an indigent immigrant I was sending to the country, who had her eyes hurt.

I have made it a point to enquire of as many as possible of the immigrants arriving here, about any trouble they may have had either on board ship or elsewhere, and I find every one pleased with the treatment they have received, and particularly on the steamships.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN CLAY,

Dominion Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

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STATEMENT showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded by Free Passes from Halifax Agency during 1877.

Destination.	Number of Adult Passes.	Destination.	Number of Adult Passes.
Oakfield (Intercolonial Railway).....	12	Amherst (Intercolonial Railway)	8½
Windsor do	2	Jacquet River do	½
Truro do	4	Moncton do	1
Pictou do	4	St. John do	23½
Stellarton do	3	Riviere du Loup do	42
Londonderry do	20	Montreal (Grand Trunk Railway).....	2
Thomson's do	2	London do	3
Toronto (Grand Trunk Railway).....	8½		
		Total	138

STATEMENT showing the relative Immigration at the Halifax Agency for the Years 1876 and 1877.

Immigration.	1876.	1877.	Increase in 1877.	Decrease in 1877
Number of arrivals direct from Great Britain	508	752	246	.....
do <i>via</i> St. Lawrence	10	7	.....	5
do from Newfoundland .....	.....	167	167	.....
do from United States .....	.....	5	5	.....
Total number arrived	516	931	415	.....
Males	320	607	287	.....
Females	90	200	110	.....
Children	106	124	18	.....
Total	516	931	415	.....
<i>Nationalities.</i>				
English	409	580	171	.....
Irish	18	99	81	.....
Scotch	21	35	14	.....
Germans	13	20	7	.....
Newfoundlanders .....	.....	167	167	.....
French and Belgians	10	4	.....	6
Other Countries	45	26	.....	19
<i>Occupations.</i>				
Farmers	18	27	9	.....
Farm and General Labourers	210	290	80	.....
Mechanics	53	89	36	.....
Clerks, Traders, &c.	20	66	46	.....
Female Servants	44	57	13	.....
No trade given .....	.....	135	135	.....
<i>Destinations.</i>				
Forwarded to New Brunswick	47	64	17	.....
do Quebec	3	13	10	.....
do Ontario	1	119	118	.....
do Manitoba	1	.....	.....	1
do British Columbia	1	.....	.....	1
do Eastern States .....	.....	11	11	.....
do Western States .....	.....	6	6	.....
Remained in this Province	463	718	255	.....
Total	516	931	.....	.....

No. 12.

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

(MR. ROBERT SHIVES.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
ST. JOHN, N. B., 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for your information, a Report of the transactions at this office for the year 1877.

Compared with former years, the immigration for 1877 shows a large falling off in which, however, New Brunswick does not stand alone, there having been a diminution in other portions of the Dominion.

During the past year a very considerable number of Canadians from the United States, have come into the Province, induced by the great demand for mechanics and labourers, occasioned by the disastrous fire of June last. They found immediate employment in the work of rebuilding the city, and received a high rate of wages. From the frequent enquiries made at this office for information for the terms and conditions on which Crown Lands can be obtained, it is evident that considerable numbers contemplate becoming permanent settlers.

The new settlements have this year received but few accessions to their population; but it is anticipated that from the abundant harvest and their assured success, a fresh incentive to take advantage of the liberal terms offered by "The Free Grants Act," may induce many to avail themselves of its favourable terms.

Immigration for 1877.

Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States.....	73
" " St. Lawrence.....	9
" " Dominion Ports.....	59

Sexes. 141

Males.....	60
Females	38
Boys under 14.....	27
Girls under 14.....	16

Nationalities. 141

Natives of England.....	53
" Ireland	50
" Scotland	16
" Scandinavia.....	22

141

Occupations.

Farm Labourers.....	38
Farmers.....	2
Mechanics.....	20

NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED TO HAVE ENTERED THE PROVINCE AT THE CUSTOM HOUSES OF ST. STEPHEN AND MCADAM JUNCTION.

At St. Stephen.

Immigrants born in the Dominion—Males.....	34	
“ “ “ “ Females.....	34	
And the value of their effects is estimated to be.....		\$3,130

At McAdam.

Born in the Dominion.....	100	
Estimated value of their effects		1,500
Total value of effects.....		\$4,630

By the International Line of Steamers, plying between St. John and Boston, 1,000 persons, men, women and children, of Canadian origin, have entered the Province.

Totals.

Immigrants of Canadian origin <i>via</i> ports of entry.....	1,168
“ of English “	51
“ of Irish “	50
“ of Scotch “	16
“ of Scandinavian origin.....	22
	1,309

As great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining shelter for emigrants, caused by the disastrous fire of June last, which has overcrowded the few available lodging houses, I humbly beg to suggest that a building be erected where emigrants can be sheltered until proceeding to the country or obtaining work in the city.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

ROBERT SHIVES,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 13.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HALIFAX QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. N. WICKWIRE, M.D.)

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report for the year 1877:—

On February 19th the steamship "Circassian," of the Allan Line, arrived from Baltimore with one of the seamen ill with small-pox. I had this patient removed to the Hospital at Lawlor's Island and the usual precautions taken as regards the ship—the type of disease in this case was severe, and the man died on the second day after removal.

On the 15th of April the fishing schooner "Amiel Corkum" arrived from the Banks *via* Lunenburg, N.S., having a few days previous run into that port, where she was owned, with one man suffering from small-pox. I had the patient removed to Hospital, where he recovered, and after the usual time was discharged. The vessel was kept quarantined and the crew under observation for a fortnight, when no other case of that disease appearing, the vessel sailed for the fishing grounds.

On the 1st of July the schooner "Mystic," also a fishing vessel and owned at Lunenburg, arrived with one seaman ill with small-pox. The same course was adopted with this patient and vessel, as in the case of the "Amiel Corkum." The patient recovered and no other person on board was attacked with that or any other disease.

The above comprise the only cases of disease removed to the Hospital during the year.

The usual care and precautions with regard to ocean steamers and all classes of vessels arriving at this port, have been exercised.

Some slight repairs have been made to the dwelling house at Lawlor's Island during the year; with this exception the buildings and station generally remain in the same state as at the time of my last report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. N. WICKWIRE, M.D.,
Inspecting Physician, Halifax.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 14.

REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT, DETROIT.

(R. WHITEFORD, M. D.)

DETROIT, 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I respectfully submit a report of my operations for the year 1877, as Special Immigration Agent in the Western States, for Manitoba. Having during the first six months of the year, under authority of a previous appointment, acted as Agent for the purpose of promoting immigration of Canadians and others into the new Province, and having been again appointed on the 26th October last under the same general instructions for the same purposes, I think it proper to divide my Report into two parts, the first comprising my proceedings during the months of January, February, March, April, May and June to 1st July, date of discontinuance of this Western Agency. The second part of my Report will relate my doings as Agent for the months of November and December, from 26th October, when you did me the honour to reappoint me for a term of six months, until 26th April, 1878, for which mark of confidence I am proud and grateful.

As I have apprised the Department from time to time of the progress of my work, I do not suppose that minute details are now required. I shall, accordingly, be as brief as possible.

First part of Report, comprising the first six months of the year 1877.

During the months of January and February, I visited the eastern portion of Michigan, lecturing on Manitoba and distributing pamphlets in most of the important places, Detroit, Port Huron, Mount Pleasant, New Baltimore, Wyandotte, also giving information to intending emigrants in other places of minor importance; also visiting several localities in the Counties of Essex and Kent, where I was asked to explain the generous offers made to those who wished to become settlers in Manitoba; I advertised also these offers in Detroit, Windsor and other papers. During March I had to go to Ottawa on business in connection with my Agency, and took advantage of this trip to again visit places on the route of the Grand Trunk Railway, and distributed pamphlets in towns and villages in the State of Michigan, and also in several places in the Province of Ontario; returning, I stopped in Ogdensburg, New York State, conferring with the Canadian Society there, and at other stations on the route I distributed pamphlets, maps, and circulars. In the same month I visited Toledo and vicinity, in Ohio, Vienna, Munroe and Rockwood, in Michigan, holding meetings, lecturing and imparting knowledge of the North-West and the advantages offered by the Government of the Dominion of Canada. I then sent to your Department copies of papers describing my meetings and speaking of my lectures. As you are aware, Honourable Sir, Manitoba has received during the last summer a considerable number of immigrants from Southern Michigan and Northern Ohio.

In April I worked chiefly in Illinois, lecturing twice in Chicago and holding there several meetings, visiting Kankakee, Bourbonnais, Maywood and other places in Northern Illinois, as I have made known to you, by reports in the press. The liberal policy of the Department to promote immigration in Manitoba, with the great reduction obtained on fares, from the Detroit and Milwaukee, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways greatly helped me in obtaining some families from the wealthy States of Illinois and Michigan.

In May, having received the assistance of a large reduction on emigrant rates from Detroit to Winnipeg, by the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, these rates being only \$21.60, I thought it advisable to visit towns and villages in proximity to that route, lecturing in many, and distributing pamphlets in most of the places where I thought I could induce parties to take advantage of the offers made.

In the same trip I visited the Saginaw Valley, where so many Canadians have made their home. I lectured in Bay City, Bangor, Saginaw, and distributed pamphlets in many localities in north-eastern Michigan; then proceeding west, I lectured in Muskegon, having previously visited Grand Rapids, Holly, and other towns, for the purpose of leaving maps, &c., then stopping in Grand Haven. I crossed Lake Michigan to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where I placed myself in communication with prominent Canadians to co-operate with me in my mission. I advertised in the principal daily papers of Milwaukee and vicinity, and then returned to Detroit by way of Chicago, where I remained, again to have a meeting, and also on my return I was enabled to visit some places on the route of the Michigan Central Railway and give information and pamphlets, remaining in Detroit for two weeks to answer accumulated demands for information. Receiving invitations from parties in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa, I started at the beginning of June for these States, making the last journey before the expiration of my term of office; in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Faubault and vicinities in Minnesota; in Milwaukee, Lacrosse and other towns in Wisconsin, and in McGregor, &c. in Iowa, I have by the usual means, made known the North-West as a field for the emigrant; the Reports of Dominion Immigration Agents have no doubt made known to you, Sir, and to the Department, the results of my missions during this month, as well as those of the previous months, comprising my term of office until 30th June, when the Agency in the Western States was abolished. Considering the fact that these Western States are where immigrants go to locate, and that they offer inducements to retain them, I believe that the result obtained by me will be satisfactory, though perhaps not as great as if my Agency was for the more densely populated Eastern States.

Second part of Report, from the date of my re-appointment, 26th October to December 26th, 1877.

Soon after the reception of an official letter re-appointing me as Agent, I resumed my mission as lecturing and Immigration Agent for Manitoba, having previously apprised my correspondents through the West of the re-establishment of the Agency; this and proper advertisements brought back the usual demands for information from intending emigrants, and shortly after I had as many applicants as during my previous engagement. I had, even when not employed as an Agent, continued to reply to demands for information on Manitoba, so I had less difficulty in re-establishing the business of the Agency. Being permitted to do so, I opened an office in Chicago, where I find more facilities for my work, being the centre of a greater number of railroads, still making Detroit my headquarters. I have since my nomination worked chiefly in Chicago and other cities in Illinois, Kankakee, Menteno, Bourbonnais, Gillman, Clinton, Assumption, generally on the lines of the Illinois Central, on both branches from Chicago to St. Louis, in the usual manner previously described.

In conclusion, Honourable Sir, I sincerely believe that I shall obtain satisfactory results from my journeys of this winter. I am not a stranger in the Western States; having during your predecessor's term of office acted as Agent to promote the return of Canadians to Canada from States of the Union, I have become acquainted with the people and with the country, and know how and where to work to obtain the greatest results. I am pleased to notice that my mission under your predecessor has not been without results, as I have ascertained that the number of Canadians in the West has considerably decreased by this repatriation to Canada, which is still continuing.

I shall be careful now, as I have been in the past, to see that those sent to Manitoba are of the proper class, encouraging farmers with some capital to settle in the fertile Province—discouraging paupers. I might obtain larger results if I wished

to do otherwise; a large number deficient in means to properly establish themselves would promptly, with the liberal reimbursements offered and the free grant of lands, avail themselves of the advantages; but I impress upon their minds the necessity of their having some capital (to the amount stated in pamphlets) before preparing to leave; following in this as in everything else, the instructions given by your Department, I wish to acknowledge the help afforded me by your advice, and that of the able Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

I also feel indebted for many items of information furnished me by the energetic Immigration Agent, J. E. Tetu, Esq., of Dufferin, Manitoba; also to Mr. Luxton, editor and proprietor of *Manitoba Free Press*, for copies of Report of Crops for 1875; these were very useful in making my lecture on Manitoba more complete. To the journal *Le Metis* I tender thanks for circulars and printed matter concerning Manitoba, sent for distribution.

The very Reverend Albert Lacombe, V.G., of St. Boniface, and the Reverend M. Fillion, also kindly consented to address a meeting in Detroit, and thereby helped to ensure the success of my mission.

Many others also willingly helped me to make known the resources of the Prairie Province, by writing letters for publication, relating their experience in their new home, and encouraging others to follow them; all deserve mention in this paper, but I would not further extend this already too long Report.

I again respectfully submit the whole to your approval.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. WHITEFORD,
Special Immigration Agent.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 15.

REPORT OF ICELANDIC AGENT.

(MR. JOHN TAYLOR,)

GIMLI, NEW ICELAND,
DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN, 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose the Annual Report of my Agency for 1877.

The past year has been a most eventful one for the Icelandic Colony. The Icelandic immigrant depends upon a free intercourse with our people to gain that knowledge of farm and other work so necessary for his success, and of which he is more ignorant on his first arrival than any other stranger.

Of this privilege the settlers here have been deprived for four out of the six months in which labour is chiefly required. They have thus lost not only the wages for their labour, but the opportunity of acquiring some experience.

The oppressive quarantine, so unnecessarily prolonged, has done more serious injury to the colony than can be repaired easily.

Additional expenses have also been laid on the colony while thus prematurely left to itself, which must result in its destruction, in part or altogether, unless they are repaid by the Government at an early period.

The accounts which have been submitted for these expenses have been already forwarded, and the payment of them is necessary for the preservation of an otherwise hopeful enterprise.

Appendices are connected with this Report, treating of the various subjects on which information is needed by the Department.

Statistical tables of the same, not yet fully completed, will be shortly forwarded.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN TAYLOR,
Icelandic Agent.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REMARKS ON ICELANDIC COLONY, 1877.

At the close of the year 1876 the Icelandic Colony was cut off by Proclamation from any communication with the outer world. No Icelander had left the Reserve since the middle of November. Letters had been stopped and opened by orders of quarantine authorities. Whether they were ultimately forwarded, or, as is reported, burned, is not positively known. None have been received by the parties to whom they were sent.

The epidemic which had prevailed in the colony had nearly run its course. The hospital was closed on 5th January. A few more cases occurred afterwards until the beginning of February, when it ceased entirely.

The Icelanders not being able to leave the colony, had all to be maintained from the public stores, which were not sufficient for this increased demand. The requis-

tions made in December for further supplies from Winnipeg, were refused, on the ground that there was no money left to pay for them. No provision remained in the colony to supply from fourteen to fifteen hundred souls after the end of January. The sick had no light at night during the winter from want of coal oil. Thus the colonists while suffering from the terrible loathsome disease were made to endure these additional calamities, and cruelly neglected, while the public money intended for their relief was being expended on the numerous employes of the Quarantine. At the very time that couriers were employed night and day with their own despatches, my official letters were so detained that it was fifty-five days from Ottawa and forty from Winnipeg, before some of them were received. There were two Quarantines some three miles apart. All letters and freight had to be brought through the lines by their own employes. The Postmaster was also freighter, and during the period of our most urgent necessity a notice was often received that letters and supplies were in his hands, but would not be forwarded until a certain demand for money was paid. Goods and mails were then brought north of the lines and thrown into the snow, where they remained for days or weeks, until we heard of them and removed them. Entire quarters of beef were sometimes stolen, and many hundred pounds more devoured by Indian dogs. Slowly our scanty supplies, which had been purchased at high prices by the earnings of the Icelanders, at the road work and otherwise, were brought in for the suffering people.

On the 19th January I received from Mr. Hespeler, at Winnipeg, in reply to my requisition for supplies, dated 19th December, 1876, a refusal to fill my order. I wrote, therefore, to Ottawa, and near the end of February and early in March, supplies arrived at the south of the Icelandic Reserve, which had been ordered on 19th December previously, and for the purchase of which \$5,000 remained at Winnipeg from the Government grant of September. As the sleighing ceased soon after, it was with great difficulty that the settlers in the extreme north of the Colony succeeded in getting their provisions home to their families.

On 28th April, I was informed by Mr. Hespeler of the grant made in that month for the purchase of provisions, seeds, implements and live stock. The Lieutenant Governor refused to allow me to come to Winnipeg unless I remained the usual time at quarantine, although my house was declared by the head medical officer to be uninfected. It was not until 9th May that I at length reached that city to purchase supplies. In many instances my orders for payment of accounts were refused, and as goods had been purchased for cash, notes in the bank bearing high interest had to be used, although \$25,000 lay in the Winnipeg banks, subject to authorisation of my orders.

Although the small-pox was in the District of Keewatin, and a Council had been specially appointed for that district by the Dominion Government in November, 1876, there was no quarantine at the Icelandic Reserve at any time. But quarantines were established in the Province of Manitoba, eighteen and twenty-one miles south of the Boundary of Keewatin. After three or four months these were removed to distances of six miles and twenty-one miles from Keewatin, where they remained until their withdrawal. The quarantine on Red River had a military party to enforce its authority. This was recalled on 20th July, and the Icelanders in search of work, who had been hindered for four months from earning their living in the Province, gladly availed themselves of the opportunity to do so now. The whole period of the continuance of the quarantine was about eight months, although it was not repealed by the Council for two months after it had been practically abandoned. The loss to the Colony, in wages alone, cannot be estimated at less than \$20,000 to \$25,000. And when the cost of maintaining hundreds of people in enforced idleness for so long a time is considered, the actual loss may very easily be understood to be greatly increased. A much larger crop would have been raised also, had there been no delays and hindrances interposed in obtaining seed. That the Colony should succeed at all

in the face of all the difficulties so arbitrarily and wantonly imposed is something marvellous. That greater results should have been expected is, to say the least, unreasonable. A fundamental principle on which the prosperity of the Colony was based, was the freedom of access by the people to the nearest or best labour markets. When the rigorous measures of the quarantine for so long a time absolutely and effectually deprived the Icelanders of this, the very existence of the Colony was imperilled thereby. And, further, the unfeeling, threatening and unlawful attitude assumed towards the people so long imprisoned here was calculated to create feelings of hatred and disgust towards the authorities, and a desire to abandon the country as soon as they could. No quarantine proceedings of a like character would have been submitted to for half the time by Canadians.

As the entire Colony had been disinfected in June, the Icelanders looked for immediate release from the quarantine. And when, instead, they were told by the Provincial authorities that a second course of disinfection was necessary, for which they must pay the Manitoba employees, the long tried patience of this quiet, inoffensive people gave way. A settled determination to put an end to the existing state of things was the one feeling in the Colony. As the month of February had been a time of suffering and privation, so the month of July was a time of anxiety and apprehension. Hundreds of the settlers left their homes and assembled at Gimli, with the determination to force their way in a body through the quarantine. The oppressive measures had become intolerable, and the insulting and threatening language of the Provincial employees was most irritating. The leading men amongst the people were prepared to go with them and bid defiance to any who would oppose them. By much expostulation, the outbreak was deferred, but on the 20th a large party set out. No weapons were taken, as no violence was intended. Religious services were conducted by their own Minister, and seven or eight couples were married. They went to present themselves at the barriers and abide the result, whatever that might be. Fortunately, in every respect that result was very harmless. On the same night the Quarantine was quietly removed, without notifying me. The party passed on without creating any disturbance or violating any laws. But for this timely removal, however, the end might have been far different. Two-thirds however, of the season for profitable labour was already gone, and only two months remained for obtaining money for their hire. Discouraging as everything had hitherto been, events soon occurred which seemed to change for the better the whole aspect of our affairs. The principal event was the visit of the Governor General and the Ministers of the Interior and of Agriculture.

The Governor General visited Gimli on the 14th September, and inspected the cottages of the fishermen and others, also several farms further inland with which he expressed himself satisfied. An address of the Icelanders was read to His Excellency the reply to which gave much pleasure and encouragement to the people generally. They will long remember that Lord Dufferin was the first to speak favourably of the Colony, and to disabuse the public mind of the prejudices and slanders previously circulated to its disadvantage.

The visit of the Ministers also was very gratifying. It silenced many false charges. The site was allowed to be good and well chosen. The farm houses were found to be as good or better than many in the Province. And the progress of the people was considered satisfactory for the short time they had been in the Colony.

During the remainder of the year the root crops were taken in and secured for the winter. Building warm stables for the cows, and setting everything in order for the coming winter, were the chief occupations of the settlers at their homes, and catching and curing fish was successfully followed by many. The remarkably healthy season has been a great blessing to all, especially as it was very confidently predicted that small-pox and other deadly diseases would certainly break out as soon as cold weather set in. That these and other evils so unsparingly assigned as the future lot of this colony have been averted

thus far, is very gratifying. And it is now to be hoped that as the Icelandic Colony has survived so many disasters, and outlived so many evil reports, it will continue to prosper and to reflect much honour upon the kind friends who have so generously sustained it from the beginning.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN TAYLOR,
Icelandic Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE ICELANDIC AGENT.

1. *Crops.*—It was late in May before seed reached Gimli, and many of the settlers did not get it home until June. Very little grain was consequently sown in the Colony. Much of what was sown on the new lands was injured by the very wet season. Sufficient, however, grew to prove the capability of the soil for its production. The Icelanders were not willing to sow barley in June, although a great yield was obtained from experimental plots sown 9th June.

The root crops have been generally successful. Where failures have occurred, the cause is traceable to the unskilful culture or the very late time of planting. The crops at Big Island are the best, while those of Arnissbygd are much poorer. The crop of potatoes might have been at least one-third greater, had the Quarantine officers not prohibited intercourse with the Province, and thus prevented us from obtaining a larger quantity for planting the fields already prepared for them. The number of bushels which might have been planted was 2,500. The number that was actually obtained was 1,500. Of this nearly 300 bushels reached the settlers from July 1st to 10th. Consequently as the summer was very dry, poor returns were obtained from such late planting. The statistics are not yet fully collected for the above.

2. *Hay.*—As the hay marshes are extensively scattered throughout the Reserve, the quantity of the wild grasses secured was proportioned to the cattle to be wintered. The quality varies considerably, some grasses being superior to others, and the high water during a north wind frequently flowing over the best meadows. The haying began in July and was not entirely discontinued until October and November, the latest cut grass being inferior to the other.

3. *Cattle.*—The number of cattle in the Colony has been largely increased this year. The purchase of as large a number of milch cows as was wanted in the Reserve could not be advantageously made in the Province, if made at all, which is very doubtful. An agreement was made with a cattle-dealing firm who had supplied us twice before in 1876, to buy 300 cows in Minnesota and to deliver them at Gimli, at the average price of \$35.00, which was \$5.00 to \$7.00 less than we had been able to buy them for in 1876, or at the time when this agreement was made. At the end of July, 230 of these were brought to Gimli. The remaining number were purchased at Winnipeg for lower prices, but as only a small proportion of the herd could be found in this market, and as prices quickly rose in consequence, the fact was fully established, that it was both necessary as well as economical to send south of the Province for what we required. The Icelanders purchased many cows and a few sheep from their own funds, and paid fully as much or more than the contract price mentioned. The statistics for cattle will be forwarded.

4. *Fish.*—Began to visit the nets about the middle of April. Great quantities of fine pike were taken and the colonists were abundantly supplied. During the summer a great many fine cat-fish of 10 to 20 lbs. were taken with the hook. The gold-eyes, a fish larger than the herring, were taken in the nets in the summer. And the

seine nets also proved successful where they were tried. The fall fishing began early in October and lasted for nearly a month, until the floating ice at nights rendered it unsafe to set the nets. Early in December the nets were set under the ice but without success. Several fishing parties have gone north with dog trains and tents, but some of them are returning empty. It was intended, had they succeeded, to have opened a stall in Winnipeg. Three men, however, who did not return with the others, have arrived with news which has roused the entire colony to fresh exertions. They discovered abundance of magnificent white fish at Little Grindstone Point, within our Reserve, so that no one can drive the people away, as the Quarantine authorities did last season from the mouth of Red River. Fifty men are ready to go, or have already started. The three men alluded to took 500 of the finest white fish yet met with. This discovery has removed all fears of scarcity. While on this subject, I would suggest that some *ova* should be sent us from the Government fish-breeding establishments, of the kinds of fish likely to succeed best in Lake Winnipeg.

5. *Weather.*—January has been the coldest month by far for the year. The first three weeks were especially severe, with snow storms and very low temperature. Mercury froze commonly, and the coal oil lamps became useless when exposed to the frost. The depth of snow, however, never exceeded two feet, and was seldom more than one. The last ten days of January and all February were very moderate and pleasant. On the 1st and 3rd of March, the mercury was 30° below zero. But generally very moderate weather prevailed. The sleighing ceased on 12th April, and by the middle of May the lake was free from ice. Very heavy rains then set in for three weeks, as was the case in the previous year. The summer season was dry, but very favourable for hay and grain. The first frost which touched the potato tops and the gardens was on the 5th September. Slight showers of snow fell 23th October, and November set in cold and stormy, but the mercury has fallen to zero once only, on 28th. The season has been more like spring thus far. No snow has fallen to 24th December, and the warm days have continued all this month, so that the ice is reported to be getting unsafe for teaming. Continuous rains on 23rd and 24th and mercury 35° to 45°. Such very mild weather is most unexpected and not usual here, where a thaw rarely occurs all winter.

6. There are now two Lutheran Ministers in the Colony, and another gentleman from Iceland is expected to conduct the Icelandic newspaper which is printed at this Colony. The *Framfari* (Progress) made its first appearance September 18th during the visit of the Ministers and gentlemen from Ottawa. It is expected that this paper will be an interesting link between New and Old Iceland, and not only help the Colonists here, but be the means of informing the people of the old country of the affairs of the Colony, and of advocating its interests more effectually than could be accomplished in any other way.

7. During the prevalence of the epidemic at Gimli no school was carried on. But as soon as the medical officer considered it safe, the children were gathered for instruction in English. The largest attendance was 63, and after a few months, during which the pupils made rapid progress, the departure of the families to their farms so reduced that number that the school was closed. It has been re-opened this winter by one of the Icelandic pastors, who, with his lady, is endeavouring to advance the young people in a general knowledge of both languages. Both the parents and children were highly delighted with the English school. Statistics of marriages, &c., will be forwarded.

JOHN TAYLOR,
Icelandic Agent.

No. 16.

REPORT ON ICELANDIC COLONY IN KEEWATIN.

(Mr. S. JONASSEN, Assistant Icelandic Agent.)

ICELANDER'S RIVER, KEEWATIN,
30th December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for your information, my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1877.

The beginning of the year found the Icelandic Colony here in a very critical condition, the small-pox epidemic being at its worst during the month of December, 1876, no less than forty persons dying during that month. The rigidly enforced quarantine greatly aggravated the misery of the colonists, it being exceedingly difficult, and in some cases impossible, to obtain necessary supplies from the Province of Manitoba as they were required; both letters and supplies were much delayed, no adequate measures having been adopted by the Quarantine authorities for speedy and safe transit of mails and supplies from the south, through the double quarantine lines—to say nothing of letters from the infected district.

During January the ravages of the epidemic subsided much, only seventeen persons dying during that month, and during February it exhausted itself, the last cases of death occurring early in March. The total number of deaths from the time the small-pox broke out up to the time it ceased entirely, was 103, only twenty-five persons of this number being over twelve years of age.

Out of over 100 houses inhabited on the mainland during the prevalence of the epidemic, only eleven escaped, but it only entered four houses out of seventeen on Big Island, the rest of the people there avoiding all intercourse with the infected houses.

Although the colonists were very much discouraged, and all thought of enterprise was abandoned while the epidemic was at its worst, still they were never utterly discouraged. As the epidemic subsided their spirits rose again, which is best shown by the fact that towards the end of January they commenced preparations to organize themselves into municipalities, arrangements for that purpose being completed before the middle of February. About the same time the project of the Icelandic newspaper was started, the first number of which, however, was not published till September last. This paper, I am convinced, will prove beneficial to the colony; it not only being the means of enlightening the colonists themselves on matters pertaining to agriculture and farming in general, but also helping to increase the population of the colony by attracting the attention of Icelanders in general to its advantages.

I have during the year had the management of the distribution to the colony of the supplies, purchased by the loan granted to the colonists, and the keeping of the accounts for each family, Mr. Taylor making the purchases and managing all the freighting to the colony. During last winter I made monthly distributions of provisions to foremen of parties that were organized for the purpose, but after the municipal arrangements came into operation, the Councils elected by the people assisted me in deciding how to distribute the provisions, implements and cows in the fairest way, and greatly facilitated this complicated distribution work.

The municipal organization has proved a great benefit to the colony, considerable improvements of roads and opening up of section lines having been effected through the Councils. Through their instrumentality houses have also been built and lost

improved for widows, whose husbands fell victims to the ravages of the small-pox, or died from other causes.

The colonists did not succeed well in catching fish through the ice last winter, but as soon as the rivers and creeks became clear of ice in April, they caught abundance of fish, as well as during the whole summer in the lake. The catch of white-fish was much larger this fall than last year, although some of the settlers did not succeed well, owing to their nets not being of the right size and the fishing being not so good in some parts of the lake as others. There are, however, prospects of a good winter catch now, some enterprising young men having, after a long search, found a good fishing ground about twenty miles north of the settlements on the mainland. Two of them have just returned, having caught close on 200 fine white-fish each, in ten days time. Between forty and fifty men have now started with their own and their neighbours nets for these fishing grounds, and if they succeed as well as the first party, which is very probable, there will be a great addition to the stock of food in the colony, and some fish will be exported in a frozen condition to Winnipeg.

The principal crops put in last spring were potatoes and roots. These gave a good yield in some parts of the colony, particularly on Big Island, where the soil is not so heavy as on the mainland, and where some of the settlers had seed from the previous year. In some cases the potato crop was small, and almost a failure in some parts. The poor yield and failures were partly due to the excessively wet weather in the spring, and partly to late planting, some of the seed not arriving till the beginning of July, the quarantine regulations delaying purchases and transport of implements and seed to the colony. Still I consider there will be enough potatoes for seed left in the colony for next spring. Very little grain was sown, it being too late when the seed arrived; but some of the older, who had a little seed from the year before, sowed patches of grain which did well.

As a rule the cattle have done well, although the cows that were bought this summer have not given as much milk as was anticipated, they being purchased in Minnesota, and many of them going dry because of the long journey, and the unusually bad condition of the roads while on the way.

I am preparing statistics of the catch of fish during the year, the crops, houses built, land cleared, live stock, &c., but have not been able to complete them yet. As soon as completed they will be forwarded.

The general health of the colonists has been good ever since the small-pox epidemic ceased.

From 200 to 300 persons went out late in July, or as soon as the quarantine was abolished, to seek work, but as half of the summer season was gone before they were allowed to start, and wages being low with farmers, (from \$10 to \$16 per month,) with whom the men preferred to hire in order to gain knowledge of the farm work of this country, they did not earn half as much as they might have done under more favourable circumstances. Many had to remain in the colony to cut hay for the cattle, and some of those that went returned late in September or early in October to carry on the fall fishing.

During the summer eight firms persons arrived here from Iceland, out of fifty that emigrated. The rest, forty-two persons, settled in Lyon County, Minnesota, where they all, but one family, had relations. The immigrants who settled here were from the east of Iceland, and were self-supporting. Those who settled in Minnesota were also from the east of Iceland. I have learned that the leading man of this party returned to Iceland during the fall, and that he intends to work there this winter to secure immigrants for the Lyon County colony, which, however, was only composed of a few families before this party joined it. Three families and several single persons have arrived from Ontario during the summer, and the families are settled on lands here. One family, and several single persons have also arrived from the United States, who yet remain in Winnipeg.

As the colony seems now firmly established, and everything seems to point to that, in spite of all the adversity which the colonists have met with, many of the Icelanders who are already settled in other parts of America, will seek homes

here, and certainly many from Iceland; still it might interfere with the growth of this colony if a rival settlement of any size be established in Minnesota. I would therefore respectfully suggest that all inducements that the Government is prepared to offer to immigrants, may be extended to those who emigrate from Iceland next summer, in order to secure them for this colony.

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

SIGTR. JONASSEN,
Assistant Icelandic Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 17.

REPORT OF VISIT TO MENNONITE SETTLEMENTS IN MANITOBA.

(Mr. J. Y. SHANTZ.)

BERLIN, Ont., 30th Oct., 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I, in company with Mr. Reesor, visited the Mennonite Reserve on the east side of the Red River in the so-called Rat River Settlement, on the 19th September last, and went through most of the Mennonite villages.

RAT RIVER SETTLEMENT.

I was much pleased and thankful to God to find the settlers all well, cheerful and hopeful. They are all well satisfied with the country and location.

They had a good harvest with a few exceptions on the low, flat land, where the unusual heavy rains had drowned some of the crops.

There are in this settlement 38 villages, with from 10 to 34 families in a village; the smaller ones will be enlarged by some that are yet living together, on account of not having the means to build at present. The size of a village depends on the location of the surrounding land. As they take all the sections, not leaving any lying between them, it will occasionally be necessary to make the villages larger or smaller, so as to have the hay land and arable land properly laid off in equal proportions. They divide the land that belongs to a village so that every one has equal hay land, and also equal arable land, and their pasture land is all together for each village, so that one herdsman can tend the cattle.

There is another advantage to be gained by settling in villages, as there are many amongst them without sufficient means to start on land. These are assisted in ploughing on their homesteads (so as to secure them) in return for labour; they also get their oxen and provisions by way of loan, without interest, amongst themselves, as far as they can with the means they have, for as yet they have not all got oxen.

They estimate their wheat crop to average about 25 bushels to the acre. They have three windmills and one steam mill with one run of stones, so that they can do their own gristing. The total number of families in this settlement is 700.

PEMBINA SETTLEMENT.

On the 5th October I arrived in this settlement, which commences 22 miles from Emerson, on the boundary line. I found the people busy threshing, and about to finish their houses and stables.

In this settlement there are in 25 villages, 485 families, of which 303 settled in 1875, 147 in 1876, and 35 this summer. As they are from 10 to 20 miles from the timbered land, they made houses the first year by digging 3 to 4 feet down and putting up posts, and beams across, covered over with earth. During the winter they hauled timber from the bush, and have since put up good warm log-houses and stables. There are a few who still live in their earth houses.

In this settlement there are yet about 50 families without oxen, but they are assisted in the same manner as in the other settlement, by way of loan amongst themselves, as much as possible; but as only about one-half gathered harvest from the second ploughing, and as some arrived only this summer, it

will require nearly all their crops raised this year, to give them a living and provide seed for next year.

SCRATCHING RIVER SETTLEMENT.

This settlement, located on the west side of the Red River, on Scratching River, has two villages with 32 families, 16 in each; they settled in 1874, and therefore are well situated, and have good crops.

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

(Signed JACOB Y. SHANTZ.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 18.

REPORT ON MANITOBA COLONIZATION.

(MR. C. LALIME, Special Agent.)

MANITOBA IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
WORCESTER, MASS., 31st December, 1877.

French Canadian from U.S.

SIR,—I am happy, not only in my capacity of Immigration Agent, but also as a Canadian and a British subject, to see the favourable results of the policy of your Government on the subject of the migration of Canadians from the United States to Manitoba.

My last year's report promised for this year an increase in the number of these immigrants.

Thanks to the liberality of your Department and to my repeated efforts, the number of 361 immigrants in 1876 has increased to that of 563 in 1877.

I had to refuse a number of persons, who were desirous of emigrating, but had not the means of establishing themselves.

One of the reasons, or one of the advantages, which decided a large number of persons to settle in Manitoba was the facility they had for starting early in the spring, and making a rapid journey by rail to Fisher's Landing in the State of Minnesota.

In 1876 I started on the 5th May with a party of settlers, by the way of the lakes, and the ice on Lake Superior prevented us from landing at Duluth until the 28th of May, and it was not until the 2nd of June that we landed at Winnipeg.

In connection with the subject of this journey I must mention the courtesy shown to the immigrants by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, who sent their cars as far as Worcester. Thanks to this and the courtesy of other railway companies between Worcester and Fisher's Landing, we made the journey with only two changes of cars.

Having left Worcester on the 23rd April with 378 emigrants, I left more than half of them at Dufferin and at St. Jean Baptiste on the 30th, several families at St. Norbert, and the rest at Winnipeg.

The Manitoba Colonization Society rendered valuable services to our immigrants. Everything was prepared for their reception.

Having arrived on the plains in the beginning of spring, the new settlers were able to sow to advantage and to erect dwellings for themselves.

Many letters since received and published in United States newspapers, have informed us that notwithstanding the excess of rain in summer, which delayed the harvest and caused great damage, the immigrants are satisfied with their new position, and that they feel encouraged by the results of their farming operations.

I acted this year in the same way as in the two preceding years. I selected as settlers persons in possession of some capital. Therefore the greater number of them bought properties partly under culture; and all, with very few exceptions, will make excellent and permanent settlers.

The building of railways in the Province afforded employment to some young men among our immigrants, who were thereby enabled to contribute to the unavoidably great expenses incurred by their families in settling on wild lands.

The happy results we have hitherto obtained have not been gained without meeting with obstacles, many persons having great influence with Canadians who

resided in the States. The whole of the Canadian press in New England, with the exception of the *Travailleur* of Worcester, and some discontented adventurers who took advantage of my confidence on the occasion of my first journey to Manitoba, made occult and hidden efforts in opposition to the movement.

I even encountered at a public meeting at Fall River a braggart whom I considered to have been hired to cast discredit on the Province.

In my contest with him, and on five other occasions, I had the advantage of being able to refer to the distinguished testimony of the Reverend Fathers Lacombe and Fillion, of Manitoba.

Among the difficulties which I had to overcome, were those caused by the unhappy and shameful efforts of some Canadians, one of whom was editor and proprietor of an unscrupulous and worthless newspaper. These people, for the sake of a small commission from certain railway companies in the south-west, sought to establish a current of emigration to Kansas. They retailed many stupid, unfavourable assertions, and in some places I had to devote several days to the counteracting of the effects of their false diatribes.

I have every reason to hope that next spring we shall have as considerable a stream of emigration as that of last year, particularly if the same advantage of rapid travel by railway is accorded to them, so that they may arrive in good time for sowing their land.

I have visited in their homes, as in times past, a great number of those who manifest a desire to emigrate in the spring of 1878, giving them full information as to the resources of the Province and the way to get to it.

I have distributed almost all the pamphlets supplied to me by the Department.

The emigration of this year has consisted chiefly of agriculturists, and it is upon that class that I base my operations.

According to your instructions, received on the 8th June last, all our immigrants from that date went to Manitoba by the line of the North-West Transportation Company (Limited) and by the Canada West and Collingwood Lake Superior Line; and I took care to divide the passengers fairly between those two transportation companies.

Submitting this Report to your kind consideration,

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

CHAS. LALIME.
Special Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 19.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DUFFERIN AGENT.

(MR. J. E. TÊTU.)

DUFFERIN, MANITOBA, 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report upon the operations of this Agency.

Navigation opened earlier than in preceeding years, and with it began the season of the most considerable immigration which this Province has received since its admission into the Union.

As appears by the weather report for the last twelve months, hereto annexed, the months of May and June, and part of the month of July, were remarkable for torrents of rain.

In low grounds great damage was done by water, but in spite of these losses the general yield of the harvest was considerable.

The fine weather that followed, and which we still enjoy, enabled the farmers to get in their crops with ease and in very good order. What is an extraordinary thing in this country, ploughing was done on the twenty-fourth of this month.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE EASTERN AND NEW ENGLAND STATES.

On the first of May last, Mr. Lalime arrived with a party of about 350 immigrants; others came to join them afterwards. The immigration from those quarters, which dates only from last year, progresses and promises much for the future.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE WESTERN STATES.

The States of Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota have contributed greatly to this year's immigration. I think it my duty to remark here that the immigrants were essentially agricultural. Many among them had means and brought with them horses, vehicles, farming implements, &c., &c. They say they are well satisfied with the country and invite their friends to come and settle in it.

The continual presence of a lecturing Agent, who should distribute pamphlets pointing out the best way to get here and giving general information about the country, is of the first necessity in those parts.

Doctor Whiteford must have worked hard, judging from the number of immigrants he has sent here, and from the correspondence which reaches me from that quarter.

SYSTEM OF EMIGRATION.

I think it my duty to remark here that it would be well to adopt an uniform system of emigration.

In the Eastern and New England States part of the emigrant's passage money is paid by the Agent, who, with that and the amount furnished by the emigrant himself, procures him a ticket. In the Western States the Agent only gives information about the country, and the emigrant gets here at his own expense, but with the certainty that an amount equal to that advanced to the other before his departure, will be paid to him when he has finally settled himself.

In the first case the immigrant is at liberty to stop or to return, if he thinks fit, and that the more easily as he has made but little outlay; this would be a direct loss to the Government. In the second case the immigrant, having come at his own expense, works more actively at settling himself in order that he may sooner obtain the reimbursement to which he is entitled; and if he goes away without settling, he costs the Government nothing. In the course of the last season of immigration, the two systems being in operation, I had it in my power to ascertain the efficacy of each of them; and I think the latter offers advantages, in which the former is wanting. It secures to the Government some disbursements for a certain object; it expedites the settlement of the immigrant; and lastly, it furnishes a class of immigrants who have sufficient private resources to enable them to emigrate and settle themselves without any assistance. This is, for the present at least, the class of immigrants that it is necessary for this Province to obtain.

The adoption of this system, however, would not prevent Agents obtaining from railroad companies, reductions of passage money in favour of immigrants.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

This Province alone supplied more immigrants than all the others put together, and this immigration may be divided into two distinct classes; that of the farmers, a good number of whom were in easy circumstances; and that of the labourers; among the latter there were some mechanics. Of this latter class a good number went away again, not having found work enough, but I cannot state precisely how many.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

This Province contributed few immigrants, but the greater part of them were farmers.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island contributed very little to the immigration.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION.

Some English and some Scotch families were the only immigrants apart from the 185 Russian Mennonites.

NAVIGATION OF RED RIVER.

Complaints are sometimes made against the passenger service on the Red River. The boats of the Red River Transportation Line are built so as to afford but little comfort to second class passengers. The only way to improve the position of these immigrants, is to abstain as much as possible from sending them in too large parties, and thus avoid the crowding, which is in fact the cause of the complaints. I am happy to be able to state that the officers of this line have always shown themselves very anxious to satisfy the requirements of the immigrants as much as possible, and I am under great obligations to them for the assistance I have received from them in the discharge of my duty.

GENERAL NOTES AND REMARKS UPON THE PROGRESS OF THE IMMIGRANTS.

The settlement at Pembina Mountain has made considerable progress. That part of the country besides having the advantage of wood existing there, is one of the best adapted to agriculture; and it is there that the farming class of immigrants have gone during the last two seasons of immigration. The want of a Post Office at that place is much felt, and the opening of one there would materially facilitate its settlement.

RUSSIAN MENNONITE RESERVATION.

This reservation progresses rapidly. I visited it in November of this year, and ascertained the following facts:—

The population consists of about 2,500 souls, or 426 families.

The Russian Mennonites, notwithstanding considerable losses caused by water, harvested:—

Wheat.....	38,000	bushels.
Barley	9,000	“
Oats.....	8,000	“
Linseed	500	“
Beans.....	350	“
Rye.....	350	“
	56,200	“

besides 14,000 bushels of potatoes.

They have built a church, planted fruit trees, &c., but what most of all gives them a claim to the gratitude of the settlers in this part of the country is their having built a magnificent flour mill. From this mill comes flour which rivals the best that is imported from the United States, to say nothing of the fact that the charge for grinding a bushel of grain is only twelve cents instead of twenty cents, as in other mills.

They say that they are satisfied with the country, and they are worthy of the support they have received from your Department.

RESERVATION OF THE “MANITOBA COLONIZATION SOCIETY,” OR TOWNSHIP OF LETELLIER.

The settlers established in this Township during the last two years have suffered much from damage by water. They talk of digging a ditch straight through the middle of the Township, from its northern boundary line to the River Marais. When that has been done, it will be easy for each settler to drain his own land, and I have no doubt this wise idea will be carried into execution, if next spring is a rainy one. There are a score of houses built, most of which contain several families each.

When one considers how little means these settlers had at the time of their arrival here, and the mischances of all kinds to which settlement on the plains is subject, one cannot help remarking that they have worked with energy.

RUSSIAN MENNONITE SETTLEMENT NEAR SCRATCHING RIVER.

Some thirty Russian Mennonite families, not connected with any Reservation, have settled themselves on Scratching River, in townships 5 and 6, range 1 east, and are succeeding very well.

SETTLEMENTS ON RED RIVER.

At Scratching River, on Red River, a lot of land has been divided into town lots, and the place is named Morrisville. Several houses were built there last summer. This settlement promises well. *St. Jean Baptiste*, or *Rivière aux Prunes* is also situated on Red River. Several houses have been built there, as well as a church. This place is one of the most considerable on the west side of Red River, from the frontier to Winnipeg—the latter excepted.

EMERSON.

This is situated on the east side of Red River, on the frontier: this town progresses rapidly.

ROSEAU RIVER.

This is situated on the same side as Emerson; this settlement is one of those which have suffered most from the great quantity of rain.

EXPORTS.

Besides the ordinary exports of furs and wheat, the house of Gerrie & Company, of Winnipeg, have exported wheat to Europe.

The exports of this year were greater than those of last year; but exportation of the produce of this Province cannot be carried out effectually, until the means of transport are greater and more advantageous.

The interval between the appearance of grain in our market and the close of navigation, is too short to admit of exportation on a large scale.

The prospect of the completion of the American Saint Vincent Railway, which appears to be assured, and which will doubtless be followed by the construction of the Canadian Pembina branch, causes the farmers to expect soon more remunerative prices for their products. Moreover, trade and the other branches of industry await with impatience these means of communication on which the rapid development of this Province depends.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS AND OF WOOD FOR BUILDING.

About 5,000 head of horned cattle entered the Province since last spring; of which about 3,500 came from the States of Minnesota and Dakota, and the balance from the Territory of Montana.

The importation of horses from the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, as well as from the State of Minnesota, was considerable, besides those which came from the Territory of Montana.

The prices of animals in general have undergone a reduction of about twenty per cent.

The price of wood for building has been higher here this year than last. This is explained by the fact that the wood from the State of Wisconsin, usually exported to this country in large quantities, has been sent this year to the Black Hills, to which the discovery of gold there has attracted immigrants in great numbers. I am happy to say that the gold fever has not had any influence whatever over the population of this Province.

In concluding this Report, Sir, allow me to add that, faithful to the instructions received from your Department, I have spared no exertion to render my mission as successful as possible, and I shall have the honour to submit to you, before the opening of the next season of immigration, certain regulations tending to facilitate my work, and to give, if possible, more satisfaction to immigrants.

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

J. E. TÊTU,
Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT SHEWING ARRIVALS, NATIONALITIES, CALLINGS, &C. OF IMMIGRANTS.

Immigrants by way of the River St. Lawrence.....	286
“ “ “ Lakes.....	4,241
“ “ “ United States directly.....	1,984
Total.....	6,511

Sexes.

Men.....	2,773
Women.....	1,489
Boys and girls under fourteen years.....	2,249
Total.....	6,511

Nationalities.

Immigrants, from the Province of Ontario.....	3,641
“ “ “ Quebec.....	369
“ “ Maritime Provinces.....	186
“ of French origin, from the Eastern States.....	398
“ “ “ from the Western States.....	273
“ from unknown Countries.....	1,127
American Immigrants.....	286
Irish Immigrants.....	27
Russian Mennonite Immigrants.....	185
“ “ “ from Minnesota.....	19
Total.....	6,511

Trades and Callings.

Farmers.....	1,903
Agricultural and other labourers.....	4,118
Mechanics.....	83
Trades and clerks.....	109
Others.....	298
Total.....	6,511

J. E. TETU,
Government Immigration Agent.

WEATHER REPORT — Furnished by Mr. J. Kabernagle, Observer, U.S. Signal Service, Pembina, D.T.

	Mean Barometer.	Highest Barometer.	Lowest Barometer.	Range of Barometer.	Mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Range of Mean Temperature.	Mean Humidity, percentage.	Prevailing Wind.	Wind, Total Distance Travelled, in miles.	Maximum Velocity of Wind, miles per hour.	Amount of Rain and melted Snow, in inches.	Number of Days on which Rain or Snow fell.
December, 1876.....	30.206	30.844	29.375	1.469	6.3	35.0	49.0	84.0	74.0	S.	65.10	54	0.43	13
January, 1877.....	30.131	30.807	29.441	1.376	5.2	40.0	53.0	93.0	75.3	S.	65.31	70	0.06	4
February.....	30.174	30.770	29.529	1.241	17.4	42.0	24.0	66.0	83.0	S.	65.55	40	0.10	3
March.....	30.121	30.525	29.581	0.944	8.3	45.0	22.0	67.0	80.6	N.W.	72.43	52	1.13	10
April.....	30.040	30.583	29.550	1.033	33.1	72.0	14.0	86.0	73.9	N.W.	63.97	52	0.68	9
May.....	29.866	30.338	29.241	1.097	56.8	81.0	27.0	54.0	65.7	S.E.	71.47	36	4.15	14
June.....	29.796	30.219	29.310	0.909	55.7	83.0	33.0	50.0	78.6	N.W.	53.61	44	9.85	22
July.....	29.817	30.172	29.418	0.754	68.1	92.0	48.0	44.0	69.3	S.	68.29	44	1.47	10
August.....	29.885	30.252	29.415	0.837	64.3	89.5	40.0	49.5	68.9	N.W.	62.19	32	0.51	6
September.....	29.846	30.327	29.372	0.955	55.4	89.0	30.0	59.0	68.1	S.	67.37	32	1.40	6
October.....	30.009	30.581	29.594	0.987	40.0	68.0	19.0	49.0	71.4	N.W.	63.27	36	0.69	1
November.....	30.050	30.576	29.534	1.042	25.7	51.0	4.0	58.0	45.9	S.	93.95	42	0.55	10

WEATHER REPORT—*Continued.*

		Mean Temperature.	Total Amount of Rain and melted Snow, in inches.
December.....	} Winter.....	2·00	0·59
January.....			
February.....			
March.....	} Spring.....	32·70	5·56
April.....			
May.....	} Summer.....	62·70	11·83
June.....			
July.....			
August.....	} Winter.....	40·04	2·64
September.....			
October.....			
November.....			

Annual Mean Temperature, 34·04° Total Rainfall, 21·02 inches.

No. 20.

ANNUAL REPORT, LONDON (ONT.,) AGENT.

(Mr. A. G. SMYTH.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
LONDON, ONT., 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1877, with the usual forms.

1st. The full Tabular Return for the twelve months, shewing the total number of arrivals, their nationalities, trades or occupations, and general destination.

Statement marked "A" gives the arrivals *via* St. Lawrence and the United States, and also the total number remaining in Canada.

Form B the number of arrivals each month, also the number assisted with meals, and distributed by free passes to place of destination.

Schedule C shews the stations and the total number of passes issued.

Statements are also forwarded of the arrivals of actual settlers from the United States, their nationality, sex, and the value of their effects as entered at the ports of Sarnia, Collingwood and Windsor, which this year gives over two thousand settlers, and value of effects at a low estimate of nearly \$83,000, to which may be added \$43,054, for value of effects entered at the Customs at this port of London.

The number of arrivals this year has been less than last year, and although the general demand was smaller, still in the season for farm work I could not supply the demands for good Agricultural labourers or domestic servants. Mechanics were not much in demand, owing no doubt to the general depression of trade all over America. I forwarded to our Agent in Liverpool, Mr. Dyke, in the fall, some exceedingly fine samples of grain grown in Ontario and taken from the prize lots exhibited at our last Provincial Fair, which I trust will assist him in persuading many of the tenant farmers who may have a little capital, to try their fortune in Canada, for with energy and industry combined with a little capital, success with that class would be pretty certain.

I am happy to state that we succeeded well in settling our arrivals this year, and also that they were all healthy and of a good class.

Several families who came out about two years ago, applied in the spring to go up to the Muskoka District, but as no authority was given me to grant such assistance to parties who had been so long in the country, they were obliged in several cases to defer it. I am of opinion that it would be worthy of your consideration if some assistance could be granted in such cases, as many of our immigrants are very much better fitted after working a year or two, to make a start for themselves in the Free Grant Districts, and if they have been able to earn and lay up sufficient to keep them the first season, with their experience, they are much more likely to make contented and successful settlers than if they went on to the Free Grants District, on their arrival.

The prospects for the coming season are considered good, and I have no doubt but that we can comfortably settle all of the right class of good workers who may come to our shores in the coming season.

I cannot close without expressing my regret at the death of our late Messenger Mr. J. H. MacKay; he was a careful and painstaking official and well suited for the position.

Our depôt still requires some attention and additions.

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

A. G. SMYTH,
Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing number of settlers from the United States, as reported by the Collectors of Customs at the different Ports of Entry within the London Agency, for the year 1877, and the value of their effects.

Ports of Entry.	No. of settlers.	Value of effects.
Sarnia.....	1,058	\$33,262
Windsor	934	49,136
Collingwood.....	22	598
Total.....	2,014	\$82,996

A. G. SMYTH,
Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT A.—Yearly Return of Arrivals and Departures of Immigrants at the London Agency, for the year ending 31st December, 1877.

Country.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via United States.	Total.	Remaining in Canada.	Went to the United States.
England.....	432	334	766	714	52
Ireland.....	98	174	270	253	17
Scotland.....	101	200	301	283	18
Germany.....	15	20	35	23	12
Norway.....					
Other Countries.....	14	87	101	83	18
Total.....	660	813	1,473	*1,356	117

*16 of these went to Manitoba.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the total number of Immigrants arrived and remained to be dealt with at the London Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1877.

Months.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via United States	Total	Number Fed.	Number distributed by Free Passes.
January.....	19	36	55	55	7
February.....	14	53	67	53	12
March.....	25	58	83	47	8½
April.....	66	76	142	112	35
May.....	100	123	223	143	28½
June.....	105	119	224	23	49½
July.....	72	99	171	100	25
August.....	52	82	134	60	14
September.....	45	54	99	42	15
October.....	78	39	117	20	13½
November.....	36	47	83	22	5
December.....	48	27	75	3	7½
Total.....	660	813	1,473	680	220½

STATEMENT C.—Shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1876.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Toronto.....	17½	Petrolia.....	2
Guelph.....	5	Wingham.....	13
Olifford.....	2	Lucknow.....	19
Port Stanley.....	4	Dorchester.....	2
Chatham.....	13½	St. Marys.....	1
Park Hill.....	2	Colborne.....	1½
Ingersoll.....	6½	Goderick.....	½
Brucefield.....	9	Essex Centre.....	4½
Ilderton.....	5	Walkerton.....	1
Olandeboye.....	10½	Appin.....	3
St. Thomas.....	22½	Walton Grove.....	1
Strathroy.....	5½	Komoka.....	3½
Berlin.....	3	Hamilton.....	3
Windsor.....	4	Clinton.....	1
Stratford.....	7	Dutton.....	1
Brantford.....	2	Wroxeter.....	2½
Sarnia.....	1	Woodstock.....	1
Longwood.....	1	Blythe.....	1
Exeter.....	11½	Aylmer.....	½
Mount Bridges.....	2	Whitby.....	3
Watford.....	4½	Newbery.....	1
Lucan.....	8½	Kenwood.....	1
Amherstburg.....	4		
Simcoe.....	2		
		Total.....	220½

No. 21.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HAMILTON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN SMITH.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HAMILTON, 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1877.

The immigrants arriving at this Agency during the past year have been of a very superior class, and, with very few exceptions, I have had no difficulty in finding employment for them, as the greater number consisted of agricultural labourers and men who have been accustomed to labour upon Public Works. For the latter class, the demand has been in excess of the supply at some periods of the year, whilst the female domestic servants arriving have fallen far short of the demand at this Agency.

By referring to Statement B, you will notice that there has been an increase of seven hundred and fifty souls, as compared with the preceding year, which consisted chiefly of Irish and Scotch; there has also been an increase of three hundred and eighty-five from the United States, owing to the depressed state of trade existing there, and, as a general rule, they will make good settlers.

The number of immigrants seeking assistance shows an increase of one hundred and thirty-seven, as compared with the previous year; entailing, however, only the small sum of \$51.00 of increased expenditure for meals and lodgings.

On Statement F, you will notice that we have received in this Agency one hundred and seventy-seven juvenile immigrants, and I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which the Hamilton and Galt Homes are conducted, as they have a thorough system of personal inspection over the youth sent out from these institutions until the children are capable of looking after their own interests, and should any of them lose their adopted homes they are immediately taken back by the parent institution until other suitable places have been provided for them.

The boys sent out to the Hamilton Home all receive a three years' training before leaving the mother country, and a very pleasing and encouraging feature is the assembling of these boys at the Home for their Christmas dinner, if living within a convenient distance. This season, twenty-eight met to see each other. I am informed by Mr. Riley, the Superintendent, that the boys are encouraged to save their earnings, and that the elder ones have from fifty to two hundred dollars each in the savings banks of the country; and that the Home has now about three hundred children in Canada, and that they have all turned out well, with only two or three exceptions; and I may say the same of those connected with the Galt Home, as Mr. Thom, the Visiting Agent informs me that those not doing well are under 2½ per cent. out of a number of five hundred now under their charge, and I am credibly informed that the employers and the employed are mutually satisfied, with very few exceptions. In reference to Miss Rye's management, I am not in a position to speak, not having had the opportunity of making a personal inspection and investigation.

In connection with this branch of immigration, I would respectfully recommend to your consideration the desirability of the Agents of the respective districts inspect-

ing these institutions and reporting the same to the Department, as these Homes are assisted in their work by the Government.

I have to report that there has been a large increase of immigration into the Muskoka District, two hundred and fifty-five having been settled there through this Agency during the past year, and they report that they have met with good land, and that they are well satisfied and encouraged with their future prospects. Most of them had settled in Canada for two or three years before proceeding to Muskoka, and I have made it a rule not to encourage newly arrived emigrants to proceed there before they have had sufficient experience to ensure success in the industry of a backwoods life. Any other system will, as a rule, end in disappointment and ruin, and this cannot be too strongly impressed both upon Agents and immigrants.

I have had a great many enquiries from parties asking for information, in reference to Manitoba and the prospects of getting out there next spring for the purpose of taking up locations and settling thereon, and I look to a large immigration settling from this Province at the opening of navigation, which will be comprised of Ontario farmers, their sons, and immigrants who have been here for several years, and who have accumulated sufficient funds to take them out there.

Statement E shews that there has been an increase of capital reported at the Agency amounting to \$94,712.00 over the corresponding period of last year, which is chiefly intended for the purpose of investing in agricultural pursuits. There are a number of young men from the old Country now in this district working on farms, in order to gain the necessary experience before investing in farm lands. This plan is much better than that they should invest their means when first arriving and before having gained sufficient knowledge to form a correct judgment as to the value of lands that may be offered for sale by interested parties, who are ever ready to take advantage of the uninitiated.

The amount brought out will average from \$5,000 to \$20,000 each in the different classes of immigrants and in some instances will reach from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

The crops in the Agency for the year were above the average and the prices realized have been highly remunerative. The dairy farms have also been prosperous, and there has been a good demand for beeves and sheep for exportation to Great Britain. There has also been a brisk call for horses for exportation, whilst the sale of short horns and the prices obtained has drawn the attention of the most noted breeders both in the United States and the mother country.

The sums obtained from some of the herds has placed Canada in a conspicuous position amongst those connected with this branch of stock raising. These sales have been such a means of attracting the notice of capitalists to the agricultural advantages possessed by the Dominion, as must ultimately give a great impetus to investment. Some of our manufactories have shewn evident signs of improvement during the year. The cotton mills and stove foundries have been making overtime, and the demand for mill hands has only been limited by the want of spindles, and most of the goods have been ordered ahead, and in some cases orders have been declined when wanted for immediate delivery.

In conclusion, I beg to report that the general health of the immigrants has been good, and we have had no deaths at the Agency during the year. At the present time we have only one person at the Agency out of employment, and it is more than three years since this city has been called upon to relieve an immigrant of recent arrival.

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

JOHN SMITH,
Government Immigration Agent.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.—Yearly Return of Arrivals and Departures of Immigrants at the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1877.

Nationality.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via Suspension Bridge.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to the States.
England	466	3,117	3,583	2,205	1,378
Ireland	122	467	589	473	116
Scotland	149	311	460	440	20
Germany	29	2,683	2,712	672	2,040
United States		3,093	3,093	3,093	
Other Countries	29	1,276	1,299	359	940
Total { 1877	789	10,947	11,736	7,242	4,494
{ 1876	796	12,710	13,506	6,492	7,014

STATEMENT B.— Showing the number of Indigent Immigrants assisted, the number of meals and lodgings supplied, and the number of Passes issued by Railways and Steamboats at the Hamilton Immigration Agency, for the Year 1877.

1877.	No. of Immigrants.	No. of Passes.	No. of Free Lodgings.	No. of Meals supplied.
January	31	30	20	65
February	64	64	39	130
March	46	42	30	105
April	86	115	27	144
May	122	157	69	253
June	80	94	125	403
July	100	104	122	299
August	81	82	92	235
September	74	77	118	375
October	83	134	75	244
November	57	55	69	228
December	115	104	105	304
	939	1,058	891	2,785

STATEMENT C—Showing the location of Immigrants through the Hamilton Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1877.

County.	No.	County.	No.
Algoma.....	2	Middlesex.....	223
Bruce.....	117	Manitoba.....	16
Brandt.....	142	Norfolk.....	60
Carlton.....	3	Northumberland.....	27
Dundas.....	1	Ontario.....	72
Durham.....	16	Oxford.....	201
Grenville.....	13	Peel.....	821
Elgin.....	111	Perth.....	104
Essex.....	87	Pontiac.....	32
Frontenac.....	9	Peterborough.....	55
Grey.....	144	Province of Quebec.....	25
Glengarry.....	1	Simcoe.....	210
Haldimand.....	173	Stormont.....	5
Halton.....	118	Wellington.....	296
Huron.....	131	Waterloo.....	244
Hastings.....	11	Wentworth.....	2,196
Kent.....	182	Welland.....	756
Lennox.....	6	York.....	66
Lincoln.....	210		
Lambton.....	101	Total.....	7,242
Muskoka.....	255		

STATEMENT D.—Showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from the Hamilton Agency by Free Passes for the Year ending 31st December, 1877.

Stations.	No.	Stations.	Number.
Aurora.....	2	Morrisburg.....	2
Aylmer.....	1	Newry.....	1
Agincourt.....	1	Newcastle.....	1
Brantford.....	23	Napanee.....	7
Bolton.....	1	Niagara.....	3
Barrie.....	1	Oakville.....	2
Bracebridge.....	137	Ottawa.....	5
Belle River.....	1	Orangeville.....	2
Brockville.....	2	Owen Sound.....	3
Belleville.....	1	Orillia.....	1
Brownsville.....	8	Paisley.....	3
Clifton.....	31	Paris.....	11
Chatham.....	12	Port Elgin.....	2
Cobourg.....	4	Prescott.....	6
Cornwall.....	15	Port Colborne.....	4
Caledonia.....	40	Preston.....	10
Collingwood.....	1	Port Hope.....	1
Coboconk.....	5	Peterborough.....	1
Dundas.....	4	Palmerston.....	1
Dundalk.....	1	Port Credit.....	1

STATEMENT D—Showing the location of Immigrants through the Hamilton Immigration Agency, &c.—Continued.

Stations.	No.	Stations.	No.
Elora.....	3	Rosseau.....	7
Fort Erie.....	8	Ripley.....	1
Fergus.....	6	St. Catherines.....	22
Forrest.....	6	Shelburne.....	3
Galt.....	11	Sarnia.....	17½
Guelp.....	15	Stratford.....	8
Gravenhurst.....	183½	Southampton.....	6
Grimsby.....	1	Simcoe.....	1
Georgetown.....	35	St. Thomas.....	9½
Hagarville.....	18½	Seaforth.....	1
Harriston.....	2	Stoney Point.....	2
Hamburg.....	1	Strathroy.....	1
Ingersoll.....	3	Toronto.....	383
Jarvis.....	23	Thorold.....	1
Kingcardine.....	3	Thunder Bay.....	1
Kingston.....	10	Windsor.....	33
London.....	56	Wingham.....	1½
Listowell.....	1	Whitby.....	4
Lucknow.....	3	Woodstock.....	6
Lancaster.....	1	Winona.....	6
Lucan.....	3	Walkerton.....	6
Montreal.....	11½	Welland Junction.....	9
Merriton.....	10	Whitechurch.....	2
Mildmay.....	2		
Mount Brydges.....	6	Total.....	1,311½

STATEMENT E.—Showing the amount of Capital brought into Canada by Immigrants and Settlers, at the Hamilton Immigration Agency, for the Years 1876 and 1877.

Month.	1876.	1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
January.....	11,935 00	17,385 00		
February.....	27,015 00	25,095 00		
March.....	20,740 00	29,534 00		
April.....	35,710 00	43,900 00		
May.....	51,995 00	73,465 00		
June.....	33,500 00	28,790 00		
July.....	33,370 00	42,990 00		
August.....	43,370 00	39,985 00		
September.....	18,605 00	27,842 00		
October.....	28,443 00	43,865 00		
November.....	21,730 00	37,365 00		
December.....	16,218 00	27,395 00		
	342,629 00	437,341 00	94,712 00	

STATEMENT F.—Yearly Return of the number of Children at the Hamilton Immigration Agency, brought out by the following Societies, for the Year ending 31st December, 1877.

Name of Society.	Nationality.	No. in the Home, 1st Dec., 1876.	Arrived during the Year 1877.	No. in the Home, 31st Dec., 1877.
Miss Rye's, Niagara	English.....		92	
	Irish		2	
	Scotch.....		1	
Children's Home, Hamilton		5	95	41
	do Galt.....	11	33	9
		36	49	43
		52	177	63

STATEMENT G.—Showing the Expenditure at the Hamilton Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1877.

Expenditure.	Amount.		Total.
	\$	cts.	
Agent's salary.....	1,100	00	
Interpreter's salary.....	300	00	
Fuel.....	16	00	
Stationery and printing.....	94	07	
Postage and telegrams.....	39	60	
Travelling expenses.....	53	75	
Rent.....	40	00	
Advertising.....	11	08	
Office furniture.....	33	70	
Oil and lamps.....	7	45	
Carpenter work.....	11	11	
Incidental charges.....	47	65	
			1,754 41
Medical expenses.....	21	00	
Provisions and lodgings.....	739	20	
Railway fares for indigent Immigrants.....	1,183	73	
Moving baggage and Immigrants.....	20	40	
			1,964 33
			3,718 74

* Paid by Local Government.

No. 22.

ANNUAL REPORT OF IMMIGRATION AGENT, PORTLAND, MAINE.

(MR. JOHN SUMNER.)

PORTLAND, MAINE, 28th April, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Report as Immigration Agent at this Port for the spring season of 1877.

Seventeen steamships, "Allan Line," have arrived here this season, bringing from Liverpool and Londonderry 1,014 steerage passengers and 494 in cabin, being a decrease of the former of 137, and increase of the latter of 70 on the corresponding season of 1876.

Application for free passes to their several destinations in Canada was made by 552 souls, equal to 456 adults, being a decrease on last season of 24 souls, equal to 20 adults.

Of the passengers by these ships, 87 steerage and about 160 cabin were landed at Halifax. Those who went to the Eastern and Western States show a decrease of 64 from last season, whereby the whole decrease to Canada of steerage passengers is only 73, and with the increase in cabin, leaves a total decrease of three.

I have forwarded to the Department general statistics of all the winter immigration, with the sexes, destinations and nationalities of each, and also all particulars in regard to tickets, &c. There were no casualties or sickness of any kind brought to my notice, except two births, one of which was still born.

A few of these people have been in Canada before. Those first coming were healthy, good and strong farm hands and servant girls, with a few Swiss immigrants, hardy people, sent out by Madame von Koerber.

The treatment on board ship was pronounced satisfactory, and the Grand Trunk Railway Company have given the best facility and despatch.

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

JOHN SUMNER,
Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

SECOND REPORT.

PORTLAND, 6th December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for your information, that I proceeded to Portland early in November, and that up to this date three steamships have arrived at this Port with passengers, of whom there are 48 cabin and 121 steerage. I have given orders on the Grand Trunk Railway for immigrants going to Canada, to the number of 41 souls, equal to 33 adults. Statement of nationalities and other statistics are herewith. The mail steamers having ceased running to Portland, I have, by orders received, closed and made secure the Immigration Building, and left the keys with the Grand Trunk Agent.

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

JOHN SUMNER,
Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

RETURN of numbers, sexes, nationalities and destinations of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Portland during the winter of 1877.

Steamships.	Arrivals.	English.		Irish.		Scotch.		Germans and Norwegians.		Italians and French.		Totals.		Province of Quebec.	New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.	Province of Ontario.	Eastern States.	Western States.	Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
Peruvian.....	3.....	16	2	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	23	5	5	.....	12	4	2	28
Polynesian.....	do	17	9	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21	11	4	2	22	4	.....	32
Sardinian.....	do	22	5	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	28	8	5	2	20	4	3	36
Prussian.....	do	21	5	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	26	5	9	4	16	2	.....	31
Moravian.....	February	12	10	3	2	.....	.....	4	3	2	1	21	16	4	4	16	7	6	37
Nova Scotian.....	do	26	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	11	0	4	31	4	4	39
Peruvian.....	do	20	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	23	3	3	3	13	1	2	26
Polynesian.....	do	15	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	3	10	3	11	1	1	21
Sardinian.....	do	16	9	8	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	30	16	9	2	26	9	2	40
Caspian.....	March	82	14	16	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	23	11	9	78	2	.....	80
Moravian.....	do	29	16	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	17	8	9	36	4	.....	57
Circassian.....	do	28	9	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	14	13	2	37	2	2	56
Scandinavian.....	do	38	9	7	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	49	12	14	1	39	4	3	61
Polynesian.....	do	50	18	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	22	7	5	47	9	14	82
Sarmatian.....	April	54	19	11	9	1	1	12	4	4	.....	82	33	12	7	83	8	12	115
Caspian.....	do	45	29	26	15	.....	.....	8	6	7	2	86	52	22	6	83	12	15	138
Moravian.....	do	58	32	13	7	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	79	43	12	6	78	15	11	122
Celtic at New York.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Whole number Cabin Passengers.....	.....	499	202	128	65	1	1	38	16	51	13	717	297	148	74	635	87	77	1,014
Grand Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	491
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,508

*Swiss.

JOHN SUMNER,
Canadian Government Immigration Agent.

PORTLAND, 28th April, 1877.

RETURN of numbers, nationalities and destinations of Immigrants arrived at Portland, Maine, from the 21st day of November, to 5th day of December, 1877.

Steamships.	Arrivals.	English.		Irish.		Scotch.		Norwegians and Germans.		Italians and French.		Totals.		New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.	Province of Quebec.	Province of Ontario.	Eastern States.	Western States.	Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	P.						
Moravian	November 21.....	19	11	5	5					2	2	29	18	7	5	30	1	4	47
Sardinian.....	do 27.....	29	12	5	2			3	2	1	.....	35	14	3	9	33	2	2	49
Peruvian.....	December 4.....	12	4	2	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	18	7	5	4	10	2	4	25
		60	27	12	7	6	4	4	4	1	1	82	39	15	18	73	5	10	121

Cabin passengers class J as English, 48.

JOHN SUMNER,
Canadian Government Immigration Agent.

PORTLAND, 6th December, 1877.

No. 23.

REPORT OF TRAVELLING AGENT ON GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.

(MR. JOHN SUMNER.)

SOUTH QUEBEC, 17th November, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Report as Travelling Immigration Agent for the summer of 1877.

The immigration season now brought to a close exhibits a decrease in numbers from that of 1876, owing doubtless to the general depression of trade, which another season may remedy.

The number of trips made this year by myself from Quebec were twenty-one, and by my son (who did the duty during my leave of absence) were eight. Eleven of the Twenty-one trips were made as far west as Toronto, and the number of miles travelled over the Grand Trunk Railway was twenty-four thousand.

The number of immigrants carried on these trips were four thousand five hundred and eleven, and they were the passengers of thirty-six steamships. The cabin passengers on the same ships were One thousand Eight hundred and sixteen.

I paid every attention to all the immigrants and others, who came under my charge, looking after all their wants, and seeing them off the trains at their several destinations.

The food provided at the various refreshment rooms was of a fair order, that at the Government Sheds at the Tanneries being an improvement on previous years.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company have given very good accommodation and despatch, and their employees have been always courteous and obliging, both on and off the road.

Without doubt as trade revives in the coming summer, a very large increase in immigration will take place.

Respectfully submitted,

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

JOHN SUMNER,
Travelling Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 24.**QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE, ANNUAL REPORT, 1877.****(FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT, Esq., M.D.)**

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that there has not been any case of infectious disease or of death, during the passage, reported by any incoming vessel at the Quarantine Station of Grosse Isle during the year 1877.

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

FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT, M.D.,
Univ. Edin., L.R.C.S.E., &c., &c.,
Medical Superintendent.

The Honourabl
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE.—Statement of Expenditure, 1877.

Date.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1877.			
April 21.....	Balance pay-list of wintering party.....		317 40
do 30.....	Pay-list for April.....		399 81
May 31.....	do May.....	890 55	
	Stationery, M. Miller & Son.....	46 60	
	Steamboat service, Naz. Bernatchez.....	360 00	
	Supplies :—Dry goods, F. M. Déchéne.....	\$707 47	
	Hardware, H. S. Scott & Co.....	98 53	
	Groceries, Leclerc & Letellier.....	56 26	
	Groceries, L. Bourget.....	50 39	
		912 65	
	Contingencies, as per voucher.....	206 38	
			2,416 18
June 30.....	Pay-list for June.....	890 59	
	Medicines, O. Potvin & Co.....	40 79	
	Printing, C. Darveau.....	10 00	
	Steamboat service, Naz. Bernatchez.....	180 00	
	Supplies :—Flour, Archer Leduc & Co.....	\$119 50	
	Dry goods, F. M. Déchéne.....	57 75	
	Coal oil, &c., Hossack, Woods & Co.....	27 65	
	Meats, vegetables, Léon Arel.....	14 00	
	Hardware, H. S. Scott & Co.....	12 00	
		230 90	
	Contingencies, as per voucher.....	82 56	
			1,434 84
July 31.....	Pay-list for July.....	949 81	
	Steamboat service, Naz. Bernatchez.....	225 00	
	Contingencies, as per voucher.....	9 59	
			1,184 40
Aug. 31.....	Pay-list for August.....	860 92	
	Steamboat service, Naz. Bernatchez.....	180 00	
	Contingencies, as per voucher.....	124 33	
			1,165 25
Sept. 30.....	Pay-list for September.....	860 92	
	Steamboat service, Naz. Bernatchez.....	180 00	
	Contingencies, as per voucher.....	468 07	
			1,508 99
Oct. 31.....	Pay-list for October.....	890 55	
	Steamboat service, Naz. Bernatchez.....	225 00	
	Supplies :—Flour, Archer, Leduc & Co.....	177 00	
	Contingencies, as per voucher.....	15 62	
			1,308 17
Nov. 30.....	Advance pay-list of wintering party.....		651 00
	Pay-list for November.....	901 66	
	Medicines, O. Potvin & Co.....	19 53	
	Stationery, M. Miller & Son.....	7 00	
	Steamboat service, Naz. Bernatchez.....	180 00	
	Supplies :—Hardware, H. S. Scott & Co.....	\$114 21	
	Vegetables, Léon Arel.....	2 80	
		117 01	
	Contingencies, as per voucher.....	1 57	
			1,226 77
	Total.....		11,612 81

SYNOPSIS OF EXPENDITURE, Fiscal Year, 1876-77.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Pay of officers.....	7,613	21	-	
General supplies.....	1,503	86		
Medicines and medical comforts.....	51	94		
Printing and stationery.....	65	60		
Steamboat service.....	1,575	00		
Contingencies.....	766	87	11,576	46

SYNOPSIS OF EXPENDITURE, Half Year, to 31st December, 1877.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Pay of officers.....	5,114	86		
General supplies.....	294	01		
Medicines and medical comforts.....	19	53		
Printing and stationery.....	7	00		
Steamboat service.....	990	00		
Contingencies.....	619	18	7,044	68

SYNOPSIS OF EXPENDITURE, Calendar Year, 1877.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Pay of officers.....	7,613	21		
General supplies.....	1,437	56		
Medicines and medical comforts.....	60	32		
Printing and stationery.....	63	60		
Steamboat service.....	1,530	00		
Contingencies.....	908	12	11,612	91

FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT, M.D.,
 Univ. Edin., L.R.C.S.E., &c., &c.,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 25.

ANNUAL REPORT, QUARANTINE STATION, PICTOU, N.S.

(W. E. COOKE, M.D.)

QUARANTINE STATION,
PICTOU, Dec. 31st, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Report for the Quarantine Station at the Port of Pictou, for the year ending December 31st, 1877.

I feel gratified to be able to state that there have been no cases of infectious or contagious diseases at this port for the past season. The port has been exceptionally free from cases of even ordinary sickness among seamen this year.

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

W. E. COOKE, M.D.,
Inspecting Physician.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 26.

ANNUAL REPORT, CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION, QUEBEC.

(MR. ALEX. WADDELL, V.S.)

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1877.

SIR.—I beg most respectfully to submit to you as briefly as possible, the proceedings at Cattle Quarantine, Point Lévis, during the past season, which opened April 24th and closed December 1st. In opening the Quarantine this season I found it necessary to have it put in proper repair; this being submitted to you and approved of, the repairs were then entered into, two of the stables were shingled and one floored; the men employed as guardians repaired the fences and kept every thing in good order throughout the season.

A constant watch has been kept on the shipping to prevent stock being carried past the Quarantine, and thus preventing the spread of those diseases which have visited Europe from time to time, while of some places it may be said they never altogether disappear. So far, Canada is free from most of these diseases, and I trust by the maintenance of a strict quarantine "under providence," such evils may be averted. During the past year or two the exportation of cattle to England has been a financial benefit to Canada, and whether slaughtered or taken home alive they have found a ready market. Now this success may, in a great measure, be due to the absence of disease in this country. On stock being landed at the wharf they are at once conveyed to quarantine, where, if suffering from disease, they are treated and well cared for in every respect until discharged. Two cases proved fatal during the season; the first of these was a boar, Berkshire breed, belonging to Mr. Joseph G. Snell, Brampton, Ontario; arrived August 7th, and died on the 9th, of congestion of the lungs, probably induced by cold; I made a post-mortem examination and found the disease entirely confined to the lungs "therefore not infectious." One boar and one sow, Suffolk breed, belonging to Mr. Joseph Hickson, Montreal, arrived October 16th; when landed both were sick with typhoid fever, the boar died on the 25th. Mr. McEachran and I made a post-mortem examination, and we found disorganization of the lungs, liver and intestines, which disease is very infectious, "and has proved very fatal this season." The sow recovered and was discharged on the 12th November. No animals were allowed to leave until they were carefully inspected by Mr. McEachran and myself. Buckets, bags, &c., and in some instances the ships were disinfected on their arrival, and the stables were washed with lime as each lot left. Before closing the Quarantine I took an inventory; and according to instructions, the horse, waggon, and several other articles and were handed over to Mr. Talbot for the winter." Annexed to this is a statement shewing the arrival of stock, the kind of breed and destination.

I have carried out the instructions of the Department of Agriculture to the best of my ability and in the most economical way, trusting it will meet with your approval,

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

ALEX. WADDELL, V.S.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT shewing the arrival of stock, kind of breed and destination, passing through the Levis Cattle Quarantine in 1877.

June 11th.—Arrived by Steamship "Sardinian," Allan Line, from Liverpool, the following animals belonging to Mr. S. Beattie, Toronto, Ontario :

1 ram, Southdown breed,
16 ewes do do
1 ram, Leicester breed,
7 ewes do do
6 bags, 3 pails, 1 basket, 4 troughs.

The above animals were discharged free from disease June 19th.

July 17th.—Arrived by Steamship "Memphis," Dominion Line, from Liverpool, the following animals belonging to Mr. Joseph Fetherston, Springfield, Toronto, Ontario :

1 boar, Suffolk breed,
2 bags and 1 bucket.

The above animal was discharged free from disease July 23rd.

August 7th.—Arrived by Steamship "Lake Nepigon," Beaver Line, from Liverpool, the following animals belonging to Joseph G. Snell, Esq., Brampton, Ontario :

14 boars, Berkshire breed,
15 sows do do
15 rams, Cotswold breed,
10 ewes do do
14 bags and 4 pails.

One boar died of congestion of the lungs on the 9th inst., disease not infectious ; all the other animals were discharged free from disease August 14th.

August 20th.—Arrived by Steamship "Mississippi," Dominion Line, from Liverpool, the following animals belonging to Mr. Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill, Ontario :

1 ram, Southdown breed,
4 ewes do do
2 bags.

The above animals were discharged free from disease August 28th.

August 25th.—Arrived by Steamship "Moravian," Allan Line, from Liverpool, the following animals belonging to Mr. C. F. Mattock, Portland, Maine, United States :

4 ewes, Cotswold breed,
4 balsters and 2 bags.

The above animals were discharged free from disease September 1st.

September 7th.—Arrived by Steamship "Thames," Temperley Line, from London, England, the following animals belonging to Mr. John L. Gibb, Compton, P. Q. :

2 boars, Berkshire breed,
4 sows do do
1 bag.

The above animals were discharged free from disease September 17th.

October 2nd.—Arrived by Steamship “Quebec,” Dominion Line, from Liverpool, the following animals belonging to the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, P.Q.:

2 rams, Southdown breed,
 20 ewes do do
 2 rams, Shropshire breed,
 20 ewes do do
 12 bags, 6 buckets, 3 lamps and 1 dog.

All the before mentioned stock belonging to the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, was discharged free from disease October 9th.

October 16th.—Arrived by Steamship “Memphis,” Dominion Line, from Liverpool, the following animals belonging to Mr. Joseph Hickson, Montreal:

1 boar, Suffolk breed,
 1 sow do do
 1 bag.

The above animals were both sick with typhoid fever when landed, the boar died on the 25th instant, the sow recovered, but was detained at Quarantine, as the disease was infectious, until it was quite safe to be removed, particulars of the above in report.

October 22nd.—Arrived by Steamship “Lake Megantic,” Beaver Line, from Liverpool, the following animals belonging to Mr. G. W. Whitefield, Iberville, P.Q.

1 ram, Southdown breed,
 4 ewes do do
 1 ram, Shropshire breed,
 4 ewes do do
 1 ram, Lincolnshire breed,
 4 ewes do do
 1 ram, Leicester breed.

The above animals were discharged free from disease November 5th.

November 5th.—Arrived by Steamship “Sarmatian,” Allan Line, from Liverpool, England, the following animals belonging to Mr. S. Eady, North Hatley, P.Q.:

5 ewes, Shropshire breed,
 2 bags.

The above animals were discharged free from disease November 13th.

If any further information is required please refer to Monthly Reports.

ALEX. WADDELL, V. S.

No. 27.

ANNUAL REPORT, QUARANTINE STATION, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

(W. H. HOBKIRK, M. D.)

QUARANTINE OFFICE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report of the proceedings at this Station for the past year.

We have had no infectious disorders requiring Quarantine attention, although there has been a fair amount of ordinary sickness amongst sailors.

I have frequently had to visit vessels with sickness on board, to satisfy Captains as to the nature of such sickness; also to inspect sick seamen before their admission into the Marine Hospital, in order to certify that they were not suffering from contagious or infectious diseases. I have also occasionally been called upon to visit vessels about to proceed to sea, to examine and give certificates as to the state of health of sailors, who, on the plea of sickness, (often feigned with the view of getting discharged) refuse to proceed on their passage. I have also visited steamers and other vessels carrying passengers from foreign ports, when suspected, or when coming from infected places.

I have previously had the honour to submit to the Department the necessity there is that the Hospital should be placed in a good state of repair, as soon as possible; it is commodious and well suited for the purpose, but should be ready for the reception of the sick, for we might at any time (as has been the case before) have an influx of patients with small-pox or some other infectious complaint.

The inspection of vessels has been of late rendered more difficult and uncertain than it was, in consequence of the Local Government having removed from the Block House the signals which announce the arrival of vessels in port; also, by the removal from the Station, (by order of the Department) of the boatmen, whose duty it has been for some years to report daily to the Inspecting Physician the arrival of any vessel in the Harbour which required to be visited. Now, being deprived of assistance from these quarters, I am left entirely on my own resources.

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

W. H. HOBKIRK, F.R.C.S. Eng.,
Inspecting Physician.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 28.

REPORT OF CATTLE QUARANTINE, HALIFAX.

(MR. ARCHIBALD McFATRIDGE.)

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that no cases of disease have occurred during the past year in my district.

I have also to report that, in compliance with your instructions, I have discontinued the rental of Quarantine grounds and stabling for cattle, and at present do not hold any.

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

ARCHIBALD McFATRIDGE,
Veterinary Surgeon.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 29.**REPORT OF CATTLE QUARANTINE, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.****(MR. ROLAND BUNTING.)**

ST. JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the year 1877, there were no importations of cattle, sheep or swine, at the port of St. John, New Brunswick, requiring any action under quarantine regulations.

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

ROBERT BUNTING.
Inspector of Quarantine.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 30.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT ON CATTLE QUARANTINE, QUEBEC.

(D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.S.V.)

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I beg to report that the following stock have passed through the quarantine at Point Lévis during the past season, and were subjected to the necessary regulations, inspection and disinfection. One case of contagious disease, "Hog Typhoid," occurred in a boar belonging to Joseph Hickson, Esq., Montreal, which being a very contagious and very fatal disease, necessitated detention for a lengthened period; the boar died in the quarantine. By the precaution thus taken, a serious disease was, no doubt, checked and prevented from being introduced to the district of Montreal:—

Date.		Rams.	Ewes.	Pigs.	
June 11...	Ex S.S. "Sardinian," Allan Line from Liverpool, for Simeon Beatty, Toronto, O.....	2	23	.....
July 17...	Ex S.S. "Memphis," Dominion Line, for Jos. Featherston, Toronto, O.....			.....
Aug. 7...	Ex S.S. "Lake Nepigon," Beaver Line, for Joseph Snell, Brampton, O.....	15	10	14	15
do 20...	Ex S.S. "Mississippi," Dominion Line, for Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill, O.....	1	4	.....
do 25...	Ex S.S. "Moravian," Allan Line, for F. Mattock, Portland, Me., U.S.....		4	.....
Sept. 7...	Ex S.S. "Thames," Temperley Line, for J. L. Gibb, Compton, Q.....			2	4
Oct. 2...	Ex S.S. "Quebec," Dominion Line, for Hon. M.H. Cochrane, Compton, Q.....	4	40	.....
do 16...	Ex S.S. "Memphis," Dominion Line, for J. Hickson, Montreal.....			1	1
do 22...	Ex S.S. "Lake Megantic," Beaver Line, for G. W. Whitefield, Iberville, Q.....	4	12	.....
Nov. 5...	Ex S.S. "Sarmatian," Allan Line, for S. Eady, North Hatley, Q.....		5	.....
Total.....		26	108	18	20

It will thus be seen that a total of 172 animals have been imported, *vid* Quebec, this season, a comparatively large number, considering the importation of neat cattle was prohibited.

The Quarantine has now been closed, and arrangements made for the storage of the property during the winter.

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

D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.,
Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 31.

REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.

(MR. F. H. MICKLEBURGH.)

TORONTO, 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the past year I have distributed among the emigrants coming to this country, the books and pamphlets sent me by the Department for that purpose, and have also given them such information, as they might require.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

F. H. MICKLEBURGH,
Marine Mail Officer.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 32.

REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.

(MR. F. BARLEE.)

LAKEFIELD, 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I beg to report to you that, according to my instructions, I have distributed the various books on Canada to the immigrants on board the ships in which I have sailed, and have also given them every information that was in my power.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. BARLEE,
Marine Mail Officer.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 33.

REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.

(SAMUEL T. GREEN.)

LEVIS, 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I beg leave to state:—

That owing to the continued depression in trade and industry of all kinds, there is very little new to report in immigration matters for the last year.

Migration seemed pretty well divided between east and west for the season expired, with this difference: Passengers that came by the Mail Line of Steamers, with few exceptions arrived with the intention of settling in the country, whereas those going east universally said they were only going to pay the "old country" a visit during the dull times. And I am satisfied their improved appearance, general get up, and the quantity of luggage they moved with, will tell more to the advantage of the Dominion than all the statistics, &c., we could lay before or preach to the people of the old world.

To the reasoning and upper classes, the splendid award by the Fisheries Commission, so ably conducted to the advantage of Canada by Sir Alexander Galt, and by which I may add he has immortalized his name to all futurity, speaks volumes. The people of the old world are beginning to find, when coupled with our last teeming harvest and the quantities of live and dead meats arriving from Canada, that ours is indeed a land of plenty.

I am convinced, too, that under the new postal arrangement, discarding a foreign port and landing passengers all the year round on Dominion soil, will have a beneficial effect.

As usual, I distributed the books and pamphlets furnished me to the outcoming passengers, which I found they coveted and read with avidity.

I have the honour to subscribe myself,
Your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL T. GREEN,
Marine Mail Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 34.**REPORT OF BRITISH MAIL OFFICER.**(A. WALMSLEY.)

ST. JOHN'S, P. Q.,
31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the last year I have distributed pamphlets and books (sent me by the Department of Agriculture) to the Marine Mail Officers on the Allan Steamers, so that they might hand them to the emigrants and be able to give them information.

I have also distributed a number of pamphlets and books to French people who wished to get information about Manitoba. I found those printed in French very useful.

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

A. WALMSLEY,
British Mail Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 35.**REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.**(MR. JAMES FERGUSON.)

PORTLAND, 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I have carefully distributed all the pamphlets which were furnished to me by the Department of Agriculture for circulation amongst the immigrants on board ship during past season.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES FERGUSON,
Mail Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 36.

REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.

(MR. CHAS. H. E. TILSTONE.)

PORTLAND, 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the past season I have distributed the pamphlets received from the Department, and afforded immigrants all the information in my power.

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

CHAS. H. E. TILSTONE,
Marine Mail Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 37.

REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.

(MR. W. F. BOWES.)

QUEBEC, 27th December, 1877.

SIR,—In submitting my Report for the year now about to terminate, I have the honour to inform you that although the tide of immigration was not so great as in the past, yet the class of passengers who intended making the Dominion their home seemed to possess sobriety, industry, patience and a little capital, essentials to prosperity in every country.

The information furnished from your Department has been carefully distributed, and in the same manner as formerly.

The products of Canada and her dependencies must have awakened, not only in Great Britain but throughout Europe, a deep interest in her advancement and history. The vast amount of exports forwarded by ocean steamers and ships during the present year has been universally and favourably acknowledged by the English Press. In addition, the University of Cambridge offers a prize for the best essay on Canada, which demonstrates that even at the great seats of learning she is not overlooked.

In terminating this Report I cannot but look hopefully on the future of the Dominion. Her immense tracts of prairie and wood lands, her extensive mines and minerals, her fisheries, prosperous condition and her proximity to the Old World, must be incentives to immigration and settlement.

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

W. F. BOWES,
Marine Mail Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 38.

REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.

(MR. J. O'HARA.)

LIVERPOOL, 13th November, 1877.

SIR,—I regret that absence at sea has prevented me from replying sooner to your letter in reference to my services to the Immigration Department. Since my last Annual Report I have continued to carry out the instructions from Ottawa, by distributing pamphlets both to cabin and steerage passengers on board the Canadian packets, and as a native of Canada I have afforded much information to many persons about to settle in the Dominion.

The number of settlers who came out in the steerage has been decreasing very much of late, but I do not think this applies to those who come out in the cabin; for many shrewd people are beginning to discover that what may be called "small farming" may be carried on in Canada with more profit than in Great Britain. I allude to the production of poultry and eggs and many such things, which are now shipped to England almost as cheaply as from the Channel Islands or from France, from whence England draws her chief supply.

I shall be most happy to furnish any further information on this subject which is in my power.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. O'HARA,
Marine Mail Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 39.

REPORT ON FEMALE EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

(MADAME E. VON KOEBER.)

CHATEAU PERSIMMENTHAL,

CANTON OF BERNE, 1st July, 1877.

HONOURABLE SIR,—In continuation of my Report on Female Emigration, published in your Report of 1875, I have the honour to state that, as it was impossible for me to go to Berlin in the Fall of 1874, I sent a copy of the above Report together with a letter of introduction from H. R. H. the Princess Alice of Hesse to Major von Normann, Secretary to H. I. H. the Crown Princess of Germany.

The Major replied a few days afterwards, informing me that the papers had been ordered to be sent to the Lady President of the Lette-Verein for perusal and co-operation.

The following is the answer sent from Berlin :

BERLIN, 22nd November, 1875.

MADAM,—The documents concerning your exertions in furthering and protecting female emigration and asking our cooperation have been handed to us by the Chamberlain von Normann, Secretary to Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess, Patroness of the Lette-Verein (Society for the protection and assistance of Women in Germany.)

We have taken a very lively interest therein and are astonished at your extraordinary humanitarian exertions.

Nevertheless we must refrain from taking any active part in furthering emigration, as the rules of our society point out to us that we should endeavour to ameliorate the condition of our country women in their homes.

Our past success leads us to hope that this is not an impossible task we have undertaken without deviating from our original programme, but we are willing to extend our assistance and protection to self-helping women who may of their own accord be desirous of emigrating.

It is understood of course that such assistance can only be verbal, as the funds entrusted to our care under the Statute law can only be expended in furthering the welfare of females in this country.

(Signed)

ANNA SCHEGGLER-LITTE,

President of the Lette Society.

JENNY HIRSEN,

Secretary.

I likewise add a copy of my letter and enclosure sent to Berlin in December 1875.

BASEL, December 1875.

To the Honourable Committee of the Lette-Verein.

HONOURABLE LADIES,—Permit me to again thank you for your kind letter of the 22nd of November, and allow me to enclose you a communication in which I, in a brief manner, resume my ideas contained in the documents already sent to you.

I have taken the liberty to point out to you according to my idea what will be the most successful steps to take to introduce the before mentioned undertaking.

The fact of your having met me in such a friendly manner and prepared to assist me in my work, is a sufficient guarantee that I did not mistake the true spirit of German ladies, but that I had hitherto not knocked at the right door.

It is not my intention to give you here a history of my undertaking, neither do I wish to lay before you proofs of its necessity, for I presume that every German lady takes an active interest in the welfare of her countrywomen.

I am only anxious to lay before you for your consideration and guidance, the fruits of my past endeavours, the discoveries of a well meaning heart, the product of long thought, weary journeys, conferences and consultations with people of all classes, positions, and shades of opinion, with the hope that it may save you endless care in the future.

I trust that this will be of great assistance through the influence of your immense organisation and that of Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess, the patroness of your Society, in the formation of a recognised institution.

I am convinced that it only requires practical steps to be taken to introduce its principle, and all other well meaning associations will join us and add this question to those they have already taken in hand.

This matter has been brought under the notice of the following high personages: The Emperor and Empress of Germany, Her Majesty the Queen of Wurtemberg, Her Imperial Highness the Princess Ludwig of Hess, the Suabian Women's Society, Members of the Austrian Women's Society, the Southwest Society for Missions in the interior, the Swiss Society for Public Benefit, and many other gentlemen and ladies.

All those who are in a position to venture a disinterested opinion agree with me, and I do not lay my ideas unripe before you, but I come after what I have done, as a weak woman standing alone, to solve the difficult questions, and after having prepared every thing, to sollicit assistance in my work from all quarters.

Arriving at a point at which I feel I cannot go further alone, I put myself under the protection of the ladies of Germany, trusting for their assistance in carrying out what I have begun.

If your Society will organize this affair and give it the necessary protection, others will be found who will undertake the extension of the work.

Last spring I was very ill from overwork and worry, and have not yet recovered my strength, but shall always be ready to give my experience and advice, and as regards sending parties of women to Canada I will undertake to carry out this work as far as possible myself personally.

Whilst you are introducing the system into Germany, I shall occupy my time in forming connections in Switzerland, Austria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

Please inform me as soon as possible if you are prepared to cooperate with me and to what extent.

Yours, &c., &c.,

ELISE VON KOEBER.

The following facts speak for themselves:

1. That there is a great surplus female population in Germany.
2. That among the bad results arising from this, the most conspicuous are the natural loss to female help that the use of working power entails, and how small wages endanger morality and tend to prostitution.
3. That the extended action of the various Women's Associations in Germany has been directed to instruction in different branches of professions or manufactures which will, no doubt, bring additional blessings in the future.
4. That these exertions hitherto have been, with few exceptions only, directed to one class (i. e. the middle class.) Instruction amongst the latter will doubtless be attended with brilliant results in the future, but in the meantime there are thousands of women who have not received an education. who have to make a living.

5. Taking everything into consideration it is a great question to provide for the million surplus women of Germany, and there must necessarily be different means and opportunities devised for them.

6. Emigration under the control of the Societies for women may be recommended as one of the most effectual remedies to equalise the disadvantageous proportions of female population and labour, and the chances of marriage in different countries.

7. Emigration could be carried on with advantage to two classes of women.

I. Half accomplished governesses and others who would be prepared in a foreign country to take inferior positions which would be very hard for them to under take at home. For instance, nursery governesses are always in greater demand than finished teachers who of course expect high wages.

II. The poorer class of country women who flock in such large numbers into the towns and cities, and there meet with misfortune both to body and soul.

8. There has been much written about emigration but very little has as yet been done, more especially respecting protection in a foreign country. Consuls are as a general rule merchants whose time is fully occupied with their own business, and do not care to encumber themselves with emigration affairs; they are therefore content to offer *Warnings to Emigrants*.

9. It is well known to those who make themselves acquainted with the subject, that annually and almost continuously secret agents travel to engage women to go abroad for immoral purposes.

10. What is the reason these men have such easy prey? Poverty, and the prospect of the women founding a home for themselves.

11. It is not an impossibility to organise a committee of ladies connected with the various missionary and women's societies which pay special attention to this subject, and call into life a system of female emigration which must be attended with great blessings.

If the German ladies initiate this system, those of other countries which furnish emigrants will not fail to associate themselves in this grand work.

Notes for the formation of an international system for the better protection of female emigrants.

1. If the ladies of Germany are persuaded of the truth and necessity of the above views (facts), they will without doubt form themselves into a central committee which will take upon itself the task of obtaining minute information of the advantages presented in the various countries beyond the sea which are attracting emigrants. This may easily be obtained through the accredited representatives of such countries at the court of Berlin, and afterwards through chosen deputies to be sent to the various countries.

2. The German women will then, through the influence of the representatives of such countries, be met with a hearty reception and assistance upon landing.

3. Every Province in Canada, the United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope, should appoint a central committee (supported by gentlemen) with agents in every town to collect the requirements for female help in the various towns and rural districts.

4. These committees organised in places beyond the sea shall be constituted under the authority of clause No. III above mentioned.

5. They shall send to the central committee at Berlin not only the necessary information, but also at specified intervals lists of women who may be required in their respective districts.

6. The central committee at Berlin shall instruct the sub-committees in the various parts of Germany, and extensively make known the objects of the Society.

7. Thereby the female emigrants will have a central *point* to refer to at all times.

8. The whole press will without doubt be prepared to publish your announcements free of charge.

9. If possible, ships should be engaged to convey women and children only; such ships to sail at fixed periods to be announced by the Society.

10. Such dates of sailing shall be made known during the winter, so that the people may be fully prepared to sail.

11. The Women's Protection Society shall send caretakers with each party to protect them on the journey, also to see them safely handed over to similar organizations at the end of their passage.

12. As represented in a former communication a Steamship Company is prepared to give such Matrons free passages; as regards other expenscs, there are without doubt ladies with means in Germany, who would undertake such a mission. Or the committee could subscribe a fund and thereby save in a short period the expense of poor-houses. Or the foreign countries to which the emigrants are to be shipped would certainly lend a helping hand by taxation for that purpose.

13. In conclusion it would be advisable to make arrangements in foreign ports for the reception and protection of women and children upon their arrival.

14. If the ship agents were legally or morally bound to send the above classes to houses for their reception and protection, it would fully demonstrate the intentions of the course and character of the Women's Protection Society.

The undersigned makes the above suggestions in a private character. As an employée of the Canadian Government, she trusts that the first experiment will be made to Canada, believing that the success which will attend such project will amply repay her for the trouble and care she has taken in the matter. Furthermore she guarantees that in Canada such emigrants will be well provided for.

ELISE VON KOEBER.

BASEL, October 12th, 1875.

In the meantime I left Basle for Berne and having no other means to ascertain what influences had been exercised against me at the Foreign Office in Berlin, I hoped to arrive at a solution of the mystery through the German Ambassador at Berne, General von Roeder.

Mr. Jenkins, during his stay in Switzerland, had given me a letter of introduction to His Excellency Mr. Corbett, British Minister at Berne, who again furnished me with a letter to the General. Our interview was satisfactory. His Excellency entered into my views and plans with much interest, and offered me his assistance in Germany and Switzerland, and upon my mentioning the difficulties I experienced in Germany, he offered me letters to Berlin when I should go there; His Excellency also introduced me personally to the President of the Swiss Republic, Mr. Wolki. Some time afterwards I sent a copy of my Report on female emigration, together with the vouchers to His Excellency, accompanied by the following letter:

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—Permit me with feelings of great thankfulness for past favours to submit the enclosed papers relating to female emigration, for your perusal.

You will find therein my Report to my chief the Minister of Agriculture, from which I wish to shew you how much I have accomplished, and hope thereby to secure your cooperation in my scheme.

Accompanying these you will find several documents in the form of letters, lastly my correspondence with the Committee of the Lette-Verein.

Your Excellency will, I hope, arrive at the conclusion therefrom that the German Government have had no cause to thwart and hinder me, acting no doubt upon the representations of their Consul in Canada, but on the contrary to extend to me their co-operation.

I accepted an official position to gain the necessary influence and means which are the foundation of any successful enterprise.

The German Government have never offered me such assistance.

The more importance the German Government attaches to my operations the more the Canadian Government will support me, as this is one of the first interests of that newly settled country.

Of course it will not be possible for me to continue for many years this trying work, neither do I know how long my present position is secured with the Canadian Government.

The friendly reception of my scheme by the German Government may secure a continuation of that position by which I hope my services may be of very material help.

I am awaiting documents from England on receipt of which I shall be in a position to lay before Your Excellency a summary of my previous operations, also ideas respecting emigration generally.

According to your advice I paid a visit to the President, but found that it was not Schenck, but Herr Wolki. I had a conversation with him on the subject last summer. I found in Herr Wolki a very intelligent and interesting person who wished me every success in my endeavours to introduce a radical reformation in the emigration system as now carried on. With the aid of a few gentlemen, I do not doubt that my endeavours would meet with general approbation and support.

President Wolki will send me the prospectus of the proposed new emigration law for my perusal, and remarks which I shall accept as a very great honour.

Your Excellency will please accept my repeated thanks for the very great interest you have taken in my work.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency,

Your obedient servant,

ELISE VON KOEBBER.

— — —

In April 1876, I received an invitation from the President of the Lette-Verein at Berlin, to attend a conference to be held there by members of the Union, representing different parts of Germany. It was given in these terms :

BERLIN, LUTZOW STRASSE,
8th April, 1876.

MADAM,—On behalf of the business committee of the Lette-Verein (the Society for furthering the interests of German Women) permit me to hand you the enclosed programme of the meeting which is to take place on the 20th, 21st and 22nd of this month at Hamburg.

You will perceive therefrom that we have placed the question raised by you respecting female emigration from Germany upon the orders of the day, and we should feel pleased if you could make it convenient to attend and take part in the discussion thereon, or send information to A. Lammers, Esq., in Bremen, the gentleman referred to.

Should you undertake the journey to Hamburg please inform M. Brickmann of your intention to do so.

Pray excuse my informing you of the meeting at such a late date, but the subject referred to will not be taken up until the last day of the conference.

JENNY HIRSEN.

As the association had paid me the compliment to place the *female emigration question* the first point on the programme to be discussed, and as this was no doubt done with the knowledge & sanction of H. I. R. H. the Crown Princess of Germany, I thought it but an act of courtesy on my part to be present myself at the discussion, and I have no doubt this visit is justified in your eyes, Honourable Sir; the more so as I did not go in my official capacity, but in my private character.

The letter containing the invitation, had to be sent from Berlin to London at my permanent address, and from there it was forwarded to Switzerland; I had but

a few days to ask permission from the London Office and to get ready; before the answer arrived, I had to start. On the 17th April I left Geneva and arrived in Hamburg on the 19th, early in the morning. I was kindly received by the ladies present, and on the 20th the first meeting took place; M. August Lammers, editor of the "Weser Zeitung," Bremen, had been appointed by H. I. H. the Crown Princess to report upon female emigration, and I, though requesting beforehand to be excused from speaking, had nevertheless to rise and add a few words, which I did in as general a way as possible.

In my former report I had the honour to remark that in consequence of the insight I had gained in matters concerning emigration (female emigration), I thought it my duty to draw the attention of Associations of Benevolent Ladies to the importance of controlling as much as lies within their power, this kind of emigration; shocking abuses are practised on their way to foreign lands, by the persons by whom these poor women are engaged; their ignorance of the countries to which they go, and their uncertain destination, help this; they are also practised in seaport towns, and on board the vessels (though there is some kind of superficial protection offered there), and in the ports of landing.

In my opinion it lies within the reach of Ladies' Associations to take measures to counteract many of these existing evils.

My object then in going to Berlin was to call attention to this question and to offer my experience in introducing a protective system.

And if I am asked in what way I intended to serve Canadian interests in raising such a question, my answer is that when once a protective system is introduced, one naturally looks to countries which offer the surest guarantees for moral and material welfare to women who wish to emigrate; that among those countries Canada takes a prominent and foremost position, you will quite agree with me. If I did not feel sure about it myself, I should never have taken the interest in Canada which I have taken, and shown on all occasions.

I may presume also that these associations will gladly entrust some of these women and girls to the guidance of a person who has done so much for the cause as I have, and let them go to Canada which has generously supported my work hitherto.

I hope then that very shortly, and upon the promise of Canadian ladies seeing to the proper reception of such female emigrants, your country may be in a position to receive a supply of women as she needs them.

This it seems to me, is a policy very reasonable and very simple, which must meet with concurrence both in Germany and in Canada, and will no doubt embrace after some time all countries sending for and receiving emigrants.

I beg to send you a number of the official newspaper "Die Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" and an organ of the Ladies Associations "Deutsche Hansfrauenzeitung" to show you how the question has been received; for the first time the enquiry is made, "Is there a necessity for a more extended protection for female emigrants, and how is such a protection to be offered?" Going to Hamburg, I naturally was anxious to seize this opportunity to visit Berlin and to see what was the reason of my persecution at the hands of the Government of Baden.

From the beginning of my work I always acted fairly and loyally towards that Government, giving notice of my intentions and submitting to its inspection the only publication I issued in Germany. Later on I consulted the highest authority of the town I lived in, upon every step I took, and upon every letter almost which I wrote. Several times I requested your representative in London to make enquiries, but only last September (1875) Mr. Jenkins informed me that he had made them, as he remarks in his last report, but I never could hear what was the answer.

Since my last return from Canada (August 1874) I exist as it were under a cloud, for no sooner was it known that inquiries were made from Berlin, than the most extraordinary conjectures were made, nurtured, and aggrandized by a very lively imagination; and the horrors of Brazilian Emigration, and of the slavery of the South were recounted and applied to Canadian Emigration; even the flattering insinuation was made that I engaged women for wicked purposes. It is a matter of

surprise to me, that while I meet with the kindest reception in England, Switzerland and other parts of Germany, it is mainly with the people among whom I was born, that these rumours gained ground and were believed by many. Whether my personal friends believe them or not, I have lost friends and credit on account of them, and suffered personally more than I could ever express. The thought however, that every good cause has to suffer persecution, misconception and misconstruction at first, and that with perseverance and patience the time of my triumph over such absurd and ignorant prejudices would yet come, kept up my courage and I worked on with quiet resignation.

But you must surely feel, Honourable Sir, how anxiously I must have wished to see clearly into the matter, and to have a chance of putting my work and my principles into a proper light, and how eagerly I accepted the opportunity of doing so, when it presented itself in the shape of the invitation extended to me last April; this then will surely serve as my second excuse for a journey to Berlin.

In another report I remarked that both the President of the Swiss Republic and His Excellency the German Ambassador in Switzerland did me the honour of calling on me and of offering me their assistance both in Switzerland and in Germany, for the promotion of my plans, particularly that for female emigration. I gratefully made use of these offers and accepted some letters of introduction to Berlin, which on account of my hurried departure, were forwarded to Hamburg. His Excellency Mr. Corbett, British Minister at Berne, kindly sent me one to His Excellency Lord Odo Russell; the Swiss Ambassador had left Berlin to take a portfolio in Berne; but His Excellency General von Roeder gave me a letter to Major von Normann, Secretary to Her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess of Germany.

It follows here, and I beg to remark that it was understood that I went to Berlin in my private character only.

BERNE, 17th April, 1875.

In compliance with your wish expressed in your letter of the 14th instant, it is with great pleasure I forward you a copy of my letter to Chamberlain von Normann in which I earnestly desired him to assist you in approaching the Minister Von Eulenberg. You may with perfect freedom explain to the former gentleman the conduct of the German Consul in Canada towards you, and I have no doubt he will be able to set you right on that point.

Heartily wishing that blessing may attend your noble work,

Yours, &c., &c.

GENERAL VON ROEDER.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY,
BERNE the 17th April, 1876.

Permit me with these few lines, my patron and friend, to ask your influential protection for Madame Von Koerber who has just returned from Hamburg, where she has been attending a meeting of the Lette-Verein.

This lady has not only undertaken the task of assisting female emigration in particular, but also that of directing such emigration into proper channels. In these endeavours she has been met in a very cordial manner by the Government of Canada, but she has met equally with as much mistrust and suspicion at the hands of our Consul there.

Madam von Koerber has during her stay here moved in the very best society in Geneva, Lausanne, Berne and Zurich, and has met with such confidence that the

President of the Swiss Confederation submitted to her the projected Swiss law relating to emigration, for her practical suggestions thereon.

It is earnestly hoped that you may use your influence, and secure Madam von Koerber the desired audience with the Minister Graf von Eulenberg.

Your friend,

ROEDER.

I was but five days in Berlin; my visit to Hamburg and Berlin not extending over a fortnight altogether.

Lord Odo Russell granted me a long interview, during which he entered with much interest into all my views and offered me all the help he could extend to me. Thinking that these were questions which would interest Prince Bismark, Lord Odo Russell kindly offered to present me to him, but as my visit to Berlin had for its object the clearing of all the difficulties which had gathered around me, and as I was there but privately and did not consider my work far enough advanced for such an interview to be profitable, I thankfully declined it for the moment, with the option of making use of the offer on a more opportune occasion. Lord Odo Russell also gave me the following letter of introduction to Count Von Eulenberg Minister of the Interior.

BRITISH EMBASSY,

BERLIN, 27th April, 1876.

YOUR EXCELLENCY.—Will you please grant me permission to introduce Madame Von Koerber who wishes to speak to Your Excellency upon a subject of interest to us all.

(Signed,)

ODO RUSSELL.

His Excellency the State Minister
GRAF VON EULENBERG.

I had hoped to find at his Department the papers concerning my case, but I was told that they were at the Bureau of the Foreign Office. Another letter of Lord Russell and one from Major von Normann, introduced me to Herr Von Bulow, Staats-secretar des Auswartigen Auils, who was equally interested in my work and who requested me to write to him, asking for the desired explanation and he would answer it.

Major von Normann also did me the honour to propose to present me to H. I. H. the Crown Princess, but I reserved this undeserved privilege for the three following reasons: the work must first have adopted a more definite shape; in order to bring this about, I must have another personal interview with you, and thirdly I must see my character cleared, or rather my work.

Before leaving Berlin, I paid a visit to the President of the "Vater Landischen Vereine" who is a friend to the cause, and we arranged that he should prepare the ground for me in Berlin, so that if I came there at the beginning of the winter, I should be able to proceed without difficulty.

The first point to settle then is to prove that such protection is necessary; many protest against it, especially those persons, whose interest it is that these things should not be brought to light and investigated. They say that hardly ever a woman emigrates alone. The following will prove the untruth of this statement.

INFORMATION OFFICE OF THE EMIGRATION BUREAU,
HAMBURG, 24th April, 1876.

MADAM,—Please find herewith the few statistics which I promised you.

Emigration from Hamburg.	Number of Emigrants.			Among which were the following single persons.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1871—Sent direct.....	19,853	15,285	35,143	11,682	5,938
*Indirect.....	4,635	2,446	7,081	2,926	630
Total.....	24,493	17,731	42,224	14,608	6,568
1872 “ Direct.....	30,029	23,194	53,223	15,613	7,184
*Indirect.....	13,529	7,654	21,183	7,669	1,667
Total.....	43,558	30,848	74,406	23,282	8,851
1873 “ Direct.....	24,737	19,841	44,578	11,555	5,234
*Indirect.....	14,511	10,087	24,598	6,764	1,753
Total.....	39,248	29,928	69,176	18,319	6,987
1874 “ Direct.....	17,315	13,310	30,625	8,544	3,733
*Indirect.....	7,090	5,728	12,818	2,780	970
Total.....	24,405	19,038	43,443	11,324	4,703
1875 “ Direct.....	12,942	8,096	21,938	7,307	2,683
*Indirect.....	5,751	4,121	9,872	2,244	539
Total.....	18,693	13,117	31,810	9,551	3,222

*Indirect—That is from Hamburg *via* Hull to Liverpool and transatlantic places.

Yours, &c.,

BREHMER.

I may add that the inspector of this office is very glad indeed that I undertake this work, and will do all he can to assist it.

Dr. August Lammers, who made similar inquiries for me at the Bremen office writes to the effect that above one third of the women who leave that port travel alone, amounting to about three thousand a year. Of course Antwerp and Havre furnish both a much larger contingent.

About a fortnight after my return from Berlin a communication was sent to me by H. E. General von Roeder. I give you here the exact copy.

BERLIN, 11th May, 1876,

FOREIGN OFFICE.

MADAM,—In reply to your letter of the 29th of last month, I beg to inform you that I have taken a warm interest in the humanitarian efforts of which you personally informed me and which have been corroborated by others. In so far as these efforts lie in furthering the interests of German emigrants in Canada, also for the protection and reception of single women and girls, your activity will be regarded with welcome by the German Government. You have referred in the above letter, to the one dated Freiburg the 6th December 1875, asking for correspondence

relating to the means by which the attention of the German authorities was attracted to your operations. I would remark that the cause was not the unfavourable reports of the German Consuls but simply that of the published yearly report of the Canadian Minister of Agriculture for 1873. This report contains in paragraph 15 the following notice: "Madam von Koerber has been authorized to introduce Emigrants from Switzerland and parts of Germany;" this notice followed by a similar one in the report for 1874, paragraph 13 says "Madam von Koerber continues to introduce Emigrants from the continent of Europe under the authority previously given her." It is I presume hardly to be accepted that your endeavours were directed in Germany to advance Emigration to Canada, and I do not doubt that you were connecting yourself with the best intentions with the forwarding of Emigrants. Such activity on your part, as stated in your report, page 142, (of the Minister of Agriculture 1874) dated the 31st December of 1874, is within the limits of the German Confederation only permitted by the authorities to commissioned agents, that is passenger agents: As you have in this respect come into collision with the laws relating thereto I do not see that an exception can be made in your case, and to my great regret I am not in position to release you from the consequences of the German laws. I should think from your verbal communication and also your honourable position you would meet with security in Switzerland, and I wish that every success may attend your efforts.

(Signed) VON BULOW,
State Secretary, Foreign Office.

There is at present in the hands of General von Roeder and will be forwarded by him, another letter to Herr von Bulow, in which I ask him to permit me to work in Germany in a manner which will surely not compromise the Government. My next step in Germany is to try and reconcile the Government of Baden.

In December 1875, I left Wurtemberg for Switzerland, as I mentioned before. After short stays at Basel and Berne I went to Lausanne. Through a member of the "Société d'utilité publique" I obtained letters of introduction to ladies of that town whom I wished to gain for the cause of women's and children's emigration. The object which had brought me to Lausanne was hardly known, when I was received with the most hearty enthusiasm and sympathy, which compensated me somewhat for all the trouble I had gone through during the previous months. Accepting some of the numerous invitations, I held two or three drawing room meetings every week during the time I stayed there, and before I left that town, a committee was formed composed of twelve prominent ladies, supported by several gentlemen. The following resolutions give proof of the warmth with which my work has been espoused by these ladies:

"The recent stay of Madam von Koerber at Lausanne, deputed by the Government of Canada, and the practical details she has given in various meetings respecting emigration to Canada and the advantageous results that may be expected from it, convinced the persons that heard her, that a useful work might be done in that respect, not only in our Canton, by colonization on a grand scale, but in aiding a restricted and individual emigration of certain persons. This emigration would be effected under a well organized superintendence and could be applied to such persons who despite their efforts, cannot succeed in finding in their own country the necessary resources for the maintenance of their families; to those who, by reason of various circumstances, find themselves outcasts or forsaken; young people and children of both sexes, orphans or deserted, who are raised by private or public charity (that of the parishes for example) have before them only a difficult future."

"Madam von Koerber has watched very closely for years past, the misery of emigrants, and the fatal destruction of a great number of them by dishonest and often corrupting practices. In consequence, to enlighten opinion, to work against abuses to which emigration has given rise, to transform it into a boon, both to

"the emigrants and to Canada, such is the noble task Madam von Koerber has taken upon herself. She strongly insists on the necessity of Committees of ladies backed by a few gentlemen, their mission being to order conjointly all that refers to this kind of restricted emigration: to receive applications, take the necessary informations from those who apply, to organize the departures, put themselves in communication with the committees of other localities, particularly with those existing in Canada, to receive (place out favourably) these emigrants, in short to put themselves in communication with the agents entrusted by the Government to make the matter of emigration their business."

"Several applications for emigration to Canada having already been made at Lausanne, a committee has been established, ready to give the information that may be asked for."

"It is well understood that the mission of this committee will not be to incite emigration, but only to watch that it be effected under the most favourable conditions possible for those whose circumstances compel them to emigrate. An emigration to Canada of children rescued from pauperism in England has already been in operation for some years past on a large scale, and has produced the best results. Thus 2,000 children that left the Asylum of Miss Macpherson of London have been carried to that country, have been received into the Provincial Home, founded for that purpose, and have been placed out in the houses of farmers under the best auspices."

"It is hoped that the English committee in Canada will be disposed to receive and place out the children who will leave our country, until the Swiss Colony in Ontario may have been able to create an analogous organization. A member of the committee has to proceed to London shortly to see Miss Macpherson and to receive from her the final information on that point."

LAUSANNE, March, 1876.

Several persons from Geneva expressed the desire that I should come there also and hold conferences; Geneva itself is an insignificant canton as to size and number of inhabitants; but it is one of the great seats of intelligence, liberty and wealth in Europe, and with its influence can contribute much towards furthering my work. The "Comité Central de Bienfaisance de Genève" has become my correspondent in that town and I insert a copy of a letter sent to me by the Director, Colonel Rilliet.

BUREAU CENTRAL DE BIENFAISANCE,
10 RUE-DE-STRAND, GENÈVE, 12th March, 1876.

MADAM,—Having communicated to our committee the object of your visit to Genève, which is to found in Switzerland a committee or, rather a Society to take in hand the direction of emigration to Canada, and this in a purely philanthropic manner, I have the pleasure of acquainting you that this communication has been very well received. I have also informed the said committee, that I have offered to be your correspondent and to work conjointly with you for the success of the object that you have made it your task to attain; at least as regards our canton; viz. :—

To try and constitute a Swiss Society in order to—

1. Form a committee for the reception and forwarding to Canada of Swiss children deserted by their parents, or orphans, where they will be brought up according to the sound principles of religion and work.

2. The sending young girls, who are on the brink of vice and who will find in Canada a chance of reforming, and means of making an honourable livelihood and afterwards of getting suitably settled.

3. To found under official patronage or under the good regulation of our federal authorities, an agricultural colony for Swiss in Canada.

The canton of Geneva by its geographical position and by the smallness of its territory and of its urban population will not furnish an important contingent for

such an emigration; nevertheless there are frequent cases in which we shall be happy to benefit by the work which you are pursuing. Madam, permit me devotedly to tender you my services (notwithstanding my incompetence) morally and philanthropically in furthering your interesting project. I am prepared to become your host at Geneva as far as my means will permit.

A. RILLIET, Fed.-Col.,

Director of the Central Bureau de Bienfaisance, Geneva.

Madam Von Koerber

Hotel National, Genève.

From Geneva I turned my steps towards Neuchâtel where I possessed already a warm friend and supporter in Dr. Guillaume, Directeur des Prisons, and known in England also as a prominent philanthropist, and the intimate friend of Miss Carpenter.

The Society d'utilité publique, the Société pour l'avancement des Sciences Sociales and the Société de Secours des Dames, were invited to my meeting, and the Society for the promotion of Social Sciences constituted itself my correspondent. Of course all these Societies can but help me partially until the Government of Canada identifies itself with this work practically.

On different occasions I have permitted myself to indicate what would be required of Canada to insure a full co-operation here, and I hope to have the pleasure of a personal interview with you shortly which will no doubt settle all these different points definitely.

Besides the emigration to transatlantic countries, there exists, and always has existed an emigration to surrounding European countries, which so frequently ends in deplorable results, all based on the superabundance of women. Why send them to countries which are of themselves over crowded? "Open for them new and more promising channels." This is the question and the answer which, upon my recommendation, are to form a principal point of discussion at a large international conference of the "Federation" to be held in Geneva next summer.

I beg to copy an article of the "Union Libérale" of Neuchâtel:

"Monday evening at the New College, Madam Elise von Koerber entertained a sympathetic audience with emigration in general, and especially with that of women and children. Madam von Koerber for a number of years has been painfully grieved to see that the emigrants were mostly the victims of speculation and cupidity; she considers that there is need for the Government and for benevolent societies to try and direct emigration, and to surround it by proper measures to ensure the welfare of emigrants.

"The Government of Canada has granted, in a salubrious climate, a large extent of land for Swiss and German settlers. Madam von Koerber who has visited these lands at various periods, has also set forth all the guarantees and chances of success that are presented to Canadian Emigration.

"The Federal authorities and those of several Swiss Cantons have been secured for this question, and the assembly has handed the study over to the Society for the advancement of Social Sciences. We are persuaded that the philanthropic activity of Madam von Koerber will answer a real need and we are most anxious that it be crowned by happy results."

From Neuchâtel I went to Berne where I made some preparations for a meeting, but as quite a number of national festivals were to follow each other in succession during the months of July and August, absorbing the attention of every one, and as most of the people whom I wished should hear me were travelling, or at their country seats, I resolved to go into the mountains of Berne, where my Colonists came from and make myself personally acquainted there; soon a request was made that I should address them, and this proved very satisfactory.

While still in Berne the proposition was made that I should speak on the emigration of young delinquents who for slight offenses are placed under the

supervision of the law, and whose reform has but doubtful chances if after their liberation they return to their old surroundings and pernicious influences. Dr. Guillaume had previously mentioned this matter to the Society for the improvement of Prisons and Penitentiaries, and as this society held their annual meeting in Lucerne, he hoped that the proposition would receive more serious consideration and if possible be placed on the programme next year.

In this case as well as when treating of the emigration of children, I recommended that Switzerland should endeavour to found its own home or its own colony in Canada; the scheme will then not meet with so many objections, and the old Country can watch the establishment for its own poor.

It is my intention to form a committee in each canton which will introduce and carry on my work, with a central committee at Berne, Basel or Zurich; when I have illustrated in Switzerland my principles and the motives which actuate me in my work, they must surely find imitation in other countries.

The contents of this report will, I trust, Honourable Sir, satisfy you. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than some sign of approval of the course I pursue in fulfilling the mission with which you have been pleased to intrust me.

Since the above was written I have to inform you that Mr. Ennis and Mr. DeCazes from Paris kindly came to meet me in Berne. We have arranged matters with Herr Gustave von Herrenschand in Berne, who now acts as Allan's agent, and that of the Canadian Government; he expedites the people, while I keep in my hands the working out of the organization and giving information; I publish and sign my name for general information and his name for information about the passage. I name or rather propose his sub-agents, with whom he shares his commissions.

Mr. Ennis has now fixed the passage prices from the different larger towns in Switzerland, and I give those prices in the public notices, so that no shipping agent can very well ask for higher terms. By this means the people pay from 50 to 100 francs less than they have done hitherto, and that must help emigration considerably.

Mr. DeCazes will assist us in Paris in case of any trouble occurring; he will assist in finding respectable stopping places in Paris and in Havre, and he will send me regularly the articles he writes for the French papers, so as to reproduce them in the Swiss Press. These articles being in French will need translation, and I crave permission to have them translated whenever my time does not permit me to do it myself.

A beginning for a boy's colony will be made next Spring from Berne. In consequence of Mdlle. de Lerber's visit I have been asked by persons in Geneva for more particulars about these Homes in Canada, and I hope that a commencement will be made in Canada itself before long.

In a few weeks I intend going to La Chaud-de-Fonds and Loche to attend some meetings and answer the attacks of the French missionaries. In the month of January there will be held a large meeting in Berne called together by the Committee.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

ELISE VON KOERBER.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 40.

SETTLERS BY PORTS OF ENTRY, NOVA SCOTIA.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Returned Settlers, with the Amount of their Effects, entered in the Province of Nova Scotia during the Year ending 31st December, 1877.

Port of Entry.	Number of Settlers.	Value of Effects.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	
Amherst	9	1,176 00	
Annapolis....		5,112 00	
Barrington.....	7	574 00	
Bridgetown	9	1,440 00	
Halifax.....		5,875 00	
Liverpool	14	585 00	
Londonderry.....	1	60 00	
Lunenburg....	3	300 00	
Margaretsville.....		600 00	
Port Hawkesbury.....	14	593 00	
Port Hood.....	1	117 00	
Shelburne.....	2	120 00	
Yarmouth	5	570 00	
Total	65	17,122 00	

Collectors are not required by law to keep the number of settlers, hence the incompleteness of Annapolis, Halifax and Margaretsville Returns.

EDWIN CLAY,
Agent.

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1877.

No. 41.

PEMBINA MENNONITE RESERVE.

(MR. E. WINKLER.)

EMERSON, 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—Herewith I enclose the Mennonite statement for the fall of 1877, as it may give the Department some idea of what those people are doing and their prosperity in their new home, this being their first crop in this Reserve on the west side of Red River.

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

E. WINKLER.

Villages.	Families.	Persons.	Buckwheat.	Acres ready for Crop, 1878.	Horses.	Cows.	Oxen.	Farm Stock.	Barley.	Oats.	Flax Seed.	Potatoes.
Hofmingfeld.....	24	120	802	192	4	37	48	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eichenfeld.....	21	105	127	63	.....	20	36	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenfeld.....	14	58	676	171	1	19	30	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ebenfeld.....	8	52	655	80	.....	10	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schanzenfeld.....	26	154	2,948	432	6	38	52	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reinland.....	20	135	1,959	479	26	34	44	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hochfeld.....	16	107	2,959	471	2	28	47	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosentahl.....	21	121	2,155	319	.....	23	42	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waldheim.....	18	110	460	275	2	30	51	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neuendorf.....	9	46	259	97	4	11	16	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neuenburg.....	21	106	1,619	243	5	31	45	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blumengart.....	10	62	625	95	.....	14	21	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blumenstein.....	24	120	1,030	381	.....	32	51	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Krohnstahl.....	14	71	480	315	13	19	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oortetz.....	32	172	2,650	464	.....	32	64	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osterwick.....	24	143	1,995	414	2	31	56	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoenfeld.....	20	96	106	132	.....	20	40	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schon wise.....	27	171	2,365	519	26	52	68	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosenort.....	20	113	1,065	526	6	30	42	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosengart.....	16	100	2,755	355	7	20	63	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoendorf.....	18	90	170	108	.....	18	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosenfeld.....	11	55	648	70	8	12	24	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neuhorst.....	23	115	1,965	400	6	24	46	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blumenort.....	20	100	2,070	465	6	20	40	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blumenfeld.....	19	95	1,615	380	2	21	42	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	476	2,567	35,058	8,306	128	622	1,067	482	8,969	2,782	280	9,649

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 42.

REPORT OF THE LONDON AGENT, ENGLAND.

(Hon. W. ANNAND.)

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS,
31 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, W.C.,

1st January, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that upon receipt at Halifax, Nova Scotia, of a Departmental letter under date 12th May, 1877, informing me that His Excellency the Governor General, had been pleased to appoint me to the office of Chief Emigration Agent for Canada, in London, I at the earliest possible moment proceeded to England and took charge of the Agency made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Edward Jenkins, M.P.

I arrived in London on the 8th June, and on the 11th of the same month the books and papers of the Agency were handed over to me by Mr. F. J. Dore, who had been in charge of the London Office since the time of the retirement of the late Agent General.

The cash balance at the credit of the Government with Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., amounting to £1,927 8s. 5d., was also, at the same date, placed at my disposal. The office staff, reorganized in 1876, on my arrival, consisted of:—

Mr. Albert Jourdain, General Clerk, salary £250 per annum.

Mr. A. B. Daveny, Clerk, salary \$1,000 per annum.

Mr. J. S. Talbot, Clerk, salary \$1,000 do

Mr. C. N. Francklyn, Clerk, acting when required as clerk and accounts of the Provincial Agents, salary £120 per annum.

Mr. Edmund W. Dixon, Librarian, salary \$600 per annum.

I have found the above staff fully equal to the work and requirements of this Agency.

There is a further office charge of 21s. per week to Thomas Egginton, Messenger, and 22s. 6d. per week to the House Keeper, Mrs. Corner.

The annual rent of the London Office, including the rooms occupied by the Provincial Agents, is £700 a year. In addition to the occupied portion of the building there is a suite of rooms on the third floor, open to rental for desirable tenants.

The staff of paid Special Agents embraced the following:—

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

John Dyke, Stationary Agent, Liverpool.

G. R. Kingsmill, Travelling Agent.

Thomas Potts do

Thomas Grahame do

Samuel Capper, Lecturer.

H. J. Larkin, Stationary Agent, Dublin.

Charles Foy do Belfast.

Jeremiah Murphy do Limerick.

A. G. Nicholson, Travelling Agent, Scotland.

FOREIGN.

Paul DeCazes, Stationary Agent, Paris.

Jacob E. Klotz do Hamburg.

Elise Von Koerber do Switzerland.

W. C. Krieger, Travelling Agent, Iceland.

Mr. Krieger's efficient services ceased in consequence of the cessation of operations.

I have to report the discontinuance of the joint Agency of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in connection with the London Office, the Government of those two Provinces having thought it expedient, upon my appointment as Chief Emigration Agent, not to fill the vacancy thus created. I have since that time, as opportunities offered, performed the necessary services in relation to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as well as those of the Provinces not specially represented at this Agency.

Referring to the Departmental letter of 12th May last, that I would find at the London Office the instructions under which the administration of its affairs is carried on, "and that" any change in the policy of the Government as regards emigration matters, or any change in the directions of the Minister of Agriculture, "would be duly communicated to me,—I have to report that, in the absence of special directions" or information "of change of policy," I have in the administration of the affairs of this Agency been strictly governed by the "instructions" and "policy" in force at the time of my arrival.

Those, as I understand them, were:—

1st. To actively promote, with the assistance of the Special Agents of the Department, home and foreign, the emigration from Great Britain and the continent of Europe, to Canada, of desirable persons of the following classes :

Tenant farmers, with or without families ;

Agricultural labourers ;

Female domestic servants ;

Children of a certain age under proper supervision, and persons possessed of capital desirous of finding homes in the Dominion ;

And instead of encouraging, to dissuade, as far practicable, the Emigration to Canada, under existing circumstances, of mechanics, artizans, tradesmen, navvies, ordinary labourers, and persons without means belonging to the non-producing classes.

2nd. To refer all questions and correspondence specially relating to the Provinces, represented at the London Office, to the Agents accredited by these Provinces.

3rd. And to generally administer the affairs of the Agency with the strictest economy, consistent with the interest of the service.

These duties I have zealously endeavoured to discharge:—

By correspondence with the Special Agents, supplying them with pamphlets and other printed matter authorized by the Department, by information and advice from time to time, and generally aiding them in the discharge of their functions. And the supply, by the London Office, of large quantities of printed matter addressed to the emigrant classes in respect to all the Provinces of the Dominion, but chiefly in regard to Manitoba and the North-West Territories, to be distributed by the Agents of the Steamship Companies scattered over the United Kingdom, and located in a vast number of continental towns and cities.

All correspondence and enquiries in relation to Quebec and Ontario are referred to the gentlemen representing those two Provinces, between whom and the undersigned the most friendly relations exist as well as the desire for mutual aid and co-operation.

It is proper to state that many outstanding liabilities incurred by my predecessors, have been settled and paid since I took charge of this Office. Deducting these amounts, not properly chargeable on the London Office, I can, I think, appeal with confidence to the accounts of the past six months sent to the Department, that the strictest economy has been exercised in conducting the business of this Agency.

Early last autumn I received a letter from Messrs. J. & A. Allan, Glasgow, enquiring whether it was the intention of the Canadian Government to continue the policy in respect to Icelandic emigration to Canada, accompanied by an offer of the services of their Agents in the Island on that behalf for next season's operations, requesting, at the same time, a prompt reply.

With the approval of the Department, I informed these gentlemen that the former arrangements in that service were renewed and in force for another year. That there was no objection to adding to the Icelandic colony of Gimli. On the contrary, an increase of number was favoured by the Department with the understanding that the emigrants upon their arrival in the Colony must rely entirely on their own resources, as no Government assistance will be given after that period.

Desirous of placing in the hands of the Agents such information as would favourably impress the population in favour of Canada, and especially of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, I collected a number of papers with the view to their translation into the Icelandic language, embracing the following, in addition to ordinary official printed matter:—

“Extent and resources of Canada.”

“Account of Vice-Royal tour and visit to Gimli, from *Quebec Chronicle*.”

“Semi-official Report of Icelandic settlement, from *Toronto Globe*.”

“Leading article from *Times* on Lord Dufferin's tour and speeches.”

But time would not admit of the work being done here, as the last mail of the season would leave in a few days, whereupon I enclosed the papers to Messrs. J. & A. Allan, who volunteered to have the translation effectively performed on the arrival of the mail in Iceland, and judiciously distributed.

Parties from the United States, I understand, are making strenuous exertions to secure the Icelanders, many of whom, by the sale of their effects, will be possessed of considerable sums of money. The Canadian Steamship Agents, I am informed, are sanguine that they will be able to secure a considerable number of very desirable emigrants.

The address of the Governor General to the Mennonites of Manitoba, was translated into German by your Agent at Hamburg, and circulated among the Mennonites in South Russia. It was also translated and distributed among the Mennonites in sealed envelopes by other parties, open advertising for emigrants being strictly forbidden, under heavy penalties, by the Russian Government.

The circulation of pamphlets and other printed matter, advertising Canada as a desirable field for emigrants, has been very large during the last few months. The special Agents, home and foreign, have been liberally supplied, while the number sent on application to individuals from the London Office has been more than usually numerous.

Finding the supply of pamphlets on stock raising, published by my predecessor, nearly exhausted, a paper with larger aims on “Canada as a farming and stock raising country,” was prepared under my direction and supervision, addressed “To capitalists, retired army and navy officers, farmers, and all those who wish to engage in profitable agriculture.” Upwards of 6,000 of these pamphlets were circulated at the Smithfield Club Cattle Show, in December last. The Special Agents were also liberally supplied, and a great many sent direct to parties making enquiries in relation to Canada in view of removing thither.

I am now making arrangements for a new edition, with illustrations of the thorough and high-bred Canadian stock, which during the past season realized enormous prices in this country, and elicited the admiration of all who saw them.

The continued commercial depression in Canada extending over several years has operated most injuriously as regards emigration from this country and the continent of Europe. The fact that all the chief industries of the Dominion were paralyzed, with the exception, perhaps, of agriculture, virtually closed the lips of your Agents, who had little heart to advise other parties to emigrate.

The outlook for the current year, I am happy to say, is much more encouraging. The enormous grain crops raised in Canada during the past season, the partial revival of trade and the great success attending the exportation of live and dead stock to this country have, together, done much to revive confidence in the capacity of the Dominion, both as a place for the investment of capital and a field for successful agricultural pursuits.

His Excellency the Governor General of Canada has also done much by his

addresses and speeches to make the Dominion better known wherever the English language is spoken, and to assign Canada its proper place in the public mind as the most valuable dependency of the Crown. And what is more, Lord Dufferin's speeches have been freely translated into the French and German, and even Icelandic languages, evoking, wherever they are read, not only a lively interest in the country and the various settlements and people they so graphically describe, but also a desire on the part of many to seek new homes in the fertile prairies of Manitoba and the North-West.

There appear to be two conditions essential to a large and successful emigration to Canada.

First.—Confidence on the part of the intending emigrant that he will be cared for on his arrival, with a moral certainty that his condition will be subsequently improved, strengthened by the knowledge that others who have preceded him have been successful. The most effective emigrant agents are those who have made a happy exchange from a state of privation or poverty in the old world to a condition of plenty and prosperity in the young Dominion, and a few cheerfully written letters from contented emigrants to friends at home, will do more, in certain localities, to attract desirable settlers than all the publications and propagandists in the employ of the Department, the volume of emigration going on steadily increasing in corresponding ratio to the assurances of success furnished by reliable and well known pioneers.

Secondly. Free or cheap transport from the place of debarkation to the place of settlement. To an agricultural labourer this is a matter of immense importance, as it is no easy thing for young and middle-aged men, unable to save money from the small wages they earn in this country, to pay the assisted passage rate of £4 15s. for conveyance across the Atlantic, in addition to expenses to and at the port of departure, and further sums after arrival in Canada, before obtaining employment. The temptation in such cases is either to remain at home or to seize the opportunity offered by some one or other of the Australian Colonies or South American States, of free passage, free outfit, and substantial advantages upon arrival at the end of the voyage.

Referring to my correspondence with the Special Agents, and with others equally well informed on the subject, I think I am warranted in saying that the number of emigrants from Great Britain and the continent—agricultural labourers and female domestic servants might be doubled, more likely quadrupled, if the South Australian policy of *free* passages was adopted, or that of the New South Wales Government, by whom *assisted* passages, including bedding and mess outfit, are granted to approved emigrants for £2 per adult.

A few days ago, in conversation with Mr. S. Capper, one of our Special Agents, I directed his attention to the subject of emigration from South Wales to Canada, and was so impressed with the information furnished, that I requested him to submit his views in writing, which are substantially as follow:—

First.—With regard to securing a Welsh colony for settlement in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, it could “only be done by getting some person of influence such as Rev. J. Jones”—an intelligent pastor of several non-Conformist congregations—“first to visit Canada, then report through the Welsh press,” and in due time himself to go out at the head of his flock. “If this was done we might obtain in a year or two several thousand families, who would bring thousands after them, with money and practical knowledge of agriculture.” “We have twice created a good feeling for emigration to Canada, and each time our harvest has been gathered by New Zealand, giving very much more assistance than we have been able to offer.”

Secondly.—“At this season one might get hundreds of respectable Welsh girls who have been in domestic service, but in consequence of the hard times have now no places and have returned home to share the distress of the family. They would make most excellent pioneers, but we can only secure them by taking them and paying (or loaning) their entire expenses. For about £200 (extra) we might secure one hundred most respectable young women, and to secure such a party would be worth

any sum as an advertisement in Wales and in England. The chance now is better than may occur again for many years. The Welsh are a thrifty and religious people, and I am convinced that only the means are needed in the shape of liberal aid to secure a great number."

With the view of directing the attention of capitalists and tenant farmers to Canada, I have chiefly confined the advertisements addressed to those classes to highly esteemed Agricultural Journals with a wide circulation, resulting in a steady stream of enquiries from the classes referred to. The several publications authorized by the Department, with others, were promptly forwarded; but not, I fear, to the entire satisfaction, in all cases, of the applicant. The literature at my disposal, although perhaps, well adapted to ordinary wants, is not inviting enough to attract the attention of persons moving in the upper and middle classes—capitalists and tenant farmers—who naturally look for a higher order of literature than would suffice for the agricultural labourer.

One of the chief wants of this Agency, is a well written, handsomely illustrated hand-book of Canada, descriptive of the Dominion as a whole, and separately of the several Provinces,—a work similar to the Official Hand, Book of New Zealand, which could be confidently placed in the hands of the educated classes, to be read with pleasure and profit.

I have the honour to enclose the Annual Reports of the Special Agents, which I briefly summarise :

Mr. John Dyke, Agent at Liverpool, furnishes an elaborate Report of operations for the year, including the statistics of emigrants from Liverpool to all places abroad—an interesting account of the rise and growth of the Canadian cattle and meat trade, with many valuable suggestions in relation to various agricultural productions of Canada, for which there would be an inexhaustible demand and a ready and profitable market in this country.

Mr. George Kingsmill, Travelling Agent, reports that the unfavourable accounts of commercial disaster in Canada, together with the high rate of passage compared with former years, has deterred many tenant farmers and agricultural labourers from emigrating. But the rapid growth of the cattle and meat trade, and more favourable accounts of business had lately effected a marked change. A number of steady young men with families were making ready to emigrate to Canada, and the prospects upon the whole were favourable for the current year.

Mr. Thomas Grahame, Travelling Agent, North of England, speaks of a large number of enquiries of tenant farmers and others possessing capital, in relation to Canada, many of whom contemplate going to Manitoba, which is now the chief attraction, suggests a Border County Colony, a reserve of three or four Townships for a period of years for emigrants from the Northern Counties, a certain arranged number to go out each year. An almost unlimited number of labourers could be obtained, if extensive public works are going on in the North-West.

Mr. Thomas Potts, Travelling Agent in the South of England appears to have been very earnest in the discharge of his duties; is sanguine that a number of tenant farmers with capital will emigrate from the districts he has visited, and acquire lands in Manitoba.

Mr. Samuel Capper, Lecturer, believes that emigration from the rural districts of Wales would be best promoted through the co-operation of the Welsh clergy who should visit Canada and report results. The withdrawal of the Ontario bonus, crippled his efforts, but notwithstanding, he had sent out a good many female domestic servants. Expects several families will emigrate in the spring. Many might be had, if only a portion of inducements of Australian Colonies were offered.

Mr. Chas. Foy, Stationary Agent, Belfast, reports the Tenant or small farmers worse than any time since the famine in Ireland. Harvest of 1877, even worse than 1876. The price of labour, male and female, reduced 50 per cent; is sanguine he will be able to send a large number of desirable emigrants from North of Ireland who prefer Canada to the United States.

Mr. H. J. Larkin, Agent in Dublin, had secured a goodly number of emigrants,

but advised those without means, except domestic servants, to postpone going out until matters improved in Canada. Owing to the failure of the potato crop and partial failure of the grain crop, there would be a large emigration of which Canada would obtain a share.

Mr. Murphy, Agent at Limerick, reports numerous enquiries, but great difficulty in securing emigrants for Canada at present rates, when free passages are offered by other colonies. The partial failure of crops in the South of Ireland would cause large emigration in the coming season. He suggests a "Land Register" of prices, and description of lands for sale.

The continental emigration for the past year has been far from successful. Mr. De Cazes, writing from Paris, in his Annual Report, says—that "the business of emigration to Canada has produced nothing deserving of attention," owing chiefly to the continuation of the commercial crisis in the Dominion. He is, however, hopeful, and among other suggestions proposes the issue of a new pamphlet on emigration to Canada.

Madame Von Koerber, in her Report on Switzerland and Germany, attributes her limited success to the want of an organized emigration system suggested by her some time ago, but which still remains incomplete. Madame Von Koerber suggests that the Canadian Government import a limited number of young women, under conditions communicated to the Department, and is sanguine that the proposed delegation from Switzerland to Canada will be attended with good results.

The Agent at Hamburg, Mr. J. E. Klotz, speaks discouragingly in respect to the Mennonites, only 36 families having emigrated to Canada during the year. Many would, however, gladly have joined their fellow countrymen in the North-West, if they could have realized money for their lands and chattels, rendered unsaleable, except at ruinous prices, in consequence of scarcity of specie and depreciated currency, caused by the war between Russia and Turkey. Mr. Klotz suggests, that notwithstanding stringent laws against emigration, large numbers might be obtained if the Canadian Government would afford adequate assistance. In a more hopeful letter, addressed to me subsequent to his report, Mr. Klotz says he had received numerous letters from intending Mennonite emigrants, from which it would appear that quite a number may be expected for Canada the coming season, provided the indigent receive similar assistance in the ocean passage as in previous years, and that he had received about 6,000 roubles for transmission to Canada since his last Report.

The unpleasant truth must be admitted that the volume of emigration to Canada in 1877 compares unfavourably with former years—a result not at all surprising, nor, perhaps, unexpected, when the following facts are borne in mind:—

That the £2 5s passage rate for agricultural labourers was abolished, except in the case of those with families, and a £1 15s rate substituted therefor;

That the Ontario bonus of \$6 per head to agricultural labourers (except those with families) was withdrawn;

That the offer of free passages, and assisted passages, even more tempting than free, by several of the Australian Colonies, made competition all but impossible;

And, worse than all, the continuation of the commercial crisis in Canada, accounts of which, published broadcast in the newspapers, from time to time, naturally discouraged intending emigrants, and neutralized the efforts of your agents. Canada has lost, and the Australian and New Zealand Colonies have reaped, the reward of their liberal expenditure and exceptional prosperity.

The Dominion has suffered, but not suffered alone. The imperfect statistics at my command show that emigration from this country to the United States, during the past year, has fallen off fully as much as to Canada.

Thus we find that while the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to the United States, who took passage from Liverpool, the chief port of departure, in 1876 was 53,327; in 1877 the number from the same port to the same destination was reduced to 43,640, exhibiting a decrease of 9,687. The total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom who took passage for Canada from the same port, in 1876 was 9,119, and in 1877 but 7,474, shewing a decrease of 1,645—the

decrease in both cases being nearly 20 per cent. But if the population of the two countries is compared, it is evident that the advantage is largely in favour of Canada. The Dominion has a population of 4,000,000, and the United States an estimated population of 40,000,000, or ten times the number of the former, while the proportion of emigrants to the United States is only six instead of ten times as great as to Canada.

But if there has been discouragement in the past there is much to hope for in the future. The trade in cattle, the product of Canada, has grown to enormous proportions during the past year.

The immense grain product of the last year, widely noticed in the Press, together with evidence of returning prosperity, have lately done much to attract attention and to determine many to seek homes in the Dominion in preference to other countries.

Other causes are also at work calculated to largely stimulate emigration. A succession of bad harvests and short crops has so crippled many of the tenant farmers of the United Kingdom, that feeling themselves unable to go on and pay rent they cannot afford, many of that class are preparing to emigrate, a considerable number of whom, it is believed, will find their way to Canada.

The Library, I am glad to report, has proved a decided success. The number of Canadians who inscribed their names in the Visitors Book in 1875 was 435, in 1876 the number had increased to 508, and in the past year—no doubt largely owing to the removal from an obscure street at Westminster to one of the most central and attractive locations in the city—the number has further increased to 597. The Library, which is also used as a reading room, is much used by Canadians when in London, both as a place of rendezvous for correspondence and the reception of letters addressed to the care of the Agency.

The tone of the Press, Metropolitan and Provincial, I am happy to say, has of late been much more friendly than formerly in its notices of Canada, its resources and productions—a change from which the best results may be anticipated.

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

W. ANNAND.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 43.

REPORTS OF THE EUROPEAN AGENTS.

REPORT OF LIVERPOOL AGENT.

(MR. JOHN DYKE.)

15 WATER ST., LIVERPOOL,
31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to make my Report for the year 1877. I herewith append a detailed Statement of the year's emigration from this Port. The nationalities of the emigrants as compared with 1877, were as follows:—

	1876		1877		Decrease.
English	39,050	.....	32,502	.....	6,548
Scotch.....	631	....	425	.....	206
Irish	5,510	.....	5,021	.....	489
Foreigners.....	17,962	.....	14,288	.....	3,674
Nationalities not given.....	3,256	.....	2,672	.....	584
	<u>66,409</u>		<u>56,908</u>		<u>11,501</u>
Total Decrease.....					11,501

7,007 emigrants were carried by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company; 425 by the Dominion Line; 33 by the Beaver Line, and six by the Anchor Line. Of the emigrants destined for Canada, 2,970 were cabin passengers, as compared with 2,784 in 1876, shewing an increase of 186.

I have been in constant attendance at my office, and have, to the best of my ability, carefully watched and promoted emigration and other Canadian interests. My communications to the Canadian press offering to render assistance, and to supply information to intending shippers of produce, have resulted in the material advancement during the year of several new branches of the Canadian export trade, and foremost amongst which I may mention poultry, eggs, potatoes (large quantities of which are now arriving here) oatmeal, which is seriously affecting the prices of that supplied by Scotland and Ireland, and Canadian clover and grass seeds, for which there is an increasing demand, not only in Great Britain but in Germany.

I am glad to report that my office has been extensively used by Canadians during the past year. My intimate knowledge of Europe and its business generally, has enabled me to render many of these visitors valuable assistance and advice. I hope that each succeeding year others will cross the Atlantic, and thus more closely cement Canadian interests with those of Great Britain. Many Liverpool merchants and others have also used the Canadian files of newspapers and statutes in this office.

All steamers carrying emigrants have been visited either by myself or clerk, and we have been prepared to render assistance and advice when required. I have sent out several farmers and other parties with capital, to the Dominion, and I am pleased to find that they are satisfied with their success. I have a considerable number ready to go to Manitoba and other parts of Canada in the spring.

A third successive season of bad weather, inferior crops, and, owing to outside competition, falling markets, has not improved the condition of tenant farmers in this country.

Recent official returns disclose, for the first time, the fact that there are one million one hundred and sixty thousand tenant farmers in the United Kingdom. Of course the majority are occupiers of small holdings, upon whom any depression of farm interests must tell with immediate severity. At the same time they are the class of emigrants to Canada most to be desired.

In my last year's Report I referred, in some detail, to a subject which seems to have a very immediate and important bearing upon the promotion of emigration of small tenant farmers and agricultural labourers from this country to Canada.

My reference was to the initiation and rapid development of a live stock, dead meat and provision trade between Canada and this country—a trade which promises to be limited rather by Canada's powers of production than by Great Britain's, or I may say Europe's power of consumption.

I propose, in the course of my Report, to give some further information respecting the development of this trade; but before doing so, I desire briefly to analyse its bearings and probable consequences in respect to the position and prospects of the British tenant farmer and agricultural labourer.

The population of the British Isles has become so vast in proportion to the productive area—and of course as the one has increased the other has diminished—that large supplies of all kinds of food must, of necessity, be drawn from external sources; and it is becoming more and more apparent as the years pass by, that all articles of consumption as food, save those which are immediately perishable, such as milk and some kinds of garden produce, can be introduced to the British buyer at cheaper rates—to be remunerative—by outside producers, than by the British farmer.

So increasingly great is the demand for fresh milk and butter, on the one hand, whilst such large encroachments are constantly being made on lands hitherto available for farming purposes, that in a few years more the British grazing farmers will have quite enough to do to keep up the supply of such perishable things, without troubling their heads about the cheesemonger or the butcher.

Corn growing has long been a hazardous, and is beyond doubt every year a more risky enterprise in this country, and since the small farmer's chance of doing well is proportionately far less than that of the large farmer, the number of holders must of necessity decline rapidly as the available farming area becomes less and individual farms grow larger.

The demand for food, however, is great, and will steadily increase. Whence is the supply to come? From no place better or more legitimately than from Canada.

But, in order that Canada may be able to meet this great demand, and to hold her own with other purveyors, it is necessary that her immense breadth of fertile lands should be brought into cultivation, and well, ably and economically farmed.

Who so well able to do this, alike for his own benefit and for the advantage of the country of his adoption, as the shrewd, experienced and able-bodied English, Irish or Scotch farmer, whose failure to make ends meet at home has been no fault of his own, but one of the inevitable consequences of the nature of things?

What more fitting or happier solution of this problem in supply and demand could there be than that the small British farmer and intelligent agricultural labourer, oppressed by high rents, heavy taxes, and, above all, by a keen and growing competition from outside, until they find it impossible to make a decent living, should transfer their energies and such means as they possess to the more congenial fields of Canada, where a strong arm and a clear head, especially if backed at the outset by some little means, need never fear the rent day nor the call of the tax collector.

Nature has, beyond doubt, destined Canada to be one of the great food producers of the future, and she has already proved conclusively that, with two thousand miles odd of ocean carriage given in, she can far outbid the producers of the old country in the items of live stock, dead meat, poultry, cheese and eggs. If she can do so much already, what tale may she not have to tell twenty years hence?

It appears to be the inevitable nature of things that British farming should decay' and British tenant farmers, to a very great extent, will be compelled to choose between two alternatives, emigration or the devotion of their energies to some other industry.

Unfortunately, there are more impediments in the way when approaching these people than probably any other class in the British Isles. It is most desirable that they should be taught, and that soon, to see facts as they are. The task is a formidable one, but not hopeless. In many instances son has succeeded farther for generations on the same lands, or in the same district, and they cling tenaciously to associations which time has hallowed; and no more dreadful suggestion could be made to them than that they should forsake the old roof-tree to seek fortune abroad. Still, they are no more able to resist the hard logic of facts than any other class, and I look with confidence to a large accession of immigrants from this class, as the advantages which Canada offers become better known.

As a rule, English farmers are not great readers of newspapers, and it is next to impossible to convene meetings of farmers exclusively.

I have distributed a large number of stock pamphlets at the markets in my districts, and I have also watched the agricultural papers, selecting the names of prominent agriculturists, and have supplied them with any information and literature that I had at my disposal.

Mr. Annand has advertised in the leading agricultural journals, and judging from the applications I have received in reply thereto, I am sure that that course has been beneficial.

By great exertion and the distribution of suitable printed matter—*the more practical in its nature the better*—we shall attract our share of these people. I should like, however, to dispel the idea which has largely existed and may still exist in the minds of some Canadians, that your Agents here can select at their pleasure, and ship emigrants like so many bales of cotton at any given moment and in any number that may be desired, and can also guarantee the good character, past, present and future, and success in life, of every individual they send out.

The position of the agricultural labourers has not improved during the year; on the contrary, in no part of the country have they been enabled to obtain an advance of wages. In the North and other parts of England where no union is in existence, there has been a decrease in wages of from ten to twenty per cent., whilst increased numbers have returned from the mining districts in consequence of the continued depression there.

I am aware that exception has been taken to the emigration of these returned miners, yet I cannot, from experience, coincide in this. On the contrary, I think a short time away from home improves them. They become more self-reliant and handy, and in many respects better prepared for a change of life in the colonies. But if this class is required a still larger amount of assistance must be given.

As regards domestic servants, I am informed by my correspondents in the agricultural districts in which I was engaged in 1874, 1875 and 1876, that many would gladly go to Canada had they the means. I am better prepared to accept these statements when I find that nearly every ship sailing for Australia and New Zealand (to which Colonies they not only obtain free passages from their homes, but also outfits and ship's kit) carries a full complement of single young women, often as many as 150 at a time.

I am unable to render any account of the quantities of Canadian dead meat imported into this country during the past year. It will suffice to say that nearly all the Allan steamers which have arrived here have brought from 800 to 1,100 quarters of beef, and a quantity of mutton in excellent condition.

I have, as you are aware, devoted a great deal of attention to the initiation of this trade, and have inspected the refrigerators on the various steamers engaged in the business at different periods since its commencement.

I regret to say that no important improvement in the system of refrigeration has been introduced during the past year. The system as at present in use is most expensive and imperfect. The machinery is cumbersome, whilst the large quantity

of ice used is not only expensive, but takes up a large proportion of space, thus adding to the freight on the meat.

Of course such a large prize as that offered has stimulated scientific men to devise more economical and perfect methods of refrigeration. Of the many inventions I have seen, I think the following bids fair to be the most successful and worthy of notice:—

Messrs. Gifford & Berger, of Paris, have invented a system of refrigerating rooms, in which the method applied for producing the desired temperature is simplicity itself. All that is used is a simple mechanism for compressing the ordinary atmospheric air and subjecting it, whilst under pressure, or rather whilst it is in the act of expanding from pressure, to the action of a jet of cold water, which deprives it of its heat, and the atmosphere thus cooled passes into the chamber; the temperature of which it is intended to reduce.

At a recent test of this system the results were surprising. In half an hour after commencing to work the machine the thermometer within the freezing chamber stood at 10° below zero. The interior of the chamber was covered with hoar frost half an inch thick, bottles of water were frozen solid, and the general temperature of the room in which the temporary freezing chamber stood was reduced to 32° Fahrenheit, or the freezing point.

It must be borne in mind that only some few steamers of the large Atlantic fleets have been temporarily fitted up for the trade. Other steamers will, I understand, be built shortly, and special regard will be paid to the increasing demands of this trade, and I hope to see within a short period steamers conveying meat, butter and other perishable goods from Quebec to Liverpool on an average in seven days.

As last year, I am unable to give a full statement of the number of Canadian live stock landed in Great Britain, during the past year owing to the fact that large numbers have been brought *vid* the United States *in bond*.

In fact the greater portion of the Canadian horses have been exported in this manner. Still the returns kindly furnished by the various Steamship Companies herewith annexed will be of interest.

ARRIVAL of Live Stock from Canada, 1877.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
<i>Liverpool.</i>				
Dominion Line.....	133	3,013	3,184	370
Beaver Line.....	10	1,232	520	3
Allan Line.....	104	65	(Pedigree Shorthorns)	
<i>London.</i>				
Temperley Line.....	30	413	40	.....
<i>Glasgow.</i>				
Allan Line.....	21	2,689	3,081	.....
1877.....	298	7,412	6,825	378
1876.....	352	2,767	2,807	.....

There are a few shipments of cattle especially worthy of notice. Mr. Cochrane imported 42 head this year, which realized the enormous price of £17,150. The

individual merit of the cattle can be better judged by the amount of each sale. The 5th Duchess of Hillhurst fetched 4,300 guineas, and the 3rd Duchess of Hillhurst 4,100 guineas. With only one exception, these were the highest prices ever given.

This sale which was reported and commented upon by the leading journals in England, caused a profound sensation. Not only has Mr. Cochrane thereby established his reputation as a successful stock raiser, but, it has been proved, in a very pointed manner, that the highest bred English stock has not deteriorated in Canada; but, on the contrary, the descendants of such stock have actually improved in constitution and quality.

Offat cattle, Messrs. Frankland and Reeve, of Toronto, imported, by the Dominion Line, 215 head during the Royal Agricultural Show week in July last. They were of very fine quality. The dimensions of one beast, as taken by Professor Sheldon, of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, are worth recording, and were as follows:—Length from root of horns to root of tail, 8 feet 9 inches; girth behind the shoulder, 9 feet 4 inches; height to the tip of shoulder, 5 feet 8 inches.

His gross weight on leaving Canada, I was informed, was 3,600 lbs, or 32½ cwt., (the greatest weight of any beast yet shown in England was a few pounds over 26 cwt.) His dead weight of saleable meat, at 57 per cent. of the gross, would be 2,052 lbs, 146½ stone of 14 lbs, or 256½ stone of 8 lbs to the stone.

The *Agricultural Gazette* in referring to this animal said: "As evidence of the productive capability of Canada in the breeding and feeding department, he is a most powerful, though silent, witness; and, indeed, any man and any country may well take a just and worthy pride in being able to produce such an animal."

Having received a notification of the arrival of these cattle at Liverpool, I invited Professor Sheldon, Mr. Whittaker, Editor of the *Farmer*; Mr. Good, Editor of *Bell's Weekly Messenger* and of the *Field*; Mr. Moore, Editor of the *Agricultural Gazette*; and a number of the leading Agricultural authorities in Great Britain to view these animals on the quay, whilst undergoing quarantine. They, one and all, expressed their surprise at the extraordinary good condition the cattle were in, and their appreciation of the accommodation on board ship for their transport. Some of these gentlemen frankly admitted that these cattle had suffered no more from the long ocean voyage than the Irish cattle crossing the channel. I am pleased to add that this visit paid by these gentlemen was attended with very beneficial results. They were not only fully satisfied with the practicability of shipping live cattle from Canada, but also had ocular demonstration that our cattle were of equal quality to the best English.

I must here render my thanks to those gentlemen connected with the English Agricultural press who have with very few exceptions, been far more favourably disposed to Canada than heretofore; especially those above mentioned, who have readily opened the columns of their valuable journals to any interesting items relating to Canadian agriculture.

The vast increase in the number of Canadian sheep imported shows conclusively that this branch of our live stock trade has also been successful. I am happy to report that the quality of our mutton is favourably commented upon, and is far superior to that imported from the United States and the European Continent. This is very gratifying.

The decrease in the number of Canadian horses imported by means of the Canadian lines of steamers, is explained by the fact that shippers have been unable to obtain adequate space on the Canadian mail steamships, and have therefore been compelled to forward much of their stock *via* the United States. The number of Canadian horses so exported to this country, I estimate at upwards of one thousand. The manager of the Glasgow Tramway Company informs me that that Company imported 875 horses during the past year, nearly all of which were Canadian.

There are larger ships and a keener competition amongst the lines sailing from New York, which will carry horses but not cattle.

In the spring of the year I advertised in the leading English, Scotch, Irish, German and French newspapers, the sale of Canadian horses held by Messrs. Grand

& Son, of Toronto. The success of that sale is well known. Since that time I have induced several large horse dealers and army contractors to visit our country with the view of purchasing horses; and they, one and all, seem satisfied with the result of their venture.

I understand that arrangements have been made, and are in progress, between European and Canadian traders for putting this trade upon a more permanent footing.

As the question was asked before the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization last Session, what class of horses were required for the British and other European markets, it may not be out of place to give some little information upon the subject.

In 1876 no fewer than 40,763 horses were imported into Great Britain from various countries, and 24,379 during the first eight months of 1877.

Carriage or riding horses, to suit this market should be geldings, if possible, as they realize at least 20 per cent more than mares. Height from 15 hands 1 inch to 16 hands; weight 1,100 to 1,350 lbs. Age from four to six or even eight years if they are fresh on the legs. Browns, bays and dark chesnuts, without white marks, in matched pairs, about 15 hands 3 inches in height and with high showy free action, are in great demand.

None but long, low, short-legged, and deep-ribbed horses with heads and countenances as sweet as possible, should be sent to England.

Trotters are of more value in Canada and the United States than in England.

The stock from which such animals should be raised are thorough-bred blood stallions not under 15 hands 3 inches, but rather for choice, 16 hands, and compact, sound cart mares of the same height, a class of which we have abundance in Canada.

The importation of draught horses from the Dominion has hitherto proved unsuccessful owing to those selected being too light for this market.

Upwards of 30 Canadian horses, have, to my knowledge, been sold for export to France, and they have, I understand, given the greatest satisfaction. I am not yet prepared, however, to state that a direct trade in horses, cattle, &c., &c., between Canada and France would prove remunerative; but so far as my enquiries go I am decidedly of opinion that if any of our Canadian exporters chose to make a venture in that direction, they would have no cause to regret it. France at present imports cattle largely from Italy, and the field for enterprise which France presents in this direction is certainly worthy of further investigation.

From an official return published by the French Administrator of Customs it appears that during the first six months of 1877 there were 21,529 oxen, 12,753 cows, 7,521 calves, 81,504 sheep, and 31,005 swine imported from Italy, besides 900,000 kilogrammes of fresh meat, in the form of game and poultry, during the same period.

I am sorry that the efforts of our Agent at Toronto, Mr. Donaldson, and others, to establish a periodical horse fair, did not meet with better support. I trust that the difficulties in the way will shortly be overcome, and fairs established at the leading centres in Ontario, at Toronto, London, Hamilton and Woodstock. If this were accomplished, and the fairs held twice or thrice annually, say in the spring and autumn, the benefit to the export trade will be very great. Nothing could promote it more satisfactorily than such institutions, because then the English dealers, whose time is far too valuable for them to spend an indefinite period scouring a country of the extent of Canada in order to collect a small string of horses, would have something definite to rely upon, and would attend these fairs in considerable numbers, to the great advantage of breeders and local dealers, and with their superior knowledge of the class of animals required in the European markets they must always have an advantage over Canadian exporters, who in some cases have had to submit to forced sales, or have incurred livery and commission expenses which have absorbed the profits legitimately attaching to the venture.

With the view of facilitating the trade in poultry and eggs, I sent a circular letter in September last to the leading Canadian journals, setting forth the manner in which such commodities should be selected and packed to suit the British market. I am happy to state that my anticipations have been fully realized.

Of course the system is not as yet quite perfect. No new trade is established without some loss and trouble. Still, on the whole, I can safely state that the trade has succeeded, and I am assured that next season it will assume very important dimensions. Whatever prejudice there may have been against Canadian beef, there is certainly none whatever against Canadian poultry. A large number of Canadian turkeys were landed at Liverpool in December. A few were spoilt, partly owing to their having been shipped as ordinary freight, but principally owing to their having been kept nearly a fortnight in Liverpool before being offered for sale. Several hundred were sold in Liverpool, London and Bristol, and the quality was pronounced excellent. So high a character have they obtained, that next year there will be a very keen competition for them. Of course, as this trade is developed, facilities both by rail and sea will be provided to ensure rapid and safe transit, *desiderata* indispensable to the success of such a business.

From the Imperial Trade and Navigation Returns for the year ending December 31st, 1877, I glean the following:—

Imports.	1876	1877
Meat, salted or fresh.....	£ 285,451	£ 403,962
Preserved, otherwise than salting.	884,275	1,438,909
Beef, fresh or slightly salted.....	462,947	1,266,280
Poultry and Game.....	297,054	320,047
Eggs.....	2,610,231	2,472,481
Potatoes	1,742,285	2,346,593

Last year the amount paid by the United Kingdom to foreign nations for corn, cattle and meat was £96,879,737, to contrast with £87,129,386 in 1876. Yet these enormous imports have only slightly reduced the prices of the above commodities to the consumer. The only decrease is in eggs. A very material advance in the price of which proves that the deficit has not been met by any extended home production.

I have taken all possible advantage of the extensive importations of Canadian live stock and produce into this country. The manifests of each steamer have been carefully examined by me, and therefrom I have prepared notices of such arrivals, nearly one hundred in number. These have been sent by telegraph to the London daily and leading Provincial newspapers, and have been reproduced and commented upon in the leading journals throughout the world. In this manner I have gained for Canada the credit of her true position as one of the greatest food-producing countries of the world.

I have also supplied the Canadian press from time to time with information respecting prices realized, and other items calculated to stimulate this and other branches of trade.

The value of such advertisements respecting the resources of our country, and the readiness with which general farm produce can be transported to England, the best market in the world, cannot be over estimated. The direct result has been that enquiries respecting our country, and especially Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, are steadily increasing.

Canadian emigration interests have also been materially assisted during the past year by the reports of Earl Dufferin's visit to Manitoba, and of his speeches delivered on the subject of the North-West, which were published throughout Great Britain and on the Continent also. The commercial advancement of Canada has been greatly promoted by the splendid reports prepared by Mr. Patterson, of the Montreal Board of Trade, and illustrated by Mr. T. C. Keefer's maps, 2,000 copies of which have been circulated by Messrs. Allan Brothers.

In agricultural circles Professor Sheldon, of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, deserves the thanks of all Canadians for the generous manner in which he devoted several pages of his annual report to the Royal Agricultural Society on the meat trade, to a favourable review of the agricultural resources of Canada.

This will be of incalculable benefit, as it will secure a circulation of views favour-

able to Canada amongst large numbers of prominent men interested in agriculture throughout the world.

My Report would be incomplete did I not refer to the exceedingly valuable assistance we are receiving from Mr. James Aspdin, Honorary Secretary of St. George's Society, Aspdin, Ontario; Mr. J. E. Brown, Port Elgin, Ontario, and Mr. John Tait, of Hopewell, Nova Scotia.

These gentlemen have written a series of practical letters to the leading agricultural papers in this country, which cannot fail to be of immense service.

It is to be hoped that other gentlemen in Canada will follow their example, for assuredly the competition for the desirable classes of emigrants will steadily increase through the enhanced expenditure and assistance offered by our rivals, and we shall need the co-operation of every well-wisher to Canada.

It must be borne in mind that there are eleven steamship lines to the United States as against two to Canada, and three times as many steamship agents; and that throughout Europe are scattered United States Consuls whose business it is to encourage emigration to the United States. Again, the leading American railways have their emissaries actively employed, several of whom expend as much in emigration literature and advertisements as the whole Dominion.

I may here remark that we are again met with renewed competition in every quarter from the Agents of Texas, and Arkansas, and I hear that California will shortly be in the field.

Of far greater importance is the unequal competition we meet from the Australian Colonies, with free emigration and very liberal commission to agents. Taking all these facts into consideration, it will require renewed exertions and *increased expenditure* for us to maintain the position before the emigrating public which we have hitherto held.

Many branches of the trade in manufactured wooden-ware, with this country, are now almost entirely monopolised by the Western States.

Yet from enquiries that I have instituted, and the efforts just now being made, I am inclined to believe that very shortly the Province of Quebec, with her unrivalled resources of timber and water power and close proximity to tidal waters, with the consequent facilities for transport will acquire a large share of this trade, which naturally belongs to her. It must be borne in mind that the cost of railway carriage from Michigan to the seaboard, amounts to a fair profit on articles for which there is an extensive demand.

Another branch of trade which deserves attention is that of agricultural tools. The A. S. Whiting Company, of Oshawa, Ontario, have been finding a market for their manufactures in Europe for seven years past, and their goods now stand unrivalled for quality and finish. The Company deserve great credit for the enterprise they have shewn. They find, however, that the competition of United States firms is very close and severe, owing, mainly to the lower through rates of freight which they are able to obtain *via* New York. In France there is a good market, but here again the Canadian firm is at a disadvantage, owing to the lower duties charged on goods coming in French bottoms. A French line runs to New York, enabling the States' houses to take advantage of these differential duties. If Canada could be included in the Treaty now being arranged between England and France it would open out a good field for Canadian manufactures. Messrs. Whiting have tried to ship their goods *via* New York, but the Americans have always burdened them with such heavy bonding charges that they have been compelled to discontinue.

I am sure that the spirited manner in which Canada is preparing for the Paris Exhibition will result in immense benefit. May I be permitted to suggest, if it has not already been done, that all goods should bear the address of the manufacturers or agents in full, and "Canada" upon everything.

I induced the Local Committee at the Royal Agricultural Show, held at Liverpool, to make a special distinction between American and Canadian cheese and butter.

Although our exhibits were not so extensive as I could have desired, yet the verdict, as pronounced by the prizes and *Agricultural Gazette*, regarding Canadian produce at this Show, was quite satisfactory. The *Gazette* says:—"The Canadian dairymen have brought their cheese industry to a high level of excellence, and now it ranks second to that of no country in general good quality." Would they could say the same of butter.

I hope that our success with dairy products at Philadelphia and here will convince those who are sceptical as to the advisability of marking our products as "Canadian."

I am glad to note that, at my intercession with leading merchants and the press, the productions of our farms are now quoted as "Canadian" and not "American," the importance of which I have on several occasions pointed out.

I have to thank our agents in Canada for the kind attention to emigrants and information supplied; more especially to Messrs. Wills, Donaldson and Smyth, and have to renew my suggestions as to County Councils co-operating with our agents in supplying lists of farms for sale, &c., thus facilitating the settlement of any agriculturists we may be so fortunate as to secure. It must be borne in mind that the most influential agent for Canada is the successful emigrant.

I have endeavoured to condense into as short a space as possible this account of my operations in 1877.

Since I have been in Liverpool I have been able to pay more attention to my correspondence, also to improve my acquaintance with members of the press, and other gentlemen who have proved valuable mediums for the dissemination of information respecting the true resources of our country.

My friendly relations and co-operation with the representatives of the Canadian steamship lines have continued during the past year, resulting, I think, to our mutual advantage.

My long and annually increasing experience in connection with emigration, both in Canada and Europe, and my intimate knowledge of England, have placed me in a position here to render valuable service to the Department I have the honour to represent at this port.

Trusting my exertions in the past may meet with your approbation, and assuring you that my efforts will be increased during the coming season,

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

JOHN DYKE.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of Emigration from Liverpool for the Years ending December, 1876
and 1877.

Under Act.	Not Under Act.	Total.	Destination.	Under Act.	Not Under Act.	Total.	Increase	Decrease.
		1876.				1877.		
47,366	5,961	53,327	..... United States	19,335	24,305	43,640	.....	9,687
6,707	897	7,604	..... Quebec	2,471	3,329	5,800	.....	1,804
264	1,232	1,496	..... Nova Scotia	349	322	1,671	175	.....
.....	5	5	..... New Brunswick .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	14	14	..... Prince Edward Island .....	.....	3	3	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	..... Newfoundland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	645	645	..... Victoria .....	.....	683	683	38	.....
.....	45	45	..... New South Wales .....	.....	1	1	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	..... New Zealand .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
291	.....	291	..... Queensland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291
.....	529	529	..... Africa .....	.....	557	557	28	.....
.....	88	88	..... China .....	.....	150	150	62	.....
.....	764	764	..... East Indies .....	.....	1,129	1,129	365	.....
.....	246	246	..... West Indies .....	.....	180	180	.....	66
.....	1,355	1,355	..... South America .....	.....	1,094	1,094	.....	261
54,628	11,761	66,409		22,155	31,763	54,908	668	12,169 668
Net Decrease								11,601

APPENDIX B.

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers sailed from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ending the 31st December, 1877.

Date.	Steamer.	Quebec.		Halifax, N.S.		St. John, N.B.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	
1877.	<i>Allan Line.</i>									
Jan. 4.	Sardinian			4	3			4	3	7
do 9.	Caspian			14	5			14	5	19
do 11.	Prussian				3				3	3
do 18.	Moravian				4				4	4
do 23.	Circassian			9	7			9	7	16
Feb. 7.	Hibernian			14	11			14	11	25
do 20.	Austrian			2	7			2	7	9
do 22.	Caspian				7				7	7
March 1.	Moravian				7				7	7
do 6.	Nova Scotian			35	5			35	5	40
do 15.	Scandinavian			17	7			17	7	24
do 20.	Hibernian			16	2			16	2	18
do 22.	Polynesian			17				17		17
do 29.	Sarmatian			24				24		24
April 4.	Austrian			28	5			28	5	33
do 5.	Caspian			8				8		8
do 12.	Moravian			4				4		4
do 18.	Nova Scotian			42	11			42	11	53
do 19.	Sardinian	51	179					51	179	230
do 26.	Peruvian	31	181					31	181	212
May 1.	Hibernian			35	37			35	37	72
do 3.	Polynesian	54	175					54	175	229
do 10.	Sarmatian	62	225					62	225	287
do 15.	Caspian			38	33			38	33	71
do 17.	Circassian	32	120					32	120	152
do 24.	Moravian	32	72					32	72	104
do 29.	Nova Scotian			39	28			39	28	67
do 31.	Sardinian	50	259					50	259	309
June 7.	Peruvian	51	166					51	166	217
do 12.	Hibernian			31	33			31	33	64
do 14.	Polynesian	42	144					42	144	186
do 21.	Sarmatian	46	331					46	331	377
do 26.	Circassian			35	37			35	37	72
do 28.	Caspian	38	130					38	130	168
July 5.	Moravian	37	75					37	75	112
do 10.	Scandinavian			56	21			56	21	77
do 12.	Sardinian	86	229					86	229	315
do 19.	Peruvian	32	108					32	108	140
do 24.	Hibernian			51	26			51	26	77
do 26.	Polynesian	87	135					87	135	222
Aug. 2.	Sarmatian	87	113					87	113	200
do 7.	Caspian			49	29			49	29	78
do 9.	Circassian	75	88					75	88	163
do 16.	Moravian	75	116					75	116	191
do 21.	Nova Scotian			90	21			90	21	111
do 23.	Sardinian	139	112					139	112	251
do 30.	Peruvian	100	43					100	43	143
Sept. 4.	Hibernian			61	8			61	8	69
do 6.	Polynesian	106	78					106	78	184
do 13.	Sarmatian	92	82					92	82	174
do 18.	Caspian			26	15			26	15	41
do 20.	Circassian	32	86					32	86	118
do 27.	Moravian	49	65					49	65	114

APPENDIX B.—Continued.

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers sailed from Liverpool for Canada, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Steamer.	Quebec.		Halifax, N.S.		St. John, N.B.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	
1877. <i>Allan Line.</i> —Continued.										
Oct.	2. Nova Scotian.....			47	23					70
do	4. Sardinian.....	109	81					109	81	190
do	11. Peruvian.....	36	69					36	69	105
do	18. Hibernian.....			48	30			48	30	78
do	18. Polynesian.....	63	53					63	53	116
do	25. Sarmatian.....	55	39					55	39	94
do	30. Caspian.....			30	9			30	9	39
Nov.	1. Circassian.....	15	52					15	52	67
do	8. Moravian.....			6	9			6	9	15
do	13. Nova Scotian.....			27	13			27	13	40
do	15. Sardinian.....				3				3	3
do	22. Peruvian.....			3	5			3	5	8
do	27. Scandinavian.....			5	13			5	13	18
do	29. Hibernian.....			10	44			10	44	54
Dec.	6. Sarmatian.....			24	24			24	24	48
do	11. Caspian.....			17	16			17	16	33
do	13. Circassian.....			20	17			20	17	37
do	20. Moravian.....			8	19			8	19	27
do	21. Nova Scotian.....			2	14			2	14	16
do	27. Sardinian.....			15	19			15	19	34
	Total.....	1,764	3,606	1,007	630			2,771	4,236	7,007
<i>Dominion Line.</i>										
April	18. Quebec.....	3	4					3	4	7
May	2. Mississippi.....	1	48					1	48	49
do	17. Memphis.....	11	16					11	16	27
do	24. Ontario.....	1	7					1	7	8
June	9. Dominion.....	12	11					12	11	23
do	16. Mississippi.....	5	11					5	11	16
July	5. Memphis.....	7	25					7	25	32
do	19. Ontario.....	10	28					10	28	38
do	26. Dominion.....	9	24					9	24	33
Aug.	2. Quebec.....	8	2					8	2	10
do	9. Mississippi.....	6						6		6
do	16. Texas.....	17	2					17	2	19
do	30. Ontario.....	15	9					15	9	24
Sept.	13. Dominion.....	19	25					19	25	44
do	20. Quebec.....	9	5					9	5	14
do	27. Texas.....			4	13			4	13	17
Oct.	4. Memphis.....	2	15					2	15	17
do	12. Ontario.....	11	4					11	4	15
do	24. Dominion.....	6	2					6	2	8
do	30. Quebec.....	7						7		7
Nov.	12. Texas.....			3	4			3	4	7
Dec.	15. Quebec.....				4				4	4
	Total.....	159	238	7	21			166	259	425

APPENDIX B—*Concluded.*

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers sailed from Liverpool for Canada, &c.—*Concluded*

Date.	Steamer.	Quebec.		Halifax, N.S.		St. John, N.B.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	
<i>Beaver Line.</i>										
June	Lake Megantic.....	3						3		3
July	do	2						2		2
do	Lake Nepigon.....	2						2		2
do	Lake Superior.....	1						1		1
August.....	Lake Megantic.....	14						14		14
Sept. 5..	Lake Nepigon.....	2						2		2
do 20..	Lake Champlain.....	3						3		3
October ..	do	2						2		2
do ..	Lake Megantic.....	2						2		2
do ..	Lake Nepigon.....	2						2		2
	Total.....	33						33		33
<i>Anchor Line.</i>										
Sept.....	Olympia.....				6				6	6

SUMMARY OF APPENDICES.

Allan Line.....	1,764	3,606	1,007	630			2,771	4,236	7,007
Dominion Line.....	159	238	7	21			166	259	425
Beaver do	33						33		33
Anchor do				6				6	6
Total.....	1,956	3,844	1,014	657			2,967	4,501	7,471

ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. S. CAPPER.)

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICE,
17 PRINCESS STREET,
MANCHESTER, 17th December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a Report of my operations during the year 1877, as follows :

Acting under special instructions from the chief agent, Mr. Dore, I arranged for a series of public meetings in North, South, and Mid Wales for the purpose of directing public attention to Canada as a suitable country for emigrants from Wales.

At Swansea, the Mayor granted the free use of the town hall and one of the Aldermen presided, and at Carnarvon, Denbigh and other places, the Mayor took the chair. I also secured good reports in several of the Welsh newspapers. In the *Herald Cym Raig*, a newspaper printed in Welsh, having a weekly issue of 60,000 copies and circulating in the agricultural districts, I secured a five column report of the meeting at Denbigh.

After careful observation and consultation with gentlemen favourable to Canada, I arrived at the conclusion that the only way to secure a good emigration from the rural districts of Wales, was to secure the co-operation of some Welsh clergyman well known to the people, and who would be willing to visit Canada, and report the results of his observations to the Welsh press.

After much trouble, I secured the consent of a gentleman suited for the work, and placed him in direct communication with the London Office.

Whilst in Wales, I caused to be given away some thousands of pamphlets printed in Welsh and English. Since my visit to that country, I have received and replied to large numbers of letters, and I am still in receipt of letters of enquiry which lead me to expect the departure of several families in the spring of 1878. The work done paves the way for any liberal policy the Department may adopt to secure a large emigration from Wales.

During the year, I have delivered 213 lectures and addresses in the north of England, Midland Counties, Berks, Oxfordshire and Salop. By this means I have been able to bring Canada and its advantages before not less than 60,000, besides many thousands who have been reached through reports of these meetings in local newspapers, as well as the distribution of the literature of the Department.

In February and March I directed and sent by post to farmers in North and West Cheshire, and North and South West Lancashire 4,000 copies of the pamphlet on "Stock Farming."

The circulation of this pamphlet has brought me many letters of enquiry from persons with capital, which must eventually result in benefit to the Dominion.

I have advised with and given letters to several farmers who have gone to settle in Waterloo, P. Q., Ontario, and Manitoba. Since April, I have sent out a good number of respectable female domestic servants and others to Quebec and Ontario. Such as have written since their departure express themselves as being well satisfied with the change they have made, and their letters to relatives and friends help to promote a sound emigration.

The withdrawal of the Ontario bonus as far as it relates to married farm labourers with families has made my efforts with this class less successful than would otherwise have been the case.

Other colonies have been offering free passages, railway fares to ships, and free lodging and outfit, and by these inducements have reaped the harvest after your agents have sown the seed.

Acting under the advice of the chief agent, I have endeavoured to prevent the immediate emigration of such as were not likely to at once obtain employment in consequence of the condition of trade during the early portion of the year.

I have used every endeavour to introduce capital into the Dominion, and have been fairly successful in my efforts.

Up to this date I have received 1,750 letters, and 4,500 personal applications have been made to me for information and advice.

In conclusion, I may say there is every prospect of a better emigration in 1878, if your agents are able to offer even a portion of the inducements other colonies give.

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

SAMUEL CAPPER.

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. G. R. KINGSMILL.)

NOTTINGHAM, 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Report for the year 1877, as follows:—

With my head-quarters at Nottingham, I have operated as in the two years immediately preceeding the one now closing, in the Midland Counties; I have, however, worked chiefly in the County of Lincolnshire: firstly, for the reason that it is almost a purely Agricultural County; secondly, because the labourers and tenant farmers there are of a superior class; and thirdly, because of the generally favorable reports sent back by persons who went to Canada from that County, two or three years ago.

I have again to report, that I have been greatly assisted in my work by Mr. W. Banks, and other officials of the Amalgamated Lincoln Labour League. One of the chief objects of this organization is to promote emigration. Not only are members advised to seek their fortunes in the Colonies, but in many cases, as I personally know, the emigrant is assisted from the funds of the League. The General Secretary is very careful as to the character of the people selected for such assistance, and the result is, that the emigrants sent out from this organization, are, as a rule, in every way calculated to become good settlers.

During the early part of the season (and that is the best time for work) the continued unfavourable reports from Canada, as to the state of trade and business generally, had a bad effect, while at the same time they taught us to be cautious and careful in our operations. Certain persons and organizations interested in preventing emigration to Canada, made no small use of these reports against us, and in some cases did not fail to enlarge upon, and magnify them. In several places I was asked if men were not dying in many parts of Canada for want of food, and if it were not true that ship loads of disappointed labourers were returning to England each week. These reports I soon found were put in circulation by persons who had not the courage to mention them in the presence of myself or anybody else in a position to contradict them. I have always met with opposition of this character, but it was this season greater and more annoying than ever. While at every one of my meetings I fully and freely admitted that there was unfortunately in Canada a certain amount of temporary distress among certain classes of the population, I at the same time felt justified in denying the reports that any distress prevailed among the agricultural section—either farmer or labourer. Letters from those in Canada, best able to judge, warranted me in declaring that tenant farmers with capital, and good, honest, industrious agricultural labourers, were as welcome as ever, and that the opportunities for such were abundant. I am glad to say that I was fully borne

out in this, by the many excellent reports sent from Canada, by persons who went out a few years ago. Up to the present time, though some hundreds from this district have made their homes in the Dominion within the last four years, the letters that have been received from them, have almost, without exception, been of the most favourable and satisfactory character.

Though emigration from this district has this season been limited—as from all other parts of the Kingdom—such as has taken place has been of a desirable kind, so far as quality is concerned. Nearly all of those who went to Canada were steady labourers who had saved a little money, or persons sent for by friends already settled in the Dominion. These, with tenant farmers, form a most respectable class of settlers, and it has always been my aim to make special efforts to promote the emigration of such persons. In seasons such as the one we have just passed through, the men who do more for the colonies are generally men of push and energy; men who, even in the face of “hard times,” have the courage to strike out a new line for themselves. Such persons cannot fail of finding a welcome in any new country; and therefore too many of them cannot seek homes in Canada.

The high rates of passage across the Atlantic this season, as compared with some former ones, have, no doubt, kept many from going to the Dominion who might otherwise have gone. At the same time it has certainly proved beneficial in this, that it has insured a good class of emigrants; men with some means by them. Men without money could not go.

With respect to the recently opened up trade in fresh meat from Canada, I am glad to be able to report a largely increased consumption in this district. The prejudice that was felt against the meat at first, has entirely passed away. At the outset the poorer classes were the only purchasers; but the consumption is no longer confined to any one class. It is eaten by high and low; by rich and poor. There is but one opinion about it, and that is, that it is quite equal in every respect to the best classes of Scotch and English meat. There are in this town two shops where “American meat”—under which terms Canadian meat is of course included—is exclusively sold. I am informed by the managers of these places that the demand increases from week to week, and that not infrequently the supply is quite inadequate. Among the regular customers are many of the most prominent residents, two of the local clubs, and several of the leading hotels.

I am pleased to be able to report that I am now frequently questioned by farmers and others as to the value of live stock in Canada, the capabilities of Canada as a stock breeding country, the means of bringing stock to this country, its suitability for breeding purposes here, &c. In answering these questions I have been greatly assisted by the pamphlets on “Stock Breeding in Canada” issued at the London office.

The growing importance of the trade in Canadian meat and live stock appears from this fact, to be already producing gratifying results. It has drawn the attention of the English farmer and stock-breeder to Canada as a field in which they might successfully operate; and though the Dominion may not immediately reap the advantage in any great rush of settlers of this description, there is every reason to expect that we shall have an increased influx, from year to year, of men of capital and experience to embark in farming and stock raising. The agricultural classes of this country, from the highest to the lowest, are slow to move. They are not readily induced to leave home. They are ever suspicious of those who talk to them of new countries. A few years ago, where they had any feeling at all with respect to the colonies, it was one of doubt and prejudice. To some extent this is still the case; though experience proves to me that a great change for the better has taken place of late. When the English farmer sees daily in the market Canadian meat, Canadian grain, and Canadian produce of all kinds, all as good as his own; and when he reads in his newspaper of the constant and steady increase of the Dominion in wealth and population, his prejudice melts away by degrees, and he is forced to admit that there must be something great and enduring in the resources of a young country that has already done so much and promises to accomplish so much more. Every ship load of wheat, every cargo of meat, every ton of cheese that comes to this country from Canada, tends to remove

the prejudices that have so long prevailed, and tends also greatly to assist the Agent of the Government in carrying on his work.

Returning to a point that has often been written about, every article coming from Canada should, so far as possible, be made known and sold in this country as Canadian. Our Republican neighbours are credited with much that comes from the Dominion. This evil can only be removed by having the word "Canada" prominent on every package and box and barrel sent here. "N. S.," "N. B.," "Ont.," and other provincial abbreviations, have no meaning to ordinary Englishmen. They do not understand them. But they do know what *Canada* means, and that word should always be used.

The trade in Canadian horses, though not carried on in this district, has resulted in placing a number of hunters in the great hunting counties herabouts. So far as I have heard, these Canadian bred animals make splendid hunters, quite up to the ordinary English hunter, and in some cases superior. I am given to understand that efforts are being made to place a still larger number of Canadian hunters in the field here next season.

In the large towns in this district I occasionally find Canadian apples for sale. The trade in this fruit might, I am convinced, be greatly extended to the mutual benefit of producer and consumer, were a different and a better system adopted in packing and shipping the fruit. The barrels ordinarily used are much too large for the purpose, while the apples are not packed with sufficient care. Instead of barrels, boxes should be used. These latter should be about two feet long, eighteen inches across, and fourteen inches deep. The fruit, instead of being placed in the box in a loose and unprotected way, should be packed in paper cuttings or some other dry substance that would keep them from being bruised, and protect them from each other. The extra cost and labour, if any, would be well repaid in the reduced percentage of injured fruit and in the enhanced value, owing to the improvement in quality. In packing the fruit, where paper cuttings could not be had, oats might be used; and these would sell to advantage as food for pigs or poultry after they had done duty in protecting the fruit.

While speaking of fruit, I may remark that there seems to be no reason why the hardy grapes of Canada, should not find ready and profitable sale in this country. That they could be safely carried is beyond all doubt, inasmuch as large quantities of Spanish grapes are taken to America every season, simply packed carefully in saw dust. They ought to stand the voyage without deterioration, and return a good profit to the shipper.

As to the emigration prospects of the coming year, I can only say that so far as my district is concerned I think we may safely look forward to a fair season, provided the revived prosperity in Canada should continue. Being thoroughly acquainted with this district, having held meetings in every part of it, I am warranted in saying that there will be a number of good steady men (some with families) off to Canada in the spring. Several of them are going out to join friends. The agents of the Australian Colonies are actively at work, but Canada can always get her share when she wants them. The Dominion is quite as favourably looked upon by the emigrating classes as any of the Australian Colonies. The advantages that our country offers are so great that with anything like ordinary prosperity, under which we may be justified in earnestly inducing emigration, we can always get as many men and families as we want. Under all circumstances I do not look for anything in the shape of a "rush" of emigration next year, and certainly a "rush" is not desirable. But I think we may fairly count on a good, healthy inward flow of tenant farmers and labourers, such a flow as may be readily and beneficially absorbed.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

G. R. KINGSMILL.

To The Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. THOMAS GRAHAME.)

CARLISLE, 20th December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit the Report of my proceedings in connection with Emigration in this District, during the year 1877.

In the earlier months of the year, my attention was chiefly devoted to the Counties of Durham and Northumberland, and since then my time has been principally taken up by holding meetings, attending shows, sales, &c., in West Yorkshire, Westmoreland and North Lancashire, in England, and in Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Dumfriesshires, in Scotland.

I have held about 100 meetings in all, and as a rule, especially of late, very well attended by the classes chiefly wanted in Canada. In accordance with instructions I have given my time almost entirely to Rural Districts, and have taken all reasonable opportunities for the distribution of the various pamphlets, maps, tracts, &c., which have been sent to my charge.

On all occasions where I have the opportunity, I have assisted in promoting trade, of every kind, between the various Provinces and this country. Knowing, as I do, a large number of the breeders of Canada, I have always been ready to give them any assistance in my power, in purchasing animals that they may require in this district, such as horses, cattle and sheep, and there are large exportations constantly being sent from the Border Counties to Canada. I have also been instrumental in assisting the importation of various articles of produce and stock to this country, such as horses, and meat importations of various kinds, fish, &c., &c.

During the last few months, particularly, I have received a large number of inquiries as to our new districts, from a class of people having a larger amount of capital than the ordinary emigrant, not only tenant-farmers, but men in various positions in life, having some considerable capital. I have also found myself cordially received wherever I have gone, and the chairmen of my meetings have been men of standing, such as clergymen, professional men, &c.

The Province, which is the chief attraction in my district at present, is Manitoba. There are large numbers of all classes who have either made up their minds, or are considering the matter of going to some part of the North-West next year, both men with capital and tenant farmers, as well as labourers. If something were done in the way of forming a Border County Colony, with a reserve of, say three or four Townships for a period of years, a certain number of emigrants to go each year, I think something material could be effected at once. The difficulty with many is, that they do not like to go to a part where they have no friends, and where they do not know how the surrounding lands may be taken up. I feel sure that at least one fourth of the Reserve would be taken up in one year, if such an amount was reserved as I have referred to, and the quality of the land good. In most instances the people would of course rely on my representations as to the fertility and value of the land, the advantages of the situation, &c., from knowing something of me, and having confidence in the advice I might give them.

In regard to tenant farmers and their families, in both England and Scotland I find there is a greater tendency than ever for the emigration of this class to our newer districts, for a variety of reasons. In the first place that which I referred to in my Report of last year, is becoming more and more a necessity for the emigration of large numbers of this class; that is, the determination of proprietors to throw a number of small farms together and make one large one, thus driving out of their occupations the small farmers as a rule. Then the population of this country has been rapidly increasing of late years, and trade in a bad state. There has also been less emigration than usual for some years, and neither war nor pestilence to decrease the population. The crops likewise have been exceedingly bad this year, and what with high rents and increased cost of farming operations in a variety of ways,

many farmers will find a difficulty in paying their rents. Then again Canada is becoming better known every year, and people are made aware of the splendid crops all over our country as a rule this year. These facts together, in my opinion, will have a great effect in producing a large emigration of this class. A number have already gone out and many others are making their preparations.

A man in the position of a tenant farmer, as a rule, takes some time to complete his arrangements before going. He has generally to get rid of his farm to the best advantage, to dispose of his stock and gather his family together. In many instances such people require a year or two for these purposes. I find they are very desirous usually not to have it known that they intend to emigrate, as they naturally think such knowledge interferes with the most satisfactory disposal of their farms, stock, &c. As a rule also they do not like to have it said that they have been influenced by the representations of any one, though in very many instances they are so influenced as I know from my experience.

From the information I obtained in Durham and Northumberland, and neighbouring counties, in case Public Works are carried on on a large scale in the North-West in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, &c., &c., I feel sure an unlimited supply of labourers of the proper class for such works could be obtained at comparatively small wages, as trade is so dull in this country. From the Counties of Durham and Northumberland alone I have no doubt from ten to fifteen thousand men could be got if they were wanted. In most instances, however, these people have been very little accustomed to agricultural pursuits, and they would, therefore, require a gradual training by means of Public Works before they would be adapted to our rural life, and make permanent advantageous settlers.

There is a great want, for circulation among the farming classes, of a pamphlet such as the New Zealand Handbook, giving full details of agricultural life in Canada, and information of a character which is always being sought after by people of this class. Both the new Manitoba pamphlet and the little tract on "Stock raising and Pedigreed Cattle," are capital means by which valuable information is given, but something more full is required by many thoughtful people, who are determined upon emigrating.

I would again recommend the great advantage to those who are giving lectures in having specimens of the various products of our country, such as Indian corn, grain of all kinds, vegetables that would keep, etc., to exhibit to their audiences, as it would be both interesting and instructive, and of considerable assistance in the cause of emigration.

I have invariably of late acted as much as possible in conjunction with the steamship agents, as I find in that way the greatest amount of good can be obtained, we being able to be mutually of assistance to each other in all parts of the country.

During the summer and autumn I attended a large number of sales, fairs and shows, and at them met with a great number of a suitable class for our country, as well as numbers of Canadians who were over for a variety of reasons, some for stock and some on other business in connection with this country, and in all instances I have done my utmost to extend the connection between the two countries.

I have continued my practice of holding meetings occasionally in places where I have lectured a few years ago, and almost invariably with very beneficial results, as the more an agent is known, when people find his story is a correct one, the more good he can do. In many instances I find numbers have gone in the meantime from places I visit a second time, and many more are anxious for information in such localities than there otherwise would be. On all occasions when I have had Canadians in my audience, and that has been a frequent occurrence, my remarks have been thoroughly corroborated by them, which naturally produces a beneficial effect. Maps of all kinds, and especially those of Manitoba, are held in high esteem, and I think they are a very valuable means of disseminating a knowledge of our country.

I have had a great number of inquiries by letter regarding the various Provinces, more particularly during the last few months, and on the whole I have been the means of inducing a very considerable number of all suitable classes of

people to go to Canada during the past year, and feel confident that for the reasons I have urged above, there is a very good prospect for next year, especially in the classes chiefly wanted.

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

THOMAS GRAHAME.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. CHARLES FOY.)

11, CLAREMONT STREET, BELFAST, 13th Dec., 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit Report from this Agency, since date of my last Report.

I had a large number of pamphlets, supplied from the London office, judiciously distributed by post and by hand.

I corresponded with several newspapers, endeavouring to neutralize the effects of unfavourable reports carefully collected by newspapers opposed to emigration. I had also a large correspondence with inquirers about Canada. As in former years I went among the people in fairs and markets, and spoke of the position of farmers in Canada, in contrast to the dependent position of the same class in this country. To many farm labourers I explained how they could, in a few years of steady industry and thrift, become employers.

I sent out several farmers, farm labourers and domestic servants (who had first-rate characters from their employers here). I append copy of a letter I received from a farmer whom I sent from the County Armagh last July. You will see that he has settled in the Free Grant District of Muskoka, and speaks cheerily of his prospects. I was glad to get his letter, as a newspaper in this town had been giving most doleful descriptions of the Muskoka District. I have a bundle of letters from successful emigrants; but it is only as a great favour I can get an occasional letter inserted in the press of this town, as they say that I should pay for them as advertisements. However, I write numerous copies and have them distributed both by post and by hand.

In my last Report I mentioned that the harvest of 1876 was a bad one. I am sorry to have to report that this year's was worse. I heard it frequently said, during the last month, that except during the awful years of the famine, the tenants on small farms were not so badly off for forty years; and traders in country towns tell me that it is almost impossible to collect debts; that to take legal proceedings would be to lose the costs, as if they had decrees they could not get any goods to satisfy them.

In a former Report I mentioned that a Mr. Stewart, a North of Ireland gentleman, had obtained a grant of land from the Government of New Zealand, on conditions that he should settle it with North of Ireland farmers, and that he had forwarded some hundreds, who since wrote in praise of the land and of the climate to their friends in this country. Mr. Stewart returned from New Zealand about two months since, having obtained another grant of land from the Government of that Colony on the same terms as the first, and he is actively engaged in making up the number necessary for the new settlement, with whom he purposes to sail from this port some time in March next. Of course, many who would otherwise go to Canada will go with him; but notwithstanding, I expect that Canada will get a good number of emigrants.

next April from among the farmer and farm labourer classes. After allowing Mr. Stewart all he can take, there will be a margin for Canada, for I believe that many of the farmers, holding from ten to fifteen acres, *must* emigrate somewhere, and the North of Ireland farmers prefer Canada to the States. The bad times have caused a very serious reduction in the wages of the farm labourer. In a hiring fair I was at last month, the wages of labouring men and female farm servants were reduced fifty per cent., and in some cases, farmers who kept two assistants were doing with one, and in some with no help, but doing the work themselves. The majority of the labourers and servant girls are taking advantage, for the past four years, of the *free* passages to New Zealand. As the free passages are, I am told by the Agent for that Colony, to be discontinued early in the coming year, I consider I am justified in hoping that farm labourers and domestic servants will turn their attention to Canada, especially as times are so bad in the United States, and as the assisted passages to Quebec for these classes are so much cheaper than the passages to New York.

I am giving extensive publicity to the accounts from Canada of a most abundant harvest, and I have reason to know it has a good effect among the farmers.

All the causes I have enumerated considered, I shall be much disappointed if next spring I do not send out a large number of the most desirable class of emigrants.

I have the honour to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES FOY.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

(*Copy of letter alluded to.*)

CARDWELL, CANADA, Oct. 29th, 1877.

To Charles Foy, Esq.,
11, Claremont Street, Belfast.

SIR,—I write to you to say that I had a prosperous voyage to Quebec, and have succeeded in my undertakings very well since we landed in Quebec on Sunday, the 5th August. We reached Toronto on the 6th August. I stopped there with some friends for eight days, until my wife and children recruited from the fatigue of the voyage. I then gave your letter to Mr. Donaldson, Toronto, who gave me a free pass on the Northern Railway to Gravenhurst, thence by steamer to Rosseau, where I got the use of the Government immigration shed for my family, and I hunted up land and got a shanty built. I found these lots on the 20th August, and next day I located them with the Local Land Agent, Mr. Sirrett, a J.P., at Ashdown village. I got to work, cleared a spot, and had a log house built thereon, and my family moved into it by the 10th September. I have got it chinked and made comfortable for the winter. My boys and I are very busy underbrushing before the snow comes. I intend, with God's help, to have ten acres ready for a crop in the spring. There is a good deal of stone, a sandy-granite rock, in these parts; but where there is soil it is of the very best quality, clay or sandy loam. I have seen as good crops of wheat, oats and potatoes here as could be grown anywhere. I am very grateful to God and man who assisted me to get here in safety; and that there is a bright prospect before me—200 acres of land my own, no rent, no poor rates, scarcely anything to pay except a trifling tax for schools and roads; all we can grow is entirely our own. True, I have got no good things off my farm yet, except good fires and plenty of firewood. I see in the bush everything we require, I see wheat, oats, potatoes, cabbages, parsnips, turnips, &c.; then come hogs, cows, sheep, horses, &c.; and to get these I have nothing to do but to cut down the bush and burn it. By the time the roots are out of the ground

I expect to have everything I have enumerated, and far more. I would not exchange my present position and prospect for what I was twelve months ago for any consideration. I believe money could not pay me to go back to my former place and position of a small farmer in Ballymartrim. If God spare me health, I have not the least doubt but that we will succeed in making a comfortable home in the Canadian bush. This is a very healthy part, water the very best, no fogs, no ague, nor any other epidemic disease; on the contrary, Rosseau and its neighbourhood is the resort of tourists from the older parts of the country; they come for both health and pleasure. Rosseau is most romantic in its situation, at the head of the Lakes of Muskoka; and they are the prettiest I ever saw, nearly equal to the Lakes of Killarney.

In conclusion, I am happy to have to say that I and my family are in good health; not one of us had one hour's sickness since we came to this country.

With my best thanks for past favours received.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH ROLSTON.

P.S.—My address is Ashdown P.O., Muskoka County, Canada.

REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. J. MURPHY.)

LIMERICK, 28th December, 1877.

SIR—I have the honour of submitting the following Report on immigration matters from this Agency, for the year 1877.

During the year about to close I have carefully performed my duties in the office, attending to persons calling thereat, answering their inquiries, giving them copies of pamphlets in my possession, and otherwise forwarding by all the means in my power the interests of emigration. The number of such parties calling, considerably exceeded that of last year, and was generally of the agricultural labouring class.

I have distributed since January, 1877, a little over 5,000 pamphlets of various descriptions; but though this number does not come up to that of the previous year, yet I consider the distribution more satisfactory, as it was more wide-spread and was more frequently than in 1876, in response to applications received by me through the post office from various portions of this country as well as from several parts of England and Scotland, where large numbers of the Irish labouring classes are located. In 1876 I distributed a larger number of pamphlets in neighbouring fairs and markets than in 1877. The cause of this was that, whereas, in the former year I was accustomed to make up a parcel of one of each of the pamphlets in my possession, and have them thus delivered; in the present year I distributed them singly, so that instead of three or four persons—say neighbours to each other—being supplied with six or seven pamphlets each, according to my former system, during the present year each person received but one copy, necessarily different, as they were assorted as I gave them away. This system I found to be equally as effective as the other, for, besides being much more convenient in respect to the carriage of pamphlets in districts remote from the railways, I found that the attention and curiosity of the recipients were raised thereby, and in many instances I proved this to be correct by the number of applications I afterwards received from some of those parties asking for further information, and who alluded to the fact that they had received such a pamphlet at such and such a fair.

The number of letters I received during 1877 more than quadrupled that of the preceeding year. This I chiefly attribute to the fact that during the greater portion

of the year I advertised in newspapers that are very popular with Irish readers—I mean of the agricultural classes. These letters I invariably answered, either by a written reply or by forwarding pamphlets, and in many cases by both means.

I visited during the year every county in the Province of Munster and Connaught, with one exception, and also a large portion of the Province of Leinster, and during my visits to these counties I distributed, as I went, pamphlets, &c. In the majority of cases I found parties most willing to accept them, but in many instances I was met with a rebuff. It is so much like the appearance of religious colporteurs who, particularly in the west of Ireland, go about distributing tracts that frequently, I believe, I was mistaken for one, and my advances and my pamphlets were oftentimes rejected in no very polite terms. As referred to by me in my Report of last year, many classes of the Irish people are opposed to further emigration, particularly those in the higher social circles, and those who have an interest in keeping up a constant supply of cheap labour, but the poor are almost as much inclined as ever to emigrate, had they but the means and opportunities.

The very energetic and persistent efforts being made by the Australian Colonies to induce emigrants to go thither still affect considerably emigration to Canada. The fact that they offer *free* passages to eligible emigrants certainly has great effect in securing such from, at least, this portion of Ireland, where the people are, as a rule, so poor and poverty stricken. The majority of these emigrants are young men and women in the very prime of life, who, in many cases, are permitted by their families to emigrate, in order that they may be able afterwards to assist them by the money they may earn, which money is very often spent by the families at home in paying rents, and frequently, also, in purchasing the interest or fee simple of the land; as in a case mentioned in a recent letter upon landlordism by a son of the late Smith O'Brien, in which he relates an instance where the children of the poor tenant clubbed their earnings until such time as the parents were able to purchase their holding for the sum of £269. Very frequently, also, these people, like the miserable, broken-hearted Galter mountain reclaimers, are protected from the landlord's nod or the bailiff's frown by the sums thus earned, or perhaps, better still, rescued from the degradation of a *workhouse*.

As I have by accident alluded to the Galter tenants, I may mention that they were brought prominently before the public by a recent trial.—*Bridge vs. Casey*—during which it was proved by a living witness that for 15 years he was only able to purchase one frieze coat, and that even had to be pledged to enable him to pay his landlord's demands. So poor are these people that for years they have not known the taste of butcher's meat, as the following extract which I take from the *Daily Express* of the 17th instant, shows:—"Mr. Mathew O'Flaherty, Chairman of the Limerick Farmers' Club, in a speech before the Club on his return from the Casey trial, proposed that as it had been stated the Galter tenants had not eaten meat for many years, the farmers of the Counties Limerick, Cork and Tipperary should subscribe a shilling each to provide them with a Christmas dinner of meat, upon which a subscription list was opened."

I have alluded to this matter to show that although these people are steeped to the very lips in poverty, yet so tenacious are they of their miserable holdings and so intense is their love for land, that they will die almost of hunger in their wretched cabins rather than give up possession. I touched upon the tenacity of their land by the small farmers in Ireland in my Report of last year, and compared them with similar classes in England and Scotland; this Galter case is a proof of the correctness of my views when I said,—“You might as well try to persuade the Prime Minister of England, with a majority of one hundred behind his back, to tender his resignation, as to expect a farmer in Ireland, if possessing only a few acres, to emigrate from the country, in such high estimation is a farm held.”

But if these poor people will not emigrate, their sons and daughters are compelled to do so. The reason is this. There is practical primogeniture and entail amongst these people. The eldest son is the successor to the piggery estate, necessitating the emigration of the younger children, and these are the emigrants that are

now leaving the country for the United States and Canada, and who are being so eagerly sought after by the Agents of the Governments of the Australian Colonies, and tempted by the bait of *free passages*, whilst the Canadian Agent can offer only *assisted passages* which, in the case of young men who are required to pay £4 15s. each, and bear their own expenses from their remote abodes in Connaught or Munster to Liverpool, are virtually prohibitory. I would respectfully suggest that, if possible, some lower rate should be allowed in the case of these parties who, for the past few seasons at least, are the most numerous of the emigrants from the south and west of Ireland.

Many things during the present year tend to depress the farmers of Ireland. The crops have been a partial failure, particularly the potatoes; cattle are considerably lowered in price, and the pig—the poor man's friend—is worth only a little over half his former value. The poor farmers are running into debt, and the sheriff or emigration is, in many cases, the only outlook. It is a dreadful alternative for these people, and, though I shrink from the very thought of it, yet, I cannot but think that emigration will increase from this same cause during the coming season, and that Ireland during 1878 will witness a considerably greater efflux of its people than in either of the two preceding years. Canada should put her agents in a position to secure a fair proportion of the renewed exodus, by enabling them to offer as low assisted passage rates as possible.

With respect to pamphlets, &c., although well supplied with a diversity of them from the London office, I would respectfully suggest that some sort of "Land Register," giving as nearly as possible the locations, descriptions of land and prices, with improvements, &c., might be supplied, as very frequently the Agents of the Government are applied to for these particulars. Personally, when asked as to these matters, I generally forward a copy of a newspaper where I find farms are more or less advertised for sale. As a sample of the information in reference to land frequently required, I select the following letter, received by me on the 20th ultimo, from many similar ones on the same subject:—

"277 LEE STREET,
"OLDHAM, ENGLAND."

"SIR,—Seeing by advertisement that you furnish information to intending emigrants to Canada, I venture to ask your private opinion respecting the prospects of, say two families; the one, a man, wife and two lads in their teens, and two girls about 19 and 20, and the other, man and wife just over 30 years old; both families having a knowledge of farming, a milk producing farm and working at some branches of weaving. Kindly send pamphlets and any other information as to the best locality, &c. Name price of land at certain distances from Hamilton and the price of produce at that place—say butter, beef, mutton, cattle, potatoes, flour, &c., or any thing you give gratis for such purposes. And oblige,

"Yours, obediently,

"J. PARTINGTON.

Large numbers from time to time have consulted me concerning emigration, but the continued unfavourable accounts coming from your side of the Atlantic more than counterbalance the force of any advice to parties to emigrate to Canada. It is very hard to impress upon the minds of the majority that Canada is much more prosperous than the United States, and that, even when at its worst, it was not nearly so bad as the latter country. They would not, if they could, separate in their minds the two countries, and frequently they naively ask: "If Canada be as prosperous as you assert it is, why do not the starving poor of the States go over there?"

In conclusion, I trust that the partial depression which has weighed down Canada and its neighbour will soon lift itself, and that renewed prosperity will draw, as in former years, its legitimate share of the superabundant population of Great Britain and Ireland to the shores of our young Dominion. Already, indeed, the very

favourable accounts of your late abundant harvest have made their impression, and the people here are hopeful that it is but the initiation of a returning era of abundance and material progress.

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

J. MURPHY.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT,

(MR. H. J. LARKIN.)

13 EDEN QUAY, DUBLIN,
20th December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for your information, a condensed Report of operations at this Agency during the past year.

Under direct instructions from your Head Office in London, I have pursued my usual course of meeting intending emigrants for Canada at my office daily, giving them all the requisite information and such printed matter as I had received for circulation in my Agency.

All letters received from parties at a distance I have answered fully and punctually, entering at length into such details as I inferred from their inquiries would be most suitable in each particular case.

I have also made a point of enclosing some Government pamphlets for their instruction, requesting them to circulate the same amongst their friends and neighbours when possible. In cases where I felt it desirable to visit distant portions of my Agency, I have called at their homes on families corresponding with me, as also on friends and acquaintances of those I had sent to Canada in previous years since 1872. When thus absent I leave an office-boy in charge of my office; but it has been my care never to remain away more than a few days at a time, as I have always found my presence most required in Dublin.

In the month of April last year, the late Chief Agent (Mr. Dore) met all your Irish Agents in my office, for general consultation as to the best means of promoting a desirable emigration from our several Agencies to Canada; after two days conference in Dublin we each assumed our respective duties under his instructions, and have continued so to act under the direct orders of your present Chief Agent (Hon. W. Annand) as heretofore.

Even under all the discouragements to emigration which have unfortunately existed during the past year, I can confidently claim having secured a goodly number of thrifty enterprising tenant farmers, with considerable money, for Canada; these men have, to my own certain knowledge, purchased farms in nearly all parts of the Dominion, and many of them have written back here, encouraging their friends and neighbours to follow them, being more than satisfied with the success of their new venture and delighted with their change in life.

I have deemed it my duty to advise all, except those with means, as also servant girls and good practical farm hands, to postpone their departure for Canada until another season. By next spring we shall be better enabled to judge of the increased demands which the late bountiful harvest throughout the whole of the Dominion will have brought about in the labour market.

In consequence of the almost entire failure of the potato crop (their chief means of support) and the only partial success of the grain crop in Ireland, I am confident that considerable numbers will offer next spring, desirous of emigrating to other

lands; in that case it shall be my endeavour to secure for Canada a fair complement of desirable settlers.

I have just received a large supply from your London office of a very good, practical pamphlet ("Dominion of Canada as a farming and stock-raising country") and which I shall distribute as far and wide as possible. In it are some extracts from the British Press, directing attention to our Dominion in very flattering terms, and in my judgment well calculated to influence the classes we wish to secure. I am particularly pleased to find in the pamphlet some eloquent quotations from the remarkable speeches delivered during his late *tour* in Manitoba, by His Excellency the Governor General, for this reason: that I find no other influence so powerful with the Irish people generally as the circulation of such authoritative statements, coming from such an unquestioned source, of the resources and unknown capabilities of the great North West of our Dominion. In proof of this, I know several families with large capital even now preparing to emigrate, and who only await the completion of the railways through that Province to go and settle in Manitoba, influenced solely, as they declare to me, by His Excellency's description of the advantages and resources of that country. Judging from my experience in this particular, I am strongly of opinion (if I may venture on offering one), that were Lord Dufferin's speeches published in the form of a fly-sheet, which could be enclosed in letters and so circulated amongst our people here, they would be productive of the best results in influencing emigration to that Province and to the Dominion generally.

I have much pleasure in testifying, in conclusion, that in this, as in all past years, the care and attention shewn by your Immigration Agents throughout the Dominion to all those reaching our shores have been a continuous theme of praise and gratitude in all letters from immigrants in Canada to their friends and acquaintances here, a fact which I take good care to explain to all our people about to seek a home in some foreign land, that Canada is the only country where such timely advice and kind greeting await the immigrants on landing amongst strangers.

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

H. J. LARKIN.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. T DECAZES.)

PARIS, 15th December, 1877.

SIR,—Nothing has occurred in regard to French emigration to Canada deserving of notice since the date of the last Report which I had the honour to address to your Department in December, 1876. The operations of the Steamship Agents having been suspended, in consequence of the stoppage of the special bonus by your Government, on account of the crisis from which Canada was suffering, matters have remained in the same condition as they were then.

I have, therefore, as I did last year, restricted myself in drawing attention to our country, to publishing a series of articles on Canada in a leading Parisian journal; several of these articles have been copied, in whole or in part, by some of the most widely circulated publications in Paris and the Provinces. I have, besides, been always ready to supply all persons applying to me for information. I am of opinion, in view of the dullness of business and of the general uneasiness now complained of in France, in case of the definitive cessation of the crisis in Canada, that next spring a fresh impulse might be given to French emigration to Canada.

However, if, up till this time, there may have been little apparent result in respect to French emigration to Canada, the commercial effects have been advantageous for both countries, and it is easy to show that a sensible improvement has taken place, in so far as the choice of emigrants themselves is concerned.

A statement drawn up by Messrs. Bossange, of Paris, shows unmistakably, in my opinion, the improvement that has been manifested, in a pecuniary point of view, in the quality of the French emigrants who have left for Canada the last few years.

According to this statement the French emigrants leaving for Canada, through the agency of Messrs. Bossange, have taken with them, in cheques payable by Canadian banks, the following amounts, during the years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876 :—

1873—	2,083	Emigrants took with them	\$60,540 ;
1874—	1,827	“ “	62,080 ;
1875—	315	“ “	29,800 ;
1876—	102	“ “	30,260 ;

which gives a mean per head of \$29.06 for 1873 ; of \$33.97 for 1874 ; of \$94.60 for 1875 ; of \$296.60 for 1876.

I do not hesitate to place to the credit of emigration the relatively great changes brought about for several years in the international commerce between France and our country. Thus, I may state that in

	Francs.
1872—The Importations from France with Canada were.	9,139,290
“ —Canadian Exportations to France	511,210
1874—French Importations into Canada.....	11,512,500
“ —Canadian Exportations to France.....	1,336,060
1876—French Importations into Canada.....	9,204,385
“ —Canadian Exportations to France	2,796,675

It should be remarked that, if on one side the importations from France into Canada have remained nearly stationary, attributable no doubt to the crisis, on the other side exportations from Canada to France, although not very large even yet, have more than quadrupled from 1872 to 1876. May I request you to take these few remarks into consideration.

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

P. DECAZES,
Special Agent in France.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. J. E. KLOTZ.)

HAMBURG, 15th December 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit a Report of my operation during the year 1877 as Immigration Agent of the Dominion of Canada in Germany.

My labours during the year have been more particularly directed to Mennonite emigration from South Russia, and I am sorry to say my labours have not been crowned with the same success as in previous years. This result was not caused from want of energy on my part. As is evident from my letter-book and correspondence

received from Russia, I have spared no pains to obtain good results, but circumstances were greatly against me. The principal cause that so few Mennonites emigrated during the year is the great Russian war with the Turks; not that the intending emigrants could not leave on account of said war, but principally on account of not being able to dispose of their landed property and chattels, unless at ruinous prices. Buyers were very scarce, and the few that would buy offered prices quite unacceptable to the owners. Besides this, it must be remembered that the Russian currency has depreciated about 35 per cent., so that by the time these people would reach Hamburg and exchange their remaining roubles for dollars, hardly anything would be left them wherewith to start a new home on the Canadian prairies, and it must also be remembered that quite a goodly number of these intending Mennonite emigrants are indigent, and must depend on being assisted in the event of emigrating, by their wealthier brethren, who, under existing circumstances, could not assist the indigent to the required extent, and not being inclined to leave the poor behind, both classes remained. These are the main and principal reasons why the Mennonite emigration has been so small during this year. Nevertheless, had I been in a position, as in previous years, to offer the indigent an assistance in ocean fare, I would have succeeded in increasing the number of emigrants very considerably. Not having been in a position to grant the desired assistance, I had to answer the inquiries and solicitations from the Mennonites, in this respect, in the negative, which caused great depression amongst them, and a communication that under such circumstances hardly any would emigrate during 1877. Upon receiving such information I had lost all hopes of any coming this year; nevertheless I succeeded in inducing 36 families to emigrate and settle in Manitoba, being equal to 126 *above the age of eight years*, 37 *between one and eight years*, and 22 *infants*—total 185 souls.

The amount of roubles exchanged by Mennonites under my supervision, and after the ocean fare had been paid, amounted to 40,000 roubles. Besides this, I have at different times received roubles from the Mennonites of South Russia amounting to several thousand, for transmission to Mennonites in Manitoba, which I have exchanged for drafts on the Bank of Montreal, and remitted the same according to instructions to the respective parties in Manitoba.

The Mennonite emigration to the United States has also been very small during this year; it has, nevertheless, received several thousand German emigrants from Russia, such being Catholics and Lutherans. This class of German emigrants from Russia I could not reach, on account of not being in a position to offer reduced ocean fares by an assisted passage warrant from the Government; hence I could not compete with fares to New York, and far less with such to Brazil and other South American countries, which are making great strides to procure the Mennonites and other German emigrants from Russia.

At different times during the emigration season large lots arrived here from Russia with the intention of emigrating to the United States, but on account of their low financial circumstances could not do so. Such as had sufficient means fulfilled their intentions, and the indigent, not being allowed to return to Russia, were shipped to Brazil and Cape Town, paying at highest 33 marks, and in many cases only 15 marks, including food, bed, etc. Many were even taken free of charge. They were all strong and healthy looking, and surely a desirable class to have in any agricultural country. A pity I cannot reach and approach such people with assistance in the ocean fare from the Canadian Government, by which not only the indigent but also those with means might be secured for Canada.

Whenever such a case like the one in point came under my notice I reported it to the London office.

I may here mention that, according to one of the daily papers of this city, the Congress of the Argentine Republic has voted and granted 200,000 dollars, besides many other facilities, towards assisting and bringing the Mennonite emigrants from Russia to said Republic. The Brazilian Government is also holding out great inducements to Russian emigrants, and in most cases granting free passage across. Other Colonies are also stirring in the matter, and so is the United States.

By this it is evident that Canada must, to secure a further share of Russian emigrants, make all possible efforts and exertions to attain said object, otherwise it will most likely be outflanked by the competition of the above mentioned countries.

As to the prospects of emigration from South Russia to Canada during the coming season I may say that such are not very bright as yet, although I am unremitting in my exertions to attain the desired result.

I immediately, upon reading of His Excellency the Governor General's visit to Manitoba, communicated such to the Mennonites of South Russia. And later, upon receiving a Canadian paper with the Address presented to His Excellency by the Mennonites of said Province, together with His Excellency's reply thereto, I had several hundred copies of said address and reply printed, and sent to the different Mennonite Colonies of South Russia for distribution, and, according to many letters received from these since the visit of His Excellency to the Mennonites of Manitoba, they have made a most favourable impression.

Being in constant communication with the Mennonites of Manitoba, I received from them at the earliest moment announcement of the splendid harvest of said Province, which I lost no time in communicating forthwith to the Mennonites of South Russia, and that such has also made a good and favourable impression many subsequent letters from there show.

On the whole, the reports from the new settlers in Manitoba to their brethren in Russia are most favourable. But also some very unfavourable reports reach them from interested parties, who circulated such to damage the Mennonite emigration to Canada. To enumerate such vile and base rumours would make this Report too voluminous; I would therefore only refer you to the one concerning the reported Marriage Laws of Manitoba, in reference to which I wrote to the London office under date 17th July. This, as all other rumours, I have so far successfully refuted.

On the whole, as before stated, the reports from the new settlers in Manitoba are very favourable; but such is not sufficient, under present circumstances, to induce a large emigration during the coming season. Even the fact of the last harvest in South Russia having been very good, does not brighten the prospects in view to such an extent as might be anticipated. The reason I will try to show by the following: Foremost stands the great Russo-Turkish war, through which hardly any one is anxious to buy property in the South of Russia, hence the Mennonites have great difficulty in selling; next comes the enormous depreciation of the Russian paper money, so that even after the emigrants have disposed of their landed property and chattels, paid their fares to Hamburg, and assisted some of the indigent, and exchanged the balance of their roubles for dollars, their capital will be so reduced that they will not as a body have sufficient for settlement purposes in the new home.

The crops, as stated, were good, but no grain to speak of can be exported on account of the great highway for exportation from Russia—the Black Sea—being closed, hence the grain must be sold in the country and at prices far below expectations, even allowing the extra rise in the price on account of the war, against which a depreciation of the currency of about thirty-five per cent. must be placed.

Many of those that are anxious to emigrate have no grain to sell, and in case of emigrating must be assisted by their wealthier brethren or from some other source; the former will no doubt grant and extend an assistance to a certain extent, but on account of the great depreciation of the Russian currency, and other reasons above mentioned, their capital will be greatly lessened, so that they cannot assist to such an extent as under other circumstances they might and surely would do.

From the foregoing it is evident that an assistance must be given to the indigent Mennonite emigrant, if Canada desires a further fair share of these people. The wealthier, as many have written to me, are prepared to advance the necessary funds for the ocean fare of their indigent, provided they are refunded soon after arrival in Canada, as was done in previous years. In this respect I have exchanged many letters with Mr. Shantz, and hope he may be successful in securing the necessary funds for the desired and needful assistance.

Several Agents, as I am informed by the Mennonites, are at present travelling through the Mennonite Colonies, operating in the interest of the Hamburg and Bremen Steamship Companies hence for the United States. To frustrate the schemes of the mentioned Agents in those sections, at least from where I have been successful in obtaining emigrants, shall be my problem, and I hope to succeed.

I have also succeeded in making some new connections in the South of Russia—districts from which Canada has had no emigrants as yet—and from correspondence received from there have all hopes of having some success. I have also lately made quite a number of new connections in the Saratow and Volga Districts, from whence I am endeavouring to secure emigrants for Canada.

German emigration is still on the decrease, and my supposition in this respect in my last year's Annual Report has been realized. According to the official returns of the Emigration Bureau of this city, 21,811 emigrants were shipped from the port of Hamburg during eleven months of the present year ending 30th November; a decrease of over 6,000 emigrants as compared with the corresponding period of last year (1876.)

During the eleven months from the 1st January to the 30th of November of the year 1872, the total number of emigrants shipped from this port were 72,823; since then a steady decrease is perceptible.

This decrease is not by any means caused as might at first sight be supposed by any more favourable circumstances of the labouring classes here in Germany, as compared with previous years, but on account of the depressed state of affairs abroad as also in this country, and by the stringent emigration laws of Germany, by which the Agents are prevented from operating upon intending emigrants.

The only effectual way for Canada to secure a share of the German emigrants is by advertising not only a cheap rate of passage to Quebec, but one considerably below the rate to New York. The Government paying the difference by an "assisted passage warrant" which will then be so much assistance to the emigrants.

A great many emigrants without any particular destination arrived here at Hamburg from different parts of Germany and Austria, during this year, many of whom might have been secured for Canada, had I been in a position to offer a reduced rate to Quebec, by way of an "assisted passage warrant." To prevent repetition in reference to assistance in the ocean passage to the desirable German emigrant, I would kindly beg to refer you to that part of my Annual Report of last year treating on German emigration.

According to instructions from your Department, under date 11th December, 1876, I placed myself in communication with Mr. Pister, in Bavaria, with a view of securing the many intending emigrants he mentioned as anxious to leave his native country for Canada. I exchanged quite a voluminous correspondence with said party, but without any satisfactory result. His demands and pretensions were such that the Canadian Government could never entertain his ideas; he for instance desires the Canadian Government to place at his disposal vessels for the exclusive use and purpose of taking his countrymen and their chattels across, as also that such vessels remain at his disposal to bring Canadian products to his native country. He also refused giving me addresses of parties supposed to be concerned in his emigration scheme. In consequence of demands of this sort, our correspondence has lately ceased.

I keep up connection with parties in South Germany, Austria, Bohemia, Holstein and other sections of Germany, but under present circumstances make little headway, on account of not being in a position to compete favourably with other countries as to rates of ocean passage.

In conclusion, I would beg to express the hope that an assistance may be granted to the indigent Mennonites who are anxious to emigrate, so that they may be enabled to execute their intentions in this respect. Also I beg to suggest the great desirability of an assistance being granted to the desirable German emigrant, and that such an assistance be given in the shape of an "assisted passage warrant" by which the fare

to Quebec will be reduced by the therein stated amount. Such an assistance most essential to promote German emigration to Canada.

All of which is respectfully submitted to your favourable consideration.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JACOB E. KLOTZ.

To the Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MADAM VON KOERBER.)

LAUSANNE, 31st December 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour of laying before you my Report for the year 1877.

My work during the year consisted in following out my original idea—organising emigration. Being anxious that people should get accustomed to leave in the proper season, and not to go alone, I published one of my regular advertisements in the summer of 1876, and accompanied the party myself. The arrangements which I desired to make with the Department during that visit remained incomplete, on account of the change which took place while I crossed the ocean on my way back, and I was therefore so much more anxious to return again so as to make an agreement with regard to the emigrants, which would be binding for at least a few years, thus enabling me to stay in Europe and develop more activity here. I have had the honour of mentioning to you before, that one drawback to emigration is the fact of its being entirely in the hands of speculation, which means a great deal here in Switzerland; the prices are not controlled for the passage from here to Canada, and consequently the charges are made much higher than they ought to be; in cantons for instance, where the law does not oblige emigrants to make a contract with commissioned Agents, I could cause several parties to obtain their contract from Paris, thus saving them in each instance from 40 to 50 francs for each person, in one even as much as 100. I have been anxious for a long time that we should have our own forwarding Agent here, who expedites *only* to Canada, and whose charges could be controlled; that is, that the London office and the shipping line fix the passage price twice a year, and that these prices be published by me in my regular advertisements. With your kind consent, obtained through the true and lively interest, which you take in this important question, this matter is now settled; we have such an Agent, and he is not allowed to take anything from an emigrant, but contents himself with the commission of the shipping house (10 francs), and the Government Commission of 10 francs; these he divides with his sub-Agents, whom I approve or name. I have also, as much as lies in my power, ascertained every detailed expense on the road, of which I notified emigrants so that they spend nothing unnecessarily, and through the help of Mr. DeCazes and some benevolent persons in Paris, Havre and Liverpool, I hope to give them protection also against another kind of fleecing, that of making them buy *unnecessary* articles.

The applications to my spring advertisements were very numerous, but owing to circumstances in Canada, I encouraged but a few settlers and some young girls, whom I accompanied myself again leaving England the last week of June, and returning in the beginning of September. According as the experiment answers which I made with some of the settlers coming from the French Jura, I shall either encourage their friends to follow or send them to manufacturing towns instead. Most of these French Swiss, though manufacturers, have a knowledge of and some practice in agriculture, but it remains to be seen whether they have also the necessary strength and perseverance. Misery is taking such rapid strides up in the valleys, villages and towns of the Jura, so much activity and intelligence is lying waste, that I do hope that through the delegate which you kindly invited to come to Canada, arrangements may be made with our Government, to secure these most desirable people before they go elsewhere.

Through the young girls which have been placed in Kingston and Ottawa, there has been created a demand for more; as I expected, Canadian ladies find it an advantage to have nurses for their children who speak a pure French. But here is a money difficulty. When these young girls are engaged for other countries their passages are paid, and if they go to Canada they have still to pay £5 to £6 in spite of the reductions which I at last succeeded in obtaining for them. In my opinion, it would be no money thrown away if the Canadian Government would come forward and facilitate the importation of a limited number of such young girls, under conditions which I had the honour to submit in a letter to Mr. Lowe. But such help should come now at once, as the necessity to emigrate exists at this moment. I may mention here that a committee of ladies has been formed in Montreal, who will kindly take charge of young girls arriving and place them suitably; there also exists a similar Committee in Toronto, where the Young Women's Christian Association have opened their home to such immigrants, and where the Government has consented to pay their board until they are placed.

While in Canada I visited my Colonists, and found them, as a whole, satisfied. I have made myself acquainted with all that is necessary to forward the next ones with more security and less anxiety, and you are aware, Honourable Sir, that when you forwarded my petitions to the Ontario Government, the latter very kindly and very readily responded to them.

Happy to have secured so much for my people, and feeling assured that I have used all carefulness, prudence and precaution in all my dealings, I returned to Switzerland to hear that two Swiss missionaries, of whom one was for a long time resident in Canada, and the other had been for some time, have denounced Canada in bitter terms as a field for emigration, and, of course, have produced considerable effect. I am now impatient to see the delegat go, for I am sure he will be able to refute unjust and one-sided and prejudiced judgments.

In September I was present at the Congress of the *Fédération Européenne* at Geneva, but had to postpone my intention to speak, as my health was very much affected by over-fatigue.

Mademoiselle de Lerber, who kindly accompanied me during my last visit to Canada, had a report prepared for this occasion, which was printed and read with much interest.

I think that by next May the establishment of a home for Swiss children in Canada will be commenced.

At this moment the advertisements for the spring expedition are appearing, and I am making my preparations for it. We have fixed the months of February, June and September for the departure of such emigrants as suiting the circumstances and conditions of emigrants here, and as these months are also favourable for their establishment in Canada. February seems a little early, but as they leave Switzerland ten days before they start from Liverpool, they meet the March passengers from England.

Dr. Hahn, of Reutlingen, who will come to Canada in June, and, I hope, in company with the Swiss delegate, quite coincides with my views upon the organization, and you will find in him a most valuable assistant.

If my health permits, I intend to go to Berlin in March, hoping to be successful there.

I seize this opportunity to repeat to you my thanks for your ready support of my work.

I beg to acknowledge also the kind assistance given me on all occasions by Dr. Taché and Mr. Lowe.

I return thanks also to the different Immigration Agents who have assisted me where it lay in their power.

Permit me to assure you of my devotion to my work, and to remain,

Honourable Sir,

Yours respectfully,

ELISE VON KOERBER.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIAL EMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. THOMAS POTTS.)

CLIFTON, 31st December, 1877.

SIR,—In presenting a condensed Report of the labours of the year, permit me to state that I commenced my efforts in the early part of the season by a series of meetings in parts of the counties of Somerset, Gloucester, and Wilts. I had visited these counties about two years previously, in connection with the National Agricultural Labourers' Union. During the time that elapsed between my visits, the Union had become nearly extinct in Somerset and Gloucester, and it gave me a test—to some extent at least—of the effect produced by the seed sown in those parts. Wherever I went the people came out in numbers to hear about Canada, even in the open air on a dirty, drizzly night. I have had in some instances 250 people on the village green, and I think it fair to accept this as proof that the people are anxious to hear all they can about our country, that our efforts are making impressions, and leavening the minds of the agricultural classes in such a way as will bring to us numbers of those who are coming up to manhood and womanhood in the agricultural districts of this country. Canada is now a household word in the villages and towns of England, where a few years ago it was scarcely known.

From thence I proceeded to Cornwall, where I delivered a series of addresses. At all my meetings I distributed some of our latest pamphlets on Canadian cattle. One of those found its way into the hands of a Mr. Cosentine, a wealthy farmer in the vicinity of Liskeard. He called to see me, and gave me an invitation to come to his village—called Plynt—and give them a lecture on Canada, which I at once arranged to do. He also secured the use of a fine Primitive Methodist chapel in which to hold the meeting, and took the chair himself. The chapel was crowded with farmers and their families, and after the lecture I was questioned in no ordinary way. I mention this to show the interest which farmers are beginning to take in this question.

Previous to my going into Cornwall, I had received a pressing invitation from the leaders of the National Agricultural Labourers Union of Suffolk and Cambridge to visit them and give them a series of addresses on Canada. This was the scene of the great lock out among the Agricultural labourers in 1874, and where we laboured so successfully as to send out nearly a thousand souls in a little more than three months. I may perhaps be permitted to mention, at this point, that this was the third invitation I had received since the lock out to visit them. The two first I sent to the then Agent General, who would not consent to my going; with regard to the last, Mr. Dore kindly permitted me to use my own judgment, and I concluded to go. I gave a series of addresses which were arranged by the District Secretary, and it was pleasing to me to be received with such general favour by all the people, where in almost every village there were some who had friends in Canada who had gone out during the lock out. It was the more pleasing to me on another account. I had done nearly all the public speaking on Canada in this district during the lock out, which was extensively reported in the local papers. Therefore the responsibility of all public statements rested upon me, and the reception I received proved, beyond a doubt, that I had not overstated the advantages offered by our country to the agricultural labourer who is able and willing to work.

I attended, by special invitation, on April 13th, the annual meeting of the combined Unions of the district, comprising about 100 delegates, and in company with Mr. Joseph Arch addressed a large demonstration of working men in the city of Ipswich. In connection with this series of meetings the District Secretary stated in his report published in the *Labourers' Chronicle* of April 21st, "We are happy to say Mr. Potts' labours have not been in vain in Suffolk. Several families have made application to go to Canada."

Mr. Arch has always been, and is now, in favour of Canada. He is anxious we

should keep Canada prominently before the agricultural labourers, over whom he presides as President, in view of the fact that the Agents of Australia and New Zealand are always among them. I am convinced should the time come when Canada can afford to offer the same inducements she did in 1874; this district will be a good field out of which to get the tillers of the soil.

In May I attended the annual conference of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union held in London. but before going I posted six dozen year books, and an equal number of reports of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, to reading rooms, club rooms, libraries and private individuals who I know took an interest in Canadian affairs. While in London I arranged with Mr. Dore to send a supply of the same books to such of the secretaries of the Union as I might select in my district, for distribution among their leading men. I could not recommend an indiscriminate distribution of such valuable printed matter among such secretaries, because I was compelled to note in my report for October 1876, that I had found in the hands of one such secretary alone, pamphlets enough to supply eleven meetings, and this year I have had a similar experience.

In connection with my general emigration efforts, I have combined something more definite and positive in its character. I think it will be admitted by all your agents, who have travelled in this country that the popular opinion of England with regard to the United States, particularly the western portion, is due in a great measure to the incessant agitation on their behalf, and the innumerable variety of land schemes which have been forced upon the attention of the British public for the last half century. We know that we have the largest and finest portion of the North American continent for the production of food supplies; that our future greatness depends to a great extent upon the settlement and development of our great North-West Territories, the prosperity of which must be felt by the whole Dominion; in fact that we have it in our power to become the granary of the United Kingdom. To properly imbue the minds of the people of this country with these facts, particularly the farming classes, will require incessant agitation; it is more difficult now than it was some years ago, because of the increased competition. Nevertheless, I do not believe any money could be better spent as an investment for the future, than spent in impressing those truths upon the minds of the agricultural classes of this country.

In this connection, then, I may be permitted to call attention to the fact that in the summer of 1876, Mr. J. W. Downs, of Bristol, the Agent of the Allan Line, went to Manitoba, examined a tract of land, and, on his return to Ottawa, secured from the Hon. Minister of the Interior the setting apart of eight townships for colonization purposes. Upon his return to England, he issued 20,000 copies of a prospectus, with the avowed object of settling it upon a sort of co-operative principle. I at once took hold with him, laid it before the Steamship Agents, Secretaries of Labour Unions, and at public meetings in my district, and although upwards of a thousand letters were received in connection with it, it was soon evident to us both that upon the co-operative principle it must be a complete failure. After mature consideration we concluded to change it, and adapt it to small tenant farmers, farmer's sons and men of small means. But this would require a new pamphlet. We were able to overcome this difficulty, however, by some valuable assistance rendered by Messrs. Allan Brothers, of Liverpool, and some Mr. Dore kindly permitted me to render, by which we got a new issue of 10,000 struck off. We had noted that a large number of the letters received appeared to be from men of small capital who did not want to go on a co-operative principle, we therefore made an examination of all such letters, sending our new pamphlet to the address, with full particulars, and in this way posted about 750 letters and pamphlets.

It had been arranged by Mr. Downs that the colony should sail by the Allan line of steamers. Feeling confident that a scheme like this could not be too widely known, we arranged with the Messrs. Allans to put it into the hands of all their Agents in the United Kingdom, represented to amount to about 1,000, but this would require an additional supply of pamphlets. Here again the Messrs. Allans

met us most liberally, by having 5,000 struck off at their own expense. I visited South Wales in this connection, and became convinced it would be an advantage to have some pamphlets in the Welsh language, for the Welsh Steamship Agents. I went to London to see the Hon. Mr. Annand upon the subject, who kindly consented to my getting 2,000. I returned to Wales and had them translated and printed in Llanelly. It was evident we could not afford to send pamphlets indiscriminately to 1,200 Steamship Agents, because to supply 50 to each would require 60,000. To obviate this difficulty, the Messrs. Allans sent a special circular, in which their agents were instructed to write for pamphlets as they required them. The wisdom of this course was evident from the result. We had, in all, 138 applications, to which we sent pamphlets, or about 11 per cent of the whole. It would, perhaps, be unjust to infer from this that only 11 per cent of the Canadian Steamship Agents take a special interest in Canadian emigration. Nevertheless, it is a point that might be studied with profit by those who believe that the whole interest of Canadian emigration should be handed over to them.

Having something special and definite in the form of eight townships in this splendid Province of our Dominion, with its advantages, conditions, and costs to set before them, I was convinced that no efforts should be spared to put it before the farmers of this country, so I turned my attention in that direction, and tried the experiment of getting at them in a new way. In South Wales, Wilts, Bucks, Suffolk and Cambridge, I secured leading articles in the papers. In Wales, in both the English and Welsh languages, I had them struck off in slips, and distributed to the farmers on market days. I sent hundreds through post, addressed from the County Directory, accompanied with special cards of invitation, and one of our pamphlets on Canadian cattle, inviting them to meet me at my hotel in some cases, and in some at a public meeting, that I might lay the matter more fully before them. And although I had not as many as I expected to see me, I evidently woke them up and set them thinking. It brought me into conversation with many large farmers who would only be too glad, from a selfish standpoint, if the small farmers would accept the offer, as it would reduce the competition for farms in this country.

I next proceeded to Buckinghamshire to address a series of meetings among the agricultural labourers. I found here that numbers of small farmers were leaving their farms, and some were being sold out, unable to succeed owing to the high rents and bad crops. I at once sent through the post 200 slips from the papers, with one of our cattle pamphlets, inviting them either to meet me at my hotel or write to me for particulars.

From Bucks I proceeded to Suffolk, where I found a similar state of things existing. I at once secured a leading article in the *Bury Free Press*, one of the leading papers in the eastern counties (a copy of which I attach to this Report) calling attention to Canada in general, and our Colony scheme in particular—had it struck off in slips and distributed it myself personally among the leading Steamship Agents, with their name and address attached, besides sending a number through post to farmers. At this time my efforts received an unexpected endorsement from an influence more powerful than anything I could bring to bear. The speech of His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin at Winnipeg was being reproduced in all the leading papers of England, among them the papers of this district. And since I have left the district I have had numbers of applications for further information about our prairie Province. But I have no doubt the impetus given to such enquiries is more due to the speech of His Excellency the Governor General than all the efforts I had made the previous two months.

We have had printed in connection with the Colony scheme of the great North-West, 35,000 pamphlets in English and 2000 in Welsh, 36,000 of which have already been distributed, besides leading articles in a number of papers, several thousand of which were distributed in slips, and it has been done in such a way that the cost to Government scarcely reached twenty pounds.

I attended four Agricultural shows during the year—one in Bath, which was the Centennial of the West of England cattle show. I took a man with me, and for two

days made a discreet distribution of our cattle pamphlets among the farmers and cattle dealers, distributing about 6,000. I attended one at Chepstow, in Wales, one at Kaynsham, and one at Trowbridge.

I have addressed forty-two public meetings in halls and public buildings, twenty-two in the open air, and four large demonstrations to which I was invited, in company with Mr. Joseph Arch, three of which were held in tents on the open common, as no building could be found large enough to hold the people.

It is impossible for me to tell how many pamphlets I may have distributed at my public meetings, but I have put in circulation over 4,000 which were lying in the hands of Steamship Agents and Secretaries of Labour Unions. I have also visited a large number of Steamship Agents particularly with regard to our Colony scheme.

I may just mention, in conclusion, that I have had a number of applications from farmers' sons for further information about the proposed colony, who represent themselves as able to take with them from £1,000 to £1,500, and wishing to know if I could furnish them with a map of Manitoba and the lands open for settlement. I would therefore beg to suggest, as a matter that might be worthy the consideration of the Department, whether a clear, handy, well defined map of Manitoba and the lands adjacent for settlement would not be a good thing in the hands of your Agents in such cases.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS POTTS.

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture.

A CAPITAL OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG TENANT FARMERS.

From the "Bury Free Press," of 17th November, 1877.

"Mr. Thos. Potts, Special Agent of the Canadian Government, would like to call the attention of the farmers of this District, to a colonization scheme for the great North-West of Canada. Canada is, perhaps, not so well known to our people as it ought to be. We propose, therefore, briefly to give our readers some idea of the country.

"Canada is the nearest British colony to England, being only about ten days' sail, and possesses one of the healthiest climates of any colony of the British Crown. From an agricultural standpoint, no English colony is better, if so well, adapted to the agriculturists of England and Wales, from the simple fact that their entire system of agriculture and production are similar to our own; with this difference, that while Canada will produce every species of plant or vegetable that can be grown in England or Wales, many grow to perfection in the open air in Canada that cannot be produced under similar circumstances in England or Wales. With regard to the special colony scheme which Mr. Potts is presenting, it is intended to settle the colony in what is known as the Great North-West, upon a tract of prairie land of rich black loam from 2 to 4 feet deep. There are no more trees on the land than would be required for building purposes; and the plough can be run through the sod for miles without any impediment. On the soil of this district wheat has been grown for twenty years in succession without a particle of manure with an average yield of 40 bushels to the acre. The set of emigration into this district during the last five years has been something unprecedented. The superior richness of the soil, its amazing productiveness over that of the United States, has caused an immense and rapidly increasing emigration even from the States into this part of Canada. No better proof need be had of the superior richness of the soil, and its productive qualities, than the fact that in the spring of 1873 a reserve of 80,000 acres was applied for and set apart to be colonized from the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

where so many hundreds of Englishmen emigrated to in years gone by. Upwards of 6,000 emigrants have gone in this season up to the present time, principally from the United States.

So far as we understand it, we believe Mr. Potts is desirous of laying before the small tenant farmer and the large farmers also who have sons brought up to farming, for whom there is little chance of getting farms in this country—the superior advantages offered by this scheme for making them independent farmers, in fact *owners of the soil* they cultivate, in a British colony, under the British flag, with British institutions, and within only ten days' sail from the place of their birth. Eight townships have been set apart for this colony, each six miles square, selected in the summer of 1876 by J. W. Downs, Esq., of Bristol, and the plan of settlement seems to be very simple. Each head of a family, or young man who intends to settle, will get from the Government a free grant of 160 acres, with a clear title, free of all cost, except £2 to pay for recording the deed. In addition to this he will be permitted to buy if he wishes, 160 acres more at the small cost of 4s. 2d. per acre, which would make him a splendid farm of 320 acres of the richest soil in America for £33 6s. 8d. It would seem to us that any man accustomed to farming, who would accept this offer, and could take with him £150 to £200, to buy the necessary implements, to erect a temporary house, and assist to put him through the first year, could not fail, in land that only requires to be ploughed to produce any kind of root crop and grain, to become, with ordinary industry, in a short time thoroughly independent.

We understand there is another important feature in connection with this locality, and that is that the Canadian Pacific Railway is surveyed to run direct through the land selected for this colony, which, independent of other considerations, must add in a very few years immensely to the value of any land secured in this colony. In fact, the more we look at it the more we are convinced that this scheme offers advantages in more ways than one. It is generally admitted that the present high rents for farms in this country arises in a great measure from the competition of the numerous applicants for farms to be let. If the small tenant farmer would take his limited capital to this new colony, it would be far better for him, because it would enable him to use it to greater advantage, and it would be better for those left behind, because it would reduce the competition for farms, and consequently make cheaper rents.

The argument is equally strong with regard to the sons of farmers, who cannot be placed on farms here because there are none to put them on, and even if there were, it might require more capital than could be forthcoming to start successful farming in this country. The result is that the sons of our farmers are absorbed in the population of our large towns and sometimes in menial occupations.

Would it not be better for the farmers of Britain to give their sons say £150, and start them in this new and splendid country, where, with ordinary industry they could soon become independent in the occupation in which they have been brought up? The idea is good from another point of view—a number going together from one district form a community and society among themselves, imparting a home feeling, which is so very different from isolated emigration among strangers.

Mr. Potts is so well known in this part that his name in connection with this scheme is sufficient guarantee of its *bona fide* character. Mr. Potts will remain at the Suffolk Hotel, Bury St. Edmunds, for several days, to give any information to those who wish it.

The Colony will sail from Liverpool the third Thursday in May, 1878.

Should a number conclude to go from this part of the country, they might take a township and call it by a familiar name such as "New Sudbury," &c.

Any parties wishing further information will address Mr. Thos. Potts, care of J. W. Downs, 2, Hilbridge Parade, Bristol; or any Agent of the Allan Steamship Line."

REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. A. G. NICHOLSON.)

25 ROBERTSON STREET,
GLASGOW, January, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report for the year just ended. My operations were divided between taking occasional journeys to the Highlands, my former field of work, and keeping this office open in Glasgow. I regret to have to report again a considerable decrease in the number of emigrants. The following are the numbers from Glasgow and Clyde Ports for the past eight years, both to Canada and the United States:—

	United States.	Canada.
1870.....	16,690	5,150
1871.....	16,212	5,587
1872.....	17,164	5,077
1873.....	16,698	5,197
1874.....	9,274	2,444
1875.....	8,492	1,756
1876.....	6,539	2,149
1877.....	5,225	793

In accordance with instructions, I was very cautious as to the class I should encourage to emigrate; hence very few of the Government Warrants were required. I have distributed large quantities of the different documents furnished by the Department, particularly the pamphlets on Manitoba, and the small one on Stock-raising in Canada, prepared under direction of the Chief Agent in London. This, along with the beef and cattle importing movement has attracted considerable attention to, and caused much enquiry regarding Canada, on the part of the better class of farmers, capitalists, and stock-raisers. I am daily in receipt of enquiries from that class, from which I anticipate important results. Having taken my private library from Canada and placed it in the office, it has been very serviceable in connection with special information required by parties; as it contains a very extensive and valuable collection of books bearing on Canada; and it has been largely made use of by emigrants and others interested in Canadian Affairs. I have also distributed large quantities of a small pamphlet in English and Gaelic, prepared by myself especially for the Highlands, as it is from that quarter we must expect the most of our emigrants as far as Scotland is concerned, the population being quite excessive in some parts. Indeed over-population has become so notorious now that some of our leading newspapers, notably *The Scotsman*, are sending Commissioners through the country to ascertain the condition of the people; and their enquiries result in recommending wholesale emigration as the only remedy. From that quarter large numbers must leave for the Colonies soon, and hence I consider it of the greatest importance to keep Canada constantly before them. The great drawback in their case is, as far as Canada is concerned, that most of them possess little or no capital. However, they possess other redeeming qualifications, which many more favoured do not always possess and which make them desirable as settlers. I have sent out large numbers of them within the past five years, and in proof of their success I have only to refer you to my report for the last and previous year. The Governments of New Zealand and Australia still continue to give free and assisted passages, notwithstanding that it was reported last year that they had given up such grants. Some rivalry occasionally exists between us, sometimes with the result of keeping the emigrants from going to either place, for a time, at least. However, the matter generally ends in favour of Canada.

The influence of the beef and cattle importation movement, which has assumed such large proportions during the past year, is already beginning to be felt in favour

of emigration. Nearly twelve million pounds of dead meat and over two thousand head of live stock have been landed at the port of Glasgow, shipped from various ports in America, a considerable portion of it having come through from Canada; while two thousand six hundred and eighty-nine cattle and three thousand and eighty-one sheep have been imported direct from Canada by the Allan Line.

I have been urging different parties here for some time back to try the importation of Canadian grain, barley, &c., for malting purposes, &c. The experiment has been tried now by several of the largest distillers. I was speaking a few days ago to the manager of the largest distillery in Scotland, if not in the world, where a large quantity of Canadian barley has been consumed for some time back, and he said it gave great satisfaction, and they were likely to continue using it. I have every hope, therefore, that the experiment will prove of considerable importance to the commerce of Canada.

As to the prospects for emigration for the coming season, I cannot speak very definitely. I have quite a number of applicants on my list, but it will depend much on the state of trade both here and in Canada, towards the Spring, as to how many may go across. I have a party of well-to-do farmers that are going early in Spring to see, before selling out here and bringing their families with them, whether or not they will find the country suitable. Some assistance, such as was given to the Mennonites, would induce hundreds of Highlanders to go to Manitoba and other parts of Canada, and I do not see why it could not just as safely be granted, as the latter would make as good and successful settlers as the former. I consider the scheme advertised by the Dominion Steamship Company, of Liverpool, for assisting emigrants to settle in Manitoba, a very good and practical one, if energetically carried out, and under Government direction. Such a plan as Mr. Donaldson, Dominion Agent at Toronto, proposed and which was approved of by the Dominion Parliamentary Committee on Emigration and Colonization, of clearing a few acres and building a log house to be sold to emigrants, is much needed, and I believe would be taken advantage of by many emigrants from Scotland, as it would enable them to settle down with some degree of comfort and make a beginning at once, which they might not be able to do otherwise, for want of means to buy improved farms. I am weekly in receipt of letters from emigrants sent out during the past few years, and they appear to be all satisfied and full of hope, particularly those settled in the Eastern Townships, Quebec, and the Counties of Bruce and Grey, Ontario.

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

ANGUS G. NICHOLSON.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1877.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.

1878.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1877.

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of Dufferin,
Governor General of Canada, etc., etc., etc.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

I have the honor to submit, in conformity with the law, the Report of the Department of the Interior for the year ended 30th June, 1877, being the fourth Annual Report of the Department, and the second which I have had the honor to lay before Your Excellency.

The Report is accompanied by the usual Special and General Appendices.

The Special Appendix which follows this Report contains copies of documents relating to some of the more important transactions of the past year, which not being part of the ordinary business of the Department, are not specially noticed in the Report of the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, or in the other Reports of heads of Branches, given in the General Appendix. In this Appendix will be found the papers connected with the Indian Treaty (No. 7) negotiated last autumn with the Blackfoot and other Indians to the East of the Rocky Mountains, and also the Official Reports of the three Commissioners who have been engaged during the past year in adjusting the Indian Land difficulties in British Columbia.

The General Appendix contains :—

1st. The Report of the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, with the Reports of the Indian Superintendents and Agents from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the accounts and vouchers for the past fiscal year.

2nd. The Report of the Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, with the accounts and vouchers.

3rd. The Report of the Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, accompanied by the Reports of the Assistant Surveyor General, of the Agent of the Dominion Lands and of the Inspector of Surveys, with the necessary accounts and vouchers.

The Minister in charge of the Department of the Interior has now under his supervision and control six separate and distinct branches of the Public Service viz :—

1. The North-West Territories.
2. The District of Keewatin.
3. Indians and Indian Lands.
4. Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.
5. The Dominion Lands.
6. The Geological Survey of the Dominion.

The principal operations of the Department during the past year will be briefly noticed in order in this Report under the several heads above enumerated.

Detailed information respecting the third, fourth and fifth heads, namely, the Indians, the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, and the Dominion Lands, will be found in the Reports of the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, of the Ordnance Commissioner and of the Surveyor General, respectively.

The year's operations of the Geological Survey, of which a brief summary is given in this Report, forms the subject of a voluminous report which will as usual be laid separately before Parliament.

Although this Report is technically supposed to cover the transactions of the year ended the 30th June last only, it will be found to include matters, especially in reference to Indian Affairs and Dominion Lands, which have taken place during the latter half of the year 1877. These events are generally of much public interest, and it is desirable that there should be no unnecessary delay in laying before Parliament and the country authentic information respecting them.

In the first Annual Report of this Department, made in 1874, it was intimated that in most of the branches of the Department the business was likely to increase rapidly in the near future. This expectation has been more than realized. The work of the Department in every one of its branches has gone on steadily increasing in volume, but most notably in the Indian Branch and in the Dominion Lands Branch. In the latter, indeed, the expansion of business during the past twelve months has been very great, and there seems every reason to believe that for many years to come the operations of this branch of the Department are destined to increase still more rapidly from year to year.

1.—NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

During the last Session of Parliament an Act was passed amending the "North-West Territories Act, 1875," the principal object of the [amendments being to define

the scope of the legislative functions of the Council of the North-West Territories, and to make better provision for the Administration of Justice in the Territories.

Immediately after the establishment of the Territories in October, 1876, as a separate Government, the Honourable Mr. Laird, ex-Minister of the Interior, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, and proceeded to Winnipeg *en route* for Livingstone, or Swan River Barracks, the Provisional Seat of Government. His Honor reached Livingstone on the 11th November, and took the oaths of office and entered upon his duties as Lieutenant-Governor on the 27th of that month.

The North-West Council of the Territories is at present composed of Matthew Ryan, Esq., Hugh Richardson, Esq., and Lieut.-Col. James F. McLeod, C.M.G., the officer in command of the Mounted Police Force in the Territories. The two first named gentlemen being Stipendary Magistrates, are *ex-officio* members of the Council.

A Legislative Session of the Council was holden from the 8th to the 22nd March last, both days inclusive. At that session several Ordinances were passed which, in accordance with law, were transmitted, through the Secretary of State, to this Department for the consideration of Your Excellency.

Certain of the Ordinances in question being considered of special importance were translated into French, printed, in both the English and French languages, and subsequently distributed throughout the Territories.

The following are the titles of the Ordinances so printed and distributed :

1. Ordinance to provide for the protection of the buffalo.
2. Ordinance for the prevention of prairie and forest fires.
3. Ordinance for the prevention of gambling,
4. Ordinance respecting infectious diseases; and
5. Ordinance respecting masters and servants.

The Ordinances above referred to, with the others which have been transmitted, will be laid before both Houses of Parliament as the law requires.

2.—KEEWATIN.

By virtue of Your Excellency's proclamation, bearing date the 7th October, 1876, the 39 Vic. Cap. 21, intituled "An Act respecting the North-West Territories and to create a separate territory out of part thereof," came into force and effect. By this Act a large portion (approximately about 395,000 square miles) of the North-West Territories became detached therefrom, and was set apart as a separate District with its own autonomy, under the name of the "District of Keewatin."

This District may be roughly described as comprising that part of the North-West Territories included between the following meridians, that is to say, 91° 8' and, 100° 8' both west of Greenwich, stretching north to the northerly limits of Canada

and bounded on the south by the Province of Manitoba and the International Boundary.

It may be here remarked, parenthetically, that the supervision of the affairs of this vast District was, in the first instance, assumed by the Department of the Secretary of State, but was after some months transferred to this Department to which it was thought more properly to belong.

His Honor, Mr. A. Morris, then Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, became "*ex officio*" Lieutenant Governor of the new district of Keewatin.

At the earnest solicitation of Lieutenant Governor Morris immediate steps were taken for the organization of the Government of Keewatin. Accordingly, on the 25th November, 1876, Your Excellency in Council sanctioned an order appointing, temporarily, under the provisions of the Act already cited, the 39th Vic., cap. 21, a Council of six persons to aid the Lieutenant Governor in the administration of the affairs of the District; and on the same day and date Your Excellency in Council approved another order authorizing the Lieutenant Governor of the District with the advice and consent of his Council to make provision for the administration of Justice in the District, and generally to make and establish such laws, ordinances, &c., as might be necessary for the peace, order and good government of the country, provided that such laws and ordinances should not, unless in case of urgency, come into force until approved by Your Excellency in Council.

The necessity for the immediate organization of the machinery of government in Keewatin, arose from the fact (discovered shortly before the District was officially proclaimed), that the dreaded epidemic small-pox had been in existence for some months previously on the west side of Lake Winnipeg among the Icelanders, who had settled there during the summer of 1876 and the preceding year, and before it was known that the disease was small-pox it had spread amongst the Indians in the vicinity of the Lake.

On the 31st November, 1876, the six gentlemen who had been appointed as the Council of Keewatin by Your Excellency on the 25th of that month, were named by His Honor Lieutenant Governor Morris as a Board of Health for the District.

In the official * report of the 12th March last, addressed by the Board of Health to Lieutenant Governor Morris, and by him transmitted to the Department, will be found a narrative of the measures taken by the Board for the repression of the disease.

In transmitting this Report His Honor states that when the Board of Health was organized the spread of the small-pox throughout Keewatin, Manitoba and the North-West Territories seemed inevitable, and that the fact that the disease was localized and confined within comparatively narrow limits was, under Providence, due to the energy and vigor of the Board of Health and its officers.

* See Special Appendix.

A much larger expenditure was incurred by the Council than Ministers had expected would be necessary, and on the 31st March last a circular was addressed by the Department of the Secretary of State to the gentlemen composing the Council of Keewatin, intimating that the emergency which had necessitated their appointment as Councillors having ceased to exist, the Government would be prepared to accept their resignation of their offices, and on the 16th April last His Honor Lieutenant Governor Morris in his despatch of that date, notified the Secretary of State that the members of the Council had formally resigned.

Although the accounts for the greater part of the expenditure made by the Council of Keewatin were approved by the Council and transmitted to the Department for payment, it was found necessary, in order to guard the Department against improper or extravagant demands, to make some investigation in conjunction with the Manitoba Government into the accounts so presented.

3.—INDIANS.

The very full Report of the Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, with the Reports of the local Indian Superintendents and Agents, contained in the General Appendix, furnish all necessary information respecting the operations of the Department during the past year, as regards the Indians of old Canada and those of the Maritime Provinces.

The difficulties which have arisen between the Indians at Oka and the gentlemen of the Seminary have been the source of a good deal of angry discussion. The gentlemen of the Seminary have all along denied any rights of property on the part of the Indians in the Seignior of the Two Mountains, while others have not hesitated to declare that the Seminary are simply Trustees for the Indians. As Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, I have felt it my duty to obtain the best legal advice as to the rights of the Indians to the lands in question, and I have not hesitated to urge them to be guided by my advice in the settlement of their differences with the Seminary. And should they be so guided I trust that an amicable settlement may be made at an early day.

In the remarks which I propose to make under this head, I shall therefore limit myself to some of the more important transactions of the year, with the numerous Indian Bands in Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia, numbering approximately about 60,000 souls, who, since Confederation, have been added to the already large Indian family with whom the Department has to deal.

INDIANS BETWEEN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO AND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

All the Treaty Indians lying between the eastern boundaries of the Province of Ontario and the Rocky Mountains are, for the purposes of Departmental administration, divided into two Superintendencies, the "Manitoba Superintendency," and the "North-West Superintendency." The Manitoba Superintendency embraces the Indians included in Treaties Nos. 1, 2, 5 and so much of the territory covered by Treaty No. 3 as is not included in the Province of Ontario.

This Superintendency extends from the eastern boundary of Ontario to the 110th degree of longitude, and from the International boundary line, or the 49th parallel of latitude, to the foot of Split Lake on the Nelson River, in latitude 56, covering an area of about 183,000 square miles.*

The North-West Superintendency embraces the territory included in Treaties Nos. 4, 6 and 7, and covers the whole of the country lying between the Manitoba Superintendency and the Rocky Mountains, and between the 49th parallel of latitude and the 55th parallel of north latitude, and contains an area of about 246,000 square miles.

An important step in connection with the administration of Indian Affairs in both Superintendencies was the appointment, during the past year, of a gentleman resident at Winnipeg, to act as purveyor for the Department in connection with the Indians.

The experience of previous years had shewn that the duty of purchasing the large amount of annual supplies of cattle, implements, clothing, and other things, required for the Indians could not be efficiently or economically performed by the Indian Superintendent, and that the appointment for that purpose of a special officer, resident in the country, was absolutely necessary. Accordingly, early in the month of February, Mr. Nixon, of Winnipeg, was requested to undertake provisionally this duty, under instructions to be furnished by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Laird, as regards the North-West Superintendency, and by Mr. Acting Superintendent Provencher in reference to the Manitoba Superintendency.

Mr. Nixon was, after some months, confirmed in the appointment of purveyor by the Indian Department. That gentleman, it may be remarked, had for some years previously discharged satisfactorily similar duties at Winnipeg for the Department of Public Works and for the Department of the Secretary of State.

Although, owing to various circumstances, the appointment of Mr. Nixon as purveyor to this Department was made somewhat late in the year, the result of the experiment so far has been entirely satisfactory, and it is believed that, in consequence, a large amount of public money has already been saved and the public interests in other respects materially subserved.

The unusually rainy weather during the early summer seriously interfered with the freighting of supplies to the Indians throughout the territories, and made it impossible for the freighters to reach their destination at the times appointed. The Agents were compelled, in consequence, to purchase provisions for the Indians at the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, and in consequence of these purchases the cost of feeding the Indians during payment was considerably increased.

*See accompanying maps.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NORTH-WEST.

Another important step in connection with the general well-being of the Indians in the North-West was the appointment, during the past summer, of a resident Medical Superintendent of the North-West, charged specially with the duty of taking measures for the early vaccination of the entire Indian population of the Territories.

The gentleman selected for this office was Dr. Hagarty, a medical practitioner of the Province of Ontario, who had devoted special attention to the subject of small-pox.

The Indian population have always been especially liable to this epidemic, and the ravages which have attended its appearance amongst them and the manifold miseries and horrors connected with it, can hardly be adequately realized by persons living in countries where vaccination has been for generations past generally adopted, and where they enjoy the benefits of all that medical science and civilization have done to rob this scourge of its terrors.

The Indians regard the appearance of this disease with almost superstitious terror. In 1870, when it broke out among the Blackfoot Nation, it swept away nearly one-half of this fine tribe.

The visitation during the past summer in Keewatin (referred to in a former part of this Report), which caused so much dismay in that territory and in Manitoba, was, owing to the measures taken by the local authorities and by the Government, confined within comparatively narrow limits, and was not attended with as great a loss of life as usual; but these results were only attained by the expenditure of a very large amount of money, a considerable proportion of which (in the panic and excitement attending the visitation) was, it is feared, extravagantly, if not uselessly expended.

With a view, therefore, to protect the Indians hereafter against the ravages of this disease, and to prevent the large expenditure entailed upon the country by its periodic visitations, not to mention the loss occasioned by the interruption of the Indian trade, Your Excellency in Council decided, on my recommendation, to appoint a medical resident officer, as above mentioned.

Dr. Hagarty entered upon his duties during the month of May last, and he reports that he has already vaccinated a very large number of Indians.

In his first Report he writes thus: "The stories told of the sufferings of the Indians in epidemics of small-pox are too numerous and too harrowing to relate— for example, where the pustules covered the body and the fever ran highest, the Indian would leave his camp to throw himself into the river or lake, as the case might be. By this means a moment's relief would be obtained, but the patient would reach the shore to drop dead as if shot through the heart."

It is gratifying to learn from Dr. Hagarty that the Indians are very anxious to be vaccinated, and eagerly brought their young children to him for that purpose.

As vaccination is extended among the Indian population, they will, of course, become less liable to the ravages of small-pox, and eventually the disease may, it is hoped, be stamped out as effectually amongst them as it has been in other countries where vaccination is strictly enforced.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.

The several gentlemen who had acted provisionally as local Indian Agents in this Superintendency during the past year were permanently appointed in that capacity from the 1st of January last, viz:—Mr. George McPherson, at the Lake of the Woods; Mr. H. Martineau at Oak Point, Lake Manitoba, and Dr. Young, on the St. Peter's Reserve.

Mr. George Newcomb, the Dominion Lands Agent at Emerson, was also, in May last, appointed provisionally Indian Agent for the Roseau River Band, and at the same time Mr. Francis Ogletree was similarly appointed, provisionally, as Indian Agent for the Bands of Yellow Quill, Short Bear, and the Indians of Riding Mountain.

In addition to these local Indian Agents, Mr. Robert Pither has, for some years past, held the office of Local Indian Agent at Fort Frances.

Mr. Provencher reports that great satisfaction is expressed by the Indians at the appointments of these local agents, and it is hoped that many advantages, both moral and material, will result therefrom. The mere fact that the Indians in the neighbourhood of the Agencies will be to a large degree prevented from making frequent visits to Winnipeg; visits which were the fruitful cause of drunkenness and other immoralities; will be in itself, no small advantage.

Should these local agents make themselves masters, as it is hoped and expected that they will do, of the language of the tribes among whom they reside, their usefulness will be greatly increased and the large sums now paid for interpreters will be thereby saved.

Frequent complaints having been made from time to time to the Department with reference to the management of the Manitoba Superintendency, some of which were of a very grave character, it was felt to be highly desirable that an enquiry should be instituted into the management of the Superintendency in order that if the abuses complained of existed they might be put an end to. With this object in view, Your Excellency was advised to issue a Commission to investigate the matter. With this recommendation Your Excellency was pleased to concur, and the Commissioners are investigating the matter complained of.

The Indians of the North-West are still peaceably disposed, but those in the Manitoba Superintendency seemed much dissatisfied, and some of them complained that the terms of the Treaties made with them had not been observed. The experience of the United States shows that it is of great consequence that the confidence of the Indians in the good faith of the Government should not be shaken, and that Indian affairs should be honestly administered. I have no doubt whatever that the labours of the Commission will enable the Department to put an end to the abuses in the Manitoba Superintendency, if they prove to have existed, and will also check the growth of abuses elsewhere.

RESERVES.

A large number of additional Reserves were surveyed in the two Superintendencies during the past year. The localities of the Reserves and other details respecting them are given fully in the Report of the Assistant Superintendent, and also in the Report of the Surveyor General of Dominion Lands.

The difficulty in reference to the Reserves intended for the Portage la Prairie or Yellow Quill's Band, unfortunately yet remains unsettled.

For the reasons stated in last year's Report it was thought impolitic to confirm the Reserves proposed to be assigned for that Band by His Honor ex-Lieut.-Governor Morris.

It is hoped, however, that this difficulty may be satisfactorily arranged by means of special legislation during the approaching Session of Parliament.

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY.

This Superintendency includes the Territory covered by Treaties Nos. 4 and 6 and also by No. 7 concluded during the past summer.

The Honorable David Laird, Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territories, was in December last, appointed by Your Excellency as Indian Superintendent of this Superintendency, and to him was also assigned the general charge and supervision of all Indians not included in either the North-West Superintendency or in the Manitoba Superintendency, and living in the Territories between the Western boundaries of those Superintendencies and the Rocky Mountains.

By a subsequent Order in Council passed in May last, Mr. M. G. Dickieson was appointed Local Agent for the Indians of Treaty No. 6, and Captain Allan McDonald, provisional Agent for the Indian Bands on the Qu'Appelle Lakes and others in the easterly part of the Territory included in Treaty No. 4; the former gentleman had been employed in this Department for upwards of two years, and had assisted in negotiating Indian Treaties Nos. 4 and 6. In these negotiations Mr. Dickieson's services had been found very useful, and he had acquired much valuable information respecting the Indians in the Territories.

The Report of the Honorable Mr. Laird, giving an account of the operations in this Superintendency during the past year, will be found in its place in the General Appendix.

In excusing himself for not supplying some of the details which usually accompany the Annual Reports of Indian Superintendents, in Old Canada, Mr. Laird remarks that he could hardly be expected to furnish such details for a District extending from "the boundary line of the United States to the Arctic Ocean, and from Keewatin and Manitoba to British Columbia and Alaska."

The Superintendent gives an encouraging account of the progress already made by the Indians of his Superintendency in the cultivation of the soil, and of the prospects of further progress in this direction. Several Bands have already commenced farming. They were greatly encouraged, he states, by the good results of their labours in the past year. The Indians at White Fish Lake have especially distinguished themselves by their successful efforts in farming; these Indians have been engaged for many years past in tilling the soil, and are stated, by the Superintendent, to be the most civilized Band of Indians in the Territories. They are reported to have raised during the past year a sufficient supply of grain and vegetables to maintain themselves, and did not go this year to the plains to hunt as in past years they have been accustomed to do.

SCHOOLS.

Five Schools have been established in this Superintendency by various religious denominations, namely, at St. Albert, Lac La Biche, White Fish Lake, Morleyville and Touchwood Hills. The first three of these receive pecuniary assistance from the Government.

At the mission at St. Albert and Lac La Biche a number of Indian orphans are maintained and much useful work is reported as having been accomplished amongst the rising generation of Indians.

PAYMENTS.

The annual payments to the Indians in the northern part of this Superintendency were made by the two local Agents, while the duty of paying the annuities to the Indians at Cypress Hills, was assigned to Major Walsh the officer in command of the Mounted Police Force in that locality, who had acted in a similar capacity in 1876.

In view of the proximity of Fort Walsh to the Boundary Line, and of the constant intercourse going on between the Indians on either side of the boundary, Major Walsh received instructions to take every precaution to prevent any but those who were really British Indians and resident in the Dominion being admitted into the treaty. These instructions appear to have been very satisfactorily carried out.

Major Walsh was also charged with the duty of taking the adhesion to Treaty No. 4 of any Indians in the locality of Cypress Hills who had not already signed

that treaty. Between the 22nd and 26th September last, 634 Assiniboines gave in their formal adhesion to Treaty No. 4 and received the usual payments; and 907 Assiniboines, Saulteaux, and Crees were at the same time paid their annuities under that treaty.

A full Report of Major Walsh's proceedings in connection with these duties will be found in his letter of the 28th September last, in the Special Appendix B.

Number of Treaty Indians in the North-West Superintendency, who have received payment during the year.

Treaty No. 4, paid at Qu'Appelle.....	4,034
And at Cypress Hills.....	1,541
Treaty No. 6	4,982
" " 7	4,392
Total.....	14,949

Besides the Indians who have received payments, there are some in both Treaties Nos. 4 and 6, and a still larger number in Treaty No. 7, concluded last year, who have not yet received any payment. Mr. Laird is of opinion that (including the unpaid Indians) the total number of Treaty Indians in his Superintendency may be estimated approximately at 17,000. The extinguishment of the Indian title in the soil in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories has added largely to the burdens of the country. The traditional policy of Canada towards the Indians has been ever such as to secure the confidence and good will of the Indian population; but it has wholly failed in training the Indians to habits of industry and self-reliance. A new departure in our Indian policy at an early day is absolutely necessary, a departure which will enable the country to look forward with some confidence to a period when the annuities may be commuted, the Indians enfranchised, and the special guardianship of the state terminated.

TREATY NO. 7.

The conclusion in 1876 of the Treaty with the Crees, Assiniboine and Saulteaux Indians (being the sixth of the series of Treaties up to that time negotiated with the Indians of the North-West) left but a small portion of the Territory lying between the boundary line and the 54th parallel of latitude unsundered.

The unsundered portion of the Territory, including about 50,000 square miles, lies at the south-west angle of the territories, north of the boundary line, east of the Rocky Mountains, south of Red River (Treaty No. 6) and west of the Cypress Hills or Treaty No. 4.

This portion of the North-West is occupied by the Blackfoot, Blood and Saulteaux or Piegan Indians, some of the most warlike and intelligent but intractable Bands of the North-West.

These Bands have for years past been anxiously expecting to be treated with, and have been much disappointed at the delay of negotiations.

In last year's Report I stated that His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Morris very strongly recommended that no further delay should take place in entering into negotiations with these Indians. His Honor reported, in effect, "that there was a general consent of opinion amongst the missionaries settled in that territory and others who are acquainted with these Indians, as to the desirableness of having such a treaty made at the earliest possible date, with a view to preserving the present friendly disposition of these Tribes, which might easily give place to feelings of an unfriendly or hostile nature should the treaty negotiations be much longer delayed."

In view of these facts, and in order to satisfy these important Tribes, and to prevent the difficulties which might hereafter arise through the settlement of Whites, who are already flocking into Fort McLeod and other portions of this Territory, Your Excellency decided that these Indians should be treated with this year, and the Indians were notified accordingly.

His Honor Mr. Laird, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, and Lieutenant-Colonel James F. MacLeod, C.M.G., were selected by Your Excellency to negotiate the Treaty. The former of these gentlemen had assisted in 1874 in negotiating Treaty No. 4 with the Cree and Salteux Indians, and the latter, during his residence for some years past at Fort McLeod, as Commandant of the Mounted Police Force, had acquired the entire confidence and good will of the Indian Tribes proposed to be dealt with.

The Indians were, in the first instance, notified to assemble at Fort McLeod on the 13th September last for the purpose of meeting the Commissioners, but, at the request of the Chiefs of the Bands interested, the place and time of meeting were subsequently changed. Blackfoot Crossing, on the Bow River, on the direct line between Fort McLeod and Battleford being selected as the place, and the 17th September as the day for the meeting. The Commissioners accordingly on that day met the Indians, and after five days of tedious pow-wows, taxing not a little the patience of the Commissioners, the Treaty was, on the 22nd September, satisfactorily concluded and signed by the Commissioners and Indian Chiefs and Headmen present.

The total number of Indians who were represented at the negotiation, and who accepted the terms of the Treaty and were paid the gratuity, is 4,392.

No estimate is given of the number of Indians not present, but the total number in the Treaty limits will probably not fall short of 5,000.

The terms or conditions of the Treaty are substantially the same as those of Treaty No. 4, with the exception that as some of the Bands are not disposed to engage in agricultural pursuits it was arranged that instead of giving them agricultural implements they should receive cattle.

The conclusion of this Treaty with these warlike and intractable tribes, at a time when the Indian tribes immediately across the border were engaged in open hostilities with the United States troops, is certainly a conclusive proof of the just policy of the Government of Canada toward the aboriginal population.

It is known that many persons in the North-west entertained grave doubts about the issue of the negotiations, and on the other side of the International boundary, the newspapers did not hesitate to predict the utter failure of the attempt.

The despatch of His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Laird, giving a detailed account of the negotiation of the Treaty, and of his interesting journey across the prairie from Swan River to Fort McLeod, a distance of 365 miles, and thence by Blackfoot Crossing to Battleford, will be found in the Special Appendix C, where a copy of the Treaty is also given.

THE SIOUX.

The Sioux resident in Canada, not including, of course, "Sitting Bull" and his followers, occupy a somewhat exceptional and anomalous position in the country, as explained in the Annual Report of my predecessor for 1875.

The resident Sioux are in fact a fragment of the large tribe of United States Indians of that name who took refuge in British territory in 1862, immediately after the Indian massacre in Minnesota. The bulk of these refugees settled near Portage la Prairie, in the Province of Manitoba; but a small number of them took up their residence at Qu'Appelle, others at the neighbourhood of Fort Ellice, and others near Turtle Mountain, close to the boundary line and about 100 miles from the Western limits of that Province.

These refugees and their children now number altogether about 1,500 or 2,000.

In 1875 two large Reserves on the Assiniboine River were assigned to the Manitoba Sioux, as explained in the Annual Report for that year.

In the month of November last, on the strong recommendation of His Honor Lieutenant Governor Morris, and of the Acting Indian Superintendent at Winnipeg, Your Excellency decided to make a similar concession to the Sioux resident in the vicinity of Turtle Mountain and Oak Lake. Authority was accordingly granted to the Superintendent General to assign a Reserve to these Indians in the vicinity of the latter place (about fifty miles due north of Turtle Mountain), allowing them the same quantity of land which had been allowed to their Manitoba brethren, namely, eighty acres to each family of five persons.

Instructions have accordingly been given for the survey of the proposed Reserve at Oak Lake early next year.

The Report of the Deputy Superintendent General gives some details respecting the operations of the Manitoba Sioux on their Reserves during the past year. Upon

the whole, they appear to have made fair progress in cultivating the land, and their prospects for the future, had they the advice and assistance of some good farmer for a few years, would be encouraging.

Indeed the Sioux generally, who are resident in Canada, appear to be more intelligent, industrious and self-reliant than the other Indian Bands in the North-West who are accustomed to rely too much upon the Government for assistance and direction, and too little upon their own industry.

The presence of Sitting Bull and his warriors in Canada is a source of anxiety both to the Government of Canada and of the United States. These Indians harbor feelings of fierce hostility towards and thorough distrust of the United States people and Government. These feelings may be traced to two principal causes, the dishonesty of Indian agents and the failure of the Federal authorities to protect the Indian reservations from being taken possession of by an adventurous and somewhat lawless white population. The officers of the North-West Mounted Police have been instructed to impress upon Sitting Bull and his warriors the necessity of keeping the peace towards the people of the United States, and there is no reason for supposing they will not heed the warnings which have been given them. It is not, however, desirable to encourage them to remain on Canadian Territory, and Colonel McLeod has been accordingly instructed to impress them with their probable future hardships after the failure of the buffalo should they elect to remain in Canada; that the President of the United States and his Cabinet are upright men, willing and anxious to do justice to the Indians; and should they return peacefully, they will be properly cared for and any treaty made with them will be honestly fulfilled. It is desirable that as wards of the United States they should return to that country upon the Government of which morally devolves the burden and the responsibility of their civilization.

IV.—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FRASER SUPERINTENDENCY.

The Local Superintendent at Victoria, Mr. James Lenihan, gives on the whole a satisfactory Report on the condition of the Indian Tribes in his Superintendency during the past year.

The Indians, he says, are generally industrious, law-abiding and self-reliant, and where disputes about lands have not arisen, are living on terms of good will with their White neighbours.

The implements and seed-grain given to them from time to time, by the Government, have been made good use of, and the quantity of land under cultivation has been considerably increased during the past twelve months.

There is also a perceptible improvement in the health and general condition of the majority of the Tribes in the Superintendency.

During the summer of 1876 the valley of the Lower Fraser was visited by heavy floods, which destroyed nearly all the growing crops of the Indians in that section of the country, thereby causing a great scarcity of food during the winter, and of seed-grain and potatoes in the spring.

To alleviate the suffering thus occasioned it became necessary to authorize the Local Superintendent to distribute food during the winter amongst the most necessitous of the Indians, and to afford them, in the spring, a limited supply of seed grain and potatoes; thus causing an extraordinary expenditure of some thousands of dollars during the course of the year in the Superintendency.

The crops for the present year are reported to be good, and as many of the Indians have obtained work at the fishing stations, in the saw mills, and elsewhere, it is believed that they will be well provided with food during the coming winter.

Should they continue to progress as they are now doing, the Superintendent states that he has reason to expect that in the course of a few years they will be completely self-sustaining and independent.

In the month of June last, reports reached the Department both from the Local Superintendent at New Westminster and from other sources, that considerable uneasiness and discontent prevailed amongst the Indian tribes at Kamloops and its neighbourhood, and that the settlers throughout that section of country entertained serious apprehensions that the Indians meditated a general rising against the Whites.

This discontent was believed to be occasioned mainly by the delay in the settlement of the long pending land difficulties, and was increased in consequence of a rumour which circulated amongst the Indians that the Reserve Commissioners, whom they had been anxiously expecting, did not intend visiting that section of the country.

The alarm of the White settlers was not diminished by the fact that the Shuswap Indians had been holding frequent meetings during the early summer, and had decided to call a great general meeting of all the tribes at the Okanagan Lake in the month of June last, and also from the fact that the native Indians appeared to be in communication with the Indians to the south of the Boundary Line, engaged in active hostilities against the troops of the United States Government.

When the report of this alarm reached the Department, the Reserve Commissioners, who had been delayed at Victoria in consequence of negotiations then pending between the Dominion and the Local Government, were directed to proceed at once with their labours and instructed to visit those sections of country where the discontent was believed to exist.

The Commissioners accordingly did so, and were able to report that before turning their faces to Victoria, which they did not do until the season was unusually far advanced, they had satisfactorily adjusted the land difficulties with the Shuswap tribes in the neighbourhood of Kamloops, and that they had left those tribes apparently contented and peaceably disposed.

As the labours of the Commissioners are given in detail in the Special Appendix, D and E, it is only necessary to state here that, in the month of September, the Commissioners reported that the feeling of disquietude which existed among the Indians previous to, and after their arrival amongst them, had gradually subsided, after the land question had been satisfactorily adjusted, and that they saw no reason to doubt that all causes of apprehension which existed in the early portion of the summer have now entirely disappeared, at least among those tribes whose land grievances have been considered and settled.

The Commissioners do not however deny the existence of the supposed danger in the spring, but they believe that a critical period in the history of the Province has been happily overpassed.

VICTORIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

Dr. Powell, Indian Superintendent of this Superintendency, gives a satisfactory report of the condition of the Indians under his charge. He states that peace and apparent contentment prevail generally amongst them, and that the old inter-tribal feuds are gradually disappearing and Bands formerly opposed to each other are now living together on terms of amity and good will.

Owing to the enforcement of the stringent provisions of the Indian liquor law, the liquor traffic previously carried on amongst the Indians, and which proved so fruitful a source of crime amongst them has been greatly diminished, and the Local Superintendent hopes that when the organization of the Department is more perfect, it will be effectually stamped out.

During the past twelve months the Indians have been guilty of comparatively few crimes or excesses of any kind.

The Superintendent also reports that Your Excellency's visit to British Columbia was highly appreciated by all the natives who had an opportunity of participating in the demonstrations of welcome extended to you.

RESERVES.

The operations of the Indian Reserve Commissioners have been noticed in the preceding part of the report. It suffices to state here that the Superintendent reports that the labours of the Commissioners in reference to the Reserves assigned by them so far to the Indians in his Superintendency have given entire satisfaction to the Indian Bands interested.

It is to be regretted, however, that the efforts of the Commissioners to induce the Indians occupying the Songhees Reserve in the vicinity of Victoria to abandon it and remove to a more suitable locality have so far been unavailing.

The existence of this Reserve in the immediate vicinity of the City of Victoria has long been deplored by all right-minded persons as a fruitful source of immorality and vice among both Indians and Whites, and it is hoped that the Indians may yet be persuaded to consent to remove from it to some locality "more suited to their physical and moral well-being."

The Indian population in the Victoria Superintendency is estimated by Dr. Powell, at 20·154.

Full particulars in relation to the Schools established in the Superintendency are given in the Report of the Superintendent, who states, in connection with this subject, that he considers that the Province of British Columbia presents a peculiarly advantageous field for the establishment of Industrial Schools amongst the Indians, as the Indians of that Province are generally "shrewd, active and intelligent."

As an evidence of the industry of the Indian population generally, it is mentioned that, of the furs, oils and cranberries annually exported from British Columbia, amounting in the aggregate to nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, almost the whole is due to Indian labour.

ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS.

The Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands in his Report last year gave a brief and interesting history of the Ordnance lands belonging to the Dominion, shewing their extent and value in 1856, the date of their transfer by the Imperial Government to Canada; and showing also the manner in which those lands had been dealt with since they have been placed at the disposal of Canada.

The report was eminently satisfactory, both as regards the material and patriotic aspects of the question.

It shewed, on the one hand, that from the sales of Ordnance lands since 1856 upwards of a million of dollars had been paid into the public treasury, and, on the other, that by the judicious disposition of a small fraction of these lands a large number of squatters had been converted into owners of decent homesteads, with every prospect of becoming useful settlers.

The Report of the Commissioner for the past year is limited to a simple statement of the financial operations of the year ended 30th June, 1877.

In consequence of the continued financial pressure during the year it was not thought desirable to direct any new sales, except in cases where there appeared to be some special necessity for so doing. Notwithstanding this, however, the sales during the year amounted to upwards of \$120,000, of which \$69,000 in round num-

bers have been realized. The total annual receipts on account of Ordnance lands from every source during the year reached the large figure of \$102,000, in round numbers, being more than double the average annual income of the preceding twenty years.

By an Act passed during the last Session intituled: "An Act respecting Ordnance and Admiralty lands in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario," the Government of the Dominion became possessed of a large number of very valuable military properties in addition to those which had already been transferred to it. There can be no doubt that, from the sale of the lands recently vested in the Government of the Dominion, a large sum will eventually be realized. The Report of the Commissioner gives full details respecting the Ordnance property sold during the year, and the general receipts and deposits made during the year on account of those lands.

V.—DOMINION LANDS.

The business of this Branch for the twelve months ended the 31st October last, is fully set forth in the Report of the Surveyor-General, which will be found in the General Appendix.

SURVEYS.

The area of land already surveyed in Manitoba and the adjoining part of the North-West Territories, amounting to some ten and a half millions of acres having proved sufficient for the immediate requirements of settlement, it was not deemed expedient to incur further expenditure in this direction during the past season, beyond subdividing township one, in the ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth ranges west of the meridian, thus completing the surveys of the south westerly part of the Province, also townships nineteen and twenty in the third range east, and township twenty-four in the fourth range east, situate in the vicinity of the Icelandic settlement on Lake Winnipeg.

INDIAN RESERVES.

Fourteen Indian Reserves in connection with Indian Treaties 2, 3, 4 and 5, were surveyed during the year, a detailed list of these Reserves will be found among the Appendices to the Report of the Surveyor-General.

ICELANDER'S ROAD.

The survey and construction of the road for the Icelanders has been satisfactorily completed during the year, and these intelligent and thrifty settlers now possess a convenient and direct communication, of especial value in the winter season, between their colony and the old settlements in Manitoba.

PARISH AND SETTLEMENT SURVEY.

Surveys have been made of the several parishes in the Province of Manitoba and of the Outer Two Miles or hay privilege in the several cases appertaining thereto, and also of the old settlements (outside of the so-called settlement belt) existing in Manitoba previous to the transfer to Canada.

SURVEY OF OLD TRAILS.

A number of the old highways or "trails" (to which reference is made in the Act 39th Victoria, Cap. 20) have been surveyed and marked on the ground preliminary to their being confirmed as public roads under the provisions of that Act. The remaining "trails" it is intended to survey early in the ensuing season.

SPECIAL SURVEY.

The operations of the special survey in the Territories have been of a very satisfactory character, the 3rd principal Meridian (the 106th west of Greenwich) having been reached on the 10th base and projected north of the Saskatchewan River near Fort Carlton, and eastward of that Meridian, sufficient block outlines have been projected to locate Prince Albert and other important settlements on the north and south branches of that river.

Important additional information has been obtained by the survey, during the past season, giving evidence of the existence in the Territories of very extensive tracts of country admirably adapted to agriculture. In this connection the sub-Report of Mr. A. L. Russell, D.L.S., in immediate charge of the eastern division of the special survey party, will well repay perusal. Mr. Russell's Report is given in the Appendix to that of the Surveyor-General.

DISPOSAL OF LANDS.

The public interest in Manitoba and the Territories continues steadily to increase as their great value for farming purposes becomes better known.

The lands entered for the twelve months ended the 31st October, were:—

1. For actual settlement <i>i.e.</i> , homestead and pre-emption,	Acres.
entries 1,426,	225,710
2. All other entries, as sales, military bounty, &c., entries	
857	175,713

Totals, Entries 2,283,.....acres..... 400,423

Amounting to one-fourth more than the quantity entered in any two previous years' added together.

The crops of the past season were very fine, there being happily no return of the grasshopper plague during the year. The great and growing demand for information

respecting Manitoba and the North-West from all parts of Canada, and from the United States (reported by the Surveyor General) indicates the probability of even a still more rapid progress in the future in the settlement of the Province and Territories.

HALF-BREED LANDS GRANT.

The allotment of the land set apart for the Half-breed children in Manitoba, has been effected for the following Parishes. The greater number of the claimants in these Parishes, of the age entitling them to grants have actually received their respective patents, that is to say :

The Parish of Saint Peter ;
 The Parish of Saint Clement ;
 The Parish of Saint Andrews (North and South) ;
 The Parish of Saint Paul ;
 The Parish of Saint John ;
 The Parish of Kildonan ;
 The Parish of Headingley ;
 The Parish of Poplar Point ;
 The Parish of High Bluff
 The Parish of Prairie Portage (including White Mud Settlement) ;
 The Parish of Saint Anns ;
 The Parish of Saint Laurent ;

The Parishes remaining to be allotted are:—

The Parish of Saint Charles ;
 The Parish of Saint François Xavier ;
 The Parish of Saint James ;
 The Parish of Saint Boniface ;
 The Parish of Saint Vital ;
 The Parish of Saint Norbert ;
 The Parish of Saint Agathe.

The lands in all these Parishes will shortly be distributed.

HAY AND COMMON RIGHT.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the commutation of these rights.

Scrip to the extent of \$26,705.58 (at the rate of one dollar per acre) was issued during the year, in satisfaction of the right enjoyed in connection with the occupation of land outside of the Old Parishes, and the lands appertaining to the latter in the Outer Two Miles are now being granted to those of the owners of the corresponding river lots who have made application therefor.

PATENTS.

Patents have issued as follows since the Report of last year, that is to say :—

1. For Half-breed children.....	1,115
2. Under Manitoba Act and 38 Vic., Chap. 20.....	422
3. Homesteads.....	139
4. Sales.....	609
5. Military bounty grants.....	132
6. Outer two Miles or Hay privilege.....	19
7. Free wood lots.....	2
	2,438
Making a total of.....	2,438

Exceeding in number by more than one-third the total number of patents issued in the previous six years, or since the establishment of the Branch.

The very brief and important review which I have given of the year's operations of the Dominion Lands Branch of my Department will suffice to indicate the rapid progress which has been made during the past year, in settling Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and will also serve to show how greatly the labours of the, portion of the staff of the Department have been augmented.

I have no doubt that the Colonization and settlement of our North-West Territories will go on at an accelerated pace; and I may here say that your Excellency's visit to that portion of the Dominion will be of very great advantage. The speech of your Excellency at Winnipeg, before your departure from Manitoba will, I am confident, not only attract to the North-West people of other portions of Canada who are disposed to look for new homes, but will also secure the favourable attention of those in the British Isles who contemplate emigrating to this Continent. Upon the settlement of those vast regions depends the realization of the aspirations of the Canadian people to which your Excellency so eloquently alluded, of making the northern half of this Continent the home of an intelligent, enterprising population, who, no matter what their nationality, shall become fused into one people, possessing the habits of self-reliance and the love of self-government, characteristic of our race

VI.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1877.

By the Act passed during the last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to make better provision respecting the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, and for the maintenance of the Museum in connection therewith," the investigations to be thenceforth undertaken by this branch of the Department were more particularly defined, and were made to embrace, not only those immediately connected with petrographical geology and mineralogy, but likewise many other

branches of Natural History. While, however, the scope and objects of the survey have been thus very greatly enlarged, no corresponding increase has as yet been made in the annual appropriation; consequently the Director has been unable to make the requisite arrangements for effectually carrying out these extended investigations. In the meantime, however, the officers in charge of the several field parties have been instructed to utilize every favorable opportunity for making botanical and zoological observations and collections.

The localities where explorations and surveys have been made during the past years, are as follows:—

1. British Columbia;
2. The Eastern shores of Hudson's Bay;
3. Quebec, in Ottawa County, the Eastern Townships and Lower St. Lawrence Valley;
4. New Brunswick, in Albert, Kings and St. John Counties;
5. Nova Scotia, in Colchester and Cumberland Counties and in Cape Breton.

These explorations have afforded a large amount of new and valuable information both of economic and scientific interest, the full details of which will be prepared for publication in the customary annual report of the operations of the Geological Corps.

It may, however, be stated that particular attention has been paid by Mr. G. M. Dawson, Assistant Geologist, to ascertain the distribution and probable workable area of the bituminous and lignite coals, as well as to that of other economic minerals, on the main land of British Columbia, chiefly in the Okanagan, Nicola and North Thompson Valleys; Mr. Dawson's observations extend over an area of about 18,000 square miles.

The examination and partial survey by Mr. Bell of upwards of 700 miles of the eastern shores of Hudson's Bay has disclosed a number of interesting and important facts in connection with the climate, zoology, botany and geology of that hitherto wholly unexplored region, tending for the most part to show that it is by no means so inhospitable and barren as has generally been represented.

The explorations of Mr. Vennor in the Ottawa basin have resulted in very greatly extending the known distribution of the valuable deposits of apatite; these having now been traced for sixty miles in a northerly direction from the Ottawa River.

In Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton, a number of new and important facts in connection with their geological structure have been ascertained, and satisfactory progress has been made in the geological mapping of these provinces.

Since early in August much of the time and attention of the Director and other members of the staff has been devoted to matters connected with the preparation of

the maps and specimens for the forthcoming Paris Exhibition. A very fine and varied collection of the economic minerals has been secured. The larger portion of which contained in 120 packages, has been shipped to Havre by the Government Steamer "Newfield." The remainder, about 16 packages, will be forwarded early next year.

It is believed that this collection will be the largest and most complete representation of the mineral resources of British North America ever seen in Europe.

To secure the proper arrangements of the collection in Paris the Director of the Survey has been authorized to proceed there and personally superintend the work.

PALÆONTOLOGICAL BRANCH.

In this department a large amount of useful work has been effected in the re-arrangement and labelling of portions of the collection, and in the examination, sorting and re-packing, after rejection of useless material, of some 250 boxes of fossils, Mr. Whiteaves, the Palæontologist of the Survey, has at the same time made considerable progress in the preparation of Part II. of the first volume of Canadian Mesozoic Fossils. This will be devoted to an illustrated descriptive monograph of the large series of fossils from the coal bearing rocks of Vancouver and adjacent Islands, collected by Mr. Richardson from 1872 to 1875. Mr. Whiteaves has also examined and described a small but important series of fossils obtained by Mr. G. M. Dawson in British Columbia. These are of special interest as proving for the first time the existence of strata of the Lower Jurassic age in the coast range of that province. A number of smaller collections brought in from the field have also been examined and a collection of characteristic Canadian fossils, consisting of about 160 species, has been selected, mounted and labelled for the Paris Exhibition.

In the laboratory a number of examinations and assays have been made of specimens from various parts of the country including gold and silver from British Columbia, also coals and lignites and a number of ores of iron and copper. Several minerals of scientific interest have also been analysed and microscopic examination made of a number of crystalline rocks.

The preparation of a short descriptive catalogue of the minerals sent to the Paris Exhibition has also occupied a considerable portion of Dr. Harrington's time. Mr. Hoffmann's attention has been entirely devoted to making an exhaustive chemical examination and study of Canadian graphite for comparison with those of other countries. The results of these investigations, when published, will, it is hoped, have a beneficial effect on the more general introduction and sale of Canadian plumbago as they conclusively prove it to be in every respect equal to the best Ceylon varieties.

A new table show case thirty-two feet long and containing twenty-seven drawers and ten glass cases corresponding with those already in the museum has been placed

in the long room in the brick wing. This will be used for the exhibition of a complete stratigraphical collection of Canadian rocks, 500 specimens of which have already been prepared and placed in the cases.

During the past twelve months 1,957 persons have inscribed their names in the visitors book, being an increase of 997 over the twelve months ending 31st December, 1873.

A number of valuable books, reports and maps have been added during the year to the library of the Survey.

It affords me pleasure to express to your Excellency my satisfaction at the efficient manner in which my Deputy, Mr. Meredith, the heads of the various Branches, and those under them, have discharged their public duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID MILLS,
Minister of the Interior.

Department of Minister of Interior,
31st December, 1877.

SPECIAL APPENDIX A.

From Lieut.-Governor Morris to the Hon. the Minister of the Interior.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FORT GARRY, MANITOBA,

9th March, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour, by request of the Council of Keewatin, to enclose for the information of the Privy Council, an extract from the minutes of the Board of Health, approved of by the Council and for which they request consideration.

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

ALEX. MORRIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.

EXTRACT from Minutes of a Meeting held by the Board of Health, on Monday, 19th February, 1877.

1. That the Board consists of the gentlemen nominated by the Dominion as the Council for the District of Keewatin.
2. That His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, &c., requested their assistance as a Board of Health, in view of the fearful epidemic, the existence of which was ascertained in November last.
3. That, as in duty bound, they willingly acceded.
4. That they ascertained subsequently that they were commissioned as Councillors for the District of Keewatin.
5. That as in duty bound, and in view of the pressing emergency they accepted and were duly sworn in, as such, temporarily.
6. That the members of the said Council, being Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne-Smith, C. M. G., D. A. G., of No. 10 Military District commanding Dominion forces in the North-West; Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. N. Provencher, Acting Superintendent Indian Department; G. McMicken, Esq., Assistant Receiver-General; Wm. Hespeler, Esq., Immigration Agent; A. G. Jakes, M.D., Esq., and A. Codd, M. D., Esq., were, by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, nominated a Board of Health for the District of Keewatin.
7. That Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne Smith, C.M.G., &c., was in Council appointed Chairman of said Board.
8. That Gilbert McMicken, Esq., was appointed Treasurer.
9. That Samuel Bedson, Esq., Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary was nominated "Health Officer" for the Board, which position he accepted.
10. That Gilbert McMicken, Esq., shortly after his appointment, notified that he would not continue in the position of Treasurer, or act on the Board, and that such vacancy has not since been filled.
11. That the necessity of removal to another part of the Province than that in which his services could be useful, deprived the Board of the valuable services of Mr. Bedson, Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary.

12. That in his place, D. Young, M.D., Esq., Indian Agent, was nominated and accepted the position.

13. That James F. Graham of the Indian Department was nominated to, and accepted, the arduous duties of Secretary of the Board.

14. That the Board had in view, that, for curtailment of expenses, all appointments, so far as practicable, should be of gentlemen willing to accept office, for the pressing emergency; from those in receipt of public payments for their other services to the Dominion Government, and that such course has been followed.

15. That those gentlemen of the Board who are in receipt of public pay, and whose time therefore belongs to the public, emphatically note that they ask no recognition whatever of their services, such as they may have been, in connection with the present emergency.

16. That the Board desire to represent, however, that their duties in connection herewith, occasion the administration (subject to the review of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor) of public funds, equivalent, *temporarily, as estimated*, to possibly the very large amount already estimated by us.

17. That with the exception of medical officers, and temporarily employed subordinate officials, that they have no paid staff whatever, to assist them in their duties.

18. That those duties are arduous, involving almost night and day work, including a large amount of actual travelling and the maintenance of quarantine lines over several hundred miles of territory.

19. That the Board see, that although the strenuous measures taken have been effectual so far as can be yet ascertained in circumscribing the disease which it has been their duty to combat, that much still remains to be done.

20. That the duties deemed emergent and temporary have now assumed serious proportions, and will probably extend over a considerable period of time in order to preclude a fresh outbreak or a spread of the epidemic.

21. That the most vigorous exertion will be requisite in the forthcoming spring, to prevent by proper measures what was expressed at a late meeting, by the representative of the Hon. Hudson Bay Company, then present, the entire destruction for the year of the Northern Fur Trade.

22. That the Board have these following matters in consideration.

23. That their first duties were the preservation of life and health.

24.—That their duties beyond this, now involve the protection of a trade which is the chief, indeed at present the only mainstay of the district.

25. That the temporary constitution of a Board, where nearly all the members have other highly responsible public duties to attend to, is not sufficient to grapple with and control the work that has to be accomplished.

26. That the members of the Board are anxious and desirous of seeing the work they have begun and carried on, perfected.

27. That they feel it is impossible to do so, unless a regular system is adopted.

28. That such system requires. 1st. A properly organized paid staff *attendant only to Board duties*. 2nd. A systematic method of payments which at present is unsatisfactory, involving the deepest annoyances to the Board, and unnecessary trouble to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor. 3rd. A clear understanding from the Dominion Government as to the powers of the Board as depicted by His Honor in Council, and a limitation defined as to the powers of the Board in regard to expenditure.

That this minute be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and that he be requested to forward it, either in its entirety, or otherwise, as may be in Council arranged, to the Dominion Government.

W. OSBORNE SMITH,

Chairman Board of Health, Keewatin.

No. 2,880 J. B.

SPECIAL APPENDIX B.

FORT WALSH, N.W.T.,

28th October, 1877.

E. A. MEREDITH, Esq.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—In my letter to you of the 27th September, I had the honor to report that the Indians had assembled here for payment on or about the 19th September; on the 22nd September I requested Mr. Allen to take the census of the different camps assembled, which duty he performed, and completed same on the 23rd September. There were forty-seven (47) lodges of Crees, sixty (60) lodges of Saulteaux and forty-four (44) lodges of Assiniboines who had been paid last year, and about one hundred and forty-five (145) lodges of Assinebonies who had never given adhesion to any previous treaty nor received payment. There is no doubt as to the legitimacy of the Assiniboines (admitted in treaty) being British Indians and entitled to receive annuities. I have made most careful enquiries during the past year from Indians and Whites, and any person who could give me the slightest information regarding them.

There were twenty-five (25) lodges of Assiniboines on the South Saskatchewan who could not reach this post in time for payment. They sent a messenger to inform me they did not refuse coming in and would be here next season.

The country claimed by the Assiniboines, admitted in treaty this year by me as the country of their forefathers, extends from the west end of Cypress Mountain to Wood Mountain on the east, north to the South Saskatchewan and south to Milk River.

Since my arrival in this country they have not gone further east than forty (40) miles east of the east end of Cypress Mountain, this is owing to the large number of Sioux in that locality whom the Assiniboines do not care about intermingling with. The other sections of country mentioned have been occupied by them for the last two (2) years, one-half have wintered on the Canadian side of the line on Milk River, the other half at the west end of the mountain.

A Chief known by the name of "King" was notified by me that he was entitled to treaty and to be here for payment; he would not come as I had objected to another Chief known as "Shell," whom the latter claimed was a British Indian; as "King" did not put in an appearance I have not had an opportunity to explain why "Shell" and his followers were not entitled to payment. Like "Little Chief," "Shell" has been for years past and up to the last issue at Belknap Agency receiving annuities from the Americans, and have been recognized by all persons as American Indians. Two years ago when "Long Lodge," "Little Mountain," and the Poor Man refused to go to the Agency to receive annuities, both "Little Chief" and "Shell" went. "Little Chief," "Shell" and "King," number from (80) to ninety (90) lodges, are originally British Indians. I carried out your instructions to procure a copy of Belknap Agency Books, and sent Mr. Allen to Wolf Point for that purpose on the 2nd August, when he obtained said copy from the Assinibonie Agent, of all Indians who were claimed by the American Government, less "Little Chief's band, whom the Agent stated he had sent for, but had refused to go in. I kept this book before me as a guide. When an Indian presented himself for payment whom I had not seen before I would refer to said book, by which precaution I am positive there are no Indians other than ours taken in treaty. There are two or three names of North Assinibonies whose names are the same as some who appear on the United States books, they are certainly not the same individuals, for instance two persons of the same name are often found in the same band, as you will see in enclosed United States Agency books. After Mr. Allen had completed taking the census I found that more treaty Indians were divided into three Bands, sixty-nine (69) lodges under the

"Man who took the Coat," forty-two (42) lodges under "Long Lodge," and thirty-four (34) lodges under the "Poor Man." The "Man who took the Coat" has been a treaty Indian since 1875, and a head soldier to the "Little Black Bear" (Cree). He is a young man twenty-two (22) years of age, and at the present time the most influential Indian in this section. He is an exceedingly good man and very obedient to the law.

The forty-four (44) lodges of Assiniboines who had drawn annuities previously with the "Little Black Bear" told me they wanted a Chief of their own tribe added to this number; there were sixty-nine (69) Lodges of Non-Treaty Indians who made a similar request. At the solicitation of such a large number of persons I consented to allow the Assineboines who had formerly gone with "Little Black Bear" to withdraw from the latter's band, and knowing the "Man who took the Coat" to be a good man, and one on whom the Government could depend, I consented to their request, and allowed them to elect him their Chief. I then allowed him to appoint two (2) Head men: "Long Lodge," an old and recognized Chief of the Assineboines for a great many years had only forty-two (42) Lodges. This number said they did not want to see him thrown to one side and not admitted by the "White Mother" as a Chief, that he was now getting old and had always been a good friend to his people and the Whites.

Since my arrival here "Long Lodge" and camp (altogether considered notorious before the arrival of the Police) have been most obedient to the law.

His camp was weakened on account of many of his followers being objected to.

The "Poor Man" much the same as "Long Lodge's" camp, is very much reduced owing to the objection that many of his followers were American Indians; he has at present thirty-four (34) lodges; he is a good man and very friendly to the Whites; his people said they would not join any other Chief, and if I could not admit him as such, to pay them by themselves. As the Act states that every Band composed of thirty (30) Indians was entitled to a Chief, I allowed them to elect him as such. I assembled the Non-Treaty Chiefs, head men and followers and read over the articles of agreement of No. 4 Treaty made at Qu'Appelle in 1874, between Her Majesty's Commission and the Cree and Saulteaux Tribes of Indians, to which I informed them a number of Assiniboines gave their adhesion to in 1875 and 1876. I explained to them as it had been shewn to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, that they were British Indians, he had ordered me to take their adhesion to No. 4 Treaty, which I would do providing they would sign the agreement which I forwarded to you in my letter of the 27th September, payment to commence this year. "Long Lodge" immediately reminded me that he and many others were here last year, that I would not admit them until I heard from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. I then informed them if they were admitted at all they would be paid for both years; they then asked that the payment commence from last year and that they be paid \$12 each first year and \$5 for second year, the same as other Indians treated with, to which I consented. The payment commenced on the 24th September, and was completed on the 26th. Before the camps dispersed the Chiefs and headmen with a number of followers came to the Fort, and expressed themselves entirely satisfied with the payment, issue of rations, and everything connected with their assembling, and wished me to forward their love and devotion to their "White-Mother," that they would ever obey her words, and trusted she would not forget them. To complete agreement, which I trust you will approve of, I was compelled to purchase for each Chief a coat, trousers, and hat, a bill of which I sent with other accounts.

"Little Black Bear," Chief of the Crees in this section, went to Qu'Appelle to receive payment; I am at a loss to know his reason for so doing. The forty-four (44) lodges of Assiniboines who asked and were permitted to withdraw from his Band and join the "Man who took the Coat," and were here for payment, besides the forty-seven (47) lodges of Crees, informed me that he ("Little Black Bear") told them he would be here for payment, they were very much dissatisfied with him for not keeping his word.

The "Little Child" Chief of the Saulteaux, who inhabit this neighborhood, was present with sixty (60) lodges of his Band; his three (3) headmen, and the balance of his tribe went to Qu'Appelle, he complained very bitterly of this, stating it was a piece of deception played on him by one of his head-men known by the name of "Ousupe" who wished to be made a Chief in his stead. I would be very sorry to hear of anything of this kind having occurred as the "Little Child" is acknowledged by the Half-breeds and Whites to be one of the best Indians on the plains; from what I know of "Ousupe" I am satisfied he is very deceitful and one in whom I would not place the least confidence or trust.

The "Little Child" requested payment at this post next year.

The "Small Man" belonging to "Pi-a-pots" Band was present with twenty (20) lodges; there were also a few lodges who would not go in with any Band, whom I paid.

I only took the English names of the Indians this year, as I have found the Indian name to be very often misspelled and mispronounced, no two persons giving it the same sound. An Indian will very often have two names as they frequently change them, and when asked what his name is will invariably give the last one, when the name is taken in English and an Indian asked if he had another name (at the same time mentioning it) it is almost sure to be found out. I was unable to give checks to Indians this year as there was not a person here to make them nor material to make them out of. If you will send me the required number, I will issue them and enter them in the retained copy of payment books and forward it to you.

Very few of the Indians who were furnished checks in previous years presented them at this payment; when asked for them, they said they were either lost or left in camp, &c., &c.

Pardon me for making a few suggestions, which, if adopted, will give a much more correct return of the Indians, a saving of money, and more satisfaction to both the Government and Indians. The present system of payment which, if continued, will certainly breed claims and dissatisfaction by the Indians, for instance—Indians presented themselves to me for payment who during previous years drew their annuities at Qu'Appelle, and requested that I should pay them for this year and last. I asked them why they had not drawn their pay last year? their reply was, that they were on the plains and could not go. I informed them I could not pay them for last year as I had not a copy of the names of those who had been paid at Qu'Appelle, and did not know whether they had been paid or not; but if they wished to accept payment for this year I would give it to them. I advised them to wait and go to Qu'Appelle next year and draw for both years. They preferred receiving one year's payment.

Next year it is the intention of these people to go to Qu'Appelle for payment, and possibly may claim pay for 1876 and 1877. To provide against this it will be necessary for the person who pays at Qu'Appelle to be furnished with a copy of the names of those who were paid here this year.

I would recommend that a place for the payment of each Band or tribe be settled on; that said Bands be notified as to their place of payment the coming spring, so that they can offer no excuse for being absent; that no Indian be paid other than at the place for his Band. You must see that when Bands divide, one-half going one place and the balance to another place, it must end with a loss to either the Government or Indian.

By having an established place for the payment of each Band a much better account and roll can be kept from year to year of the different Bands or tribes. If an Indian be absent from payment one year it would be readily seen when present the following year, and payment could be made to him without any danger of loss to the public. To guard against loss under the present system, a copy of the books of payment made at this post would have to be sent to each and every place where payment is made, and the same sent from other places to this post. The time occupied in looking over the several books when persons would present themselves for arrears,

would consume a great deal of time and delay payment, which, as you are aware, is a serious matter when there is a large camp to feed.

By adopting the foregoing suggestions it would facilitate matters so that a correct estimate could be readily arrived at as to the amount of money, rations, &c., required.

Inasmuch as the Bands of "Little Black Bear" (Cree), and "Little Child" (Saulteaux), are divided as to their place of payment, I would recommend that they be informed that their place of payment be at Qu'Appelle.

The Assiniboines must be paid here, this being their country, and the majority of them could not be induced to go elsewhere. Messrs. Allen and Neale assisted me in the payment; they entered the names and paid while I checked from census returns and Belknaps Agency Books. Mr. Allen acted as supply officer and issued rations daily. To Mr. Allen I am much indebted for services rendered, and take great pleasure in recommending him to your consideration.

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

J. M. WALSH, *Inspector,*
Commanding Fort Walsh.

No. 9,020 J. B.

SPECIAL APPENDIX C.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
BATTLEFORD, NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that on the 4th August I received at Swan River your telegram dated on the first of that month.

It notified me that a Commission appointing Lieutenant Colonel James F. McLeod, C.M.G., and myself, Commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Blackfeet and other Indians of the unsundered parts of the North-West Territories adjoining the United boundary, had been forwarded to Fort McLeod.

I immediately made preparations for the journey. These occupied me a week, as arrangements had to be made for the removal of furniture and other property to Battle River, where the Government House for the Territories in course of construction, would probably be ready for occupation on my return from the treaty negotiations.

On the 11th August I left Swan River for Fort McLeod, *via* Battleford, proposing to go from the latter place by Cypress Hills to my destination.

I took the Quill Lake trail and came to the telegraph line, about four miles from Big Stone Lake. Thence I followed that line until I came to the trail at the elbow of the North Saskatchewan leading to Battle River.

Where the telegraph crosses the South Saskatchewan, I found an excellent ferry scow, and a ferryman placed there by the Public Works Department. I arrived at the Ferry about noon on the 20th, and though a high wind rendered it difficult to manage the scow, the horses, with the vehicles and their contents, were safely ferried before sunset.

On the following evening I reached the Elbow, and the morning thereafter before leaving camp, Inspector Walker, of Battleford, drove up, on his way to Carlton, to arrange for the distribution of certain of the articles intended for the Indians of Treaty No. 6, which had not arrived when he paid the annuities at that post in the early part of the month. Some of the Indians had not dispersed since they received their payments, and interested parties were causing dissatisfaction among them by reporting that the provisions intended for them, while assembled to receive their annuities, having now arrived, should be distributed to them as well as the agricultural implements and other articles promised.

I advised Inspector Walker to distribute to those Indians still around Carlton their share of the presents, and to give them a small quantity of provisions from the Government supplies, to enable them to proceed without delay to their hunting grounds.

I then continued my journey to Battleford, which I reached on Monday, the 24th, at noon.

Here I was happy to meet Major Irvine, who had come straight from Fort McLeod, across the Great Plains, to conduct me on my journey, and to inform me that for satisfactory reasons adduced by "Crowfoot," the leading chief of the Blackfeet, Lieutenant Colonel McLeod, my associate Commissioner, had consented that the meeting of the Treaty should be held at the Blackfoot Crossing of the Bow River, instead of at Fort McLeod.

Major Irvine had reached Battleford only a few hours before me, and having a Blackfoot Indian as guide, I abandoned my intention of going to Fort McLeod by Cypress Hills, and resolved to take the more direct and much shorter course by which that officer came.

On Friday I had interviews with several parties on business, among whom were "Red Pheasant," the Chief of the Battle River Crees, and a portion of his Band. He desired explanations about the articles promised in the treaty of last year, and the reason they were so late in being forwarded. I explained that the unusually heavy rains in Manitoba and the eastern portion of the Territories had made the travelling so bad that the freighters had not been able to overtake the journey in the time which they expected; that the Government were very sorry at the disappointment, as it was their desire to faithfully carry out all their promises. The officers here had done their best to meet the difficulty and satisfy the Indians, though at no little expense to the country.

The Chief appeared to be quite satisfied with the explanation, and after some further conversation about the Reserve, which he desires to be located at Eagle Hills, he and his companions retired to their lodges, situated for the present close to the south side of Battle River, under the bank in front of Government House.

Inspector Walker having kindly given instructions to the non-commissioned Officer in charge of the Mounted Police, in his absence that every assistance in his power was to be afforded to me for continuing my journey, I was enabled to leave Battleford for Fort McLeod with Major Irvine, on the 25th August. Besides us two, the party consisted of four police constables, my personal servant and the guide.

For the first day we followed a trail leading southward, but afterwards our course was across the trackless plains until we approached near our destination.

On the third day out we first sighted buffalo, and every day subsequently that we travelled, except the last, we saw herds of the animals. Most of the herds, however, were small, and we remarked with regret that very few calves of this season were to be seen. We observed portions of many buffalo carcasses on our route, from not a few of which the peltries had not been removed. From this circumstance, as well as from the fact that many of the skins are made into parchments and coverings for lodges, and are used for other purposes, I concluded that the export of buffalo robes from the Territories does not indicate even one-half the number of those valuable animals slaughtered annually in our country.

Antelope, though not very abundant, are widely scattered over the plains. The numerous lakelets abound with water fowl. Some of the pools contain alkali, but we experienced no inconvenience on the journey from scarcity of fresh water.

The grass in many places is short and thin, but in the hollows, feed for horses is easily obtained. Altogether, though the plains are perfectly treeless, not even a shrub being visible, a journey across them in fine weather, such as we experienced, when the "buffalo chips" are sufficiently dry to make a good camp fire, is not disagreeable.

On the afternoon of the 29th we reached the lowest ford of the Red Deer River, 168 miles by our course from Battleford. On the north side of the river at this ford there is quick sand. The water too, in mid-stream was deep enough to flow over the

side boards of our waggons, and at one place the current was dangerously rapid. After repeated trials by some of the men on horse-back to find the best footing, we made the attempt, and the whole party got safely across by night-fall. On Saturday evening, the 1st of September, we arrived at the Blackfoot Crossing of the Bow River, 118 miles from where we forded the Red Deer River. The Bow River is a noble stream. The current is pretty rapid, but at this "ridge under the water" (which is the literal translation of the Blackfoot name for the ford) the bed of the river is pebbly and the footing consequently good. Though we found the water almost as deep as at the Red Deer River, yet under the guidance of Mr. French, a small trader who lives near the ford, we, without almost any delay, crossed bravely over and camped until Monday morning on the south bank of the river.

At this crossing, where the Indians had latterly been notified to assemble for the treaty, there is a beautiful river bottom on the south side of the river. It extended about one mile back from the river, and is some three miles in length. The river, as far as the eye can reach, is skirted close to the water by a narrow belt of cotton-wood and other trees.

When I surveyed the clear waters of the stream, the fuel and shelter which the wood afforded, the excellent herbage on hill and dale, and the Indians camped in the vicinity crossing and re-crossing the river on the "ridge" with ease and safety, I was not surprised that the Blackfeet were attached to the locality, and desired that such an important event in their history as concluding a treaty with Her Majesty's Commissioners should take place at this spot.

On Saturday evening and Sunday several of the Indians called to shake hands with me, among whom was "Rainy Chief," of the North Bloods. Here also I met Monsieur Jean L. Heureux, a French Canadian, who had spent nearly twenty years of his life among the Blackfeet. From him I obtained much valuable information respecting the numbers and wishes of the Indians, together with an elaborate list of the different Chiefs and minor Chiefs of the Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegans, and Surcees, with the principal families of their respective tribes and clans of division.

This list the Commissioners found very useful in enabling them to understand the relative influence of the several Chiefs and the strength of their Bands.

On our journey, while within the limits of Treaty No. 6, we met scarcely any Indians, but after we crossed Red Deer River we met a few Crees and Half-breeds, and several hunting parties of Blackfeet. The former generally use carts in travelling, but the Blackfeet and their associates are always on horseback.

The Crees appeared friendly, but were not so demonstrative as the Blackfeet, who always rode up at once with a smile on their countenances and shook hands with us. They knew the uniform of the Mounted Police at a distance, and at once recognized and approached them as their friends.

We resumed our journey on Monday, and arrived at Fort McLeod on the Old Man's River, on Tuesday, the 4th September. The distance between the Blackfoot Crossing of the Bow River and the Fort is about 79 miles, thus making the length of our journey from Battleford 365 miles, as measured by Major Irvine's odometer.

A few miles from Fort McLeod I was met by the Commissioners of the Mounted Police and a large party of the Force, who escorted me into the Fort, while a salute was fired by the Artillery Company from one of the hills overlooking the line of march. The men, whose horses were in excellent condition, looked exceedingly well, and the officers performed their duties in a most efficient manner.

The villagers presented me with an address of welcome, and altogether my reception at Fort McLeod was such as to satisfy the most fastidious lover of display, and more than enough to satisfy the writer.

At Fort McLeod, on my arrival, I received your despatch of first August, covering the commission relating to the treaty and a copy of the Order in Council of 12th July, in terms of which the commission was issued. Also your letter of 27th July, informing me that it had been thought desirable to place the services of the Rev. Father Lacombe at the disposal of the Commissioners while negotiating the treaty. A few days afterwards I was sorry to learn by telegraph that the Reverend

gentleman had been taken by illness on the journey and would be unable to be present at the meeting with the Indians. Here, however, I was happy to meet Rev. Father Scollen, a Roman Catholic missionary, who has laboured for some years among the Crees and Blackfeet in the western portion of the territories. He kindly furnished me such information as he possessed, and afterwards went to the treaty where his assistance was of some value, particularly in dealing with the Crees present.

While at the Fort I had interviews with several of the Blood Chiefs, who called upon me to enquire if they could not be treated with there instead of at Bow River.

I explained that hereafter the Government would endeavour to pay them their annuities at places most convenient for them, but that on the occasion of making a treaty it was desirable that the several Chiefs and their principal headmen should meet together to talk over the matter, so that all might feel that they had been consulted as to the terms of the agreement. They went away satisfied, said they would do as the great Father advised, and go to Bow River.

I cannot speak too highly of the kind manner in which the officers and men of the Mounted Police at Fort McLeod treat their Indian visitors. Though the red man is somewhat intrusive, I never heard a harsh word employed in asking him to retire. The beneficial effects of this treatment, of the exclusion of intoxicants from the country, and of impartially administering justice to whites and Indians alike, were apparent in all my interviews with the Indians.

They always spoke of the officers of the Police in the highest terms, and of the Commissioner of the Force, Lieut. Colonel McLeod especially, as their great benefactor.

The leading Chiefs of the Blackfeet and kindred tribes, declared publicly at the treaty that had it not been for the Mounted Police they would have all been dead ere this time.

Having rested a week after my tedious journey of over 700 miles, I then occupied myself for a few days in viewing the surrounding country.

In the village I found some excellent stores, supplied with almost every article of dry goods, hardware and groceries, that any inland community requires. Notably among these were the stores of J. G. Baker & Co. and Messrs. T. C. Power & Bro. There is also a good blacksmith's shop in the village, in which coal is used from the Pelly River, at a place some twenty miles distant from Fort McLeod. I was told by the proprietor of the shop that the coal answers tolerably well for blacksmithing purposes, and in the Fort it is extensively used for fuel. It burns nearly as well in a stove as some varieties of Pictou coal.

The land around the Fort, and indeed for almost the whole distance between the Bow and Old Man's Rivers, is well adapted for grazing, and where cultivation has been fairly attempted this season, grain and vegetables have been a success.

In short, I have very little doubt, that this portion of the Territories, before many years will abound in herds of cattle, and be dotted with not a few comfortable homesteads.

Lieut.-Colonel McLeod having attended to forwarding the supplies to Bow River, which had been previously delivered at the Fort, left for the Blackfoot Crossing with some eighty officers and men of the Police Force, on Wednesday, the 12th September. I followed on Friday and reached Bow River on Sunday morning. The Police having arrived on Saturday, the Commissioners were fully prepared for business on Monday, the 17th, the day which I had from the first appointed for the opening of the treaty negotiations.

The Commissioners were visited by "Crowfoot," the principal Chief of the Blackfeet, shortly after their arrival. He desired to know when he and his people might meet us. We ascertained that most of the Indians on the ground were Blackfeet and Assiniboines or Stonies, from the upper part of Bow River.

But as the 17th was the day named the Commissioners determined to adhere to the appointment, and sent a messenger early in the morning to invite the Indians camped around to meet them at the Council tent at two o'clock, p.m.

Half an hour before the time appointed a gun was fired as a signal for the Indians to assemble.

The meeting was well attended.

The Chiefs came forward first and were introduced to the Commissioners, and their followers on being invited sat up close to the tent.

I addressed them, stating that the Queen's Government had last year promised that they would this year be visited by Commissioners to invite them to make a treaty.

That month ago I had named this very day to meet them, and that in accordance with the promises made the Commissioners were now here to discuss the terms of a treaty.

Yet as we had learned that very few of the Bloods, Surcees or Piegans had arrived, we would not unduly press forward the negotiations, but wait until Wednesday to give the others time to arrive.

The Indians listened attentively to what was said, and several of the Chiefs expressed their satisfaction at not being asked to meet us on the morrow. The Commissioners then told them there were rations provided for them by the Government, and that those who were in need of provisions might apply to certain of the police officers detailed to see to their proper distribution.

The Stonies and one Blood Chief applied for flour, tea, sugar and tobacco, but said they were not then in need of beef. "Crowfoot" and some other Chiefs under his influence, would not accept any rations until they would hear what terms the Commissioners were prepared to offer them. He appeared to be under the impression that if the Indians were fed by the bounty of the Government they would be committed to the proposals of the Commissioners, whatever might be their nature. Though I feared this refusal did not augur well for the final success of the negotiations, yet I could not help wishing that other Indians whom I have seen, had a little the spirit in regard to dependence upon the Government exhibited on this occasion by the great Chief of the Blackfeet.

Among the visitors at the treaty I was pleased to meet the Rev. John McDougall, Wesleyan Missionary at Morley Villa, and son of the late lamented Rev. George McDougall, so well and favorably known in connection with Indian affairs in the North-West. Mr. McDougall was present at the first interview the Commissioners held with the Indians, and acted as interpreter for the Stonies, who do not understand the Blackfoot language. He, as well as the Rev. C. Scollen, rendered the Commissioners all the assistance in their power. Traders with large supplies of goods were arriving on the ground. They desired to erect buildings of logs to protect their property, but as some of the Indian Chiefs objected to the trees along the river being cut down for such a purpose until after the treaty, the Commissioners deemed it prudent, to prevent complications, to ask the traders to erect only temporary stanchions sufficient to support canvas coverings.

They complied with our wishes, and the Indians gave us no further trouble on the subject.

On the evening of Monday I also received a message from "Bobtail," a Cree Chief, who, with the larger portion of the Band, had come to the treaty grounds.

He represented that he had not been received into any treaty. He, however, had not attended the meeting that day, because he was uncertain whether the Commissioners would be willing to receive him along with the Blackfeet. I asked him and his Band to meet the Commissioners separate from the other Indians on the following day.

On Tuesday, at two o'clock, the Cree Chief and his Band assembled according to appointment.

The Commissioners ascertained from him that he had frequented for some time the Upper Bow River country, and might fairly be taken into the present treaty, but he expressed a wish to have his Reserve near Pigeon Lake, within the limits of Treaty No. 6, and from what we could learn of the feelings of the Blackfeet towards the Crees, we considered it advisable to keep them separate as much as possible.

We therefore informed the Chief that it would be most expedient for him to give in his adhesion to the treaty of last year, and be paid annually, on the north of Red Deer River, with the other Cree Chiefs. He consented. We then told him that we could not pay him until after the Blackfeet had been dealt with, as it might create jealousy among them, but that in the meantime his Band could receive rations.

He said it was right that he should wait until we had settled with the Blackfeet, and agreed to come and sign his adhesion to Treaty No. 6 at any time I was prepared to receive him.

During Tuesday several parties of Indians came in, but the principal Blood Chiefs had not yet arrived. According to appointment, however, the Commissioners met the Indians at two o'clock on Wednesday.

An outline was given of the terms proposed for their acceptance. We also informed them we did not expect an answer that day, but we hoped to hear from them to-morrow.

That day we again intimated to the Indians that rations would be delivered to such as applied for them.

We told them the provisions were a present, and their acceptance would not be regarded as committing the Chiefs to the terms proposed by the Commissioners.

Most of the Chiefs at once applied for flour, tea, sugar, and tobacco, and in a day or two they also asked for meat. Even Crowfoot at last thankfully accepted his share of the rations, and the beef cattle began to decrease rapidly.

On Tuesday we met the Indians at the usual hour. We further explained the terms outlined to them yesterday, dwelling especially upon the fact that by the Canadian law their Reserves could not be taken from them, occupied or sold without their consent.

They were also assured that their liberty of hunting over the open prairie would not be interfered with, so long as they did not molest settlers and others in the country.

We then invited the Chiefs to express their opinions. One of the minor Blood Chiefs made a long speech.

He told us the Mounted Police had been in the country for four years, and had been destroying a quantity of wood.

For this wood he asked that the Commissioners should make the Indians a present payment of \$50 a head to each Chief, and \$30 a head to all others.

He said the Blackfeet, Bloods, Surcees and Piegans were all one; but he asked that the Crees and Half-breeds should be sent back to their own country.

The Queen, he remarked, had sent the Police to protect them; they had made it safe for Indians to sleep at night, and he hoped she would not soon take these men away.

"Crowfoot" said he would not speak until to-morrow. "Old Sun," another influential Blackfoot Chief, said the same. "Eagle Tail," the head Chief of the Piegans, remarked that he had always followed the advice the officers of the Mounted Police gave him. He hoped the promise which the Commissioners made would be secured to them as long as the sun shone and water ran.

The Stony Chiefs unreservedly expressed their willingness to accept the terms offered.

Fearing that some of the Indians might regard the demands of the Blood Chief who had spoken, if not promptly refused, as agreed to, I told them he had asked too much.

He had admitted the great benefit the Police had been to the Indians, and yet he was so unreasonable as to ask that the Government should pay a large gratuity to each Indian for the little wood their benefactors had used.

On the contrary, I said if there should be any pay in the matter it ought to come from the Indians to the Queen for sending them the Police.

Hereupon "Crowfoot" and the other Chiefs laughed heartily at the Blood orator of the day.

I also said the Commissioners could not agree to exclude the Crees and Half-

breeds from the Blackfoot country; that they were the Great Mother's children as much as the Blackfeet and Bloods, and she did not wish to see any of them starve.

Of course, the Crees and Half-breeds could be prosecuted for trespassing on their Reserves.

In this the Indian Act secured them.

The Local Government had passed a law to protect the buffalo.

It would have a tendency to prevent numbers from visiting their country in the close season.

But to altogether exclude any class of the Queen's subjects, as long as they obeyed the laws, from coming into any part of the country, was contrary to the freedom which she allowed her people, and the commissioners would make no promise of the kind.

On the following morning there was a rumor that the Indians in their own Councils could not agree, that a small party was opposed to making a treaty.

The opposition, however, could not have been very formidable.

The principal Chief seemed fully to understand the importance of accepting some terms.

About noon, "Crowfoot," with Mr. L'Heureux, as interpreter, came to my tent and asked for explanations on some points, which I cheerfully gave him.

During the forenoon a large party of Bloods came in, among whom was "Bad Head," an aged minor Blood Chief, of considerable influence, who attended the meeting in the afternoon.

When the Commissioners intimated that they were ready to hear what the Chiefs had to say, "Crowfoot" was the first to speak.

His remarks were few, but he expressed his gratitude for the Mounted Police being sent to them and signified his intention to accept the treaty.

The Blood Chief who made the large demands on the previous day said he would agree with the other Chiefs. "Old Sun" head Chief of the North Blackfeet, said "Crowfoot" spoke well. We are not going to disappoint the Commissioners. He was glad they were all agreed to the same terms.

They wanted cattle, guns, ammunition, tobacco, axes and money. "Bull's Head," the principal Chief of the Surcees, said we are all going to take your advice.

"Eagle Head," the Piegan head Chief, remarked, "I give you my hand." We all agree to what Crowfoot says." "Rainy Chief," head of the North Bloods, said he never went against the white man's advice. Some of the minor Chiefs spoke to the same effect.

The Commissioners expressed their satisfaction at the unanimity among the Indians, and said they would prepare the treaty and bring it to-morrow for signature.

The only difficult matter then to be arranged was the Reserves. The Commissioners thought it would take unnecessary time to discuss this question in open meeting, and resolved that one of them should visit the head Chiefs at their camps and consult them separately as to the localities they might desire to select.

Lieut.-Colonel McLeod undertook this duty, while I attended to the preparation of the draft treaty. He succeeded so well in his mission that we were able to name the places chosen in the treaty.

On Saturday, 22nd September, we met the Indians to conclude the treaty.

"Mekasto" or "Red Crow," the great Chief of the South Bloods, had arrived the previous evening or morning on the ground, and being present came forward to be introduced to the Commissioners.

The assemblage of Indians was large. All the head Chiefs of the several tribes were now present, only two Blackfoot and two Blood minor Chiefs were absent.

The representation was all that could be expected.

The Commissioners had previously informed the Indians that they would accept the Chiefs whom they acknowledged, and now close in front of the tent sat those who had been presented to the Commissioners as the recognised Chiefs of the respective bands.

The conditions of the treaty having been interpreted to the Indians, some of the Blood Chiefs, who had said very little on the previous day, owing to "Red Crow's" absence, now spoke, he himself in a few kind words agreeing to accept the treaty.

"Crowfoot" then came forward and requested his name to be written to the treaty.

The Commissioners having first signed it, Mr. L'Heureux, being familiar with the Blackfoot language, attached the Chief's names to the document at their request, and witnessed to their marks.

While the signing was being proceeded with a salute was fired from the field guns in honour of the successful conclusion of the negotiations.

I may mention in this connection that on Saturday also I was waited upon by a deputation of Half-breeds, who presented me with a petition, expressing the hope that the buffalo law might not be stringently enforced during the approaching winter, and praying that they might receive some assistance to commence farming. With respect to the buffalo ordinance, I told them that the notice having been short, the law would not be very strictly enforced for the first winter, and in regard to their prayer for assistance to farm, I said I would make it known at Ottawa.

On Monday, the 24th, the Commissioners met the Indians at 10 a. m.

Some minor Chiefs who had not remained until the close of the proceedings on Saturday, signed the treaty this morning.

The Chiefs were then asked to stand up in a body, their names were read over and the Indians once more asked to say whether they were their recognized Chiefs.

"Heavy Shield," a brother of "Old Sun," at the request of the latter took the place of head Chief of his Band. It was, however, afterwards ascertained that this arrangement caused dissatisfaction, and "Old Sun" was restored to his position, and the Band adhering to his brother, was called the Middle Blackfoot Band.

After their names were called over, I gave the head Chiefs of the Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegans, and Surcees their flags and uniforms, and invested them with their medals.

While I was shaking hands with them, acknowledging their Chiefs in the name of the "Great Mother," the band played "God save the Queen."

The payments were then immediately begun by the officers of the Mounted Police, one party taking the Blackfeet, and another the Bloods, while a third was detailed to pay the Assiniboines, or Stonies, near their encampment some two miles up the river.

The Commissioners went in the afternoon with the latter party, and before the payments were commenced, presented the Chiefs with their medals, flags and uniforms.

The Stonies received us with quite a demonstration. They are a well-behaved body of Indians.

The influence of the Christian missionary in their midst is apparent, polygamy being now almost wholly a thing of the past.

On Tuesday I took the adhesion of "Bobtail," the Cree Chief, and his Band, to Treaty No. 6, and they were paid out of the funds which I had brought with me from Swan River.

On the invitation of the Blackfoot, Blood, and kindred Chiefs, the Commissioners went on Wednesday to the Council tent to receive an address of thanks.

A large number of Indians were present.

Mr. L'Heureux spoke on their behalf, and expressed their gratitude to the Commissioners generally for the kind manner in which they conducted the negotiations, to me personally for having come so far to meet them, and to Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod for all that he and the Mounted Police had done for them since their arrival in the country.

To this address the Commissioners feelingly replied, and expressed their confidence that the Indians before them would not regret having agreed to the treaty.

The Cree Chief and his Band also waited upon us in the evening at my tent, and through Father Scollen, as interpreter, thanked us for the manner in which we had

treated them. The presents sent for the Indians were distributed to each Band, after payment. On Wednesday also the Commissioners drove to see the coal seam about five miles east of the Blackfoot crossing.

Under the guidance of Mr. French, they found an outcrop of the seam at a coulee some three miles south of the river.

The seam there is from three to ten feet in thickness, and the coal, some of which was burned every day in the officers' mess tent at the treaty, is of a very fair quality.

About noon on Friday the payments were completed, and the Commissioners proceeded to close the accounts.

They found that the number of Indians paid, who had accepted the terms of the new Treaty, was as follows:—

Head Chiefs.....	10 at \$25 00	\$250 00
Minor Chiefs and Councillors.....	40 at 15 00	600 00
Men, women and children.....	4,342 at 12 00	52,104 00
Total.....	4,392	\$52,954 00

The Crees who gave in their adhesion to Treaty No. 6 were only paid the gratuity, this year's annuity being still due them.

These were paid from the funds of Treaty No. 6, as follows:—

Chief	1 at \$25 00	\$25 00
Councillors	2 at 15 00	30 00
Men, women and children.....	429 at 12 00	5,148 00
Total.....	432	\$5,203 00

The officers of the Police Force who conducted the payments, discharged this duty in a most efficient manner.

Not in regard to the payments alone were the services of the officers most valuable.

With respect to the whole arrangements, Lieut.-Col. McLeod, my associate Commissioner, both in that capacity and as commander of the Police, was indefatigable in his exertions to bring the negotiations to a successful termination.

The same laudable efforts were put forth by Major Irvine and the other officers of the Force, and their kindness to me, personally, I shall never fail to remember.

The volunteer band of the Police at Fort McLeod deserve more than a passing notice, as they did much to enliven the whole proceedings.

The Commissioners at first had not a good interpreter of the Blackfoot language, but on Wednesday they secured the services of Mr. Bird, a brother of Dr. Bird, of Winnipeg.

He has been many years among the Piegans and Blackfeet, and is a very intelligent interpreter.

Mr. L'Heureux also rendered good service in this respect.

The accounts being closed and certified to by the Commissioners, I commenced my return journey on the evening of the 28th September. I came by a crossing of the Red Deer River some fifteen miles east of the Hand Hills, travelled across the prairies further west than my former route, and arrived at Battleford on the evening of Saturday of the 6th October.

I transmit herewith the treaty as signed by the Commissioners and Chiefs, and also the adhesion of the Cree Chief to Treaty No. 6.

In conclusion, I beg to offer a few observations on the treaty, and subjects connected therewith.

1. With respect to the Reserves, the Commissioners thought it expedient to settle at once their location, subject to the approval of the Privy Council.

By this course it is hoped that a great deal of subsequent trouble in selecting reserves will be avoided.

The object of the ten years reserve on the south side of Bow River is to keep hunters from building winter shanties on the river bottom.

This practice has a tendency to alarm the buffalo, and keep them from their feeding grounds on the lower part of the river.

After ten years it is feared the buffalo will have become nearly extinct, and that further protection will be needless.

At any rate by that time the Indians hope to have herds of domestic cattle.

The country on the upper part of the Bow River is better adapted for settlement than most of that included in the Blackfoot Reserve, consequently the Commissioners deemed it advisable to agree that a belt on the south side of the river should be exempt from general occupation for ten years, particularly as the Indians set great value on the concession.

2. The articles promised in addition to the money payments may to some appear excessive.

The Stonies are the only Indians adhering to this treaty who desired agricultural implements and seed.

The promises, therefore, respecting these things may be understood as merely applicable to that tribe.

The Blackfeet and Bloods asked for nothing of this kind; they preferred cattle, and the Commissioners being fully of opinion that such were likely to be much more serviceable to them than seed and implements, encouraged them in their request.

The number of cattle promised may appear large, but when it is considered that cows can be readily purchased at Fort McLeod for twenty or twenty-five dollars per head, and their delivery to the Indians will cost an inconsiderable sum, the total expense of supplying the articles promised to this treaty will, I am convinced, cost less than those under either Treaty No. 4 or No. 6.

3. I would urge that the officers of the Mounted Police be entrusted to make the annual payments to the Indians under this treaty.

The Chiefs themselves requested this, and I said I believed the Government would gladly consent to the arrangement.

The Indians have confidence in the Police, and it might be some time before they would acquire the same respect for strangers.

4. The organization of the Blackfoot Bands is somewhat different from that of the Saulteaux and Crees.

They have large Bands with head and minor chiefs, and as they preferred that this arrangement should remain unchanged, the Commissioners gladly acceded to their desire, as expense would be saved to the Government in clothing, were councillors and headmen not named.

The Stonies, however, asked to be allowed councillors, and their request was granted to the extent of two to each chief.

5. Copies of the treaty printed on parchment should be forwarded to Fort McLeod in good time to be delivered to each Head and Minor Chief at next year's payment of annuities.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

DAVID LAIRD,
Lieutenant-Governor, and Special Indian Commissioner.

ARTICLES OF A TREATY

Made and concluded this twenty-second day of September, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, by Her Commissioners, the Honorable David Laird, Lieutenant-Governor and Indian Superintendent of the North-West Territories, and James Farquharson MacLeod, C.M.G., Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, of the one part, and the Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan, Sarcee, Stony and other Indians, inhabitants of the Territory north of the United States Boundary Line, east of the central range of the Rocky Mountains, and south and west of Treaties numbers six and four, by their Head Chiefs and Minor Chiefs or Councillors, chosen as hereinafter mentioned, of the other part.

WHEREAS the Indians inhabiting the said Territory, have, pursuant to an appointment made by the said Commissioners, been convened at a meeting at the "Blackfoot Crossing" of the Bow River, to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to Her Most Gracious Majesty, of the one part, and the said Indians of the other;

And whereas the said Indians have been informed by Her Majesty's Commissioners that it is the desire of Her Majesty to open up for settlement, and such other purposes as to Her Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country, bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of Her Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a Treaty, and arrange with them so that there may be peace and good will between them and Her Majesty, and between them and Her Majesty's other subjects; and that Her Indian people may know and feel assured of what allowance they are to count upon and receive from Her Majesty's bounty and benevolence;

And whereas the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in Council, and being requested by Her Majesty's Commissioners to present their Head Chiefs and Minor Chiefs, or Councillors, who shall be authorized, on their behalf, to conduct such negotiations and sign any Treaty to be founded thereon, and to become responsible to Her Majesty for the faithful performance, by their respective Bands of such obligations as should be assumed by them, the said Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan and Sarcee Indians have therefore acknowledged for that purpose, the several Head and Minor Chiefs, and the said Stony Indians, the Chiefs and Councillors who have subscribed hereto, that thereupon in open Council the said Commissioners received and acknowledged the Head and Minor Chiefs and the Chiefs and Councillors presented for the purpose aforesaid;

And whereas the said Commissioners have proceeded to negotiate a Treaty with the said Indians; and the same has been finally agreed upon and concluded as follows, that is to say: the Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan, Sarcee, Stony and other Indians inhabiting the District hereinafter more fully described and defined, do hereby cede, release, surrender, and yield up to the Government of Canada for Her Majesty the Queen and her successors for ever, all their rights, titles, and privileges whatsoever to the lands included within the following limits, that is to say:

Commencing at a point on the International Boundary due south of the western extremity of the Cypress Hills, thence west along the said boundary to the central range of the Rocky Mountains, or to the boundary of the Province of British Columbia, thence north-westerly along the said boundary to a point due west of the source of the main branch of the Red Deer River, thence south-westerly and southerly following on the boundaries of the Tracts ceded by the Treaties numbered six and four to the place of commencement;

And also all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever, to all other lands wherever situated in the North-West Territories, or in any other portion of the Dominion of Canada:

To have and to hold the same to Her Majesty the Queen and her successors for ever:—

And Her Majesty the Queen hereby agrees with her said Indians, that they shall have right to pursue their vocations of hunting throughout the Tract surrendered as heretofore described, subject to such regulations as may, from time to time, be made by the Government of the country, acting under the authority of Her Majesty and saving and excepting such Tracts as may be required or taken up from time to time for settlement, mining, trading or other purposes by Her Government of Canada; or by any of Her Majesty's subjects duly authorized therefore by the said Government.

It is also agreed between Her Majesty and Her said Indians that Reserves shall be assigned them of sufficient area to allow one square mile for each family of five persons, or in that proportion for larger and smaller families, and that said Reserves shall be located as follows, that is to say:

First.—The Reserves of the Blackfeet, Blood, and Sarcee Bands of Indians, shall consist of a belt of land on the north side of the Bow and South Saskatchewan Rivers, of an average width of four miles along said rivers, down stream, commencing at a point on the Bow River twenty miles north-westerly of the Blackfoot Crossing thereof, and extending to the Red Deer River at its junction with the South Saskatchewan; also for the term of ten years and no longer, from the date of the concluding of this Treaty, when it shall cease to be a portion of said Indian Reserves, as fully to all intents and purposes as if it had not at any time been included therein, and without any compensation to individual Indians for improvements, of a similar belt of land on the south side of the Bow and Saskatchewan Rivers of an average width of one mile along said rivers, down stream; commencing at the aforesaid point on the Bow River, and extending to a point one mile west of the coal seam on said river, about five miles below the said Blackfoot Crossing; beginning again one mile east of the said coal seam and extending to the mouth of Maple Creek at its junction with the South Saskatchewan; and beginning again at the junction of the Bow River with the latter river, and extending on both sides of the South Saskatchewan in an average width on each side thereof of one mile, along said river against the stream, to the junction of the Little Bow River with the latter river, reserving to Her Majesty, as may now or hereafter be required by Her for the use of Her Indian and other subjects, from all the Reserves hereinbefore described, the right to navigate the above mentioned rivers, to land and receive fuel and cargoes on the shores and banks thereof, to build bridges and establish ferries thereon, to use the fords thereof and all the trails leading thereto, and to open such other roads through the said Reserves as may appear to Her Majesty's Government of Canada, necessary for the ordinary travel of her Indian and other subjects, due compensation being paid to individual Indians for improvements, when the same may be in any manner encroached upon by such roads.

Secondly.—That the Reserve of the Piegan Band of Indians shall be on the Old Man's River, near the foot of the Porcupine Hills, at a place called "Crow's Creek."

And, Thirdly.—The Reserve of the Stony Band of Indians shall be in the vicinity of Morleyville.

In view of the satisfaction of Her Majesty with the recent general good conduct of her said Indians, and in extinguishment of all their past claims, she hereby, through her Commissioners, agrees to make them a present payment of twelve dollars each in cash to each man, woman, and child of the families here represented.

Her Majesty also agrees that next year, and annually afterwards forever, she will cause to be paid to the said Indians, in cash, at suitable places and dates, of which the said Indians shall be duly notified, to each Chief, twenty-five dollars, each minor Chief or Councillor (not exceeding fifteen minor Chiefs to the Blackfeet and Blood Indians, and four to the Piegan and Sarcee Bands, and five Councillors to the Stony Indian Bands), fifteen dollars, and to every other Indian of whatever age, five dollars; the same, unless there be some exceptional reason, to be paid to the heads of families for those belonging thereto.

Further, Her Majesty agrees that the sum of two thousand dollars shall hereafter every year be expended in the purchase of ammunition for distribution among the said Indians; Provided that if at any future time ammunition become comparatively unnecessary for said Indians, Her Government, with the consent of said Indians, or

any of the Bands thereof, may expend the proportion due to such Band otherwise for their benefit.

Further, Her Majesty agrees that each Head Chief and Minor Chief, and each Chief and Councillor duly recognized as such, shall, once in every three years, during the term of their office, receive a suitable suit of clothing, and each Head Chief and Stony Chief, in recognition of the closing of the Treaty, a suitable medal and flag, and next year, or as soon as convenient, each Head Chief, and Minor Chief, and Stony Chief shall receive a Winchester rifle.

Further, Her Majesty agrees to pay the salary of such teachers to instruct the children of said Indians as to Her Government of Canada may seem advisable, when said Indians are settled on their Reserves and shall desire teachers.

Further, Her Majesty agrees to supply each Head and Minor Chief, and each Stony Chief, for the use of their Bands, ten axes, five handsaws, five augers, one grindstone, and the necessary files and whetstones.

And further, Her Majesty agrees that the said Indians shall be supplied as soon as convenient, after any Band shall make due application therefor, with the following cattle for raising stock, that is to say: for every family of five persons, and under, two cows; for every family of more than five persons, and less than ten persons, three cows; for every family of over ten persons, four cows; and every Head and Minor Chief, and every Stony Chief, for the use of their Bands, one bull; but if any Band desire to cultivate the soil as well as raise stock, each family of such Band shall receive one cow less than the above mentioned number, and in lieu thereof, when settled on their Reserves and prepared to break up the soil, two hoes, one spade, one scythe, and two hay forks, and for every three families, one plough and one harrow, and for each Band, enough potatoes, barley, oats, and wheat (if such seeds be suited for the locality of their Reserves) to plant the land actually broken up. All the aforesaid articles to be given once for all for the encouragement of the practice of agriculture among the Indians.

And the undersigned Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan and Sarcee Head Chiefs and Minor Chiefs, and Stony Chiefs and Councillors on their own behalf and on behalf of all other Indians inhabiting the Tract within ceded do hereby solemnly promise and engage to strictly observe this Treaty, and also to conduct and behave themselves as good and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. They promise and engage that they will, in all respects, obey and abide by the Law, that they will maintain peace and good order between each other and between themselves and other tribes of Indians, and between themselves and others of Her Majesty's subjects, whether Indians, Half Breeds or Whites, now inhabiting, or hereafter to inhabit, any part of the said ceded tract; and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitant of such ceded tract, or the property of Her Majesty the Queen, or interfere with or trouble any person, passing or travelling through the said tract or any part thereof, and that they will assist the officers of Her Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indian offending against the stipulations of this Treaty, or infringing the laws in force in the country so ceded.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF Her Majesty's said Commissioners, and the said Indian Head and Minor Chiefs, and Stony Chiefs and Councillors, have hereunto subscribed and set their hands, at the "Blackfoot Crossing" of the Bow River, the day and year herein first above written.

Signed by the Chiefs and Councillors within named in presence of the following witnesses, the same having been first explained by James Bird, Inspector.

(Signed),
DAVID LAIRD, Lieutenant-Governor of North-West Territories, and Special Indian Commissioner.

(Signed),			
A. G. IRVINE, Ass't. Com., N.W.M.P.	JAMES F. MACLEOD, Lieut.-Colonel, Com.		
J. McDOUGALL, Missionary.	N.W.M.P., and Special Indian Commis-		
JEAN L' HEUREUX.	sioner.		
W. WINDER, Inspector.			
T. N. F. CROZIER, Inspector.	CHAPO-MEXICO, or Crowfoot,	his	
E. DALRYMPLE CLARK, Lieut. & Adjutant	Head Chief of the South Blackfeet.	x	mark
N. W. M. P.			
A. SHURTLIFF, Sub Inspector.	MATOSE-APIW, or Old Sun,	his	
C. E. DENING, Sub Inspector.	Head Chief of the North	x	
W. D. AUTROBUS, Sub Inspector.	Blackfeet.	mark	
FRANK NORMAN, Staff Constable.			
MARY J. MACLEOD.	STAMIXOTOCAR, or Bull Head,	his	
JULIA WINDER.	Head Chief of the Sarcees.	x	mark
JULIA SHURTLIFF.			
E. HARDISTY.			
A. McDOUGALL.	MEKASTO, or Red Crow	his	
E. A. BARRETT.	Head Chief of the South Bloods.	x	mark.
CONSTANTINE SCOLLEN, Priest, witness			
to signatures of Stonixosak and those fol-		his	
lowing.	NATOSE-ONISTORS, or Medicine Calf	x	mark.
(Signed)			
CHARLES E. CONROD.			
THOS. J. BOGG.	POKAPIW-OTOIAN, or Bad Head.	his	
		x	mark.
	SOTENAH, or Rainy Chief,	his	
	Head Chief of the North Bloods.	x	mark.
	TAKOYE-STAMIX, or Fiend Bull.	his	
		x	mark.
	AKKA-KITCIPIMIW-OTAS, or many	his	
	spotted horses	x	mark.
	ATTISTAH-MACAN, or Running Rabbit.	his	
		x	mark.
	PITAH-PEKIS, or Eagle Rib.	his	
		x	mark.
	SAKOYE-AOTAN, or Heavy Shield,	his	
	Head Chief of the Middle	x	
	Blackfeet.	mark.	
	ZOATZE-TAPITAPIW, or Setting on an	his	
	Eagle Tail.	x	
	Head Chief of the North Pigeons.	mark.	
		his	
	AKKA-MAKKOYE, or Many Swans	x	mark.
	APENAKO-SAPOP, or Morning Plume	his	
		x	mark.

MAS-GWA-AH-SID, or Bear's Paw.	his x mark.	} Stony Chiefs.
CHE-NE-KA, or John,	his x mark.	
KI-CHI-PWOT, or Jacob,	his x mark.	
STAMIX-OSOK, or Bull Bacfat,	his x mark.	
EMITAH-APISKINNE, or White Striped Dog,	his x mark.	
MATAPI-KOMOTZIW, or the Captive or Stolen Person,	his x mark.	
APAWAWAKOSOW, or White Antelope,	his x mark.	
MAKOYE-KIN, or Wolf Collar,	his x mark.	
AYE-STIPIS-SIMAT, or Heavily Whipped,	his x mark.	
KISSOUM, or Day Light,	his x mark.	
PITAH-OTOCAN, or Eagle Head,	his x mark.	
APAW-STAMIX, or Weasel Bull,	his x mark.	
ONISTAH-POKAH, or White Calf,	his x mark.	
NETAH-KITEI-PI-MEW, or Only Spot,	his x mark.	
AKAK-OTOS, or Many Horses,	his x mark.	
STOKIMATIS, or The Drum,	his x mark.	
PITAH-ANNES, or Eagle Robe,	his x mark.	
PITAH-OTSIKIN, or Eagle Shoe,	his x mark.	
STAMIXO-TA-KA-PIW, or Bull Turn Round,	his x mark.	

MASTE-PITAH, or Crow Eagle,	his x mark.	} Stony Councilors
JAMES DIXON,	his x mark.	
ABHRAHAM KECHPWOT,	his x mark.	
PATRICK KECHPWOT,	his x mark.	
GEORGE MOY-ANY-MEN,	his x mark.	
GEORGE CRAWLOR,	his x mark.	
EKAS-KINE, or Low Horn,	his x mark.	
KAYO-OKOSIS, or Bear Shield,	his x mark.	
PONOKAH-STAMIX, or Bull Elk,	his x mark.	
OMAKSI SAPOP, or Big Plume,	his x mark.	
ONISTAH, or Calf Robe,	his x mark.	
PITAH-SIKSINUM, or White Eagle,	his x mark.	
APAW-ONISTAW, or Weasel Calf,	his x mark.	
ATTISTA-HAES, or Rabbit Carrier,	his x mark.	
PITAH, or Eagle,	his x mark.	
PITAH-ONISTAH, or Eagle White Calf,	his x mark.	
KAYE-TAPO, or Going to Bear,	his x mark.	

We the members of the Blackfeet tribe of Indians having had explained to us the terms of the Treaty made and concluded at the Blackfoot Crossing of the Bow River, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven ;

Between Her Majesty the Queen, by Her Commissioners duly appointed to negotiate the said Treaty and the Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan, Sarcee, Stoney and other

Indian inhabitants of the country within the limits defined in the said Treaty, but not having been present at the Councils at which the articles of the said Treaty were agreed upon, do now hereby for ourselves and the Bands which we represent, in consideration of the provisions of the said Treaty being extended to us and the Bands which we represent, transfer, surrender and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, to and for the use of Her Government of the Dominion of Canada, all our right, title, and interest whatsoever which we and the said Bands which we represent have held or enjoyed of in and to the territory described and fully set out in the said Treaty; also, all our right, title, and interest whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated, whether within the limits of any other Treaty heretofore made or hereafter to be made with Indians, or elsewhere in Her Majesty's territories, to have and to hold the same unto and for the use of Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors forever;

And we hereby agree to accept the several benefits, payments, and Reserves promised to the Indians under the Chiefs adhering to the said Treaty at the Blackfoot Crossing of the Bow River, and we solemnly engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein contained on the part of the Chiefs and Indians therein named, to be observed and performed and in all things to conform to the articles of the said Treaty, as if we ourselves and the Bands which we represent had been originally contracting parties thereto and had been present at the Councils held at the Blackfoot Crossing of the Bow River, and had there attached our signatures to the said Treaty.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, James Farquharson MacLeod, C.M.G., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to negotiate the said Treaty, and the Chiefs of the Band hereby give their adhesion to the said Treaty, have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at Fort MacLeod, this fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been explained to the Indians by the said James Farquharson MacLeod, one of the Commissioners appointed to negotiate the said Treaty, through the interpreter, Jerry Potts, in the presence of

JAMES F. MACLEOD, LIEUT.-COL.,
Special Indian Commissioner.
MEANXKISTOMACH, his
or Three Bulls. x
mark.

A. G. IRVINE,
Assistant Commissioner.
E. DALRYMLE CLARK,
Lieutenant and Adjutant N.W.M.P.
CHARLES E. CONRAD,
W. WINDER,
Inspector.

SPECIAL APPENDIX D.

No. 7936, J.B.

From Alex. C. Anderson, Dominion Commissioner Indian Reserves, to the Honourable The Minister of the Interior.

VICTORIA, B. C., 21st March, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward, accompanying this, a Report, compiled chiefly from the Official Journal, succinctly relating the affairs of the Commission for the settlement of Indian Affairs in the Province up to the arrival of the Commission in Victoria, together with plans and descriptions explanatory of the decisions of the Commissioners, and a census of the several tribes with whom they have dealt.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

ALEX. C. ANDERSON,
Dominion Commissioner Indian Reserves.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Report of the proceedings of the Joint Commission for the settlement of the Indian Reserves in the Province of British Columbia, respectfully submitted for the information of the Honorable the Minister of the Interior.

All preparations having been completed, the Commissioners left Victoria on the 3rd November, 1876, on board the steamer "Enterprise" for New Westminster, the party consisting of Mr. Alexander C. Anderson, Dominion Commissioner; Mr. Archibald McKinlay, Commissioner for the Province, and Mr. G. M. Sproat, the Joint Commissioner; Mr. E. Mohun, Surveyor, and Mr. George Blenkinsop, Census-Taker and General Assistant. Owing to objections made by the Provincial Government, on the ground of the share of expense, the Commissioners were compelled to dispense with the services, as Secretary, of Mr. Hamilton Moffatt, of the Indian Department, who accordingly remained in Victoria.

It was not till the 6th (a Sunday intervening) that the Commissioners were able to leave New Westminster. That day they ran down to Musqueam, at the mouth of the North Arm of the Fraser, where they encamped; the party being now increased by a cook, two Indian camp assistants, hired at New Westminster, and Michel, an interpreter recommended to the Commissioners by Mr. Superintendent Lenihan.

This last, a very intelligent Indian from Yale, conversant with all the varied dialects of the neighbouring coast, and talking English fluently, has given great satisfaction throughout, and greatly aided the operations of the Commissioners.

The wages given to him were the same as those he has ordinarily received heretofore from Mr. Lenihan; viz., \$45 per month.

To expedite proceedings and facilitate the movements of the Commission it was judged expedient, with the concurrence of the Provincial Government, to hire a small steamer, which they were able to secure at a cost of \$17 per diem.

This little craft the "Leonora," steaming at a rapid rate, though destitute of sleeping accommodation, has proved of the greatest service, and enabled the Commissioners, during the four months of their winter campaign to traverse a great extent of navigation, not less probably than 3,000 miles among the ramifications of the Inlets which they visited.

As stated in previous communications, the plan of the Commissioners for their winter's work was to commence near Burrard's Inlet, and thence continue northward along the mainland coast to the head of Jervis Inlet, then to cross to Comox and work downwards along the Vancouver Island shore.

This plan has been strictly followed out.

At Musqueam the Commissioners commenced their work.

They found the Indians well disposed, and to a certain extent industrious, several having patches of land under cultivation, and one individual having a good orchard though of small extent. They possess cattle and horses (see sensus return herewith) and obviously only require encouragement to improve more rapidly than they have hitherto done. To these people the Commissioners confirmed their old Reserve, already surveyed, containing 342 acres; and in addition assigned a tract on Sea Island, adjacent, containing some 80 acres of rich meadow land for hay making and pasture.

(Here, as elsewhere afterwards, the Dominion Commissioner explained the views of the Dominion Government with regard to the Indians, and the earnest desire that exists to promote their welfare. The Provincial Commissioner also explained the views of his Government, in accordance with his instructions. It will, therefore, be unnecessary hereafter to revert to this portion of the subject.)

Having communicated our decisions and given such friendly counsel as was judged necessary, the several Chiefs spoke in succession each assuring us of his satisfaction at the result of our visit, and the attachment to Her Majesty of the tribe at large. The Commissioners then took leave of the natives, and embarking on board the "Leonora," 11th November, ran round to Burrard Inlet.

Before leaving Musqueam, however, Mr. Anderson vaccinated, as elsewhere afterwards, a number of children with lymph kindly supplied to him by Mr. Superintendent Powell.

BURRARD INLET.

Encamping on the north shore, above the first narrows, on the evening of the 11th November, we were delayed in Burrard Inlet until the 18th. During this interval, with the aid of our little steamer, we were enabled to visit—accompanied during a portion of the time by Mr. Superintendent Lenihan,—all the old Reserves in the neighbourhood, making such additions to them as were practicable, and establishing such new Reserves for fishing purposes, as were required.

The old Reserves, however, in the immediate vicinity of the saw mills, are so hemmed in by the settlements, that it was seldom in our power to increase them in any way to useful purpose; for it was obviously bootless, to do so, by the addition of utterly worthless soil which would only have shown a fallacious acreage on paper.

These Indians, however, as well as a portion of the Musqueams, have also claims on Howe Sound, where there is a sufficient space of good land unoccupied by White settlers. They wished, therefore, to obtain the assignment of agricultural lands there, in the vicinity of their fishing villages, their residence on Burrard Inlet being, with the majority, chiefly for the convenience of ready access to the saw mills, where they find a ready market for their labour, for their fish and other products. It was, therefore, settled that some of the principal men should accompany us thither and indicate their wishes.

The Commissioners were glad to witness among the natives in this neighbourhood the evidences of considerable social improvement.

The saw mills, and other concomitant interests, afford a wide field for the labour of those who are industriously inclined; and the Commissioners were assured, that from these several sources a sum variously computed at from \$80,000 to \$100,000 finds its way annually into the hands of the natives. The mill owners, too, and the shipping frequenting the mills, are benefited in a corresponding degree, by having a local source of labour constantly available.

HOWE SOUND.

Leaving Burrard Inlet early on the morning of the 18th November, we reached Staâ-mis, at the head of Howe Sound, at 2 p.m., and encamped.

The following day, Sunday, it rained heavily. On Monday, though still raining at intervals, we managed to visit, in canoe, the native settlements in the neighbourhood. Meanwhile, Mr. Blenkinsop, after taking the census at the adjacent village, made arrangements for canoes, &c.; and the following morning we started, accompanied by Mr. Surveyor Mohun, to ascend the Squawmish River, leaving the camp standing, and travelling light. We ascended the river about 28 miles in canoes, the navigation being good; and also, on foot for some miles, a very rapid tributary called the Che-âkarnus, in order to examine an Indian village there.

Finally, after an absence of four days, and after having decided on all the necessary assignments of Reserves, village sites, &c., as we descended, reached camp late in the afternoon of the 25th November. Shortly after our arrival the "Leonora" came in with our mail bag from Burrard Inlet.

A communication was received from Mr. Meredith (letter of 8th November,) which was acknowledged by Mr. Anderson on the 27th November.

Our decisions in this division have been regulated, as stipulated in the terms of agreement between the two Governments, by no inflexible system of acreage, which, as has been before remarked, would in many cases have been simply fallacious.

On the other hand we have striven throughout to meet the just and reasonable expectations of the Indians, while at the same time endeavouring to fulfil, where possible the wishes of the Governments, by assigning compact Reserves of considerable area.

Thus, in addition to the various fishing stations, &c., we selected at the mouth of the Che-âk-a-mus, a tract of excellent land lying along the river, containing about 2,000 acres, a considerable portion of which is meadow; and at Staâ-mis, the delta of the river, containing about 1,400 acres. These selections were made in the trust that, at some future day, the natives may be induced to congregate at these spots, as centres of population, and thus the education of the children, and the social improvement of the adults, be facilitated in accordance with the benevolent plans of the Government.

The soil along the river is generally very good; and the climate, though comparatively cold in winter, favourable for culture.

The Indians, part of whom resort periodically to Burrard Inlet, are peaceable and well behaved; and the presumption is, that, duly encouraged, a cheerful and industrious future is in store for them.

We are glad to add that the highest satisfaction at the result of our proceedings was expressed by the Chiefs who responded to our address at the parting interview.

By Joseph, the Roman Catholic Mission Village Chief, we despatched a mail bag to the Post Office at Burrard Inlet.

SECHELT (JERVIS INLET.)

Breaking up camp before daylight on the 28th November, we embarked at 8.50 a.m., and settling two fishing stations on our way, reached Trail Bay, the western side of the Sechelt Isthmus, at 3 p.m., where we encamped by the beach.

There is an extensive village here, with a neatly built Roman Catholic chapel, but no resident priest, and consequently only periodical ministrations.

In order to save time we despatched the "Leonora" at once, to steam round the peninsula, a distance of some 60 miles or more, while the portage over the isthmus is only 1,100 yards across.

After having had interviews with the Chiefs and listened to their representations, we made such addition to their Reserve at this point as seemed desirable.

The soil, however, is generally sandy, and it is only in patches that it is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Hence it was judged expedient to assign some

detached spots which the Indians wished to have, and which, though of comparatively small dimensions, are valuable to them for garden ground.

On Friday, the 1st December, camp was struck at 2.20 a.m., the portage made at daylight (the Indians assisting), and at noon we re-embarked on board the "Leonora," in Porpoise Bay. Mr. Anderson having, meanwhile, vaccinated some thirty children and women, and having instructed the Chief ("Shale") how to extend the process from these to others. At 3.15 p.m., we reached the entrance of Narrows Arm, where we encamped; and next day visited the head of that Inlet, where we marked off a Reserve of some 82 acres, a great portion of which is good cultivable land.

On Monday, the 4th December, striking camp early, we embarked shortly after daylight, and having with difficulty stemmed the Rapid at the entrance of the Narrows, reached Deserted Bay, in Queen's Branch of the Inlet, at 2.30, p.m., where we camped.

The two following days were occupied in examining the localities around; and in addition to several fishing stations, we fixed upon two Reserves containing a considerable acreage of very productive soil. "Humiaechin," at the head of Queen's Reach and "Soo-a-dai," upon the river discharging into Deserted Bay. A reference to the accompanying sketches and explanations will render intelligible the positions of the various assignments made in this portion of the labours of the Commission. On the 7th December we struck camp before daylight, and after visiting several stations on our way, parted with the Chiefs at the entrance of Queen's Reach, and proceeded to Thunder Bay, at the mouth of Jervis Inlet, where we encamped.

In settling the Reserves for the Sechelt Indians we have dealt as liberally as circumstances would permit. The extremely rugged nature of the country, however picturesque from an artistic point of view, almost precludes the notion of agriculture. Nevertheless, a good many scattered patches have been secured to the Indians, and they will have, practically, the use, where cultivable—if anywhere cultivable—of all the rest.

The two tracts already mentioned, however, ("Humiaechin" and "Soo-a-dai") comprise in a compact form a considerable acreage of excellent land; and, it may be inferred, will in time become valuable as points where portions of the tribe will congregate, and become accessible in the prosecution of any educational scheme that may be devised.

The Reserve at Trail Bay, again, which may at present be regarded as the metropolis, as it were of the nation, is already the scene of active improvement. A Roman Catholic missionary, as before hinted, visits the village periodically, and the influence of this worthy gentleman has been most beneficially exercised.

There may indeed be certain points of social discipline with regard to the mode of conducting this mission, the report of which has reached the ears of the Commissioners, which were objectionable. The consideration of this, however, does not come strictly within their purview; and they need only notice the good effects which they have observed, and to which they are glad to bear testimony. The Sechelts, numbering in all only 167 souls, of whom 55 are men, appear to be a well disposed and very tractable sept.

The industry of the men is manifested in a very useful and profitable way, and by the mill owners on Burrard Inlet is duly encouraged.

Last year we were informed they supplied 1,300,000 cubic feet of saw logs, for which they received, delivered in the water adjacent to the places where cut, at the rate of \$3. per M.—being the price paid also to White men prosecuting the same business.

To encourage this industry, and in accordance with a wish expressed by the Chiefs, the Commissioners assured them that they would recommend the Provincial Government to grant them a special privilege of timber cutting on the west side of Queen's Reach, from the Humiaechin Reserve at the head down to Point Patrick.

With a view to this, indeed, the Commissioners had, before leaving Victoria, asked for the reservation, temporarily, of this tract of land, a request which was at once acceded to by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Before parting with the Chiefs the usual ceremony of speaking on both sides took place in terms differing little from the formula already given, and which it is needless here to repeat. The Chiefs then took leave of the Commissioners with every expression of satisfaction.

COMOX, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Striking camp early on the 8th December, we embarked at 7 a.m., and, in pursuance of our plan of operations, ran up the Malaspina Strait and, rounding the north end of Texada Island, struck across for Vancouver Island. Notwithstanding the prevalence of a dense fog we traced our course with accuracy by compass, and finally groped our way into Comox Harbour (Port Augusta of the Admiralty Chart) an hour after noon. Here we pitched our camp.

At this place we remained until Wednesday the 13th of December, occupied during the interval in making the necessary enquiries to enable us to decide as to the requirements of the Indians of the neighbourhood. These people, amounting in all to about 90 souls, separated into three closely allied branches (see Census Returns), had a Reserve of about 170 acres, situated on the left bank near the mouth of the Courtney (or Puntledge) River; picturesque and cheerful and valuable, owing to its position, but sandy, and therefore of little worth for agricultural purposes. The evidences of a very numerous population having formerly dwelt here are apparent, but the appearance of the survivors indicates rapid decay, and a marked contrast between their condition and that of the neighbouring Septs upon the mainland, from whom we had recently parted, struck us forcibly.

Having ascended the river by canoe as far as the junction of the Puntledge with its tributary, the Tso-lan, we found near this point the evidences of its formerly having been the dwelling place of a numerous population.

Understanding that a Mr. Duncan, who resides in the vicinity, had recorded a pre-emption claim to the section which includes the village site, we invited that gentleman to accompany us in order that he might be able to give, on the ground, any explanation that we might require. This we judged to be the more necessary, since the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, at our request before leaving Victoria, had declined to allow Mr. Duncan to complete his claim until our decision with regard to the land in question should have been declared. After having examined the ground and listened attentively to Mr. Duncan's statements, we appointed another day to hear whatever evidence might be adduced on either side. Subsequently, we may at once state, after a patient investigation, and the examination of several witnesses, including Mr. Drabble, the Government Agent and Surveyor, we came to the conclusion that Mr. Duncan's attempted claim was invalid, and accordingly assigned the section in question, together with some contiguous land, to the Indians.

We would gladly have given a larger acreage to these people, in the hope that under brighter auspices than heretofore, some portion of their latent energy might be elicited; but, unfortunately, all the rest of the valley, save portions which it would have been useless to assign to them, and which they did not care to possess, is already in the possession of White farmers, of whom there is a prosperous settlement in the neighbourhood. Thus we could only give them, in addition to their original Reserve of about 250 acres, about 180 or 200 acres of excellent land at the junction of the Tso-lan including the old village site. We also marked off, upon the Goose Spit, a tract to include the scattered graves there, comprising some 14 acres.

The Indians, at our parting interview on the 12th December, listened with attention to our addresses, and afterwards expressed satisfaction at what we had done in their favour. We may add, also, that the White settlers, we are told, unanimously admit the justice of our decision with regard to the land previously claimed by Mr. Duncan.

NANAIMO.

Having concluded operations at Comox, we struck camp at 3.30 a.m., 13th December, and succeeded in getting away a little after six o'clock, having a long run before us.

Stopped at Qualicum River, about midway between Comox and Nanaimo, and examined the surroundings, which we secured to the occupants, marking a tree, as elsewhere, and indicating generally the limits. Reached Nanaimo after dark, passed the night at a hotel, and the next morning retraced our course about a mile, to the neighbourhood of Newcastle Quarry, where we encamped, and during the remainder of the day occupied ourselves in bringing up past work, which, owing to our uninterrupted progress, had fallen in arrear. On Friday the 15th we steamed up to Nanoose Harbour, where we examined the village and the adjacent land, and laid off a Reserve, containing about 150 acres, with an extensive water frontage.

This point having been settled we turned our attention to the Main Reserves of the Nanaimo Indians.

One immediately adjacent to the town, containing about 46 acres, has long, apparently, been the home of these people.

There are a number of houses built in the old Indian style, and also many constructed after the European fashion.

The soil is apparently good, and for the greater part cultivable without much difficulty, yet little cultivated.

We afterwards ascended the Nanaimo River to the Upper Reserve, with the general appearance and capabilities of which we were much pleased, though the signs of agricultural industry were not very apparent. It contains between 400 and 500 acres, occupying both sides of the river. On the left bank (the Reserve there extending some distance above the Government Bridge) we found that, apparently, a systematic process of timber-cutting had been carried out.

On enquiry, however, of the mill-owner at Nanaimo, a Mr. Carpenter, the alleged intruder, we were satisfied that the damage done had been less serious than we supposed; and were assured that the roads leading through the Reserve had been made with the full consent of the Indians, for the purpose of hauling logs to the river from lands leased from the Vancouver Coal Company lying behind the Reserve. A few logs, however, it was admitted, had been cut inadvertently within the Indian lines, for which Mr. Carpenter expressed his regret, and his willingness to pay. He also applied for a lease, or license, to cut timber on the Reserve, at a fair charge, estimating that it may yield some 750,000 cubic feet of saw logs. We informed Mr. Carpenter that we should report the whole matter to Mr. Superintendent Powell, and suggested that Mr. Carpenter should write a letter to that gentleman, repeating what he had said to us. This he accordingly did, and the whole subject has since been reported upon by us to Mr. Powell.

There was a case connected with this Reserve which required some delicacy of management, and the more so since the sympathies of the Nanaimo public had been strongly enlisted in favour of the person whose interests would be chiefly affected by our decision—the widow of a Mr. Barton, now remarried to a man named McKinlay. It was found by the Surveyor, when running the lines anew some two or three years ago, that the house, barns, and orchard of Mrs. Barton intruded to the extent of five square acres or thereabouts on a corner of the Indian Reserve, the rest of her land lying contiguous to the north.

The house had been built and the orchard planted some 10 or 12 years ago by Mr. Nicoll, J. P., the former Manager of the Vancouver Coal Company, there being it appears, no suitable spot for building upon the land comprised in the Crown Grants issued to Mr. Nicoll.

This was done, we are informed, with the full consent of the Indians, and in consideration of a money payment made to them at the time. The land, with the adjacent patch on which the house and orchard are situated, had passed by purchase through several hands before it was bought by Mrs. Barton; and after the death (through a mining accident) of her former husband, the present Mrs. McKinlay during the period of her widowhood, had supported herself and three children upon the products of her dairy and its surroundings, the care of which she still prosecutes industriously, the property, however, having been, on her second marriage, secured to her children by her first husband. To avoid reverting to this question we may

were at once state that though our powers as Commissioners (as then known to us under the Indian Act) did not justify our dealing conclusively with the matter, we had determined with the full and eager concurrence of the Indians, that the following arrangement should be proposed for approval by the Minister: namely, that the buildings and orchard of the late Mr. Barton shall remain as before, and be secured to the children conjointly with the adjacent land.

The Trustees of the children, Messrs. Hirst and Wall, of Nanaimo, agreeing on the other hand, to transfer to the Minister an equivalent of good land adjoining the Reserve in exchange.

This arrangement, entirely agreeable to the Indians, gave great satisfaction to all the inhabitants of Nanaimo, who were anxiously awaiting the issue.

[Subsequently, the receipt of Mr. Meredith's letter of the 26th December, covering *Gazette* Proclamations with regard to the suspension in this Province of certain Clauses of the Indian Act, enabled us to deal definitely with this matter, with the conviction, at the same time, that our decision will be entirely satisfactory to the Governments.]

Mr. Bate, the Mayor of Nanaimo, and Local Manager of the Vancouver Coal Company, had called upon us shortly after encamping near Nanaimo, and since had made certain proposals concerning the transfer, for our purposes, of a tract of good agricultural land belonging to his Company, and adjoining the Upper Reserve, in exchange for the privilege of extending the coal workings of the Company for a term of years beneath the Lower Reserve, under which the continuation of the seam extends,—

We requested Mr. Bate to address us officially on the subject. This he has done, and we have since submitted his proposals to Mr. Superintendent Powell, who will submit them to the Minister for consideration.

At the same time, we have expressed our opinion that, while the possession of the cultivable land offered by Mr. Bate is strongly desired by the Indians, the proposed arrangements by which they could obtain it would be advantageous.

The result of our decisions with regard to the Nanaimos, in addition to the arrangements already noted affecting the children of the late Mr. Barton, was as follows: We confirmed to them their original Reserve adjacent to the Town of Nanaimo, and also the Reserve on both sides of the River Nanaimo, containing 382 acres, which we increase on the right bank by the addition of two adjacent sections, Nos. 18, 19, R. 8, containing 200 acres.

In addition to the portion of the Reserve lying on the left bank, we stated that we were in treaty with Mr. Bate, representing the Vancouver Coal Company, for the tract contiguous to the Reserve which they had expressed a desire to have, and that the result of the negotiation would be communicated to them after the conclusion to be arrived at in Victoria.

On the 20th December we held our final conference with these Indians, and stated to them the decision above noted. The Dominion Commissioner then addressed to them a few concluding words with reference to their social duties.

The evils of concubinage of their young women with the White men around were especially pointed out; and the necessity of their children attending with regularity the instructions at the School provided for them was dwelt upon. Afterwards the Provincial Commissioner addressed the Indians in suitable terms, pointing out the anxiety of the Government for their welfare, and finally a general hand-shaking took place, and the conference broke up; the Indians saluting us on our departure, much to our amusement, with three hearty cheers, in evidence of their satisfaction.

[The Nanaimo Indians, though now apparently disposed to enter more earnestly upon agricultural labours, have hitherto been chiefly employed about the coal mines as labourers, and in this branch of industry been useful. A good deal of intoxication is said to prevail among them, though we ourselves witnessed no instance. The efforts of the clergy in the neighbourhood have been exerted, apparently with effect,

to ameliorate the social condition of these people, and under a continuance of good training, moral and industrial, they would doubtless advance rapidly.]

CHEMAINIS.

On Thursday, 21st December, having finished our affairs at Nanaimo, we struck camp before daylight, embarked early, and leaving the town at 10 a.m., reached Horse Shoe Bay, Chemainis, about 3 p.m. We here received a mail bag, containing among other letters one from Mr. Meredith, dated 24th November, intimating, for the information of the Commission, that the Governor General in Council had been pleased to suspend, with regard to the Province, the provisions of the Indian Act affecting the settlement of the Indian Reserves. Of this letter a copy was forthwith enclosed by us to the head of the Provincial Government.

We found at Chemainis a great deal of work awaiting us, together with some complicated questions connected with it. Hence, though constantly in motion (using this point as a centre for extended operations,) it was not till the 18th of January, of the present year that we completed our labours.

During this interval, of nearly a month, we visited all the Indian settlements on the neighbouring Islands, as well as those on the mainland, adjacent of Vancouver Island, sometimes requiring to revisit the same locality several times. To avoid, however, extending this Report, already of necessity sufficiently tedious, to an unreasonable length by the introduction of frivolous details, we shall confine ourselves to a general review of our proceedings, relating the more salient particulars only, and stating the result.

We were occupied up to the 27th, in visiting and settling Reserves upon Gabriola Island and Valdez Island. We then proceeded to examine the Reserves already established along the Chemainis River, which we confirmed, and in two cases considerably extended. At one of these Reserves, however, (a small location of about 34 acres secured to the "Penálahuts" of Keeper Island for fishing purposes only) we found that some of the inhabitants had intruded illegally, and in a high-handed manner upon the lands of the neighbouring settlers. We, therefore, notified the Chiefs that before we could deal with the tribe (the "Penálahuts") it would be necessary for the intruders to place themselves under the law by removing their fences from the lands of their neighbours, within the lines of the Reserve, which we may remark incidentally is, though of small area, of admirable agricultural capacity, and meanwhile suffered to remain almost entirely uncultivated, though considerable clearing had been done. In continuation of this subject it is necessary here to advert to circumstances of which the Provincial Government is already cognizant, and to which reference was made by the Dominion Commissioner, in his letter to the Minister of the Interior of the 17th January. Finding that the Indians, notwithstanding the promise of obedience on the part of the Chiefs, took no steps to fulfil our reasonable requirements, we proceeded with other work, in the hope that the influence of the Chiefs if honestly exerted, would shortly prevail. Finally we judged it expedient to send on the 7th a special messenger (Mr. Surveyor Mohun) to Victoria with letters to the Provincial Government, suggesting that the Superintendent of Police, with a few constables, should be sent up to carry out our requirements.

At the same time we suggested that, to sustain the authority of the Police by a show of force, and thus check all probability of opposition, H. M. Gunboat "Rocket" should be sent to convey them. The Dominion Commissioner, by the same opportunity, conveyed to Mr. Superintendent Powell intimation of the action taken. Meanwhile we continued operations in other directions, leaving the "Penálahuts" to meditate.

We settled matters with the Indians of Chemainis Bay, and the Sikkameen Branch of the tribe settled in Oyster Harbour, and assigned to them liberal Reserves.

On the evening of the 11th the "Rocket" arrived; the Government, in consultation with Dr. Powell, having decided on not taking the prompt and prospectively

more effectual measure suggested by us; but having decided that possibly the presence of that gentleman might compose the difference.

Under these circumstances we considered it incumbent on us to refrain from active interference.

The Superintendent proceeded next day on board the "Rocket" to visit the "Penálahut" village; where the Chiefs promised to him, as they had previously done to us, that they would at once remove the fences; and accordingly the following day a party of them made the show of a commencement, the presence of the gunboat being a grand persuasive. We were of opinion that it would have been preferable, and have expedited proceedings, that the "Rocket" should have remained until the removal of the fences should have been completed; but this suggested delay having been found inconsistent with other arrangements, that ship took her departure at an early hour of the 14th. Upon this the Indians also took their departure to their residence on Keeper Island, and, as we afterwards understood, were preparing for a visit to Nanaimo to attend a feast. It became necessary therefore to despatch Mr. Blenkinsop in the "Leonora" on the 15th with written instructions, to inform the Indians decisively that if they did not at once execute our orders, we should, after having settled with their neighbours, leave the place without at present giving them any land. This show of determination arrested the departure for Nanaimo of a number of the Indians.

The two Chiefs, with about a score of their followers, accompanied Mr. Blenkinsop back in the "Leonora," and the same afternoon resumed their intermitted labor. A couple of teams of oxen were hired to assist the Indians in removing the fences; but it was not till the 18th that the work was completed.

On that day we held our final conference with the "Penálahuts." We assigned them the whole disposable portion of Keeper Island, on which their main village is situated, together with Jerut Island closely adjacent, and confirmed to them the fishing station on the Chemainis River. In assigning, however, the whole of Keeper Island to the "Penálahuts," which we were anxious to do, as calculated to form a compact and acceptable Reserve, we did so conditionally, provided the rights of a person named Conn, at present settled on the Island, can be disposed of. This question will form the subject of a special communication to the Minister through Mr. Superintendent Powell.

To the Indians of Chemainis Bay conjointly with the "Tickarneens" of Oyster Harbour, we assigned the greater portion of the peninsula, or long promontory, on which their villages are situated. In the assignment of this Reserve, too, there is a condition concerning a Mr. McMillan, which will likewise form the subject of a special communication to the Minister of the Interior through the Superintendent.

At the south end of Gabriola Island and the north end of Galiano Island, we marked fishing stations; the former to some Nanaimo Indians, the latter to an offset of the "Penálahuts."

On Valdez Island we secured to the "Ly-ack-luns" their village at Shingle Point, with adjacent surroundings, the fishing station at the southern end, with garden and graveyard adjoining, and, north of Shingle Point, we assigned a large tract, estimated to contain some 1,800 acres or more, including a considerable portion of good agricultural land.

Practically, for pastoral purposes, the natives will possess all the remainder of the Island, except the tract at the northern end, which is possessed under a military grant by Captain Wake, late of the Royal Navy.

Before taking leave of the "Penálahuts" we took care to impress upon their minds the necessity that they should respect the rights of others, who, in turn, are equally bound to respect the rights of the Indians. The Chiefs, on the other hand, expressed their regret that they had occasioned us so much trouble, and for themselves and their people assured us that they would respect the advice given to them, and were satisfied with what we had done.

COWITCHAN.

Leaving Chemainis at 1 p.m. of the 19th January we reached Harris' Landing, Cowitchan Bay, by dusk, and slept at the tavern there. The following day, aided by canoes, dispatched with their crews by the Chiefs, we transported the baggage to the vicinity of the Quámichan Village, and pitched camp on a pretty spot on the left bank of the Cowitchan River. From this date up to the 17th of February our time was occupied first in hearing the statements of the Chiefs of the different villages in the neighbourhood, and then in examining the Reserves and the country around. During this period we made a three days' excursion up the river, to a point called "Is-à-à-tham," where there is a fishing station, which, with several others higher up, we secured to the occupants.

Near the Comiaken Village, at the mouth of the river, we found that the fencing of Mr. Nelson, who had recently purchased a plot of land formerly belonging to one Brennan, intruded to the extent of several square acres of grass land on the Indian Reserve adjacent. We notified Mr. Nelson of the fact, and he at once expressed his willingness to remove his fencing to the proper boundary. This was accordingly done within the next two days, the Indians cheerfully assisting.

The question of the Cowitchan Lands we found to be complicate and very difficult of settlement; and with reference to them we here transcribe directly from the Journal of the Commission the remarks made at the time.

"It is to be premised that, with reference to the natives of the Cowitchan Valley, comprising in all some 800 or 900 souls, a strange system of mismanagement has from the first existed. The Reserves originally assigned to them by ex-Governor Douglas have been from time to time cut down by successive Governors (especially, it would appear, by the late Governor Seymour) in such wise that great dissatisfaction had arisen and all confidence in the sincerity of the Government seemed to have been destroyed. A strong party among the Indians, we had reason privately to know, were leagued together with the view of urging the Commissioners to restore to them the lands that had been alienated. But in anticipation of their argument the Dominion Commissioner, in accordance with the tenor of his instructions, informed the Indians at the outset that, while the Dominion Government in unison with the Provincial Government, were solicitous to promote the interest of the Indians, and to satisfy them in every reasonable way, no interference with the vested interests of the White settlers could be permitted. These having purchased their land in good faith, having made their improvements, and whose money had gone, with other moneys, to make the roads and build the bridges, by which the whole community was benefitted, and the value of all the adjacent land, whether held by Whites or Indians, enormously enhanced."

The suggestion of the question under this point of view seemed to strike the mind of the natives here, as it had already done elsewhere, with great cogency.

There were two cases which presented peculiar difficulty; one, that of Mr. Munroe, the other of a Mr. Dods.

The first, having paid his money in 1859, at the rate of one pound sterling per acre, had been allotted a tract of 200 acres which cuts directly into a portion of the general Reserve.

Mr. Munroe finding that the Indians hankered much after this place, had by letter addressed to us before we left Victoria, offered to place the piece of land in question at our disposal on condition of his being reimbursed his original outlay, with moderate interest. The adoption of this measure we should have been disposed to recommend as expedient to the settlement of the whole question; but on enquiry our views were altered.

We found that the plot had been fenced and occupied by a party of the Soieenos Sept, headed by a man of no great tribal influence named Sin-à-Meetzâ, and that Mr. Superintendent Powell had some time ago warned him that he was acting illegally and summoned him to desist.

Nevertheless, Sin-à-Meetzâ had continued, and improvements to a very consid-

erable extent had been, by him and his companions, since effected on the land. We felt, therefore, that to recommend any measure, which, if carried out, might tend to confirm Sin-á-Meetzá in his usurped possession, would be at present inadvisable. Seeing that it would act as a direct encouragement to future acts of a similar nature on the part of others, and at the same time operate directly to shake the influence of the Superintendent, whose warnings had been disregarded.

We determined, therefore, on ignoring Sin-á-Meetzá's possession altogether; and on this determination we acted at the final conference with the Chiefs, which took place on the day of our departure.

The case of Mr. Dods was somewhat different. There is a half section of land (50 acres) lying adjacent to the Clem-Clem-Lets Village Reserve, and contiguous to the land occupied by Mr. Dods, which has long been a subject of contention between that person and the Indians. We had been led to understand that the piece of land in question would have been held open until our decision should have been made; but on our arrival at Cowichan we found that since our departure from Victoria, a Crown Grant for it had been issued to Mr. Dods. Although not included within the limits of the Reserve on the surveyor's plan procured from the Land Office, a certified tracing of which was produced by the Clem-Clem-Lets Chief, the Indians expressed a strong desire to have this piece of land as an adjunct to the Reserve. We afterwards, at our camp, had an interview with Mr. Dods, and after some conversation that gentleman agreed to place the land at our disposal, the Provincial Commissioner and the Joint Commissioner undertaking, on the part of the Provincial Government, to pay him the sum of \$300 in consideration of the surrender of his claim. These gentlemen, though not directly authorized by the instructions given to make this arrangement, undertook, on their own responsibility, to do so, feeling assured that the Government would sustain their action, where the settlement of a long pending and irritating question was in issue.

Thus prepared, we re-visited the Clem-Clem-Lets village, and informed the Chiefs that we had secured for their people the piece of land which they were desirous to obtain, reserving to Mr. Dods merely his barn-site and the right of way from his house through a portion of the land to the high road, which is closely adjacent.

The Chiefs, however, not satisfied with the effort we had made on their behalf, now extended their demands, and said that, in addition to the half section we had purchased for them, they wanted also the adjoining half section on which the house and improvements of Mr. Dods is situated.

To this proposal we told them we could not accede, but that we would hold open for their acceptance until the day of our approaching departure, the offer already made to them, and that meanwhile we should confirm to them the lands they already had in possession, with such additions elsewhere as we might find expedient.

Finally, we may here add, the Chiefs not having signified their acceptance of our offer as they were invited to do, the proposed arrangement with Mr. Dods was not concluded.

On the 17th February, the Chiefs of the Quamichan, Comi-aken, Somenos and Co-ke-silah villages met us at the camp, by appointment, attended by a number of their followers.

The result of this our parting conference was, that we left these people, we believe, quite satisfied; the Chiefs, for themselves and their people, assuring us that henceforth no question as to the tenure of the White settlers should be permitted to arise.

In order to secure this favourable result we had dealt liberally with the Indians, by assigning such unoccupied lands contiguous or adjacent to the Reserves as seemed desirable, in all, having increased the curtailed Reserves so as to make the area somewhat more than the original dimensions.

We, besides, gave a considerable area of good, though rocky, pasture land, along the Cowitchan Bay, thus providing a valuable grazing ground for stock, available for the tribe generally.

About noon of the 17th February, after having taken leave of the Indians, we embarked in a large state canoe, provided by the Chief Low-ha for our accommodation; and, accompanied by several of the principal men, ran down the Cowitohan River, and, crossing the Bay, reached our little steamer, on board of which our baggage had been previously deposited.

After settling some little matters of detail we started, and, about 3 p.m., reached Saanich, where, at Green's Bay, near the end of the peninsula, we encamped. The Dominion Commissioner, Mr. Anderson, availing himself of the opportunity to visit his family, who reside in the neighbourhood.

We mention here, incidentally, that during our stay at Cowitchan we were much indebted to the attentions of an Indian farmer named Binn, near whose house we were encamped, and whose wife, a tidy and exemplary woman in her station, highly respected by the White ladies around, had acted as our laundress. Of course the services rendered were adequately remunerated through Mr. Blenkinsop; but, on the eve of our departure, Binn having expressed a wish to visit his wife's relations at Saanich, we invited him and his wife to accompany us on board the "Leonora."

This they accordingly did. Mrs. Binn, neatly dressed in the European style, occupying a seat in our little cabin, and both receiving such hospitality as it was in the power of our steward to extend to them. We mention this as a circumstance irrelevant doubtless to the strict business of the Commission, but as illustrative in part of the condition of some of the men with whom we had to deal, and at least as affording some relief to the tedious recital of our proceedings. We may add that afterwards, Mr. and Mrs. Binn accompanied us from Saanich to Victoria, where a photograph of the worthy pair was subscribed for by the Commissioners, of which, though possibly not of much interest, we enclose a copy.

SAANICH.

The settlement of the Reserves at this point involved no difficulty such as we had experienced at some other points. It was necessary, however, to visit and examine several of the neighbouring Islands in the Strait of Haro in order there to select certain spots which we desired to secure to the Indians for fishing purposes, partly, and partly as an increase to the Reserves for agricultural purposes.

The result of our observations enabled us to make some important additions of spots which were specially desired by the natives, first at several points along the Saanich Arm, and then upon Saturna, Admiral, Pender and Mayne Islands, together with a small Island called Bare Island, lying adjacent to the east coast of the Saanich peninsula. After leaving Saanich we visited Pender Bay near Victoria, where an interview was held with the Chiefs of the vicinity.

Finally, all further necessity for her services being over for the present, the "Leonora" was discharged on the 11th March.

In conclusion, we have to remark that throughout our progress the most friendly disposition towards us, individually, and to the Governments whom we have the honor to represent, has been evinced by the natives, while the strongest expressions of loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen have been elicited.

As will have been gathered from the perusal of the preceding pages, we were much gratified at various points by the marked improvement in the condition of the Indians, which was apparent; and we add with satisfaction that, among the many Indians with whom we have dealt, numbering in all about 3,000 souls, not one instance of intoxication came under our notice. As a rule the natives were all comfortably dressed in the European fashion; and in some cases an attempt at style was perceptible, which was far from displeasing. We shall not, however, protract this Report, already sufficiently voluminous, by dwelling longer on these points,

which, however interesting in themselves, are not directly connected with the object of the Commission.

ALEX. C. ANDERSON,
Dominion Commissioner.

ARCH'D MCKINLAY,
Provincial Commissioner.

GILBERT MALCOLM SPROAT,
Joint Commissioner.

VICTORIA, B.C. 21st March, 1877.

From Alexander C. Anderson, Dominion Commissioner Indian Reserves, to the Honorable the Minister of the Interior.

No. 7936, J.B.

VICTORIA, B.C., 22nd March, 1877.

SIR,—Accompanying this you will receive the Official Report of the proceedings of the Commission since our departure from Victoria in November last.

In framing this Report, chiefly from the Official Journal, I have confined myself to such points only, with few exceptions, as came distinctly within the object of our appointment.

At the same time I may state that on our departure hence the Journal will remain in the office of the Indian Department here, and thus be accessible should further information on particular points at any time be called for.

As the Report conveys, we have been much gratified by the evidences in many parts of a tendency, on the part of the rising generation of the Indian population, to adopt civilized habits.

In more than one case, indeed, young men have told us distinctly that they do not wish to be treated as children, but desire to have the privilege of working untrammelled by any undue checks upon their industry.

The old men alone adhere with tenacity to their ancient prejudices and are therefore less prone than their juniors to assimilate with the Whites. At some points, and especially at Cowitchan, a strong desire was expressed that a resident Agent should be appointed to look after the interests of the Indians, to give them advice, and generally to instruct and aid them in agriculture and other industries.

I assured these people that I would mention this subject for your consideration.

The extremely rugged nature of a great portion of the country which has been the scene of our winter campaign, rendered it impracticable to concentrate the Reserves as was suggested in the instructions given to me.

Moreover the strong local attachment of the natives for their ancient dwelling-places would of itself have opposed an obstacle, unsurmountable under the spirit of your instructions to me.

In cases, however, where the nature of the country permitted the assignment of larger tracts of unoccupied land of cultivable quality, advantage was taken of the opportunity. Thus on the Squawmish River, in Howe Sound and elsewhere, compact Reserves of considerable area were laid aside.

It will be perceived that a great difference exists in the proportional acreage assigned to the several tribes. This is to be accounted for by local circumstances. In some cases it was in our power to increase the previously existing Reserve only by very limited additions owing to the occupancy by settlers, of portions around,

which would have been else desirable; in other cases greater freedom existed, of which we gladly availed ourselves. In all cases, however, we avoided assigning extended areas of worthless land, which, while showing a large acreage on paper, would have been practically fallacious.

I may remark that throughout we have been much pleased with the kindly feeling that apparently existed between the White Settlers and the Indians.

As a rule (for there were of course occasional exceptions) the settlers expressed a wish to see the natives fairly and liberally dealt with; and I flatter myself that the course pursued by the Commission throughout will tend strongly to promote the general harmony.

After settling certain questions in the immediate neighbourhood of Victoria we purpose starting for the Interior where some serious complications apparently exist.

I shall have the honor of addressing you again in a few days, when the accounts and vouchers for past expenditure will be forwarded.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ALEX. C. ANDERSON,

Dominion Commissioner, Indian Reserves;

P.S.—The full minutes of decision, description of the increased Reserves will accompany the accounts and vouchers.

No. 9112 J.B.

SPECIAL APPENDIX E.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION, 1st December, 1877.

Second condensed Report by the Joint Commissioner appointed by the Governments of Canada and British Columbia.

Plan of work since date of last Report—

I reported to you in March last what the Commissioners had done during the winter of 1876 and 1877. The general plan of work proposed by the Commissioners for the summer and autumn of 1877 was to adjust Indian Land Questions among the tribes of the southern interior of the Province near the American frontier. The Commissioners were however detained in Victoria somewhat longer than was expected after finishing their accounts and Reports for past work. They occupied themselves in assigning Reserves for the Indians of Beecher Bay, Sooke and Esquimalt, and in negotiating with the Indians of the Victoria tribe for their removal from the vicinity of the town. This last named negotiation was still pending, with not very hopeful prospects, when, on the 12th June, 1877, the Commissioners started from Victoria for the mainland. During the portion of the year which then remained, the Commissioners hoped to succeed in visiting the following tribes, namely, those on the Bonaparte River; on the North and South Thompson Rivers; on the Spellumcheen River; on the shores of the large lakes Shuswop and Okanagan; at Osoyoos on Okanagan River; in the valley of the Similkameen; and, lastly, in the neighbourhood of Nicola Lake.

UNFINISHED PART OF THE PROGRAMME.

Writing as I do, in camp, on the east side of the Okanagan Lake, while on our way back from Osoyoos on the American frontier, to Yale on the water side of the Cascade Range, I am sorry to say that the winter season compelled the Commissioners to retrace their steps after finishing with the Indians of Osoyoos. On leaving that neighbourhood the Commissioners crossed in a snow storm, a mountain which next day was deeply covered with snow. They have ridden on horseback, altogether, the best part of 2,000 miles, and indeed have remained at work longer than field parties generally stay out, and longer than perhaps may prove to have been prudent. It has nevertheless been necessary to leave untouched the land question of the Bonaparte, Similkameen and Nicola Indians, who have suffered previous disappointments and have had full expectations of a visit from the Commissioners during this season. These tribes, especially, and, indeed, whatever may be necessary to complete thoroughly the work among the Shuswop and Oknaagan Indians, should be attended to on the earliest opportunity. Any delay or failure in this respect might destroy their scanty belief in the sincerity of the two Governments, and perhaps to some extent jeopardise the results of the late work of the Commission.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT.

On the coast of the Province, last winter, the Commissioners, as you are aware, used a small steambot all the time. In the interior of the mainland during the summer and autumn just past, they had to ride on horseback, with a mule train to carry supplies. The horses generally were pastured on the Indian Reserves or Crown Lands, but oats had to be bought for them as the season advanced.

In order to save time, and to reach places to which a mule train could not go, the Commissioners had occasionally to hire a steambot or to take passage in one.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

The number of persons employed has been about the same as upon the coast, but in this open country a horse guard for the horses was of course necessary, whose cost

will be an addition to the expenditure on "transport;" and I have also to remark that some additional expense has been incurred in connection with the Interpreting and Intelligence Department, which, under the circumstances existing in this part of the country, was specially designed to help the Commissioners in ascertaining what really was going on among the Indians. I cannot say until the accounts are made up, whether the \$5 a day field allowance will bring the Commissioners out clear in this up-country work.

There is less wood cutting in a summer than in a winter campaign, but we have been out for part of the winter, and labourers' wages and the cost of some kinds of supplies are higher here than on the coast.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS SINCE 12TH JUNE, 1877.

12th June to 27th July.—Victoria to New Westminster and Burrard's Inlet, there to Kamloops, and work at Kamloops, up the North Thompson River, and at Deadman's Creek, near Savorie's Ferry.

28th July to 16th August.—South Thompson River (Niskahnilth's tribe), Adams Lake and Great and Little Shuswap Lakes.

17th August to 15th October.—Spellumcheen River, Nelson Valley and Head of O'Kanagan Lake.

16th October to 1st December.—Mission Indians, Penticton, (South O'Kanagan Lake) and Osoyoos on the frontier.

From 2nd December.—From O'Kanagan on way to coast.

I subjoin a Statement of the number of Indians dealt with, also their stock.

Name.	Adults.		Youths.		Children.		Total each Tribe.	Number of Horses.	Number of Cattle.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
<i>Shuswap.</i>									
North Thompson and Canoe Lake.....	33	37	5	1	42	25	143	121	47
Dead Man Creek.....	24	21	2	5	14	16	82	437	235
Kamloops	81	70	8	4	47	43	252	979	278
South Thompson or Niskahnilth.....	45	34	1	3	29	28	140	228	33
Adams Lake.....	44	37	.....	2	34	33	150	126	62
Little Shuswap Lake.....	30	24	.....	.....	27	17	98	85	34
Spellumcheen.....	41	30	.....	6	23	18	118	74	14
Total.....	298	253	16	21	216	179	983	2,050	703
<i>O'Kanagan Tribe.</i>									
Head of O'Kanagan Lake.....	63	63	1	5	56	59	247	585	190
Penticton.....	32	36	1	3	29	43	144	612	476
"Mission".....	20	18	.....	2	18	19	77	.....	.....
Osoyoos.....	34	30	1	.....	20	32	117	382	57
Total.....	149	147	3	10	123	153	585	1,579	723
Grand Total.....	447	400	19	31	339	332	1,568	3,629	1,426

STATE OF FEELING AMONG THE INDIANS.

There were some circumstances, which, as you are aware, made the work of the Commissioners in this part of the country especially anxious and difficult. These circumstances were partly historical, and partly of the present time. The question, according to the contention of the Dominion Government, of the unextinguished title of the Indians to the soil was one of them. Another was the action of the old Colonial Government in having made extensive Reserves and in having afterwards cut them down. Both these questions involved most formidable considerations which the Commissioners had to deal with in negotiating with the Indians, and in trying to adjust the relations between the two governments with respect to Indian land claims. It was, moreover, found to be difficult to explain satisfactorily to the Indians, the delays which have taken place since Confederation, in attending to their complaints. All the tribes in this part of the country have for some years been discontented, and this year their discontent had assumed a grave character. On the top of it came the effect of the news of the Indian outbreak across the American frontier, which reached Kamloops about the time of the Commissioners arrival there to begin their work. The Indians north and south of the International boundary are one people, severed politically by an invisible line. An Indian through whose little farm the boundary line ran, came to ask us what his position was. The phases of the struggle between the American troops and Chief Joseph were watched attentively by the O'Kanagan and Shuswap Indians. Messengers passed constantly among the Chiefs north and south of the line, up to the date of Joseph's capture, in October, and, indeed later. The Commissioners, through the means of information which they established, learned the varying fortunes of the struggle by Indian intelligence brought across the frontier, which they afterwards compared with newspaper accounts, but they did not volunteer any talk with the Indians about the sad events which they knew were taking place a few days' march to the southward.

The Indians, at first, were stiff and reticent, looking with curiosity rather than interest at what the Commissioners were doing. Their attitude, together with what I had heard about them before reaching the upper country, caused me to scan their actions and supposed motives very closely and dispassionately. I am afraid it must be admitted that, before the outbreak on the American side of the line, the Indians in the southern interior of British Columbia had formerly agreed among themselves that, so far as they were concerned, the existing state of matters respecting their land claims must come to an end. I doubted this at first, but after cool, prolonged observation and enquiry, I believe there can be no doubt of the fact that the most influential Chiefs of the Shuswap and O'Kanagan people had agreed to stand by one another in whatever action might be necessary to gain the above object. Some very competent observers are prepared to affirm positively that the resolution of the Chiefs was of a graver and more definite character. I myself do not say that they had formed plans of action; they had not for instance, as far as I know, collected ammunition, but the situation certainly was such, for a time, that any untoward incident, say a rough quarrel between an Indian and a White man, might have had an unusually bad effect. Indian-like, the people had built on their deep-rooted discontent about their lands, a structure of vague hopes that something was going to happen—they did not quite know what.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT.

A brief description of the District in which the Commissioners have been working will enable you to form some general idea of the conditions which largely determine the occupations and requirements of both white and Indian settlers in it.

The part of the Province in which the Commissioners have lately been working is the southern part of the great interior plateau lying east of the Cascade range of mountains, which run, as you are aware, in a north-westerly direction through British Columbia. The waggon road route to this District from the coast, is up the Fraser

to Lytton, and thence up the Thompson, a considerable tributary of the Fraser flowing into it from the eastward.

The Lower Fraser Valley, extending, say, over a hundred miles up to Yale, is not a gorge, but is somewhat opened so as to entitle it to be called a true valley of deposition.

The flatland about its mouth rests generally on soft, tertiary formations, but particularly along its low seaward margin, is composed of very modern delta deposits. The greater part of the Lower Fraser Valley is covered with immense deposits, chiefly of Douglas pine. From Yale up to Lytton, which is about 57 miles, the Fraser Valley is a gorge between high, weather worn mountains, covered with poor timber. Somewhere in the neighborhood of Lytton you get through the Cascade mountains into the arid, interior basin. The *Pinus Ponderosa*, growing scattered over the surface, without underbrush, and looking pretty with its red bark and dark, green foliage, takes the place of the Douglas firs, and you see also the prickly pear, or cactus.

The Indians differ in appearance from those on the coast, being more slightly built, and of darker complexion. They are seldom seen except on horseback, and the women ride a straddle.

The Thompson Valley is more a gorge than a true valley for many miles about its junction with the Fraser at Lytton, but the mountains have a softer outline than on the Fraser, and are lower, and for the most part grassy. By-and-bye, after about 100 miles travel, you get to Kamloops, which is at the junction of the north and south branches of the Thompson. Leaving Kamloops, and ascending the South Thompson, and going along the Shuswap Lakes you leave the Thompson or Shuswap River (otherwise at this place called Spellumcheen) and pass through a short trough in which is a gently elevated, almost imperceptible height of land, reach the O'Kanagan Lake, which, unlike the Shuswap Lakes, discharges itself to the southward, by the O'Kanagan River, past Osyoos on the Canadian frontier, into the Columbia River, on American territory.

There is thus, from Lytton to the frontier, a prolonged cut of about 250 miles, which may be called at different places a gorge, a trough, or a valley. Immediately beyond the frontier it opens out like a fish tail, and the American Indians have lately received an extensive and very fine Reserve there with first rate winterage for stock. The above valley, with the North Thompson valley, and the valley of the Similkameen, and the territory near Nicola Lake, has been the principal home of the Shuswap and O'Kanagan Indians. These two Indian nations have much in common, but the general idea is that the O'Kanagan intruded from the southward at some former time. Their languages are similar, but an interpreter for the Shuswaps cannot necessarily interpret for the O'Kanagan.

In the neighborhood of the above main valley there are side valleys watered by small streams, but the principal homes of the Indians have been in the main valley. I suppose for fishing and climatic reasons.

What I have called the main valley, in which the work of the Commissioners chiefly lay, varies in breadth and somewhat also in character, but, generally speaking, it is narrow, with here and there low flats; then back from the river are benches and numerous hills of all sizes with a rounded outline, rising from the extensive mountain slopes. The mountains for the most part are not stern and forbidding in appearance as they generally are in the West Cascade region. They are rather softly outlined, with grassy lightly timbered sides, and broad summits also well grassed. One can ride over most of them. The well-known bunch grass, the northern limit of which is about the 53rd parallel of north latitude, formerly grew in the valleys and lower hill sides as well as over the mountains generally, but it has been greatly eaten off in most places near the waggon road and around farm houses. When eaten closely this grass does not grow again. Sage takes its place, and fortunately the cattle will eat sage in winter, though I should think it must be more stimulating than nutritive. As you ascend the hills you find the bunch grass growing plentifully among the scattered red pines. Horses can live on the higher lands in

winter, as they paw through the snow to get at the grass, but the cattle require in winter sheltered spots with little snow on them.

SOIL.

The gravel soil in this part of the Province probably a fertile soil, but lying too high for successful agriculture is known as "boulder clay." It is, according to Mr. Dawson, composed chiefly of unmodified drift, but without a stiff clayey character. It is for the most part a yellowish grey mixture of clay and sand, rather hard and with stones intermixed. Exposed to the weather it softens and becomes intermixed with vegetable matter.

The other class of soil, known to be extremely fertile, and lying low enough for agriculture, is that upon the benches and terraces and irregular slopes of some of the valleys which once, most probably, were the bed of a great lake. The sediments of the old lake now cover these to a considerable depth. This second named soil is composed of modified or redistributed drift, modern alluvium, &c., and is chiefly the product of the disintegration and rearrangement of the boulder clay, though mixed also with the *detritus* from the waste of local rocks since the glacial period, or carried down by rivers when flowing at a higher level as they seem here to have flowed at one time.

CLIMATE.

The climate is essentially one of extremes. The mean annual temperature differs little from that of the coast region, but there is a great difference between the mean summer and winter temperatures. In this whole district the rain fall is deficient for the growth of crops in soil otherwise arable. The area of land fit for cultivation, even with the use of water, is not extensive, though larger, I dare say, than is commonly supposed. Irrigation is generally required for crops except in the small trough between the Shuswap and O'Kanagan Lakes.

Unfortunately the rivers are deeply sunk and it is difficult to take water from them for irrigating purposes. Men of small means can irrigate only where water can be easily applied to land from streams coming from higher levels, and though there are a good many of these streams, yet they are few compared with the extent of the district. The region is a stock raising, not at present an agricultural region.

STOCK FARMING.

The above short description of the District as regards its essential characteristics, will enable you to form some idea of the main conditions of the principal occupation of the people, namely, stock farming. Allowed by law to pre-empt 320 acres, the stock farmer seeks a suitable place for a homestead and a little cultivation, and, if possible, a piece of a range for winter pasture, or access to such a range on unoccupied Crown Lands. The house is generally near a stream, as water is required to cultivate the land. The homestead being farmed, the cattle and horses branded with distinctive marks, are turned out to roam at large during summer over the extensive mountains and valleys constituting the Crown lands. The use of these Crown lands is essential to the business of the cattle farmer as at present carried on. He could do little with his mere pre-emption of 320 acres. That merely gives him a footing in the country. Some who possess money, have (even at the upset Government price of \$1 an acre,) been adding to their holdings by purchasing winter ranges, or sheltered places with good herbage for young stock, but nobody will buy a tract of the ordinary summer ranges at \$1 an acre in the present prospects of the cattle market. What really governs the stock farmers business here is his available winter range, as it is useless to feed cattle in summer if they have to die for want of food and shelter in winter. Were stock at higher prices, there are parts of the country where food would be artificially produced for the support of the stock in winter, but, at present, natural winter ranges have to be depended on.

The above facts of stock farming in the interior are appreciated by the Indians, and what they seem to have been asking for really has been a fair share of the natural advantages of the country for the exercise of the only industry open to them above the occupation of a labourer.

It is an error to suppose that the Indians do not appreciate these advantages. They probably did not do so when their Reserves were cut down with their supposed sanction 10 or 12 years ago, but they have been learning rapidly ever since. They know the climate, and they know good land from bad land, and many of them have been employed by White settlers and have observed their ways of work. Mere acreage, apart from the quality of the land, is not what the Indians want.

What the Indians wanted on the coast was a proportion of land free from gigantic timber, and what they want here specially is land of which portions can be irrigated, and which affords winterage for stock. They want, in short, in kind, if not in quantity, what White settlers require. This is but common sense. An Indian's ox will eat as much as a white man's ox. His appetite is not affected by the accident of his ownership.

WINTER AND SUMMER PASTURES.

As regards winter pastures, so many causes affect the character of these in the region we have visited, that few men, even residents in the District, care to express an opinion about the suitability of places which have not been tested by experience. The aspect and lie of the land, its openness to winds which sweep the snow from the surface and its nearness to night shelter when the winds are too keen, have all to be considered. The cattle themselves generally find the best places in a rough sort of way, preferring, of course, places to which most of the herd have been accustomed. There has been a waste of winter pastures, both by Indians and Whites, and more especially by Indians.

The summer bunch grass pastures also, as already said, have been much eaten along the waggon road, and near homesteads, but there is probably yet bunch grass summer pasture on the extensive mountains and remote valleys for more stock than the area of natural winter grazing grounds would justify being kept. The pasture appears to vary much in quality in different parts. The pasturing of stock on originally fine pasture is more destructive in some places than in others, owing to the different character of the soil and the greater or less hold which the grass has in it.

On the whole, I think that the natural pastoral wealth of this, which is the choice pastoral region of the interior, and good no doubt much of it is, has been considerably overrated. I say so because I see that the summer bunch grass pastures are largely eaten up and replaced by sage, though, as already stated, there probably are great bunch grass tracts in the back mountains which I have not seen. Again, I have experience of the strenuousness with which objections are made by some among the scanty White population to a provision of winter pasture for the Indian stock, and how the settlers have already striven one against another to secure good wintering places. The stock is not numerous. There are probably not more than a dozen farmers in the whole of the Province who have a thousand head of stock apiece. I speak above of the apparent "natural pastoral wealth" of the country at present. What its pastoral advantages might be under the application of greater skill and capital, with the stimulus of high prices for stock, it is not my business to discuss.

ACTION OF COMMISSIONERS.

Such then being the feelings and situation of the Indians, and such the nature of the principal occupation followed by the people in general in the region visited, the Commissioners, in the first place, on reviewing the whole situation, deemed it advisable as a matter of common prudence, as well as of necessary policy, to endeavor to calm the minds of the Indians, and to secure for the two Governments some return of their alienated confidence by observing the requirements of candour, patience, and courtesy in intercourse with the Indians. The Commissioners afterwards tried

to lead their minds to sensible views of the present facts of their lives and surroundings generally. Old questions and claims, such as the "title" question and the claims under old Colonial Government grants, it was considered, might perhaps be adjusted by a liberal compromise. The Indians were recommended not to brood over what was past, though it may in some cases have been a past of unfortunate misunderstanding and mistakes, but now, frankly, to accept the liberal share of the public lands, and also the somewhat privileged position which the two Governments offered and confirmed to them, and to make a manly effort to take their places or to fit their children for taking their places, by and bye, as full citizens in a community governed by equal laws. No attempt was made either to cajole or pet the Indians or to deal with them otherwise than according to the best traditions of the Canadian Indian Department. The Commissioners talked about their land business to them in a respectful, candid way, and not without submitting, occasionally, some wholesome truths for their consideration. These efforts were, I am glad to say, successful to some extent. After a time, many of the Indians shewed proofs of an amended state of feelings, the younger men, as a rule, exhibiting this first. I am disposed now to think that those tribes of the southern interior of the Province, who have been dealt with by the Commissioners since June last, are considerably reassured, and are satisfied with their Reserves. It may be well, however, to bear in mind generally, and apart from the effect of any land grievances, that the Indians inhabiting the country from Osoyoos on the frontier to Kamloops farm, so to speak, a long lever of possible contagious discontent and considerable danger thrust into the very centre of the Province, of which lever the end is held by the American Indians. These latter for some reason or other, seem to be generally in a state of dissatisfaction, though their Reserves are finer than it is possible to provide for the Indians of British Columbia. In the last conversation I had with the late Sir James Douglas, before leaving Victoria in June last, he said, speaking of the Shuswap and O'Kanagan Indians: "I was always very careful to keep these people in good humour."

Coming next to the question of the specific practical action of the Commissioners in solving the novel problem of making out areas of grazing and other lands to be held absolutely for the use and benefit of the Indians in such a region as that described, I may be permitted, for a moment, to refer to what was my own opinion on the matter generally in pre-confederation days, looking to the necessity of the intermingling of the Indians with the White population.

It was my opinion in pre-confederation days, that if the Indians of the upper country had a sufficient acreage for their villages and cultivated fields, with the same right of common grazing on the public lands enjoyed by their White neighbours, they could not complain, provided always that their homestead areas had been sufficient, and provided that a share of the winter grazing tract had been perpetually secured to them. The summer grazing lands on the public domain would have been ample for many years. Under this plan the Indians would have been generally in the same position as the White settlers. In view of their imperfect civilization, I would, besides, have had a well considered Indian pre-emption law, and a capability on their part of purchasing and holding land, together with a special constitutional power of *veto* vested in, and to be exercised by the Crown alone with respect to all land laws of which any clauses might effect Indian interests. This was my plan in the old days, and something of the kind might probably have been arranged at Confederation, though it is true the occurrence of Confederation introduced new considerations.

The Dominion Government perhaps might not have seen their way to accept responsibility for the Indians unless they had absolute control, as trustees, of a sufficiency of all kinds of lands for them. Certainly a conveyance to the Dominion of simply homestead areas would not have been satisfactory if all the surrounding pasture lands remained at the unchecked disposal of the Provincial Government for free grants, leases or sales. It does not appear from the published correspondence that any practical proposals for the solution of the Indian land problem by such a scheme as that above mentioned, or by any scheme other than a bold proposal to assign mere acreage, without reference to its nature or quality, were made during the several

years over which the correspondence between the two Governments on Indian affairs extended.

Under these circumstances, the Commissioners have had to make the best compromise they could effect, looking to their instructions and to the general objects of their appointment. That, in so difficult a task, they have not made some mistakes—mistakes from wrong information and errors in judgment, I have not the hardihood to maintain. What I aver is that they have honestly tried to do the best that was in their power. The country is extensive, but the tracts naturally suitable for cultivation and winter grazing are, as above shewn, comparatively limited. The White men possess some of these tracts almost exclusively in some localities, and the Indians are the principal possessors in other localities. To make the Dominion Government absolutely safe, as trustees, against all Indian requirements, by the assignment of lands naturally suitable in their diversified characteristics for all the future purposes of the people, would have demanded the alienation from the Province of immense tracts of partly occupied and partly unoccupied land, would, in fact, have made an Indian domain of this part of the country. This, however, was not required by the spirit of the agreement between the two Governments, and would not have been in accordance with sound principle or expediency, for the Indians, like the Whites, must prepare to meet the time when every inch of water for irrigation must be husbanded, and when food must be produced to support stock in winter. Even at the present prices of stock, the country has been in some degree filling up, but a rise in the prices would cause settlers to come in who would doubtless be prepared to irrigate on a large scale and to grow winter food for stock. The Indians by and bye must do the same. They have advanced rapidly, but still for many years it is not likely that, man for man, they will require so much land as White men, and it would not be desired by anybody that land should be locked up without necessity.

What the Commissioners have done has been to regard, and study, on the spot all matters affecting the questions before them, from the points of view of the White settlers and the Indians, also of the provincial community in general, and of the two Governments which of course have no interest but in the well being of all classes of the people, and having done this, they have then, by their decisions, struck an average, according to the best of their judgment, and without fear or favor. They specially secured to the Indians their old homes or settlements and fishing places, and then, as regarded the principal area of their reserves, they decided on that, after considering the number of the people, their stock, as well as their numerical and industrial prospects in the not distant future, together with the nature of the land and the usefulness of portions of it for tillage by irrigation, also for summer and for winter pasture.

In two cases it was found to be necessary, in the general interests of Whites and Indians, to arrange that winter ranges should be enjoyed in common. I wish the general application of this principle had been more possible.

Writing as I do hurriedly in my tent, in the evening, amidst the discomforts and distractions of winter travel, I cannot in this Report, nor until I reach an office, give you detailed figures respecting the not very important questions of mere acreage. I may say, however, that looking to the possible increase in the number of the people and their stock, and looking also to the locality, it has in some cases been considered prudent to assign somewhat more land than the Indians immediately require; but the quantity given even in such cases is not as much as they could get by pre-emption were they White men, and the Reserves, as you know, necessarily are in block, and are not made up of selected pieces such as are acquired by pre-emption. It would not suit either Government to have fresh Indian land questions and readjustments every few years. It may not, perhaps, be out of the way to remark here that the thoughtful student of Canadian Indian affairs will not fail to notice the extraordinary difference between the advantages which it is hoped will satisfy the British Columbia Indians, and the bountiful provision in lands and money made by the Government for the Blackfeet and other Indians east of the Rocky Mountains.

Taking the Indians of this part of the Province as they are, namely, divided into tribes, which state of society will probably exist for some time, the general policy

has been followed of preserving as much consistency as possible as regards the grants for the different tribes relatively to their respective numbers, conditions, &c. Some of the Indian tribes, however, will be found to have better Reserves than others. Here, as on the coast, the people are attached to their old places. The Commissioners had to deal with the people as they found them, and with the country, such as it was in the neighbourhood of the tribes they dealt with. I can add with confidence, that, in accordance with the instructions from both Governments, the greatest care has been taken to adjust Indian claims so as to prevent damage to the interests of the White settlers, and not to check the progress of White settlement. This has been one of the most difficult and anxious parts of the duties of the Commission.

So far as I can judge, the settlers generally, in this beautiful and interesting part of the Province, have, in time past, upon the whole, treated the Indians personally well, and it is to be hoped that the neighbourly relations heretofore existing between these two classes of the people will not be unnecessarily disturbed while the Indians are making progress towards civilization, of which every one hopes to see constantly increasing evidence.

These Indians, from one point of view, I may remark, will now be in a privileged position by the force of circumstances. Notwithstanding the greatest care on the part of the Commissioners to make natural boundaries for the Reserves, topographical facts were too strong for them. Many of the Reserves are extensive, unfenced areas which never can be fenced, owing to the want of a sufficient quantity of wood in the neighbourhood. These Reserves are protected legally against intrusion by the Indian Act of 1876. So, it may be said, are the lands of White men by the common law. But the difference is this: the White man's holding is generally small, and much of it is fenced. He finds his pasture—at least his summer pasture—on the public domain. An Indian Reserve, owing to the tribal condition of the people, is practically like a very extensive area owned by one man. It stretches undistinguished across the public domain, on which the cattle of the White settler's roam, and must roam under the conditions of his business as now carried on. It would be in some parts of the country a great burden on the White settler (indeed at present prices of stock, an impossibility for him) to follow his wayward cattle day by day to see that they did not trespass to graze occasionally on some part of the Indian Reserves, from which they might be mercilessly chased by Indians, acting in an unneighbourly manner within their legal rights.

The damage thus caused to stock would be a severe penalty for casual unintentional trespass. Deliberate trespass, of course, would be another affair. I sincerely trust that moderation and good sense will be shewn by both parties amidst the increasing complications between the Indians and the Whites in this country. Essential rights must, of course, be preserved, but rights should not be pushed too far so as to weaken neighbourly feelings and actions.

I respectfully express an opinion that the management of Indian affairs in this Province, and particularly in this part of it, will continue to require very careful and well considered attention, interwoven as they are with the interests of the community in general. The exterior boundaries of the Reserves will, I presume, be surveyed soon under local supervision as to what is really necessary. The question of the appropriation of water for irrigation is a very important one in the arid interior of the Province, connected as it is with the everyday life of the people. Water is acquired in this Province by priority of record. There is no law that I know of to secure the water rights of the Indians, and these rights are not recorded, but apparently by general consent the water claims of Indian Reserves are considered to come before any water records under the Land Laws. The Commissioners have declared and confirmed the Indian water rights on old Reserves, which have been included in new ones, and have specifically granted water rights in making new Reserves, subject, however, in the latter case, to the existing records of water. It might have been better had no private property in water for irrigation purposes been permitted to have been acquired in this part of the country, but as matters now stand, it would be well if the Indian Department here were able to

state, as soon as possible, what quantity of water at any Reserve will be required by the Indians, so that White settlers may know what quantity is open for appropriation. The adjustment of Indian water rights will require some engineering skill, as well as good judgement and knowledge of the country. The Indians at present in the infancy of their agriculture waste great quantities of water.

There is another matter I wish to mention. According to a clause in all the Land Laws of this Province—a clause which possibly the Legislature of British Columbia is, since Confederation, constitutionally incompetent to change—it is illegal to pre-empt or purchase an “Indian settlement.” This law had its origin, I suppose, in the necessity of protecting villages and fields of Indians who had no Reserves assigned to them or gazetted, which, even now, is the case of the majority of the Indian tribes in the Provinces. Nobody knows precisely what an “Indian settlement” is, nor what period of occupation of land by Indians gives it that character. Its nature and extent are entirely undefined, but dwellings and ploughed or fenced fields could hardly be excluded from any definition of a “settlement.” The above restriction, as to the pre-emption or purchase of land on which there is an “Indian settlement,” is in force in Districts in which the Indian land claims have been adjusted by the Commissioners. If it is absolutely withdrawn throughout the Province, the numerous old “Indian settlements” which have not yet been transformed into, or included within, Indian “Reserves,” will be left unprotected. The principle—new to British Columbia and (if I am right) also to Canadian Indian policy—of practically obliging Indians not to work land except on their Reserves, would be, in part, indirectly, adopted. On the other hand, if the law is left as it is, some Indians may lose their old settlements, not yet made into Reserves, or may leave the Reserves marked off by the Commissioners, and may make legal “settlements” anywhere on unoccupied land. They may do this with the *bond fide* intention of cultivating the soil and making a homestead, or they may do it, perhaps, on evil instigation, to disturb White settlers. In an agricultural country this power of disturbance would not amount to much, but it has an important effect in a purely pastoral region like this part of British Columbia, where so much, as I have shown you, depends on the surroundings of a settler's homestead. A few Indians, by making “settlements,” such as no White would make, on Crown Land just outside of a White man's land, may share the advantages of the summer and winter ranges on which his business depends, and may eat up the grass with their stock, or use his bulls, and he has no means of redress. In making his homestead the White settler did not probably contemplate having to buy large areas of pastoral Crown Lands, but if he wished, in the case above stated, to increase the extent of his holding, for the safety of his business, he could neither pre-empt nor purchase land on which there were Indian “settlements.” A case of this sort has occurred lately in the O'Kanagan District, and the settler came to our camp to complain about it. This whole Indian question in British Columbia is a many-sided one.

I annex, for your information, copy of a letter which I wrote to a newspaper in Victoria. Owing to the want of appreciation manifested here in some unofficial quarters, of difficult work entrusted to the Commissioners, the Provincial Government have left the Commissioners entirely free to act according to their judgment.

GILBERT MALCOLM SPROAT,
Joint Commissioner.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

THE INDIAN QUESTION EXPLAINED.

(To the Editor of the "Colonist.")

DEAR SIR,—It is, I believe, admitted that there may be rare occasions when the public interests allow, and indeed demand, some little deviation from the wholesome rule that an officer in Government employment shall not make public comments on work he is engaged in.

Such an occasion, in my judgment, presents itself at the present stage of the settlement of the Indian land question in the Province.

As the Joint Commissioner representing both Governments, and necessarily acquainted with the acts of their respective Commissioners, and of the Commission as a body, during a period of more than a year, I may venture to say that probably I know a good deal about the question.

It will not surprise any well-judging man, familiar with the various constitutional and legal aspects of the Indian question; the unsatisfactory state of confusion inherited from the old Colonial Government; the novel conditions consequent upon Confederation, together with the general bearing of the whole question upon the social, industrial and financial interests of the Province generally, and of every person in it, if I say that the Indian question overshadows every other practical question which we have to deal with at the present time.

There can be no substantial railway progress in the Province until the Indian question is finally and satisfactorily settled. It is a vast, intricate problem requiring for its solution the best helps which cool brains can afford.

I regret to have observed lately that there has not been, in certain quarters, that proper appreciation of this most grave and formidable question which would become patriotic and thoughtful men. Far be it from me to deprecate just and useful criticism founded on knowledge and on sober views of the welfare of the people. But to cry out in ignorance of facts and of the immense difficulties which, by the wise tacit consent of both Governments, imperatively point to a speedy compromise as the only possible solution, is very mischievous and discreditable. I am not permitted to say much, but as regards the principles adopted so far in arranging with the Indians, I may say that their application will produce results of which neither the Dominion nor the Province will have just reason to complain.

The Commissioners have very earnestly and patiently endeavoured to solve the Indian problem, starting from the bases of things as they are, and they have done this, not as philanthropists or as legal pedants, but as practical men with broad sympathies and firm common sense. They have tried to calm the minds of the Indians, and to give them enough, but not too much, land in a country in which both White settlers and Indians have to find a living by industry and civilized pursuits. Where questions have arisen, the laws of the land, modified reasonably in their application by tender regard to rural customs, have been their guide. Any other principle of action, though leading perhaps to temporary personal popularity, would disappoint the public. It is to the credit of the Province that what adverse critics might call deliberate aggressions by White men upon Indian lands have been rare. Indian encroachments upon the lands of White men have been more common, but the occurrence of these must be viewed in the light of existing circumstances.

There have been some mistakes, some small encroachments both by Indians and White men; but in these cases generally it has been sufficient to point out the facts and the laws by which the parties must be guided.

The Commissioners will be glad if any person on the island, or on the mainland, who thinks himself aggrieved by their action, will complain to the Government, and ask the member for his district to make enquiry into the facts. It will then appear that what I have said above is the truth. Publicity at the proper time will correct mischievous talk and mitigate vague alarms.

The Commissioners, as anybody of common sense might know, have no power whatever to disturb either White settlers or Indian settlers in their legal holdings.

without their full consent, and they certainly have no desire, and have not shown any desire, to press hardly upon White men or Indians whose holdings were found to be of doubtful legality. They recognize, surely, as much as outsiders, the pressing need of that judicious compromise of troublesome questions which both Governments see is the only way of settling them.

To satisfy everybody is impossible, and to attempt to do so would be foolish. It is one of the chief evils of our valuable system of popular Government that cool-headed, honest officials are liable to be disturbed by clamour reverberating through the press and in the conversation of ill-informed persons, though proceeding originally from one or two unimportant voices, and that the Government is impeded in giving their proper support.

I mention this at present, because some wild correspondence and wilder leading articles have appeared in newspapers lately, based on an assumption that the Commissioners have been taking away legally held land from settlers in the Kamloops district. The statement is simply without foundation, as can easily be ascertained when the House of Assembly meets.

It would be nearer the truth to say that a considerable time has been spent by the Commissioners in explaining to the Indians everywhere, that it would be well for them to withdraw claims which they firmly made to White men's farms under supposed prior grants to the Indians from the old Colonial Governments, and that it was in the interest of both the White and the Indian people that a fair compromise should now be made and accepted, starting from the existing basis. This, of course, causes delay, and delay means money; but the result will be worth the money. In every case, after a free, and certainly a full, discussion, I am glad to say that the above view of the propriety of a general compromise has finally been taken by the Indians. Their own requirements, afterwards, have been considered on business like principles.

I will say no more, for I cannot correspond in newspapers on official business; but I hope I may be pardoned for disclosing as much as the above, in order to give the public a little information about the progress of a work which so much interests them.

No one could travel, as we have done, through the Island and mainland without being struck by the superior character of the White settlers generally, and by the capabilities and value of the Indian population.

It will be a reward to us if we should succeed in improving their mutual relations, and in enabling them to live comfortably together.

Your obedient servant,

GILBERT MALCOLM SPROAT,
Joint Commissioner.

Penticton, 20th October, 1877.

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PART I.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL

OF

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PART I.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUE
INTENDENT-GENERAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

ONTARIO SUPERINTENDENCIES.

- | | | | |
|--------|------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| No. 1. | Grand River Superintendency, | J. T. Gilkison, | Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner. |
| 2. | Western | do. | 1st Division.—No Report. |
| 3. | do | do | 2nd do Thos. Gordon, Agent. |
| 4. | Central | do | Wm. Plummer, Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner. |
| 5. | Northern | do | 1st Division.—J. C. Phipps, Visiting Superintendent. |
| 6. | do | do | 2nd do C. Skene do |
| 7. | do | do | 3rd do W. Van Abbott, Indian Lands Agent. |
| 8. | do | do | 4th do No Report. |

QUEBEC AGENCIES.

- | | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| No. 9. | Caughnawaga Agency, | Geo. E. Cherrier, | Agent. |
| 10. | Lake of Two Mountains Agency— | | No Report. |
| 11. | St. Regis Agency, | John Davidson, | Agent. |
| 12. | St. Francis Agency— | | No Report. |
| 13. | Viger Agency, | A. LeBel, | Agent. |
| 14. | Lake St. John Agency, | L. E. Otis, | Agent. |
| 15. | River Desert Agency— | | No Report. |

NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES.

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| No. 16. | District No. 1, | John Harlow, | Agent. |
| 17. | do | 2, | Rev. P. M. Holden, Agent. |
| 18. | do | 3, | No Report. |
| 19. | do | 4, | Rev. R. Macdonald, Agent. |
| 20. | do | 5, | Rev. W. Chisholm, Agent. |
| 21. | do | 6, | Rev. J. McDougall, Agent. |
| 22. | do | 7, | No Report. |
| 23. | do | 8, | Rev. A. F. McGillivray, Agent. |

NEW BRUNSWICK SUPERINTENDENCIES.

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|---------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| No. 24. | North Eastern, | Chas. Sargeant, | Visiting Superintendent. |
| 25. | South Western, | Wm. Fisher | do |

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SUPERINTENDENCY.

- | | | |
|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| No. 26. | Theophilus Stewart, | Visiting Superintendent. |
|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- | | | |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| No. 27. | J. A. N. Provencher, | Acting Indian Superintendent. |
| 28. | H. Martineau, | Indian Agent. |

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY.

- | | | |
|---------|----------------|------------------------|
| No. 29. | Hon. D. Laird, | Indian Superintendent. |
|---------|----------------|------------------------|

BRITISH COLUMBIA SUPERINTENDENCIES.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| No. 30. | Victoria Superintendency, | I. W. Powell, | Indian Superintendent. |
| 31. | Fraser Superintendency, | Jas. Lenihan | do |

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

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|-------|--|---|
| A. 1. | Officers and employés at Headquarters. | |
| A. 2. | do | Outposts. |
| B. | Analyzed Balance Sheet of the Indian Fund, with 62 Subsidiary Statements. | |
| C. 1. | Nova Scotia | } Statement of Revenue and Expenditure. |
| C. 2. | New Brunswick | |
| C. 3. | Prince Edward Island | |
| C. 4. | British Columbia | |
| C. 5. | Manitoba and the North-West | |
| D. | Statement of Indian Lands sold during the year, and surveyed surrendered lands unsold. | |
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| F. | School Returns. | |
| G. | Census Returns. | |

REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL
INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1877.

The Honorable DAVID MILLS,
Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report on Indian Affairs, embracing so far as financial and statistical matters are concerned, the fiscal year ended the 30th June, last; and as respects other subjects of general interest, the calendar year to the present date.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE INDIANS OF THE DOMINION GENERALLY.

A gradual improvement in the morals, habits, and as a consequence, in the health of the various Indian Bands, is indicated in the Reports of nearly all the Superintendents and Agents. More notably is this the case, as may be supposed, with the Indians of the older Provinces; although in the comparatively new Provinces of British Columbia, of Manitoba, and in the District of Keewatin, encouraging indications of improvement in these respects are not wanting.

The severity of the existing law, prohibiting, under a heavy penalty, the sale of liquor to Indians has contributed greatly to the amelioration of their condition.

The Department and the various religious denominations and benevolent societies operating among the Indians, are no longer, as was formerly the case, almost hopelessly hindered in their efforts to improve their social and moral condition, by that curse of the Redman—the White man's "fire water."

In British Columbia the liquor traffic is reported by Mr. Superintendent Powell to be effectually checked, and peace and contentment to prevail among the Coast Tribes—old feuds to be forgotten, and tribes who until recently were at deadly feud, now meet in perfect amity.

Mr. Superintendent Lenihan's report of the moral and physical condition of the Indians in the Fraser Superintendency of British Columbia, is also highly satisfactory.

From Ontario and the other Provinces most encouraging reports of progress have been received. In the former Province applications for enfranchisement have been received from, and probationary tickets with a view thereto have been granted to Indians.

Enfranchisement has also been applied for by other Indians, and no doubt as soon as the preliminaries required by the Act are completed, probationary tickets will be issued to the applicants.

Altogether there is much cause for thankfulness to our God for the continued success which has attended the efforts made to advance, socially and morally, a people the most ancient in this country, and yet possessing the least; but for that very reason having all the stronger claims on the sympathies of their more fortunate white brethren who have supplanted them.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Greater advancement has been made in farming and mechanical arts in the Province of Ontario than in the other Provinces.

The Superintendents and Agents of that Province unite in testifying to the improved style of farming and building prevalent in the different Indian settlements.

On the Six Nations Reserve in Tuscarora, the annual agricultural show and ploughing match have become established features in the events of the county.

The Indians of Manitoulin Island are represented by their Superintendent, Mr. Phipps, to be building better houses, and keeping their premises in better order than was formerly the case, some of them evincing taste in ornamental fencing.

Mr. Phipps, moreover, reports that more land has been broken and more wheat sown than in previous years; and that many of the Indians who used to depend altogether on fishing and Indian handiwork for their subsistence have learned to turn from such precarious methods of securing a living to the more reliable one of tilling the soil.

Mr. Superintendent Plummer also reports that the Indians of his district—which extends from Penetanguishine, on the Georgian Bay, to the Bay of Quinté—are adopting improved methods of farming.

The Indians of Lac St. Jean, in the County of Chicoutimi, in the Province of Quebec, encouraged by the success which attended their past efforts, have prepared new land for next spring, and have purchased a thrashing machine and fanning mill.

The Local Agent at Caughnawaga, in the same Province, reports that some of the Indians on that Reserve rank as first-class farmers.

Within the St. Regis Agency many of the Indians have substantial farms, and raise stock.

I should be glad were I able to speak of the progress being made in farming on the Reserves at Restigouche, Muria and Betsiamits, on the Lower St. Lawrence, but owing to the want of reports from these points I am precluded from doing so.

At Betsiamits, however, under the fatherly care of the Rev. Chas. Arnaud, who has been so long and favorably known to the Department in connection with those Indians, they cannot but be advancing in their knowledge of the useful arts.

From Nova Scotia the Revds. Messrs. Macdonald and McGillivray, Indian Agents for the respective Counties of Pictou and Cape Breton, report a very gratifying and marked improvement in the industrial habits of the Indians of those localities; and the Rev. Mr. Chisholm, Indian Agent for Antigonish, reports that several additional houses have been built within the year by the Indians of his district, and that a growing desire is evinced by them to substitute houses for wigwams.

Mr. John Harlow, Indian Agent for the Counties of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne, reports a gradual improvement among the Indians in their farming and industrial habits.

In Manitoba a general desire to be taught farming, building and other civilized arts is reported by the Acting Superintendent to exist among the Indians. Some of those interested in Treaty No. 3, living in the vicinity of Fort Frances, are said to evince enterprise and progress in their farming operations.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, reports that grain and potatoes were sown and planted this year with good results by some of the Bands interested in Treaties Nos. 4 and 6; and that next year he anticipates larger crops will be put in.

Mr. Superintendent Lenihan, of the Fraser District, in British Columbia, states that he found good use had been made of implements and seed furnished the Indians; also that they had improved in their mode of farming and style of building; that the past season had been a favorable one for their crops; the salmon fishing a success; and that work being obtainable the prospects of the Indians for the ensuing winter are good.

I have much satisfaction in placing on record the fact that the Indians of Douglas Lake, in the Fraser Superintendency of British Columbia, were awarded, at the Centennial Exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876, two diplomas and a medal for wheat grown by them; and that the Indians of Athabaska, in the North-West, were awarded a diploma for wheat and barley—the produce of their own industry.

Return lettered E contains statistics, culled from the various statements received, of the material wealth of the Indians, Provincially. As remarked, however, in connection with a similar statement embodied in my Report of last year, figures employed therein are to be taken as referring *exclusively* to members of Bands settled upon Reserves, and not at all to nomadic members of those Bands. The same cause which operated last year to prevent the statement then submitted being a complete summary of the wealth of the Indians of each Province, I regret to say, applies equally to this year's statement—namely, the want of reports from several of the Agents.

SCHOOLS.

The efforts of the Department to induce a more regular and larger attendance at the various schools have, it is trusted, not been fruitless: there is still, however, much to complain of in this important particular.

The grant by the Legislature to the Indian School Fund of Ontario and Quebec of an additional \$3,000, as recommended in my Report of last year, has enabled the Department already to supply apparatus and prizes to a number of schools; and before the close of the current fiscal year, no doubt the entire amount will have been exhausted in ways conducive to the cause of education.

It is to be regretted that four schools in the Victoria, and two in the Fraser Superintendency of British Columbia, were closed, owing to the inability of those charged with their management to maintain the required average, entitling the institutions to the Government grants. It is to be hoped that all, or at least some, of those schools will be re-opened when the regulation becomes known, which was instituted under your directions; whereby an allowance is made for each pupil in regular attendance during the quarter, up to a fixed maximum number, instead of requiring, as was formerly the case, that a certain number should be in attendance, to entitle the school to the benefit of the Government grant—which number, was at certain seasons of the year quite unattainable.

The Industrial Schools at St. Mary's and Metlakahla are deservedly worthy of special mention for the praiseworthy efforts of their respective managers to educate the pupils, and train them in the acquisition of useful trades and occupations.

The Acting Superintendent reports that there is a general desire among the Indians of the Manitoba Superintendency for schools to be established under teachers possessing, besides their other attainments, a knowledge of farming—this latter with a view to imparting instruction to the parents in that art.

During this year and last, six additional schools were brought into operation in the Manitoba Superintendency, making altogether nineteen educational institutions for Indians therein.

At the suggestion of His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Laird, aid to the amount of \$300.00 each, was granted to the schools at St. Albert and Lac la Biché, in the North-West Territories, at both of which institutions a number of Indian orphan children are supported.

The School Reports received from the Province of Ontario, are, upon the whole, satisfactory.

The Industrial Institutions at Brantford, Mount Elgin, Wikwemikong and Sault

Ste Marie, continue to maintain their high reputation for success in the education of Indian children, and in instructing them in trades and useful occupations calculated to enable them to become self-supporting.

A new school was established at Cornwall Island during the past year; this Island forms part of the Reserve belonging to the Iroquois Indians of St. Régis, in the Province of Quebec.

Satisfactory reports of progress have been received from some of the schools in the Province of Quebec. It is regretted that this remark cannot be applied to the schools generally in that Province.

The school at Eskasoni Reserve, in Cape Breton County, Nova Scotia, is reported by the Agent to be in a flourishing condition, and the children to be attending punctually. The only other school in Nova Scotia at present, is on the Reserve at Whycocomah.

It is proposed to establish schools during the ensuing year for the benefit of the Indians of Nova Scotia on the Reserve at Fisher's Grant, in the County of Pictou; on that of Middle River in the County of Victoria, and on the Bear River Reserve, in the County of Annapolis. On the last named Reserve a good school-house has been built, and a school was for some time in operation, but it was discontinued for some reasons unknown to the Department, and there has been no school kept there for several years, although the number of children of school age is quite large.

Returns are required to be sent at the end of each quarter from all schools receiving aid from Indian Funds. If in the case of any school a Return for the previous quarter is not received, the salary is withheld.

These Returns shew the number and ages of the pupils, the attendance of each, daily average number in attendance during the quarter, and the studies pursued.

The Indian Superintendents and Agents are required to visit, inspect, and report on the schools in their districts.

The difficulties attendant on the successful management of the Indian schools appear to me to be caused by:—1st. The irregular attendance of the children arising from the indifference and nomadic habits of the parents, and often from want of proper clothing. 2nd. The general lack of interest on the part of the teachers in their work, as well as of knowledge of the two languages, English and Indian. If, however, they possessed the first qualification, the latter might be readily acquired.

Great patience as well as zeal is doubtless requisite in instructing Indian children, and unless teachers "have their hearts" in the work, no success will attend their labour.

Full details in regard to the Indian schools in operation in the various provinces will be found in Return F, which accompanies this report.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The following summary will give an approximate idea of the amount of business transacted at this office during the fiscal year ended the 30th June last.

I should state, however, that there has been a large quantity of work done in the shape of reports, statements, translations from English into French, and *vice versa*, copies of documents, searches for records, &c., &c., whereof no account has been kept.

Letters received, docketed and registered.....	4,007*
Memoranda containing instructions for letters to be drafted...	3,840
Letters drafted, transcribed, entered, docketed and registered covering 5,246 folios.....	3,840*
Accounts kept and balanced quarterly.	106
Pay cheques issued.....	1,799

* Independent of the correspondence at the offices of the numerous Indian Superintendents and Agents in the outside service of this Branch.

New land sales entered.....	749
Payment on land sales checked and entered.....	1,200
Agents' Returns examined and docketed.....	144
Assignments examined, registered under 39 Vic., cap. 18, sec. 32, certified and entered in Sales Books.....	253
Descriptions for patents prepared in duplicate, examined, entered and issued.....	321
Patents examined, entered and mailed.....	321
Payments on leases checked and entered.....	405
Cancellations of sales prepared and entered.....	37
Certificates for Heir and Devisee Commission.....	3

MONEYS.

The accumulated capital at the credit of the Trust Funds, managed by this Branch for the Indians interested therein, amounted, on the 30th June last, to the sum of \$2,968,041.36, being an increase of \$44,706.22 over the amount (\$2,923,335.14) at the credit of the same accounts on the 30th June, 1876.

The accrued amount of interest on the 30th June last was \$159,066.32, being an increase of \$3,137.61 over that which accrued (\$155,928.71) during the same period in 1875-76.

The larger proportion of these moneys belongs to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec; the other provinces have but insignificant amounts at their credit as "Trust Funds."

The interest money is employed for the benefit of the respective Bands to which the capital belongs.

Full particulars of revenue and expenditure in connection with each account will be found in the Statement B, and subsidiary statements thereto, prepared by the Accountant and placed herewith.

For information respecting the several parliamentary appropriation accounts, reference is respectfully requested to Statements C., 1 to 5, which also accompany this Report.

The expenditure in the Manitoba Superintendency was much augmented in consequence of the measures adopted to prevent the spread of small-pox, as well as in medical treatment and support of the Indians who were sufferers from that disease.

The Indians being confined to their Reserves under quarantine regulations, and thus prevented from hunting, were fed and clothed to a certain extent; besides, the expense of vaccinating them had to be met.

In British Columbia the prevalence of small-pox in both Superintendencies occasioned unusual expense; insignificant, however, when compared with that incurred in the Manitoba Superintendency, owing to the same cause.

LAND SALES AND LEASES.

The quantity of land sold in Ontario during the year, for the benefit of the Indians who surrendered the same for the purpose, was 43,813.31 acres, being 6,459.31 acres more than the quantity sold last year.

The aggregate amount of the sales was \$75,224.30.

The amount collected on account of old and new sales and leases was \$65,876.62 in principal and interest.

The area of surrendered land in Ontario and Quebec which has been surveyed, and is still unsold, is 552,869½ acres.

Return D prepared by the clerk in charge of land sales, and which will be found near the end of this report, gives the area of the land sold as well as the quantity disposable in each Township.

ONTARIO.

The long standing question of the right of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté to certain Clergy Reserve lands in the Township of Tyendinaga, which were improperly appropriated as such at the time of the survey of that Township, was, I am glad to report, finally decided in favor of the Indians by Order of His Excellency in Council, of the 25th January last, and the portion of the proceeds of sales thereof realized, *prior to* Confederation, amounting to \$8,051.45, was transferred to the credit of Indian funds in the books of the Finance Department, and to the credit of the Band in the books of this office.

The Ontario Government was also requested to account to this Department for all moneys received *since* the date of Confederation on account of the same lands, and to transfer the unsettled accounts of purchasers thereof to this Department for collection, as well as any of those lands which remain unsold, to be disposed of for the benefit of the Band interested therein.

The Ontario Government have not yet complied with the requirement; they have, however, acknowledged their liability in the matter.

In view of the continued stringency in the lumber trade, it was deemed advisable to reduce the dues payable on timber. A reduction was accordingly made by Order of His Excellency in Council, dated July 30th, 1877. The most important reduction is in the rate chargeable on red and white pine, cedar, birch and basswood sawlogs, from \$3 on red pine and \$1.60 on the other descriptions of timber, to \$1 per thousand feet, board measure.

The lands in the Township of Thessalon, on the North Shore of Lake Huron—the survey of which I stated in my Annual Report for 1876, had been then recently completed—were, by Order of His Excellency in Council, dated 15th June, 1877, brought into market. Lands taken up therein for settlement are sold at \$1 per acre, payable two-fifths down and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest at six per cent., on the usual conditions of actual occupation and improvement. Lands in the Township are disposable for mineral purposes, at the rate of \$1.50 per acre, cash. A number of sales has already been made of lands in the Township to actual settlers.

The lands remaining unsold in the Township of Enniskillen were put up to public competition at auction in the month of October, and 250 acres, the whole quantity disposable, were sold for the sum of \$9,000, being an average of \$36 per acre.

It was considered advisable to dispose of the lands last referred to in the manner described, as there was quite a number of applicants for them.

The lands on Manitoulin Island are being rapidly taken up by settlers, and the Local Superintendent reports most favorably of the crops raised and of the resources generally of the Island.

At the earnest request of settlers in the Township of Gordon, on that Island, and upon the recommendation of the Local Superintendent, it was decided to survey another Township south of Gordon; and instructions have been issued to G. B. Abrey Esq., P.L.S., to make the survey.

The lands in the Saugeen Peninsula are also selling rapidly to settlers.

The inconvenience, however, occasioned by the remoteness of the Agency for the disposal of these lands from the locality in which they are situated, was felt to be so great, that numerous signed petitions were presented, urging the appointment of a local Agent, and as the increasing amount of work at the Indian office in Toronto, where at the Saugeen lands have been hitherto sold, necessitated the appointment of an additional clerk in that office, the Superintendent and his assistant being unable to keep up the work, it was considered advisable to dispense with the services of this extra clerk, and to meet the wishes of the petitioners by appointing a resident Agent for the disposal of the unsold lands, and for the collection of the amounts due on the lands already sold in the several townships. His Excellency was accordingly pleased to appoint Mr. Bryce Burgess Miller, to the position. Mr. Miller's compensation will be five per cent., on all sums up to \$2,000, and two and a half per cent., upon

any additional amount collected during the year. Mr. Miller will commence the discharge of his duties on the 1st January, 1878.

QUEBEC.

The usual assistance was sent to the various Reserves within this Province in the spring for farming purposes, and in the autumn for relief of the aged and sick.

I have already mentioned, under the heading "Agricultural and Industrial pursuits," some of the Reserves in which progress in agriculture is perceptible.

The provisional appointment made by you of an Agent at Oka to the Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, is greatly appreciated by the Indians; and is calculated, I trust, to conduce to an early amicable settlement of the exceedingly unpleasant difficulties which have too long existed in regard to the respective rights of the Indians and the Gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, to the lands of the Seignior of the Lake of Two Mountains.

Three new quarries were leased in the Caughnawaga Reserve during the year. The whole number now under lease in the Reserve is six, all of which were worked during the open season, and some of them are still in operation.

An important and increasing revenue is derived from the dues charged on the stone quarried. The proceeds are invested for the benefit of the Iroquois Band who own the Reserve.

The central situation of the Caughnawaga Reserve, surrounded by villages and a thickly settled country, and its relative position to Lachine, to and from which a ferry steamer is constantly running, renders it a thoroughfare for the inhabitants of that section. The terminus of the Caughnawaga and Plattsburgh Branch of the Grand Trunk Railway being also near the village, passengers by that road *en route* to Montreal pass through Caughnawaga. The usual evil effects to the Indians of indiscriminate contact with their white brethren follow. Much difficulty is experienced in suppressing the liquor traffic in the village, the Government being at present engaged in the oft repeated prosecution of parties accused of selling liquor therein.

It is hoped, however, that the extreme penalties provided by the law will be rigidly imposed, in order that this curse of the Red man may be stamped out in Caughnawaga as elsewhere.

There are interesting settlements of Indians at Lac St. Jean, in the County of Chicoutimi, at Betsiamits in the Saguenay District, and at Restigouche, on the Bay of Chaleurs. The accounts received from the Agent at the first named Reserve, of the enterprise and progress of the Indians, are very satisfactory.

The Department would be glad to be better informed than it is in regard to the Indians of Betsiamits and Restigouche, but the want of Agents at these points renders the information received respecting the Indians settled there rather casual and fragmentary in its character.

I regret to report that the purchasers of Indian lands in the Townships of Quiatchouan and Viger are in arrears for heavy amounts of purchase money, long overdue. The Department has from time to time urged upon them the necessity of liquidating their indebtedness, to prevent the sales made to them being cancelled. It would seem, however, from the utter indifference with which these appeals have been treated that the Department will be forced at an early date, to do what is always most distasteful to it—namely, to cancel the present sales and resell the lands.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Indians settled on Reserves in the several Counties of Cape Breton Island, and in the other eastern counties of Nova Scotia, are more agricultural in their tastes and industrious in their habits than the Indians of the western counties of the Province; and they are proportionately more self supporting and better circumstanced.

I am unwilling to attribute this difference to a deeper interest being taken in the welfare of the Indians by the agents of the one section of the Province than by those

of the other. The difference, however, in the moral and material condition of the Indians in the two sections is very remarkable, more especially when it is remembered that they are of the same Tribe—the Mic-mac—and that it cannot be the result of any peculiar tribal characteristics possessed by the Indians of one section and not by those of the other. I was as much pained with a visit made by me last summer (under your instructions) to the Indians of the western counties, as I was pleased and gratified with my visit to those of the eastern counties.

In the case of the former I found squalor, misery and discontent—in that of the latter, thrift, comparative comfort and contentment.

The Indians of Cape Breton Island are noted for their honesty and sobriety. The Grand Chief, John Denny, is a man of most excellent character and intelligence. He has two subordinate Chiefs, called "Captains" on each Reserve, and it is essential to their retention of office that they be honest and sober. On Chapel Island, in the County of Cape Breton, councils are held twice a year by the Grand Chief and his Captains, whereat matters affecting the different Bands and Reserves are discussed.

I was happy at having been instrumental in obtaining for the Indians of the Middle River Reserve, in the County of Victoria, a retrocession of the Islands so much prized by them, at the mouth of that River, and which were, under a misconception, sold last year by the Department to Mr. Philip Macdonald, of Baddeck. The facts regarding those Islands had been completely misrepresented to the Department, and they were sold under the impression that the Indians had properly surrendered them, and desired them to be sold for their benefit. The result of a careful examination made by me, on the occasion of my visiting the Reserve, proved conclusively that the contrary was the fact; and upon my representing the matter to Mr. Macdonald, the purchaser of the Islands, he gave me a surrender of his title thereto, in consideration of the repayment to him of the purchase money, with interest at six per cent. from date of deposit.

I also discovered, while at Sydney, that the Indians of Cape Breton Island are entitled to three additional Reserves, of which the Department had no previous knowledge, and which are respectively situated as follows: One on the Cariboo Marsh, or Moira Road, about six miles from Sydney, and containing 600 acres; another within a mile of that town, and consisting of three acres set apart for a camping ground for the Indians visiting the town to dispose of their wares. The third reserve is situated on the Marguerite River, in the County of Victoria, and contains but two acres; it is valuable, however, owing to an excellent salmon fishery being opposite to it.

I have in an earlier part of this Report, under the heading of "Schools," represented the desirability of establishing additional schools on three of the Reserves in Nova Scotia.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A slight decrease is observable in the population of the Mic-Macs in the northern and eastern counties of this Province, attributable, the Superintendent states, to the fatality attendant upon a fever which prevailed among them during a portion of the past year.

I am glad to be able to state that the Indians of this Province at length appear to be awakening to a sense of the importance of having their children educated.

Mr. Superintendent Sargeant reports that there is a prospect of a school being established on one of the reserves on the north-east part of the Province, and the Amalecite Indians residing on the reserve on the Tobique River have also applied for a school to be established there. The Amalecites of the County of Madawaska have likewise evinced a desire to have their children educated, having applied to the Department to subsidise, by a grant, a white school kept in the vicinity of the two Reserves on the St. John River in that County, in order to admit of Indian children receiving instruction thereat.

The Department promised to grant a fair amount on condition that returns be regularly forwarded to the Department, shewing attendance, and the educational standing of the Indian children attending the institution. No returns, however, have as yet been received.

While there is, as above remarked, a slight decrease in the population of the Mic-Mac Indians of this Province, there is, on the other hand, a small increase in that of the Amalecite Indians, who frequent the southern and western counties.

The Indians of both sections have recently assented to the timber on some of their Reserves being sold for their benefit, and sales of the same by public auction have been advertised to take place at Andover and Newcastle on the 28th inst., and 15th prox., respectively. It is decidedly better that something should be realized by the sale of the timber, than that it should be left to be either plundered, as too much of it has already been, or burnt, as the whole of it is liable to be during a dry season.

Money was, as usual, sent in the spring to assist the Indians in their agricultural pursuits, and in the fall to relieve the pressing necessities of the aged and infirm of the different Bands.

The purchasers of the lands sold by the Government of New Brunswick before confederation on the Tobique Reserve having been called upon to pay, within a stated time, arrears long overdue on those lands, petitioned for the time to be extended to the 1st of July next. This further indulgence you were pleased to accord the settlers, on the understanding, however, that they shall positively pay the amounts due by that date.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

I visited Prince Edward Island during the month of August last, in conformity with your instructions, and found a very interesting settlement of Indians on Lennox Island—the Reserve purchased for them in 1870 by the “Aborigines Protection Society,” of London, England.

These Indians present a creditable appearance, and are very intelligent. Some of them have good houses, with fields of grain, potatoes and gardens surrounding them. A good mackerel fishery in the vicinity furnishes a source of supply for them, as do also the oyster beds, which are said to be quite extensive.

There is a substantially built school-house neatly painted; also a neat frame chapel and mission-house on the Island. The school teacher is a Micmac Indian.

Being vacation time, I had not an opportunity of examining the pupils. Their writing, however, specimens of which the teacher shewed me, is very creditable.

There is no resident clergyman. The priest of the adjoining parish visits the Indians and holds service on the Island occasionally.

Some of the poorer members of the Band are desirous of building houses, but have not the means wherewith to purchase such requisites as nails, glass, boards, hinges, shingles, &c. I am of the opinion that moderate assistance judiciously given to any Indian of this class, when a *bonâ fide* intention is shewn by his commencing to build, would be attended with beneficial results in inducing him to abandon the wigwam, the use of which is conducive to a continuance of nomadic habits; the material of which it is composed being capable of being readily removed and easily transported long distances. Whereas a permanent homestead is calculated to induce domesticity, and to make the owner adopt industrious habits, with a view to the improvement of his property; and thus become, in time, self-supporting.

A new road is in course of construction on the Island—the farms fronting on which consisting of good land, will, it is trusted, be soon taken up by the young men of the Band.

The Indians of this Province have, within the past year, been declared to be entitled under the late Lady Wood's will to the proceeds of the sale of 1,444 acres in Township No. 67, Prince Edward Island.

This bequest, with others made in the same instrument, had for a length of time been contested by the heirs of the late General Fanning, father of the testatrix. The

executors of the will have been offered by the Government of Prince Edward Island \$2.50 per acre for the land in which the Indians are interested. This Department has not been advised of the intention of the executors in respect of the lands.

When in Charlottetown last summer, I deemed it incumbent on me, in the interest of the Indians, to call on the Hon. Mr. Davies, the Premier, who is also one of the Executors under Lady Wood's will, with a view to urge upon him the desirability of some definite action being taken to fulfill the terms of the trust. Mr. Davies kindly gave me a letter to Mr. Hodgson, who is another of the Executors, informing him that the offer of his Government was still open for acceptance. I regret to say that I failed to find Mr. Hodgson.

As my time was limited and I had to leave without seeing that gentleman, I left the Premier's letter with Mr. Superintendent Stewart, and requested him to urge an early settlement of the matter. Mr. Stewart has been recently instructed by letter to report the result of his interview with Mr. Hodgson.

The usual grant made to these Indians for the purchase of seed was forwarded to the Superintendent in the spring; and that for relief of the sick and aged was sent in the autumn.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The following Agents, who had previously held their offices provisionally, were confirmed in the same at salaries of \$1,000 each per annum, by Order of His Excellency in Council, dated the 11th May last:— Mr. David Young, for the Bands and Reserves of St. Peters, Fort Alexander, and Broken Head River, within the limits of Treaty No. 1; Mr. H. Martineau, for those on Lake Manitoba and within the limits generally of Treaty No. 2; Mr. George McPherson, for the Indians and their Reserves in that part of the territory covered by Treaty No. 3, situated in the vicinity of the Lake of the Woods; Mr. M. G. Dickieson, Clerk of the North-West Superintendency, was also assigned the Agency of the Bands interested in Treaty No. 6, with an addition of \$250 per annum to his former salary.

The same Order in Council created the following provisional appointments:— Mr. George Newcombe, of Emerson, Agent to the Roseau River Indians, with a salary of \$50 per annum; Mr. Francis Ogletree, Agent to the Bands and Reserves of Short Bear and Yellow Quill, with a salary of \$300 per annum; Mr. Willoughby Clarke, Agent to the Bands and Reserves within the limits of Treaty No. 5, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum; Captain Allan McDonald, Agent to the Indians resident within the eastern portion of the territory covered by Treaty No. 4, North-West Territories, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum.

On the 10th of February last Mr. Nixon, of Winnipeg, was appointed Purveyor of Indian supplies required in connection with the fulfilment of treaty obligations in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Mr. Nixon sends monthly returns to the Department detailing the expenditure made.

Mr. E. McColl was appointed by His Excellency in Council, on the 26th October last, Inspector of Indian Agencies in the Manitoba Superintendency, at a salary of \$1,400 per annum, with travelling expenses.

His Excellency was also pleased on the 11th May last, to appoint Dr. Daniel Hagerty, Medical Superintendent for the North-West Territories, at a salary of \$1,400 per annum. The appointment last referred to was made with a view to a thorough vaccination being effected of all the Indians to prevent the spread of small-pox among them.

Dr. Hagerty, in forwarding a return of vaccinations performed by him since his appointment, reports that the stories told of the sufferings of the Indians, at times when the epidemic of small-pox raged, are too numerous and harrowing to relate:— e. g., when the pustules covered the body and the fever ran highest, the Indian would leave his camp to throw himself in the river or lake, as the case might be; by this means a momentary relief would be obtained; the patient would reach shore to drop dead, as if shot through the heart.

The Indians who reside about 80 miles west of Rat Portage, within the limits of Treaty No. 3, are represented to be making satisfactory advancement in the arts of civilization; and stock raising to some extent is ventured on; and altogether a commendable spirit of enterprise has developed itself amongst them.

At Lac Seule, also, the progress of the Indians is said to be quite marked.

I have elsewhere alluded to the general desire expressed by the Indians of the Manitoba Superintendency to be taught farming. And on reference to the Report (placed herewith) of His Honor Lieut.-Governor Laird, in his capacity as Indian Superintendent for the North-West Territories, it will be seen that some of the Bands within the limits of Treaties 4 and 6 sowed grain and potatoes with good results this year, one band having about 100 acres under cultivation.

His Honor states that the Indians are very desirous of farming, and that he has hopes that a much larger quantity of seed will be sown next year.

Mr. Laird also states that the Band at White Fish Lake raised enough this year to maintain themselves without going to the plains to hunt.

I regret to have to report that the Sioux, for whom two Reserves were located on the Assiniboine, have not made as satisfactory progress in cultivating the soil as it was anticipated they would. They appear to have become discouraged through the failure of their potato and other crops.

Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, of Rat Creek, visited their Reserves recently and reported the above facts to the Department regarding those Indians; also that they are very desirous of having an Agent appointed who possesses a knowledge of farming, in order that they may receive instruction therein.

Mr. McKenzie expresses the opinion that beneficial results would attend such an appointment.

The Sioux who have for the last 12 years resided near the boundary line of the United States, in the vicinity of Turtle Mountains, and who number about 20 families, or 100 individuals, having repeatedly applied for a Reserve to be assigned them, with a view to their applying themselves to the cultivation of the soil, His Excellency was pleased, by Order in Council of the 9th November, last, to authorize the setting apart of a Reserve in the vicinity of Oak Lake, for those Indians, of an area in the proportion of 80 acres to five persons. Instructions have been issued by the Surveyor-General, in conformity with your directions, to a Surveyor, to locate and survey the Reserve.

Reserves were also surveyed during the past year under the Surveyor-General's instructions, for the following Bands interested in Treaties:—

Treaty No. 2.

1. For part of Crane River Band on the West Shore of Ebb and Flow Lake.
2. For Woodhouse's Band on Southside of Fairford River.
3. For Mah-sah-kee-yah's Band, at the Narrows of St. Martin's Lake.

Treaty No. 3

1. For Pabumachu's Band, on the Seine River, at Sturgeon Falls.
2. For Kebaguin's Band, on Ka-wa-wi-a-ga-mot River, at the entrance to Lake Kowi-pim-i-na-ni-kok.
3. For Blackstone's Band, on Nequaquon Lake and Namenkan River.
4. For Naitanecomang's and Goche's Band, on the East Shore of Rainy Lake.

Treaty No. 4.

1. For Côte's Band, on the River Assiniboine.
2. For Gordon's Band, at south end of Little Touchwood Hills.
3. For Day Star's Band, at Big Touchwood Hills.
4. For Kah-wah-ka-loos or Lean Man's Band, at Big Touchwood Hills.
5. For Ka-mi-haw-a-cha-paw or Ready Bow Man's Band, at Big Touchwood Hills.
6. For Wa-pee-muk-wa or White Bear's Band, at Moose Mountain.

Treaty No. 5.

1. For Thickfoot's Band, on Dog Head Island, Lake Winnipeg.
2. For Na-wee-kee-sick-quah-yash's Band, on Beren's River, East Shore of Lake Winnipeg.
3. For Pee-wah-noo-we-nin, Councillor, and Band, at Poplar River, East Shore of Lake Winnipeg.
4. Chief's name not known as yet, Reserve at Black River, on East Shore of Lake Winnipeg.
5. For Ottin-ki-man's Band, on Moose Lake, about 12 miles East of Hudson Bay Company's Post.
6. For Beardy's Band, at Grand Rapids on the Saskatchewan.
7. For Provisional Chief Mistaqu and Band, near Norway House, at mouth of Jack River.
8. For Randle's, Band, on Fisher River, West Side of Lake Winnipeg.
9. For Tupostumin or Ross's Band, on Cross Island, Cross Lake, opposite mouth of River from Pipe Stone Lake, and Point opposite Island.

An adhesion to treaty No. 4 was obtained in June last at Cypress Hills, from the Assinibones, who had not already signed that Treaty, by Major Walsh, Inspector of the North-West Mounted Police.

Major Walsh also undertook and discharged, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the Department, the duty of paying the Indians frequenting the vicinity of Cypress Hills. He reports that he received valuable assistance in this service from Mr. Edwin Allen, Sub-Inspector of the North-West Mounted Police, who also assisted Major Walsh last year in the performance of a similar duty for the Department. Mr. Dickieson, Agent for the Indians interested in Treaty No. 6, also obtained, at Battleford, from certain Cree Chiefs and Councillors (not before treated with) on behalf of their Bands, an adhesion to the terms of that treaty.

An adhesion to Treaty No. 6 was also obtained by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Laird and Col. McLeod of the North-West Mounted Police at Fort McLeod, in Sept. last, from a Band of Cree Indians under a Chief called "Bobtail," who had never been treated with previously in connection with any treaty.

Treaty No. 7 negotiated in the month of September through the last named gentlemen, as Commissioners on behalf of the Government, with the Blackfoot Indians, completes the cession of the Fertile Belt to the Rocky Mountains. This treaty differs in some respects, in its terms from the previous treaties; but it is not supposed that heavier expenses will be entailed in giving effect to its provisions.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The labors of the Indian Reserve Commissioners in this Province will naturally be described in the Report of the Minister of the Interior and in the appendices thereto. Suffice it to state that those Indian Bands who have been allotted Reserves, are, on the whole, satisfied with the land given them, and that the uneasy feeling which at one time existed among the Indians in connection with the Reserve question, has almost entirely subsided; and it is trusted that by a fair and liberal policy being adopted towards them by both Governments the sentiment of loyalty will be perpetuated in the Indian mind of the Province. The non-recognition, however, in some instances, by the Provincial Government, of the title of the Indians to lands occupied by them, has for some time agitated the minds of the Indians of this Province. Some of these lands have already been, and others are being sold without reference to the Indian title thereto. Unless the equitable claims of the Indians, in respect to the lands in question, are recognized, and met in a liberal spirit, serious trouble may be the result.

It is pitiable to hear of such cities as Victoria and New Westminster objecting to bear the expense of caring for Indians attacked with diseases of an infectious type within their precincts. Indians so circumstanced have surely an equal claim with other classes of the community on the practical sympathy of the local authorities

In consequence of the large expense incurred last year in connection with ordinary medical attendance and medicines supplied to the Indians of the Victoria Superintendency, and the extraordinary expenses entailed on the Department in caring for small-pox patients, amounting together to the sum of \$3,116.12. His Excellency was pleased by Order in Council of the 25th June last, to appoint Superintendent Dr. I. W. Powell, Medical Officer to the Indians within his Superintendency at a salary of \$400 per annum, with a similar allowance for medicine. The Order directs that Dr. Powell shall take measures for the early vaccination of the Indians.

During last spring Superintendent Lenihan visited the various Indian villages on the Lower Fraser, as well as those on Harrison River and Lake. Mr. Lenihan found the majority of the Bands in a prosperous condition, with considerable improvements on their Reserves. Many having quite as comfortable dwellings, as large barns, and as well cultivated and fenced fields as their White neighbours, and nearly all are owners of more or less stock.

Mr. Lenihan gives a description of a singular kind of winter dwelling used by the Indians of the Skowall and Ohamel Reserves, situated 7 and 10 miles respectively south of Hope. It is called a "Keekwilly house" and is, Mr. Lenihan states, more like a root house than a human habitation.

It is constructed in the following manner:—A large hole is dug of about 12 or 15 feet square, which is then lined with boards, which also form the roof. In the latter a large opening is left for the double purpose of a chimney for the escape of smoke and as a way of ingress and egress for the occupants, which is effected by an almost perpendicular ladder. The top is covered with a heavy coat of sods. Around the walls are rows of sleeping berths, a large fire in the centre of the pit warms it thoroughly. The Indians referred to prefer this description of dwelling for winter use to their houses, although the latter are described by Mr. Lenihan as rather comfortable.

The Superintendent very properly condemned these holes in the ground as unfit for human beings to occupy—and he expresses a hope that the Indians may be induced to abandon the use of them.

I have described the moral and physical condition and agricultural and industrial progress of the Indians of this Province, as well as the schools in operation for their benefit under the several headings under which those subjects are treated of.

The usual financial and statistical statements, as well as the Reports received from the various Indian Superintendents and Agents, will be found herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

No. 1.

ONTARIO,
GRAND RIVER SUPERINTENDENCY,
BRANTFORD, 30th July, 1877.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor, to forward the accompanying Return relative to the Indians, their enterprise and property, within this Superintendency, for the past year ending 30th June.

1. The statistics of the Reserve are obtained with some uncertainty, from the inability of some parties to give information, and the disinclination of others to do so.

The Return shews the yield in produce much less than the previous year, arising from a failure in the crops.

2. It is gratifying to report a general healthy state of the people, and, in evidence of what is regarded as a source of prosperity, the natural increase of the Six Nations Indians continues, being 42, but, in the small Band of Mississaguas is a decrease of one.

The Six Nations number 3,134, and the Mississaguas 206, a total of 3,340, probably the largest body of Indians in any one settlement within the Dominion.

3. It is pleasant to observe that but little intemperance prevails.

4. As indicated in my Report of last August, the injury to the crops proved so serious, the people generally became destitute of seed, causing an appeal to you from the Indian Councils for a supply of seed grain, chargeable upon their next fall distribution moneys, which you were pleased to grant to the extent of \$6,782. That amount was expended in the purchase of what was required, and issued to their satisfaction.

The looked for crops are now most cheering in appearance, promising an abundant harvest.

5. Mr. Barnett, of Niagara Falls, kindly sent to the Six Nations a considerate and valuable gift of a large quantity of vegetable and garden seeds, roots and shrubs, which were distributed by a Committee, very acceptable, and no doubt the crop has proved nourishing and a pleasure to many.

6. 187 licenses have been issued to Indian occupants only, for cordwood and logs, principally from fallen timber, and the system of such licenses have had a good effect in preserving the woods, though depredations do take place, requiring the vigilance of forest bailiffs.

7. The statute labor continues to be well and zealously performed, and several hundred dollars expended upon roads and a bridge, while the Council of the Six Nations contemplate additional works in roads and bridges, very necessary for the convenience of the people and travelling public; many of the roads being highways for their White neighbors and others.

8. Increased interest is manifested in the success of their agricultural society; the show last fall was very creditable, but they require an agricultural hall and special grounds for the purpose.

9. The annual ploughing matches continue to excite attention; the Governor General's plough, with other prizes, proving attractive, and inducing more care in the use of the plough.

10. Christianity and education among the Six Nations are promoted by the New England Company, the Wesleyan Conference and the Baptists, though the latter have no schools.

The Mississaguas maintain their own schools, church and mission house, the Missionary being supported by the Conference.

11. I have at length the pleasure to state the Council of the Six Nations have determined upon giving substantial aid to, and also take a direct interest in the cause of, education, while a scheme has been proposed, which, if carried out, is calculated to advance that most desirable object.

12. The Mohawk Institute maintains its high reputation, and does its great and good work under the New England Company, nearly ninety children being there. A large addition has been built, affording more comfort to the pupils, and the surrounding grounds are improved and beautified.

My previous views to render such an institution capable of receiving children (in large numbers) at the earliest possible age—even in infancy—are more impressed upon my mind with the conviction that such a course would be the effectual means of attaining that change in the Indian people so much desired, and, may thus solve the problem of their real civilization.

13. In accordance with your instructions, all persons improperly resident upon the Reserve are notified to remove therefrom by the 1st October, and it is very necessary the law should take its course, as a disposition prevails among the Indians

to have tenants or their farms worked upon shares, and thus avoid their own labour, promote indolence, and teach them to be less self reliant, results which should be averted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. T. GILKISON,

Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.

—
No. 2.

No Report from R. MACKENZIE.

—
No. 3.

ONTARIO,
WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY 2ND DIVISION,
INDIAN AGENCY,
LONGWOOD, 28th August, 1877

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions received in circular of July last, requesting me to fill up the annual Tabular Statement with all statistics for the year ending 30th June, 1877, connected with the Indians within my district, I have now the honor to comply therewith.

The affairs pertaining to the Bands under my care, I am happy to say have gone on very satisfactorily during the ten months they have been under my supervision.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES..

This Band numbers 446, showing a decrease of 1 since last reported. They have besides the Mount Elgin Institute (in the benefits of which they share with other Bands,) three schools on the Reserve taught by native teachers. Moral status, hopeful. Much less intemperance than formerly; two good temperance societies among them, which have done a great deal of good.

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

The Munsees live upon a part of the Chippewa Reserve; are a quiet and industrious people. The Band numbers 131, showing an increase of 7 since last reported; the generality of them live tolerably comfortable. They have one school, taught by a native teacher and supported by the Church of England; they also have a flourishing temperance society, which has a salutary effect upon them.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

This band numbers 595, showing an increase of 9 since last census. They have two schools taught by members of the Band; are industrious and very tolerable farmers. On the whole, live comfortably.

The several Bands are slowly but surely advancing in civilization and comfort. All which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS GORDON,

Indian Agent.

No. 4.

ONTARIO,
CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY,
TORONTO, 16th October, 1877.

The Honorable,

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report on Indian Affairs in this Superintendency for the past year.

I beg, however, to premise that I have not succeeded in getting a correct Tabular Statement.

As far as I can judge, the statistics showing the products of farming for 1875 might be repeated almost *verbatim* for 1876, both of which years the crops were unusually light. For the present year, however, I am pleased to report the Indians have been favored with good crops, and the prospects for the coming winter are much brighter than for the two previous ones.

The Indians generally are a non-progressive people, and but little change can be seen from year to year. I have, however, much pleasure in stating that the efforts of the Department and of Missionary Societies for their welfare are yielding fruit. Their condition morally and physically is vastly improved. The greatest drawback to their advancement in civilization is their inordinate love of strong drink, but in this respect they are also improving. They are gradually being led to embrace temperance principles, and in several of their villages they have well organized temperance societies.

In educational matters, notwithstanding the efforts of the Department in this direction, I regret to say that our schools are less efficient than they ought to be. The majority of the parents do not seem to value the education of their children and take but little pains in sending them regularly to school; another source of inefficiency is the lack of good teachers. With few exceptions the teachers in this Superintendency are totally unqualified. To mitigate this evil a much higher salary must be paid, and a higher state of proficiency demanded.

The teachers should pass an examination similar to the teachers in the Common Schools of this Province, and the appointment should be in the hands of the Department.

In agricultural pursuits there is not much change. I find, however, in some of the Bands, improved methods of farming are gradually being taken up. The leasing of the surplus lands to industrious Whites is having a good influence. Their habits of industry are examples and encouragement to the Indians, and while the Indians are allowed ample scope, their farming is confined within legitimate bounds.

The population in this Superintendency continues to increase. The natural increase of the past year was forty-nine. During the past ten years I find the increase has been 260 persons.

The amount of money distributed as annuities, pensions and salaries, was about \$45,000.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. PLUMMER,

Superintendent and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 5.

ONTARIO,

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, DIVISION No. 1.

INDIAN OFFICE,

MANITOWANING, 31st August, 1877.

To the Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,

SIR,—Herewith I have the honor to transmit Tabular Statement, with Report, on Indian Affairs within this Superintendency for the year ended 30th June last.

Although the crops in 1876 were below the average yield, yet the Indians, with but few exceptions, were sufficiently provided with food to carry them through the winter. Last spring, however, many found themselves unprovided with seed grain, but by giving orders against their annuities this want was supplied, and the crops now bid fair to yield most abundantly.

More wheat has been sown than in previous years; the staple crops raised are, however, corn and potatoes. The quantity of land under cultivation has been slightly increased, and many of the Indians being convinced that their material interests will be subserved by steadily devoting themselves to agriculture, intend withdrawing from fishing and other pursuits which interfere with the cultivation of the land.

The Indians have during the year, for the most part, been orderly and well conducted. One unfortunate occurrence took place at the Sucker Creek Indian Reserve, by which a most industrious and deserving Indian family were, by the act of an incendiary, left homeless, and their cattle and other property destroyed. Prompt measures were taken to bring the offender to punishment, and he is now serving a term in the Penitentiary, while the family, by the aid of a liberal grant from the Department and some assistance from the white settlers, have been again placed in a condition of comparative comfort.

The use of intoxicating liquor has diminished. It has been impossible, however, entirely to put a stop to its use, notwithstanding the stringency of the laws for the suppression of its use by Indians; by collusion with white men it can generally be obtained. It is satisfactory to note that many of the staid and respectable Indians are averse to its use, and that public opinion amongst them is undergoing a change on this subject.

The schools in operation on this Island have, for the most part, been visited twice, and those at Wikwemikong more frequently. It is much to be regretted that the attendance of the children is so irregular—being kept from school to aid their parents in sugar-making, planting, berrypicking and harvesting, makes sad inroads upon the time which should be devoted to study. Notwithstanding these drawbacks very satisfactory progress is shown at the girls and boys schools at Wikwemikong. At Sheguiandah, also, a great improvement has taken place; the children attend school willingly and are making fair progress.

Indian teachers are too prone to teach almost exclusively the Indian tongue.

I am of opinion, that no material advance in the educational status of the children can be expected until intelligent White teachers are employed, and greater prominence is given to the English language in the schools.

The refusal of the Indians of the unceded part of this Island to accept that portion of the municipal loan fund to which they were entitled, may be attributed to the distrustful nature of the Indian, and a feeling that injustice was done them in taking away their fisheries and renting them to White men, which led them to fear that an attempt was being made to take their land from them; the matter has since been fully explained, and many of the most intelligent are disabused of their suspicions, but they have not yet decided to accept the money.

It has been remarked that upon most of the Reserves upon this Island, and notably at Wikwemikong and West Bay, improvements are continually being made to the dwelling houses of the Indians; in some places fences of an ornamental character have been built, imparting a cheerful and pleasant aspect to their villages.

The Indians of the unceded part of this Island are paying considerable attention to the improvement of the roads.

There is no marked change to note in the condition of the Indians on the North Shore. The fall in the price of furs has diminished their earnings; but as the Hudson Bay Company has dealt very liberally with them, and prices have not been reduced in proportion to the decline in the market value, the Indians have not been affected materially thereby. Should the low prices continue, and hunting fail to be profitable, it will become necessary to devote themselves to agriculture, which up to this time has received but little attention at their hands.

The demand for land upon this Island has been good throughout the year, and the surveyed townships are rapidly settling; crops of all kinds are excellent, and all industrious settlers are doing well.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. PHIPPS,

Visiting Superintendent.

No. 6.

ONTARIO,

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, 2ND DIVISION.

PARRY SOUND, 20th August, 1877.

To the Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR—I have the honor to forward, along with the Tabular Statement, my Reports upon Indian Affairs in this Superintendency for the year ending 30th June, 1877, but I fear it will not differ materially from the last.

Of course the number of Bands remains the same, viz., six—one of which does not reside on its Reserve on French River but on Manitoulin Island.

A good many Indians of each Band profess Christianity—all such being either Roman Catholics or Methodists. The Christians on Parry Island have now got a site there for a church and purpose going on with it this fall.

The occupation of the Indians is generally fishing and hunting—principally fishing—as to meet with even small success in hunting and trapping they have to go to such a distance that in general it is only the more northern Bands that do much in that way, and even fishing is not now what it was a few years ago. The Indians chiefly practice fishing with the spear and small nets set near the shore, and the quantity of saw-dust and refuse from the saw mills has in many places driven the fish from their old haunts.

Several of the Indians in the French River and Nipissing Bands are engaged in trading and in the fall go to the north with goods. More particularly is this the case with Chief Dokis and his sons, who do a large business in that way. The farming in general is done on a very small scale and in a very careless manner, the chief produce being potatoes and Indian corn, but a little wheat and oats are also grown. I think the most industrious in the farming way that I have seen amongst them is Moses Meshegoua, Forest Bailiff at Henvy's Inlet, who works very steadily on his

farm, and whose name I have previously mentioned favorably. I was sorry to find, on my visit to Nipissing this season, that the Bands there had no potatoes, all having been destroyed by the Colorado Beetle or lost during the winter, and this will be a great loss to them. But I hope to be able to do something for them before next season.

Of the Returns from the farms I can get no information, and have therefore been obliged to make estimates from my own observation.

Schools.—I regret to say that schools are almost unknown. Several of the Bands have applied to me for assistance, but I can only tell them the answer I received from the Department on that subject, that there is no money appropriated for that purpose. When I was at Henry's Inlet, a resolution came to by the Council was handed to me, saying that the Band would pay so much of the annuity money if they could get so much farther assistance as would enable them to engage a teacher. (The letter will be sent as soon as I can get it interpreted, but being in the Indian tongue there would be no use in sending it as it is.)

The Parry Island Band has also spoken to me to the same effect, and the Shawanaga Band now assess themselves to pay one of the Band as a teacher, who, although not very well qualified as such, is yet capable of teaching something.

All this will show that the Indians are anxious for instruction, but I confess that to accomplish this is a matter of considerable difficulty; even were the money found I fear it would not be easy to get a qualified teacher, and one acquainted with the Indian language, to live in such remote districts. Yet I wish something could be done, as I fear that any permanent improvement in the way of civilization can only be looked for in the rising generation.

Inebriety.—Of this they take care that I shall see none; but, for all that, I am perfectly aware that it prevails too much, and I much regret that I cannot get evidence such as would lead to conviction.

Of the honesty and trust worthiness of the Indians I have again to speak in high terms. To conclude, I cannot say that I see any great improvement in the habits of the Indians in the way of taking to continuous labor. Last year I had more hopes, but I must confess that as time goes on I see no improvement in that way, except in a few instances. The old habits are too strong for such as are beyond extreme youth, and I fear that without good schools the young will be taught just to follow in the steps of their elders.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. SKENE,

Visiting Superintendent.

No. 7.

ONTARIO,

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, 3RD DIVISION,

SAULT STE. MARIE, 22nd August, 1877.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith Tabular Statement with statistics of matters appertaining to the Indians under my charge, for the year ended 30th June, 1877, as required by your circular.

I am happy in being able to commence my Report with the statement that during the past winter, the health of the Indians of both the Augustin and the Nubenai-

gooching Bands, residing on the Garden River Indian Reserve, was considerably better than the previous year, they having scarcely had occasion to ask for the services of a medical man—Mr. Indian Commissioner Joseph Wilson having prescribed and made up the medicines in almost all the cases of sickness.

I am also happy to state that the necessitous wants among the Indians did not, during the past winter, demand the expenditure of all the money furnished me in answer to my requisition for aid to the sick and indigent; the lesser amount of want last winter was owing to the credit of the Indians having been on a better footing, caused by the fact that they had paid up all their debts of the past year, that is, the debts they promised to pay out of their annuity money, therefore a large number of those who required it obtained trust in the stores of Sault Ste. Marie, on their making a similar arrangement for payment.

Employment was given to a great many during the past winter in cutting saw logs and waney pine (under permission of the Indian Department), as they both found a ready purchaser in Messrs. Church & Son, of Sugar Island. This firm have for a long time past been the friends of the Garden River Indians.

Less maple sugar was made this year, owing to the broken weather of the sugar season; other industries have, however, made up for this.

The potato crop was very favourable, but I regret to say that the appearance of the potatoe bug this spring is likely to affect the crops for the coming season. The hay cut was, after all, more than sufficient, and many stacks are held over for the coming winter.

A considerably larger portion of land has been inclosed, and the interest taken in agricultural pursuits, of which I spoke last year, seems to be still on the increase among the two Bands.

The schools have been better attended during the past year, but there is yet room for a far greater attendance; the masters report that the children are advancing in their studies.

With regard to the liquor traffic with the Indians, I find it very difficult to check it, the American frontier being so close at hand that an Indian can without trouble procure from the United States what whisky he may require without fear of discovery. Two Indians have been brought before the Magistrates and sent to goal for fourteen days each.

Settlers still continue to take up land in the Townships of Macdonald and Laird, portions of the Garden River Reserve which were surrendered by the Indians to be sold.

Scarcely any land has been sold on the Batchowana Reserve; there have been many applicants and also many enquiries made, but all abandoned the idea of settling on discovering there was no road through said Reserve.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,

Indian Land Agent.

No. 8.

No Report from A. WRIGHT.

No. 9.

[Translation.]

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1st Sept., 1877.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you the following Tabular Statement:—

Having been appointed Agent since only a few months, it would be difficult for me to make a lengthy Report; I will, therefore, restrict myself to state that our Indians here are laborious enough. A great number of them cultivate land, several of whom might rank as first-class farmers.

I regret to have to say that there have been excesses in liquor, but you will please remark that they are always the same ones who allow themselves to be carried away by whiskey.

In general I must say that the Indians are well behaved.

I observe that the Indians care very little to send their children to school.

I believe that there are less men absent this year than formerly, the quarries giving them plenty of work.

The Indians here are very expert at working the stone.

The whole population is Catholic.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. E. CHERRIER.

—————
No. 10

No Report from Lake of Two Mountains.

—————
No. 11.

QUEBEC,

ST. REGIS AGENCY,

DUNDEE, 27th August, 1877.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward you the Tabular Statement and this report, in connection with the Iroquois Indians of St. Regis.

The Indians of this Agency are still on the increase, as will be seen by the statement which goes to refute assertions that I have seen, that the Indians are dying out, the only decreasing part being in the purity of blood.

I have no cases of serious disturbances or immoralities to report; at times when under the influence of liquor, some noisy demonstrations are the consequence.

A number of the Indians make a very good living farming; the principal farms being on Cornwall and St. Regis Islands, and a few on the main land known as the Chenail. Some clearing up of land being done in Yellow Island this season, but it is not as productive as the other portions. Very few remain in the village during the winter season; they go west, taking their families with them, where timber is more abundant for the making of baskets, and where trapping fur bearing animals is more remunerative.

Fur animals in this section, of which the muskrat was or is the principal, are getting very scarce owing to the marshes along the St. Lawrence becoming dry, so their feeding grounds are spoiled and their being trapped too early in the season. The houses in the village are not fit to live in during the winter, without more fixing than they seem to care about doing; also, wood for fuel being scarce.

The Indian School in St. Regis has improved somewhat in the attendance during the past year, yet it might be better, according to the number of children and the exertions of the teachers, also their being supplied with books and other requisites of the school room, but the parents do not seem to take any interest in the school, keeping the children at home, under the pretext of assisting and doing that which the elder ones ought to do instead of loafing.

A very good building is being erected on Cornwall Island for a school house, but they lack means to finish it at present. I understand the attendance at school on the Island according to the numbers, has been much better than in the village of St. Regis.

I understand that an effort is to be made soon to have the St. Regis church put in better repair, as it is only partially finished in the interior, and nothing much done to the steeple, the bell, at present, being hung in a frame on the ground.

Fishing is very little practiced by the Indians, except some spearing at night with a torch composed of pitch pine, placed in a jack in the bow of the canoe when the weather is calm. Very little fishing is done with hook and line or trolling, although considerable numbers of fish are caught in Lake St. Francis immediately below the village by Whites.

A great number of the Indians do not care about accumulating much property when they have to work for it.

In religious matters there are some of them not very stable, changing from Roman Catholicism to Methodism and back again.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DAVIDSON,

Indian Agent.

—
No. 12.

No report from L. A. DEBLOIS.

—
No. 13.

VIGER AGENCY,

RIVIÈRE DU LOUP, 4th September, 1877.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 28th September last, I have the honor to submit with this Report, a Tabular Statement to the 30th June last.

You will perceive there has been a diminution in the population of 43 persons since last year. That diminution was caused by emigration and the mortality which happened during last winter, on account of the great misery they had to sustain. During that period there were twelve deaths.

The Indians own nothing but the Reserve, a part of a few portable wigwams, which may be valued at \$8.00 or \$10.00 each.

The men are very little given to cultivation and prefer hunting, which is not very lucrative, on account of the distance they have to travel and the scarcity of game. The women manufacture baskets, snowshoes, moccasins, barkworks and mountain ash hats of great perfection. Those are about all their resources.

The money distribution, a part of the annual distribution mentioned in the Tabular Statement, comprises all the amounts which have been sent to me since the 30th June, 1876.

The Indians are so very little given to cultivation, that not a single member of the Band would sow last spring, notwithstanding the assistance which the Department offered them for that purpose.

There has been no epidemic nor any contagious sickness during the present year.

The Indians abandoned the Reserve during the months of April and May last, and I do not believe that any member of the Band would like to come and reside on it again.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANT. LE BEL, Jun.,

Indian Agent

(Translation.)

No. 14.

LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—The condition of the Indians in my district has so little changed since my last Report that I have no new information to give which may interest your Department.

The moral condition of the Tribe is good. There were but six deaths during last year.

The augmentation of the population numbers one.

The Indian school on the Reserve is well conducted and gives general satisfaction, but the average attendance is not what I would wish to see. The want of provisions, clothing, &c., are the natural causes of the evil.

The annexed Tabular Statement will furnish the Department other information.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. E. OTIS.

Indian Agent.

No. 14.

Extract from Mr. Otis's letter, of the 5th November, 1877, to the Department.

SIR,—I enclose the accounts for October, as well as a sample of wheat grown by the Montagnais on their Reserve at Ouiatchoan. I am happy to inform you they have had an excellent harvest, the quality of the grain leaving nothing to desire, and the yield surpassing my expectation.

The Chief, an active and intelligent Indian, will, for his share, harvest over 100 bushels of wheat, equal to what I send you. I give this Indian, who is very generous with his means, the largest portion of the Government loan for agriculture.

A good number of other Indians have also good crops of wheat, peas, barley and potatoes, though in smaller quantities.

Encouraged by this fine harvest, many of them have prepared new land for the spring, which I have made them plough this fall with their oxen.

As thrashing and sifting is unknown to them, I have taken the responsibility of buying them a thrashing machine and a fanning mill, for the sum of \$106, payable as follows:—\$53 in May, 1878, and \$53 in May, 1879. I bought it from Mr. P. Guay, proprietor of lots in Ouiatchoan, who wishes the Department to place those sums to his credit as they fall due, in payments for his lots.

I venture to hope the Government will come to their assistance by paying for these machines, which are indispensable.

I can almost assure you that there will be little danger of the Indians of my District suffering from want the coming winter.

I have, &c.,

L. E. OTIS.

Indian Agent.

No. 15.

No report from P. MOORE.

No. 16.

NOVA SCOTIA, INDIAN DISTRICT No. 1.

BEAR RIVER, Aug. 20th, 1877.

The Honorable

Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Indian Department, the following Report, with the Tabular Statement, to the 30th June last.

The condition of the Indians of my district has so little changed since my last Report, that I have but little new information to transmit at present.

I found last winter, especially the first part of it, that very many of the Indians in my district were very destitute; the roads were blocked with snow for a long time, so that their women could not get to market with their baskets, &c., and even when they could get out, the market for their kind of goods was very dull. Under these trying circumstances I tried to distribute, with the utmost care, the means you placed at my disposal, which was in the majority of cases very thankfully received, and, I trust, was a wise appropriation. The funds you sent for the purchase of seed

grain, &c., I distributed in cash, instead of purchasing seed as in former years, thinking, perhaps, they would be better pleased to purchase for themselves; this plan, however, did not work to my satisfaction as I had trouble with some who never planted a seed before, but were very anxious to participate in the distribution of money; some one or two of those that I felt satisfied would not plant, I refused, and some that I furnished with money used the most of it for other purposes.

I notice a gradual improvement in the Indians of my district. I regret, however, that they take so little interest in cultivating the land, partially owing I suppose to the roughness of the Reserve.

All of which I most respectfully submit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HARLOW,

Indian Agent.

No. 17.

NOVA SCOTIA,

INDIAN DISTRICT, No. 2,

KENTVILLE, 9th October, 1877

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor, as Indian Agent, to submit for your information the following Report.

There has been a slight increase in the Indian population of this District during the year. I account for that from the desire of the Indians to settle on small pieces of lands owned by themselves which I have been careful to procure for some of them.

The Indian Reserves are generally unfit for cultivation. The Indians live mostly in framed houses, and are not engaged in shore fishing. The river fishery from which they derive a great deal of their support has, of late years, been much interfered with by River Inspectors, and if the Government would allow them some privileges more than common the advantages derived therefrom would be of very great assistance to them.

I have no sub-agent. I have received money for the purchase of blankets in the fall of 1876, an account of which—accompanied with a Report and with receipts—I have already forwarded to the Department.

In April, 1877, I received and expended 150 dollars in the purchase of seed, stock, farming utensils and other necessaries, also in helping the Indians to build, and assisting the sick.

I have no marked improvement to report: the Indians here are a law-abiding people, the majority are sober and industrious, and, as a consequence, in their little settlements enjoy some of the comforts of civilized life.

There are no schools nor teachers: they are all Catholic and very regular in their attendance at church.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. M. HOLDEN.

No. 18.

No Report from Rev. P. DANAHER.

No. 19.

NOVA SCOTIA,
 INDIAN DISTRICT No. 4,
 PICTOU, 5th October, 1877.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—My Report this year must be necessarily meagre. Apart from the information conveyed in the accompanying Tabular Statement, there is nothing of special interest to which to call the attention of your Department.

In industrial habits I flatter myself that I discern a very marked and gratifying improvement, and in their comforts a corresponding one, among the Indians of my district. Farming to which of all other pursuits they heretofore showed the strongest aversion—they seem of late years to take to somewhat more kindly. They also give more attention than formerly to fishing and are rewarded with more encouraging results, the value of fish taken as set down in the Tabular Statement is merely approximate; the exact value, owing to the manner in which sales are effected, it would be difficult to ascertain.

The moral status of my Indians—occasional cases of intemperance excepted—is decidedly good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MACDONALD.

Indian Agent.

No. 20.

NOVA SCOTIA,
 INDIAN DISTRICT No. 5,
 POMQUET, ANTIGONISH, August, 1877.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—The accompanying Tabular Statement will convey to the Department a knowledge of any changes that have taken place as to the condition of the Indians of this district since my last Report.

During the current year some four or five small frame dwelling-houses have been built. There appears a growing desire among many of the tribe to substitute small comfortable houses for the old bark-covered wigwams.

They build principally on the Little River Reserve, where they are likely soon to have a nice little village, and where it is expected a school can be founded for their benefit.

Their decrease in number since my last Report, is owing, I believe, to several families having removed to neighboring districts. Indians of other districts have, during the course of the year, been living on these Reserves, but they were less in number than those who left.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. CHISHOLM.

Indian Agent.

No. 21.

NOVA SCOTIA,
INDIAN DISTRICT, No. 6,
RED ISLAND, 10th October, 1877.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR—I beg to submit, for the information of the Indian Department, the accompanying Tabular Statement, showing the census, progress, &c., of the Indians of my Agency. A fair share of potatoes and grain have been planted and sowed by the Indians this past spring. I am sorry to report that the potatoe crop is a total failure owing to the blight having affected it early in August. The hay crop was an average but housed in bad condition, owing to wet weather at the hay season. The other crops were fair.

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

JOHN McDOUGALL,
Indian Agent.

 No. 22.

No Report from J. B. McDONALD.

 No. 23.

NOVA SCOTIA,
INDIAN DISTRICT, No. 8.
GRAND NARROWS, C.B., October, 29th 1877.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR—I beg to submit the following Annual Report on Indian Affairs in the Agency of Cape Breton County, for the year ended 30th June, 1877, in doing so, I am very happy to be able to report a most commendable improvement in all Indians coming under my supervision. Indeed, I must say a spirit of ambition to compete and, if possible, to surpass their White brethren in comfort is found among my Indians.

The persuasive influence of good society, the independent pride of the Indians in being recognised and defended by the law of the land, in conjunction with the salutary admonitions of their Spiritual Director, the Rev. Michael McKenzie, laudably conspire to make them happy and useful citizens.

With the manifold advantages of a public school, so well and punctually attended by the Indian pupils and so generously and munificently supported by the Dominion Government, the Indians of Eskasonie can reasonably be said to have a bright future before them, a future that will certainly elevate their present standard to such a degree as to make them aspire to the higher professions and become useful members in the different avocations of life.

I am also happy to report that their desire of tilling the ground is augmented this fall by a bounteous result of their spring's toil.

It is true the potatoe crop is below the average; but the hay, wheat, oats and other grain is far in excess of the yield of former years, as can be seen by Tabular Statement.

The fact that I bought large quantities of potatoes from the Indian farmers last spring to be distributed among the poorer class, speaks well of them as agriculturists, and represents them in colours true.

As far as I am able to ascertain no infringements are made on the Reserve by squatters.

The sudden and rather mysterious death and burial of a Micmac child by its reputed mother excited very grave and serious suspicion as to the immediate cause of said child's death. The matter was immediately brought to the notice of the proper authorities in Sydney, whereupon an investigation was held, which fortunately resulted in a total exculpation of the mother from the imputed crime.

Of the amount received from the Department since my last Annual Report, the sum of \$150 had been paid in cash, while the remaining \$250 was spent in providing blankets, seed grain, and some other necessaries of life to poor and destitute Indians.

I am happy to say that the Indian school on the Reserve is in a most flourishing condition and the children doing admirably well.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. F. MCGILLIVRAY,

Indian Agent.

No. 24.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTH EASTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
CHATHAM HEAD, 24th August, 1877.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with your circular of the 2nd July last, I enclose herewith a Report upon Indian Affairs connected with my Superintendency for the year ended 30th June, 1877.

The Tabular Statement forwarded is as complete as can be had. I have never been able to ascertain the condition of the Reserves, as to what portion of them has been granted.

There is a slight decrease in the population, a number on the Miramichi died last spring from a kind of fever which got amongst them.

Their condition otherwise has changed so little since my last Report, that I have no new information to offer that can be of any service to your Department.

As a general thing they are quiet and inoffensive, unless intoxicated with liquor, which however they have some difficulty in getting, the dealers generally being afraid to sell it to them.

They do not manifest sufficient interest in farming, and complain of the amount granted being too small, and as all claim a share, it makes the amount a small one.

Many of them are employed at the mills, and about the loading of deals in vessels, and need not be bad off at all in the summer season, except the old and sick ones; they are very improvident, and cannot be persuaded to provide for their future wants.

The little crops they raise they use as soon as they are fit, and sell their hay and grain, and rarely get but little for it.

Hunting is carried on to a limited extent just now, owing to the distance to travel to the grounds.

In the Tabular Statement a value is asked for of the different Reserves. One cannot put a definite value on them: there is much good land on all of them, a portion barren and swampy, and the lumber that is left is of not much value. I shall forward returns of lumber, etc., cut this year.

All of the Bands are Roman Catholics. I regret that there are no schools. I do not know how a White man as a teacher would suit, and I know of no Micmac here capable; but, on the recommendation of some of the Band, I intend trying one of them for a short time as soon as a building can be had for the purpose.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. SARGEANT,

Visiting Superintendent and Agent.

No. 25.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

SOUTH-WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,

FREDERICTON, 16th November 1877.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with your circular of the 2nd July last, I herewith enclose a Report upon Indian Affairs connected with my Superintendency for the year ended 30th June, 1877.

The Tabular Statement forwarded to your Department by me a few days ago is in two or three particulars incomplete, and I was in hopes to have obtained the further information required, but owing to circumstances I could not control, shall not be able to do so; however, the information furnished will be of some service for the General Annual Report.

There has been a small increase to the number of the Indian population getting all the Bands together within one Superintendency.

Having reported so fully during the year upon special matters connected with my Superintendency, I have not much further information with which to furnish your Department, but shall submit some other matters regarding Indian Affairs generally, which may be of interest and in my opinion also of importance, to be attended to if you deem practicable.

In accordance with my suggestions, previously made to your Department, I received during the summer a number of handbills, purporting to call upon purchasers and occupants of land upon Tobique Indian Reserve, in the County of Victoria, to pay within a certain time, therein specified, a certain portion of money long since remaining in arrears for them, which I had posted up, and distributed among the various occupants of land in the Reserve, and I am at the same time pleased (notwithstanding my former suggestion for the above purpose,) and I am sure that under all the circumstances the settlers will feel grateful, that in the consequence of the continued depression in the business of the country, affecting the class of persons settled upon that Reserve in an especial manner, that the Department has

been pleased to change their determination, and give them further time to pay the arrears previously required, and I sincerely trust, that as you have given your good offices to the poor settlers in so worthy and humane a manner, and in their behalf, that at the expiration of the period when the time for payment arrives, that they will, as far as possible, come forward and respond accordingly.

I am happy to state (which I have previously communicated to your Department) that the Indians upon the Tobique Reserve have at last, after great delay, and a longing desire on my part, and for their benefit, given their concurrence to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, to permit timber upon that Reserve to be put into the market for the sale of the stumpage thereof; thereby beginning to pave the way for bringing more real and substantial aid to the poor Indians belonging to that Reserve, and realizing from the proceeds of the sale of the timber in the way of stumpage, instead of the timber being occasionally taken off unlawfully, and also from being destroyed by fire.

I have been unable to obtain the concurrence of the Indians connected with the Reserve at Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, and I have been anxious to do so, being well persuaded that a few hundred saw logs could be obtained, the stumpage of which would amount to at least a small sum, and be a benefit to the poor Indians residing on the same; and I have been the more anxious, feeling well assured that as there is a mill adjoining the Reserve, the timber may have been, and may continue to be taken off unlawfully by some person or persons unknown, and also be in danger of being destroyed by fire.

The concurrence of the Indians regarding the sale of timber at Little Falls, in the County of Madawaska, of Kingsclear, in the County of York, and in some of the other localities, does not seem necessary, as there is probably no more timber upon these Reserves than is requisite for fuel and building purposes, and other wants of the Indians connected with the same.

The Indians of Little Falls were very much gratified with the survey, which the Department was pleased to have made of their Reserve at that place, last spring, as it has been a means of placing them in a right position with owners of property adjoining, and they can ascertain by the boundaries whether they have been trespassed upon or not, and be of advantage generally.

The Indians of the Tobique Reserve, in the County of Victoria, as well as the Indians of the Woodstock Reserve, in the County of Carleton, and also the Indians of the Kingsclear Reserve, in the County of York, would like to have their several Reserves surveyed, and I think it would be prudent to have the same done, because the boundaries in all these places require defining, particularly so regarding the Kingsclear Reserve, for to my certain knowledge there have been slight disputes among the adjoining farmers and some of the Indians, each party claiming the land, and the fencing appears uneven, and it might be the means of preventing fiercer disputes, and lead to a better understanding between the Indians and their White neighbors.

Regarding schools, the Indians of the Tobique Reserve have at last agreed among themselves, and come to the conclusion to have schools established upon the Reserve, and would like to know how much money the Department would allow the teacher annually, providing they obtain a suitable person; and they also wish to ascertain whether the Department would grant them a certain amount for the repairing of a building which could be used as a school-house, and would give in addition something for furniture, books, &c., for the purpose of enabling them to carry on the school for the benefit of those connected with the Reserve who might attend. The reason they give for requiring additional aid for furniture, books, &c., is that they are too poor to purchase the articles enumerated, and unless they are assisted in this manner they would very likely not be able to carry on the school. I do not apprehend that the cost of the articles mentioned would amount to much, and should like to see a beginning somewhere; and if a school was once established at Tobique, it might lead to a similar one being established at Kingsclear, in the County of York, and the result might, and no doubt would, be a blessing in more ways than one.

During the year I have had a great deal of trouble with the Indians regarding the too free use of intoxicants among them; they appear determined to have the quor in some way or another, and if they cannot obtain it from the regular dealer, (and I am glad to believe that that class of persons are now generally more careful not to violate the law) they get others than themselves to purchase intoxicants for them, thereby evading the law and doing damage to themselves and families; and I have come to the conclusion that as the Indians are determined to evade the law or obtain intoxicants in any way possible, and also are unwilling to testify against any person giving them intoxicants in any manner or form, to request the Magistrates to punish with the utmost rigour of the law, this being the only effectual means (if these are any means at all) of putting an end to or abating this very great source of mischief among the poor and unfortunate Red men of the forest.

In consequence of the too free use of intoxicants, and also not having any school established among the Indians within my Superintendency, I cannot speak encouragingly regarding their improvement in their manner of living as a body, although there are quite a number of honest, industrious and good living Indians among the different Bands.

I appropriated this spring more of the seed money at Tobique and Kingsclear than usual, as the Indians, particularly the Tobique Indians, complain of the small allowance made for them on that large Reserve, and I have also appropriated for the Indians at or near Oromocto, in the County of Sunbury, a certain sum for that purpose, in accordance with the wishes of several gentlemen who live in that locality, and who wished me to do so, as the Indians were kindly permitted to occupy lands for that purpose; but I regret to state that in some of the Reserves or localities (and contrary to my strong remonstrances in that behalf) that some of the Indians have not used the seed for seed purposes.

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

WILLIAM FISHER,
Visiting Superintendent.

— — —
No. 26.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
CHARLOTTE TOWN, Oct. 29th, 1877.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In connection with the Tabular Statement for the Superintendency ending the 30th June, 1877, I have little of interest to add to its details. A slight decrease in the population is perceptible between the present Return and that ending in June, 1876. On the 30th April, died, at Lennox Island, Peter Bernard, sen., aged 78; he had for several of the past years been one of the Chiefs; he is deservedly greatly regretted; his death was brought on by exposure while goose hunting, and has caused a blank in that community which it will be difficult to fill up. Notwithstanding my best attention has been uniformly given to economise in every possible way, consistent with a due regard to the health and suffering condition of a majority of these people, calls for medical help have been so unintermittent that a large portion of the annual grant is necessarily appropriated for this purpose alone; the redeeming feature, however, in respect to these particular bills is, that while suffering humanity is assuaged before the last enemy comes in, the survivors are by such means enabled to return to their ordinary pursuits.

Efforts must be made to provide accommodation for the cattle which have not yet been purchased, although on hand for the purpose, in supply of those sold this time twelve months. With a little assistance from the Department, I am in hopes this very necessary and important object will be forwarded, if not completed, before the winter has set in; a communication on this particular subject will shortly be forwarded. It will become a ground of reproach, if, with the assistance afforded from time to time by the Department, and the present prospect of having the interior of Lennox Island opened up for settlement, together with other advantages arising from its central position, the community upon it do not become a highly prosperous one. To effect such a consummation time, I trust, alone, is necessary. The present settlers do not want ambition to avail themselves of these advantages; such of them as have lived in camps are making efforts to substitute frame buildings or shanties in their stead, and will claim, and to a certain extent merit, a little assistance in this way. In the last Session of the Local Legislature of Prince Edward Island, a petition was for the second or third time presented, praying for the intervention of the Assembly in relation to the character of the Indian tract on Township No. 3^d, when a Committee was appointed to report thereon in the early part of the next Session.

In the column of the Tabular Statement under the head of other industries reference was inadvertently omitted to be made to the manufacture of potatoe baskets and butter firkins which form the staple or chief employment of our Indians, these would amount in number to thousands; some method will have to be adopted in order in the future to approach to something like accuracy under this head. I fear that I may be considered backward in forwarding my Returns required by your despatch of the 28th June, No. 8,343; these, however, will not be much longer delayed.

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

T. STEWART,
Visiting Superintendent.

No. 27.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
WINNIPEG, 1st February, 1877.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to send you the following Report for the Indian Affairs in the Manitoba Superintendency during the past year.

It is a great satisfaction for me to be able to assure you that the conduct of the Government towards the Indians continues to be appreciated by them, and that they take every opportunity of expressing their willingness to abide by the instructions, advice and warnings from time to time transmitted to them,

During the last winter the failure of the crops in the summer of 1875, and of the fall fishery, had placed nearly all the Indians in this Superintendency in very difficult circumstances, and only the assistance of the Government prevented great sufferings at St. Peter's, the Portage and Roseau River.

The seed grain given to them in the spring to the amount of \$1,109.52 has been generally made good use of, and the reward was a fair return in the fall, as will be seen by the Tabular Statement annexed.

I must, nevertheless, make an exception as respects the Indians of the vicinity of Lake Manitoba, where the grasshoppers destroyed nearly all the crops, and only left a return quite inadequate to the wants of the population.

The difficulties that have existed since the execution of the first Indian Treaty in this Province concerning the people, other than the Indians, settled inside the limits of the Reserves, have not altogether disappeared, especially on account of the law regulating such matters. As the legislation actually in force does not compel these settlers to file their claims in a given time, they are satisfied with occupying the properties to which, in many cases, they have only a very doubtful right, and to wait for a decision that might be still long delayed.

Reserves have been surveyed this year for the Bands of Brokenhead River and the Portage; and the survey of the Reserves to be granted to the Indians of Treaty No. 2, that had been delayed on account of disagreement between the Government and the interested Bands, is now in progress, and will probably be completed during next summer.

New schools have been established during the last year at Fort Alexander, Pembina, Lake St. Martin, Ebb and Flow Lake and Little Saskatchewan. The others already in existence were two at St. Peters, one at Fort Alexander and one at Fairford. The accompanying statement will show the average attendance at these schools.

A few cases of selling liquor to Indians have been brought before the authorities this year, which shews that a greater vigilance has been exercised, and not that the liquor traffic has in any way been larger than formerly.

Up to last fall no sickness of an unusual character had occurred amongst the Indians, but towards the fall the small-pox broke out on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, in the neighborhood of an Indian settlement, where many fatal cases were immediately reported. The best measures were at once taken by the Council of the District of Keewatin and your Department, and it is satisfactory to know that the evils of that dreadful disease were, in consequence, greatly reduced.

Precautions are now being taken to prevent it from extending northwards, as the victims, in that event, instead of being reckoned by hundreds, as is now the case, would certainly amount to thousands.

A complete report on this painful incident in the administration of Indian affairs cannot be ready before the spring.

In the meantime, measures are taken to isolate each Band of Indians as much as possible, and to prevent them from their ordinary travels, for the purpose of hunting, trading or fishing; and however great might be these inconveniences, they willingly submit to them, and show even great zeal in keeping the different quarantine posts that have been entrusted to them.

Though the greatest economy was used in the measures taken in that emergency, unexpected and unprovided for expenses had to be incurred, made larger still by the distances to which goods had to be transported during the winter, by the difficulties of communications that did not allow an immediate verification of the reports circulated, and by the absolute necessity of not remaining below the exigencies of the case, as the lives of hundreds depended on the proper steps being immediately taken.

Much satisfaction has been expressed by the Indians with regard to the appointment of local agents at St. Peters, Lake Manitoba and Lake of the Woods. This measure, by placing the Indians in more immediate communication with the Government through those agents, will give them more encouragement and more confidence in the measures taken with a view to the improvement of their condition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. A. N. PROVENCHER,
Acting Indian Superintendent.

No. 27.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

WINNIPEG, 10th October, 1877.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to send you the complement of my Report of the 1st of February last, on the administration of Indian Affairs in the Manitoba Superintendency for the year ended 30th June last.

As it was mentioned in that Report, the fearful epidemic of small-pox was then raging at Lake Winnipeg; it is fortunate that the loss of life was not so great as might have been apprehended. Owing to the strong and well timed measures adopted by the Council for the District of Keewatin, in concert with your Department, the deaths remained under forty. As it is known, the disease originated on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, about half way between the mouth of Red River and Dog's Head, in a country very sparsely settled, and not much travelled nor used for hunting; for this reason the communications were more easily cut off with the infected district. Ten families only fled from the scene of devastation to the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, where they soon died.

But all the Indian Bands of that country felt their great interest to abstain from all communication with each other, and to remain on their Reserves, with a careful watch on all intercourse with the outside.

A quarantine post was established by the Council of the District of Keewatin at Dog's Head, about half way to Lake Winnipeg, to prevent communication with the north, and the Indians themselves kept a strict guard at Fairford, and around each Band that might have been in danger of coming in contact with the infected district.

The expenses incurred on account of the epidemics have reached a rather large amount, but they must be considered in connection with the fact that it was necessary not only to use the ordinary means to prevent the spread of the disease, but moreover to quiet the population by making it next to impossible that it would be communicated to the surrounding Bands.

The dread of the Indians at the approach of small-pox can only be understood by the terrible mortality that follows its footsteps amongst them. Every time before it made its appearance amongst them, hundreds and even thousands became its victims. Moreover, that system adopted had to be carried out in a country remote from the settlement in a very inclement season, where communication was difficult and rare, the information of a necessarily exaggerated character. Placed between the alternative of neglecting any possible precaution, though expensive, and the danger of the disease spreading amongst the Indian tribes of the west and the east, it was considered more advantageous and a better and more humane policy to ensure, first, the lives of the population, even if the expenses connected with the measures taken were not to be found after the event, absolutely necessary. No case of small-pox has been noticed amongst the Indians since the spring, and it is to be hoped that the dreadful scourge has seen its last victims.

The necessity for the Indians of remaining on their Reserves, instead of attending to their usual avocations of hunting and travelling has seriously impaired their means of living, and has placed them in rather difficult circumstances, notwithstanding the help in provisions and clothing that the Government was obliged to extend to them to the amount of about \$4,000.

It is a credit to them that they did not complain of the inconvenience they were submitted to on the occasion. They duly appreciated the efforts of the Government for their benefit, and willingly contributed for their share of the work, as far as practicable.

Outside of the circumstances above referred to, the healthy state of the Indians has been ordinarily good, and no special case of sickness need be mentioned. Inside the infected district the attendance at the schools felt the influence of the sickness; on account of the reduced circumstances of their families, the children have been more obliged to remain at home, nevertheless the two schools of Fort Alexander have shown an average respectively of 23 and 24, and the schools of St. Peters, being altogether outside of the limits of the action of the plague, have been influenced by some other causes, the most serious one being the difficulty of assuring the co-operation of your Department and of the Board of Education of Manitoba, in consequence of the great number of families other than Indians living in the Reserve, and objecting either to pay the school-tax or its appropriation for schools supported partly by the Government for the Indians. Besides the schools mentioned in my last Report a new one has been authorized by your Department at Islington and at Rainy River in Treaty No. 3. Application has been sent for four other schools in the same country, and there is every reason to believe that they will be granted. There is a general desire amongst all the Indians, to have schools established amongst them, and it is to be expected that they will derive great benefits from them. Their intention is not only that their children should be taught reading and writing, but that they themselves should be in a position to learn the art of farming, building, and generally what characterizes the superiority of the White man.

The Reserves of Fairford, Lake St. Martin and Water Hen River, have been surveyed during last winter to the great satisfaction of the Indians. There remain the Reserves of Manitoba Lake Band, Riding Mountain and Little Saskatchewan, the survey of which is now proceeding. It is to be regretted that the question of occupancy inside of the Indian Reserve has not yet been settled. At St. Peters there are a great many cases of trespass that the legislation, as it actually stands, is powerless to prevent. The other Reserves being outside of the ordinary range of settlement, the difficulty is not so great, but it might increase with time. Some complaints have been expressed by the Indians of Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipeg, and generally in the District of Keewatin, on the amount of lawlessness existing in the part of the country that they inhabit, and it is the duty of the Government to see that their lives and property are made more safe. The judicial organization seems to be insufficient to ensure the protection that these people are entitled to.

The legislation concerning the selling of liquor to the Indians has been again violated in many cases, without any possibility of bringing the offenders to punishment. A more constant watch will have to be kept on these violations of the law. The legislation is fully sufficient if only the means were afforded to carry it out properly.

The absence of Magistrates and of the power to enforce their orders is felt more and more at the expense of the proper safety of life and property. The most atrocious crimes, even murder, have been reported, without any steps having been taken for the arrest of the guilty parties. The necessity of proper police is specially felt at the east of this Province, in the direction of Lake of the Woods and Lake LaPluie, where the Government works in progress necessitate a large gathering of people, whose distance from the authority generally has a tendency to make them more disrespectful of law and order; and at the north of Lake Winnipeg, where the population is in different circumstances, but who, at that distance, ought not to be left to the mercy of a few bad characters that might be amongst them.

Some complaints have also been made about the destruction of the game, moose, deer, and such, in the District of Keewatin. The general demand is for a strict game law severely applied.

According to the terms of the Indian Act, Section , a certain number Indian women, married to white men, would have been willing to commute their annuity and withdraw from the Indian Bands to which they belong; but they have been frustrated in their expectation by the interpretation given to that provision of the Act that makes it apply only to the women married since the passing of the Act, the 12th May, 1876. When the Indians asked for an amendment of the law, they intended that it should apply to all the parties referred to.

In many localities the emancipation clauses of the Indian Act could now be applied with great advantage for the Indians and for the Government, specially on account of the great number of families now taking the treaty money and coming under the legal condition of Indians, but who do not live in the Reserves, and are in no way connected with the Indians. Some of these settlers have even large properties that they might far better be allowed to take care of the same way as the other inhabitants of the Province.

By the appointment of three new agents at Norway House, Portage La Prairie, and Emerson, the staff of the Superintendency is completed; and I have reason to believe that these appointments will be a source of great advantage to the Indians, who will find readily from them, and without going at any distance from their Reserves, all the information and advice that they may require.

These appointments are marking a new era in the administration of Indian affairs in this country. It places it on a regular footing, and takes away even a pretext of complaints on the part of the Indians.

Their frequent visits to this office have been a source of great annoyance for the population of the city and its surroundings, and of demoralization for the Indians. This serious evil is now remedied by the appointment of the local agents, to whom the Indians are instructed to go for everything that concerns the affairs of their Bands.

I enclose a Tabular Statement of the statistics concerning the different Bands of Treaties 1 and 2. Most of the figures are the same as given in my last Report, as they refer to the same year; but under some headings figures are added or quantities increased: in the first case because new information has been received, in the second because the Report is brought to the end of June instead of the end of December.

The Report of Messrs. Howard and Read on Treaty 5, and of Mr. Pither on Treaty 3 for last year, have already been sent to your Department.

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

J. A. N. PROVENCHER

Acting Superintendent.

—
No. 28.
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TREATY No. 2.

INDIAN AGENCY, LAKE MANITOBA, 1877.

The Hon. the Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I succeeded in carrying out, as nearly as possible, the instructions dated the 23rd day of May, 1877, No. 563, from the then acting Indian Superintendent.

On the 5th day of July, 1877, I left Winnipeg for Oak Point, which I reached on the 7th—distance, 60 miles by land. At this place I secured an open sailing boat to go on the Lakes "Manitoba," "Ebb and Flow," "Waterhen," "St. Martin" and "Winnipeg," as most of the Indians under this treaty can only be reached by water.

From the 7th to the 9th a contrary wind prevailed, against which no headway could be made with oars, so that, on the morning of the 9th, I was compelled to take

saddle horses and ride from Oak Point to Dog Creek—distance, 35 miles, where I found, on my arrival, all the Indians of the Band awaiting me.

Finding that no provisions had arrived, I was obliged to postpone the payment.

On the 10th July, at 10 a.m., I had a meeting with the Chief and Councillors, and the provisions not yet having arrived, I was compelled to grant their demand to kill an ox.

I then proceeded to make the payment.

On the 11th the boat containing provisions arrived, and I issued to them their share thereof.

The Reserve to be allotted this Band has not yet been surveyed, and the Indians complain of the delay.

They ask for a Reserve having a frontage of about eighteen or nineteen miles on Lake Manitoba, extending from Elm Point on the south, to Horn Creek on the north of Manitoba Narrows, and a depth of about four miles, extending to Dog Lake.

The line of the Canadian Pacific Railway runs through their claimed Reserve, which will complicate a final settlement.

There is on the desired Reserve abundance of good timber, principally spruce and poplar.

As a rule, the land is low and marshy, the soil on the higher ground is excellent.

They have eighteen small farms of about two to four acres each, and some cultivated land outside this, in all about 100 acres, on which they raise potatoes, Indian corn and garden vegetables.

They have twenty-nine houses, two stables, twenty-four horses and thirty-six head of cattle of their own.

They live generally on fish and ducks during the summer months, and during the winter on the potatoes they have grown and the flour they buy.

Fur is very scarce, and this season low in price.

This Band has decreased since last year; this is partly due to the indecision about the locality of their proposed Reserve and the want of a school, which is very much felt by the Indians. At least 30 children could be in regular attendance were a school house provided.

“EBB AND FLOW LAKE” RESERVE.

On the 12th July I made the payment on Ebb and Flow Lake Reserve.

I got the rations from the provision boat and issued them at once to the Indians, and proceeded to make the payment.

This Reserve is situated on the south-east shore of Ebb and Flow Lake.

Much of the land is good clear prairie, the rest is well wooded with poplar.

It is situated eight miles from this Agency by land, and, or about, 15 miles by water.

This Band, although a new one, is already above the level of the others; this is due to their young Chief Penaisse, who is an active, energetic man, and one of the best of hunters, thus stimulating them by his example.

This year they have built a good school house, 30 x 25 feet, nine new houses and two stables, with some outside the Reserve, in all sixteen houses, representing about 125 acres under cultivation.

More than fifty bushels of potatoes were planted this year.

They have twenty-four horses and sixty-four head of cattle.

This Band has been increased, owing to the establishment of a good school house and teacher, assisted by Mr. Sinclair, English Church Catechist, who is now able to attend to them every two or three Sundays.

They are very much pleased at the way in which the Dominion Government deals with them, and wish the authorities to know it.

WATERHEN LAKE RESERVE.

I was present on the 16th day of July, and made the payment on Water Hen Lake Reserve.

The provision boat not being there in time, I was obliged to provide for them.

This Reserve was only surveyed last winter; the Indians express themselves as highly satisfied with it.

They are now getting out the timber to build their new school house; when completed there will be in attendance from thirty to thirty-five children.

This Reserve is situated on high ground, on the south shore of Water Hen Lake; the land is good, and well timbered with spruce, birch and poplar.

Fish are plentiful; a good fur country surrounds them.

They have just begun farming, cultivating about eight acres in the Reserve and some land outside, making in all about seventy-five acres.

They have built six houses, two stables and one barn, and possess seven cattle. Distance, 125 miles from the Agency.

"FAIRFORD HOUSE" RESERVE.

I made the payment on the 20th July. I found that the provisions had been received by the Rev. Mr. Bruce in good order and condition, so I issued them to the Indians at once.

The Reserve was surveyed last winter, and was well chosen; it is situated on high ground on the south side of Fairford or Partridge Crop River; the Indians have thereon, twenty-three frame houses and six stables; they have in all 150 acres under tillage.

There has been an old English Church Mission here for over forty years, Mr. Bruce in charge, comprising one large church, one school house, one large two story building for the minister, two store houses, one windmill and one lime-kiln.

Mr. Bruce is deserving of all credit for his efforts in aiding the Government in establishing order and the cultivation of good habits among these Indians; on account of these advantages they are all Christians, and some of them are well advanced in the rudiments of education.

The soil on this Reserve is good, building timber plentiful, and common wood in abundance.

Some of the Indians have, for them, large farms of about five to fifteen acres, these are twenty-three in number; with other land they have 150 acres cultivated; they raise barley, wheat, potatoes and vegetables.

They have sixty-six head of cattle.

I was sorry to remark that most of them are very lazy; this is due to the fact that, in former days, Fairford used to be a stopping place for brigades of Hudson Bay Company boats; this brought to them, in a certain degree, civilization, but most of them failed to retain its good; they try to do as little for themselves as possible; however, they begin to understand that this will not suit the intentions of the Government, and they have lately begun to show amelioration in their habits, and good will in doing more towards helping themselves and encouraging others to imitate them.

In general they have such pride in themselves as makes us hope for better in their future.

This Reserve is about 50 miles from this Agency.

LAKE ST. MARTIN RESERVE.

I arrived on the 21st July at the Chief's place on this Reserve.

The provisions had been stored at some distance, and I was obliged to postpone the payment until Monday the 23rd, when I distributed to them the balance of their share of the provisions, as they had already been in possession of a portion.

This Reserve is situated on the North-West side of the Narrows of Lake St. Martin. It is marshy or swampy in some places.

There is some good soil, some rocky ground with plenty of firewood; it was surveyed this present year; the Indians are quite satisfied with it.

They have twelve houses and one stable; the land under cultivation (eleven small patches of a few acres each) with that at Crane River will be about 100 acres; they only raise potatoes; they have eight head of cattle.

They have from this lake abundance of the finest white fish; with a better mode of fishing during winter they might have a plentiful supply of fish all the year round.

Distance, 20 miles from Fairford Mission, or about 70 miles from this Agency.

“LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN BAND.”

I arrived at noon on the 23rd July at the upper mouth, on the south side of the Little Saskatchewan, where the Indians were gathered together.

I gave them their provisions, and proceeded to payment.

The whole Band being present, they came to a final decision, and unanimously wished to have their Reserve surveyed at the upper mouth on the south side of the Little Saskatchewan, and from the mouth on the north side; they wish the narrow strips along the river, as the land in the rear is marshy.

This Band have not had their acting Chief and Councillors recognized as yet, which is very much felt by the Band itself.

William Albert Anderson, their acting Chief, is a very competent Indian, and manages this Band very satisfactorily.

To prove their anxiety in the cause of education, in lieu of a school-house they have built a very large brick back tent, where school is regularly kept.

They hope soon to be recognized as a Band, by having the Chief and Councillors permanently appointed, and their Reserve surveyed.

“DAUPHIN LAKE.”

Hiring five horses and two carts, with a guide, at Manitoba Village, I started on the 24th of September for this place.

We arrived on the 25th September, where Turtle River falls into the lake, and found encamped on the left bank of the River Seine, lodges of Indians belonging to this Band.

Next morning I held a council with Ousoup, Keesaykee-sick and Noosquis, Councillors; finding them in great want. I was obliged to obtain provisions from the Hudson Bay Company's trade to supply their immediate necessities, and I then paid them their annuities.

I was informed by the Councillors that, from unavoidable causes, all those in favor of retaining the original Reserve were not assembled there, the total number present being only 45, while they claimed that a majority of the Band desire their Reserve at Dauphin Lake; the head of each family paid here, voted in favor of this Reserve; the Councillors mentioned agreed to accompany me to Riding Mountain House to manage with the Chief and the rest of the Band about their Reserve.

Owing to the frightful state of the “trail” over the Riding Mountain, I was here obliged to leave one horse and the carts, and to hire two fresh horses and pack my provisions and travelling equipage.

We started on the 27th September, taking the trail along the bank of the Turtle River; in passing through the land desired as their Reserve, I was struck with the beauty of the scenery, the abundance of fertile prairie land, dotted over with groves of fine poplar, stretching for a distance of five miles from the lake to the base of the mountain, along the foot of which stands a fine belt of oak.

The lake contains all kinds of fish common to the country, except white fish.

The portion of the Band who reside here have no houses, and only one man has cultivated a small patch of potatoes, about an acre; two others had planted one bushel of potatoes last spring elsewhere, in all, about two and one-half acres under crop.

The advantages this location has over that at Riding Mountain House, are the greater abundance of fish and game, and its isolation from the larger settlements of Whites, a state which is likely to continue from its inaccessible position, bounded as it is by what may be called a vast bog on the east, by the mountain on the south and west, and by the lake on the north.

A white man name John Neagle has taken up a claim on Ochre or Vermillion River, about five miles west of Turtle River, which the Indians say is on their original Reserve, and if their desires are granted he will have to be removed.

RIDING MOUNTAIN.

After a journey of 75 miles from Turtle River, the road over the mountain being very rough, across steep hills and deep valleys, the path alone indicated by blazed trees and often obstructed by wind falls. I arrived at the Riding Mountain Indian encampment about half a mile from the Riding Mountain House at 3 o'clock p.m., on Saturday the 29th September last, accompanied by the Councillors from Dauphin Lake. I immediately called on the Chief and Councillor Baptiste Oka-ness and after some conversation the Chief informed me that as it was late, and that they desired to have a Council amongst themselves before meeting me, they would not tell me about their decision regarding the Reserve desired, till Monday the 18th October; meantime, at their desire, I issued some provisions.

The whole of Monday, the 1st October, was occupied in listening to their speeches.

The votes of the heads of families at length having been taken, fourteen voted to have the Reserve at Riding Mountain, and nine for that at Dauphin Lake.

The Chief and Councillor voted for the majority.

The Indians at the Riding Mountain being a decided majority, have made a very creditable and satisfactory progress in farming, and building houses for themselves and their stock; they have thirty-five acres broken and fenced, and nearly all had good crops of potatoes, wheat, barley and garden vegetables.

There is a Presbyterian Mission established for their benefit in the immediate vicinity, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Flott, who takes a very active interest in initiating them in the arts of agriculture and civilized life generally.

The soil is very good, the timber, pasture and hay land excellent and abundant.

The Little Saskatchewan River which winds its way through their Reserve, affords but few fish, which is a great drawback to this Reserve.

On the whole, I think the Riding Mountain the proper place, at least, for those who have established themselves as farmers already.

The three Councillors from Dauphin Lake, in the names of themselves and the minority they represent, declared their determination not to join with the Chief and the majority, and stated, moreover, that if they could not have their Reserve at Dauphin Lake, they would join some other Band, which, in my opinion, should be that of Penaisse at Ebb and Flow Lake, which is only distant 45 miles from Dauphin Lake.

On the 2nd October I paid the annuities and issued the rest of the provisions, and returned by the same route to my Agency.

GENERAL REMARKS.

As a general rule the Indians under my charge are quiet and inoffensive and well satisfied with their position and treatment.

They all appear very desirous of imitating the Whites in their mode of life, habit, education and religion.

It would be too much to expect the older generation to adapt themselves speedily to a new mode of life, but they are eager, and their children much more so, that they should be taught the rudiments of civilization by competent persons.

For this purpose they desire to have a practical farmer sent round to each Reserve to teach them farming. The children, when at school, are very apt learners, but it is much to be regretted that the teachers are very incompetent to teach anything beyond the simple elements.

I should suggest that as soon as by the exertions of the present staff of teachers the children have learnt enough English, duly qualified teachers should be provided so as to secure a thoroughly substantial education, morally and intellectually, for the children. ✓

The teachers to whom I allude have done their duty according to their abilities, and I accuse them of no neglect; they were the only persons immediately procurable when appointed; it is so difficult to find here persons of any education who possess the highly necessary qualification of speaking the Indian language, as well as the English. ✓

The general health of the several Bands is good.

The diseases most common among them, are those brought on by exposure to cold and by poor living, rheumatism, colds, disordered bowels, stomach and functions; scrofula is very prevalent.

They would like to be visited by a medical man at least once a year. ✓

PROVISIONS.

The provisions supplied were very good, but the manner of delivering them at the different Reserves were not at all satisfactory; at some places they were delivered after the proper date, and in one case, (at Lake St. Martin) in my absence, were delivered to the Indians. This caused great confusion, owing to the provisions for the Lake St. Martin and Little Saskatchewan Bands being mixed and delivered indiscriminately to the Lake St. Martin Band.

Instructions should be given to men in charge of provisions, to follow, and be under the command of the Indian Agent.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

H. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.

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No. 29.

NORTH-WEST INDIAN SUPERINTENDENCY,
BATTLEFORD, 18th November, 1877.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Referring to your circular of the 2nd July last, and my letter of the 6th August acknowledging the same, I have to inform you that it is impossible for me, with the information in my possession, or which I am able to obtain, to fill up the blanks in the Tabular Statement forwarded by you. It cannot be expected that a Superintendent assisted by two agents whose time, since they entered on their duties in August last, has been taken up entirely in paying the Indians their annuities, could furnish a statement, for instance, of the number of fish caught or quantity of furs taken, or the number of shanties and wigwams, or the bushels of grain raised in a district extending from the boundary line of the United States to the Arctic Ocean, and from Keewatin and Manitoba to British Columbia and Alaska. ✓

I am unable to give more than a short general statement respecting the condition and personal property of the Indians.

Two or three of the Bands in Treaty No. 4 are partially settled on their Reserves, but they do not live by farming. All depend more or less, and the majority entirely, on the chase for subsistence. Before the grasshopper visitation, a few of

the "Wood" Indians had cultivated some patches of ground and raised potatoes and other vegetables, but during the last few years everything they planted was destroyed, and latterly they had no seed.

In the autumn of 1876, by orders from the Department, a quantity of barley was sent from Manitoba and stored at Fort Ellice for the winter. Last spring a part of this barley, and a quantity of potatoes were distributed among the Indians at Ellice, Qu'Appelle, Touchwood Hills, Pelly and Shoal River, and planted by them. I hired a man at Pelly and Touchwood Hills for a few days to assist the Indians in planting, and supplied at every post a quantity of provisions to feed them when engaged at this work. So far as I have learned the crops have turned out well.

Several of the Bands living near Carlton and Prince Albert, in Treaty No. 6, were supplied last spring with potatoes, grain and other seeds. These Indians are very much pleased and encouraged with the result of their exertions in planting these, and have broken up more new land in the expectation of receiving more seed and assistance next year. One band has nearly 100 acres under cultivation.

The White Fish Lake Indians have been cultivating the soil for many years, and are the furthest advanced in civilization of any Band in the Territories. They are reported to have raised enough grain and vegetables to maintain themselves, and did not go to the plains this year to hunt, as they had been accustomed to do formerly.

The Indians in Treaty No. 6, as well as in Treaty No. 4, seem very desirous of farming, and I have hopes that next year a much larger quantity of seed will be put in the ground than was planted last season.

There are no schools wholly maintained by the Government in the Superintendency. Several have been established by various religious denominations, viz., at St. Albert, Lac la Biche, White Fish Lake, Morleyville and Touchwood Hills. The first three have received some aid from the Government. I have not received returns from any of these schools though I asked for them to be furnished. The Roman Catholic Missions at St. Albert and Lac la Biche maintain a number of Indian orphans, and I am informed that in both these institutions, and also in the White Fish Lake school, very considerable progress has been made by the pupils.

In regard to the Indians included in the several Treaties, the returns of the Agents who had charge of the payments of the annuities give some idea of their number, but, as all the Indians were not present at the payments, these returns cannot be accepted as a correct census.

The number of Indians paid this year under the respective treaties, exclusive of those paid at the Cypress Hills, was as follows:—

Treaty No. 4.....	4,034
" 6.....	4,982
" 7.....	4,392

Total..... 13,408

To this number I believe there may, at least, be added 3,592, viz., those paid at the Cypress Hills, of which I have no report, and those not forward for payment this year. At this estimate there will be about 17,000 Indians within the limits of the treaties in this Superintendency.

Outside of the limits of the tract ceded to the Government, I have no information as to even the approximate number of Indians.

I have never received a statement from the Department of the Indian Reserves surveyed in Treaty No. 4, consequently I am unable to give the number of acres included therein.

In Treaty No. 6 the Reserves, as you are aware, have not been allotted, and the Indians have made their improvements, generally speaking, on or near the site of their old gardens.

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

DAVID LAIRD.
Indian Superintendent.

No. 30.

No. 8450 J.B.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
INDIAN OFFICE,

VICTORIA, 18th October, 1877.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report on Indian Affairs in the Victoria Superintendency for the year ended 30th June, 1877.

Although no official visitations have been made to distant Tribes, I am glad to give you the assurance that peace and apparent contentment generally prevails among all the Indians in this Superintendency. The old feuds once existing between various Coast Tribes seem to have disappeared, and many Bands formerly opposed to each other, often in open warfare, meet now on terms of friendship and good will. Among the large Indian population in this Superintendency, only two murders have come to my knowledge during the past year, and these were committed by parties under the influence of Indian liquor.

A marked improvement is visible in the conduct of Coast Indians, and no complaints whatever of excesses committed by them have been made to me. Much of this is no doubt due to the stringency of the recent Indian Liquor Act, which has effectually checked the very large trade once carried on in it here.

The liquor traffic now to distant parts of the Coast is supplied mostly from Puget Sound, where the sale, I am told, is carried on openly with Indians from this side, owing to the Act in existence there not applying to other than Indians of the United States.

The trade, however, of spirits from any source with Coast Indians is very much decreased, and when the arrangements of the Department for controlling more directly the affairs of distant Tribes are more perfect than at present, no doubt this blight upon Indian progress and civilization may be stopped altogether.

The visit of His Excellency the Governor General to this Province, which occurred since my last Report to you, was highly appreciated by all the natives who were fortunate enough to participate in the many loyal demonstrations afforded His Lordship in honor of his sojourn amongst us. The liberality of His Excellency's views upon Indian matters is well known to many aborigines who had not even an opportunity of hearing any expression of them, and which they are not slow to contrast with the policy hitherto pursued here.

The labors of the Joint Commission are however regarded as an intended change in this respect, and the feeling which generally exists is one of satisfaction as to the justice and fairness with which it is the intention of the Government to treat them.

RESERVES.

Since the Indian Reserve Commissioners have been in the field, new Reserves have been laid out in Jervis and Sechelt Inlets, which I have every reason to believe are satisfactory to the Indians of those localities.

At Comox some plots of land greatly desired were added to the Reserve, and the Comox Chief who was delegated to come down to Victoria to express the approval of the Band, informed me that his people had only one more requirement, and that was, to know "when I thought it likely they would be paid for their title to all other land in Comox occupied by white people?"

Between Comox and Victoria the scarcity of land not owned or taken up by white settlers, I believe, prevented the Commissioners from adding materially to the cultivable extent and value of existing Reserves, though in some instances by adding wood land they have been made much more satisfactory than before.

At Cowichan some disagreeable instances of Indian encroachment of long standing still exist, which are regarded with anxiety and alarm by white settlers, and no doubt will have soon to be settled in some way to prevent further trouble.

The Cowichan Bands in this locality consist of seven divisions, and number 831 souls. Generally, they are a most industrious and sturdy race, and have quite a large area of land already under cultivation.

Extensive fences, good barns, stables and out-houses have been built by them, and some five hundred head of horned cattle are owned among them.

From Cowichan to Victoria little or no alteration of importance has been made in the Reserves.

The Songhees Reserve adjoining the city of Victoria, consisting of 120 acres of land bordering on the opposite side of the Harbor, is useless from its sterile and rocky character as a Reserve for the Songhees Tribe, but, in a pecuniary point of view, is valuable from its proximity to the town.

The Commissioners had several interviews with the Band with a view to their removal to some more appropriate location.

They confirmed the Reserve as it is, however, having been unable to effect any satisfactory arrangement with the Indians—so tenaciously do they cling to their old homestead and village site.

The leasing of lots on this Reserve for manufacturing and ship building purposes will add to the present revenue already derived in this way, and at some future day the removal of the remnant of the Band to some better place more suited to their physical and moral well being may be more feasible than at present.

PRESENTS AND SUPPLIES.

Presents consisting of articles of food clothing, fuel, &c., &c., have been supplied to sick, blind and destitute Indians.

IMPLEMENTS, GRAIN, ETC.

Garden seeds have been given to the different Tribes requesting them, and in some instances, where desirable, the supply of farming implements left in the care of various Chiefs have been supplemented to a limited extent.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AND MEDICINES.

Medicines and medical attendance have been furnished to Indians from all parts of the Superintendency during the past year, though the account for this service is considerably less than in previous years.

Medicines have been sent to distant missions, and much benefit has been derived by Indians living too far from Victoria to apply in person for ordinary remedies so necessary and desirable for the prevailing ailments to which they are subject.

In September the city was visited by small-pox of a very virulent character. A number of sojourning Indians who were harbored by the town authorities were attacked by it. The deficient sanitary measures taken to isolate the disease and the miserable condition of those afflicted caused me to fit up a shed on the Reserve as a temporary pest, house, to which they were removed, and, with others subsequently attacked, cared for at the expense of the Department.

The disease lingered in the city until January, when, for the first time, it suddenly broke out in the centre of the Songhees Village, supposed to have been conveyed thither by an Indian working in the city.

I am glad, however, to state that I was enabled by prompt measures to confine the disease to a single house in which only two of the number died.

CENSUS.

A correct census of all the Tribes of the Cowichan Nation, in the Victoria Superintendency, will be found in the accompanying Tabular Statement, as well as an approximate estimate of the population of other nationalities which, so far, is ascertained to be generally accurate.

SCHOOLS.

The following schools have received Government aid during the past year.

Nanaimo (Wesleyan).....	\$ 62 50
Fort Simpson (Wesleyan).....	300 00
Metlakahla (Anglican).....	500 00
	\$362 50

The schools at Comox (Anglican), Quamichan (Anglican), Victoria (Wesleyan), and latterly Nanaimo (Wesleyan), have been closed from inability to retain the average number of pupils required by the Order in Council regulating the same. Under the more recent instructions received from you amending the Order in Council above referred to, and which provide "that the sum of twelve dollars (\$12) per annum shall be paid for each Indian pupil in daily attendance, but, that the aggregate amount paid to any one school shall not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars (\$300) per annum" doubtless some of these schools will be revived and probably others inaugurated.

Further experience, however, has only confirmed me in the opinion I had the honor of submitting to you in a previous Report in respect to the obstacles in the way of establishing successful day schools which are not of an industrial character, and which do not possess the power of isolating for a time the young Indian from the irregular habits and nomadic pursuits incident to wild life in the canoe and wigwam.

Instruction in the ordinary day school, except among Indians already trained, is attempted under very many disadvantages.

The old people look with contempt upon it and take no interest in having their children attend regularly, hence in all our Mission Schools the number of pupils on the roll must be very large to make even a moderate average attendance for the quarter.

Under such circumstances, children themselves tire of a routine so opposed to their wild nature and savage inclinations, and soon fail to attend at all. Indeed it could scarcely be otherwise, when, under the most favorable circumstances, some twenty hours out of the twenty-four are spent amid the directly opposing associations of the rancheria.

As industrial pursuits, however, are the foundation of civilization in every Christian and progressive community, the mission which has the necessary arrangements, zeal and ability, to inculcate and foster them in connection with the day school, will be successful in every respect, and certainly most deserving of much consideration and substantial assistance from the Government.

I believe in this respect there is no part of the Dominion where there is a better field for so much service to Christianity and the State as in British Columbia, for the Indians of the Province are generally shrewd, active and intelligent, and comparatively need only moderate encouragement to enable them to fulfil the most sanguine expectations for their improvement and progress.

FISH, FURS, ETC.

Owing to the large extent and populous character of the Superintendency, with no facilities for collecting the information desired, I am unable to fill up the columns in the Tabular Statement reserved for furs and other industries, with the products of each separate Band.

In lieu of this, however, I beg to furnish you with the usual statement of the exports of the Province, the last three items being almost entirely of Indian production.

	1876.	1877.
Fish.....	\$ 54,202 00	\$ 73,270 00
Furs.....	295,290 00	202,436 00
Oil.....	17,136 00	31,433 00
Cranberries... ..	526 00	843 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$367,154 00	\$307,982 00

The Coast Indians produce all the oil (which forms a common article of barter among them) and nearly all the furs, many of which however they obtain by trade with Interior Indians.

It would be curious and a most interesting statistic to ascertain, if possible, the amount of Indian consumption, because the Coast native is a generous liver, and is lavish with the liberality and extravagance generally prevalent on the Pacific slope.

His well known character, however, and the number of his people, fully account for the comparatively large revenue and extensive imports of British Columbia, which, though rich in varied and valuable resources, is young, and cannot as yet boast of the large white population incident to older communities.

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

I. W. POWELL,
Indian Superintendent.

No. 31.

No. 8450 J.B.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
FRASER SUPERINTENDENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, 25th October, 1876.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

I have the honor to submit this my Annual Report on Indian Affairs in this Superintendency for the past year.

The extraordinary flood of the summer of 1876, which destroyed nearly all the growing crops on the valley of the Lower Fraser, caused an unusual scarcity of food amongst the Indians of this section during last winter, and a scarcity of seed grain, and potatoes in spring, which had to be provided for, necessitating a large outlay.

Some thirty Bands applied at the office, through their chiefs and headmen, early in spring, for seed grain, seed potatoes and agricultural implements, and many asked for flour and other provisions, with all of which I assisted them, as far as the means at my disposal would permit, in proportion to their numbers.

In the month of May I visited all the Reserves below Yale (thirty-seven) on both sides of the Fraser River, Harrison River, the Gulf of Georgia and Burrard Inlet.

As already mentioned in my several Reports, I was pleased to find that good use had been made of the implements and seeds furnished them, as evidenced by the many and substantial improvements made upon the great majority of the Reserves, the quantity of land fenced and under cultivation, and the improvement in their dwellings.

The past season has been a favorable one for the crops. The run of salmon has been very large, which circumstances, together with the amount of work which the Indians have been able to obtain at the various fisheries, in the saw mills, on the farms of the settlers, and at various other occupations, lead me to hope that they are well provided with provisions for the coming winter.

The Indians of this Superintendency generally are industrious and self-reliant, and if they continue to work for a few years as well as they have in the past two or three years, they will be self-sustaining and independent.

I forwarded to the Department with my Reports on the 10th June, a Tabular Statement of the census of the various Tribes visited by me in May, which, I trust, may answer instead of the tabular form sent me by the Department.

All the Tribes of this Superintendency have been supplied as usual with garden seeds, and medicines have been furnished to them through the various missionaries throughout the Superintendency, and other gentlemen who have kindly volunteered to perform that service gratis.

There is a perceptible improvement in the health and general condition of the majority of the Indians of this portion of the Superintendency.

The delay in the visit of the Reserve Commissioners to the interior of the Province in the spring, and a report having been circulated amongst the Indians of that section that the Commissioners whom the Indians had been anxiously expecting, were not going, created some dissatisfaction amongst the Indians of the Kamloops and Okanagan Districts.

They held a meeting at Okanagan in June, after which a few of the settlers began to feel uneasy; I am happy to say their fears were groundless.

I visited the above named Districts in the latter part of July, extending my visit through August and September, and was gratified to find the most amicable relationship existing between the Indians and the settlers in that portion of the Superintendency.

Previous to my return from Kamloops, I made arrangements to supply the fourteen Bands tributary to that place with agricultural implements and tools of various kinds during the present quarter, particulars of which I communicated in my letter of the 18th instant.

It will be a source of much satisfaction to you to learn the comfortable condition of the great majority of the Indians of the interior, and that they are so friendly with their white neighbors, and so law abiding.

Before my return home from Kamloops, I visited the Indians of Clinton and Williams Lake. At Clinton I was met by a number of Chiefs from Lillooet, Douglas Lake and various other places. I had an interview with them, at the close of which I promised each of them certain agricultural implements and tools before next spring. They appeared very comfortably dressed and were quite friendly; they informed me of the progress they were making in agriculture—their report was creditable to them.

The Indians of Williams Lake complained that they had no Reserve. They are living upon a part of the farm belonging to the Roman Catholic Mission at that place. I promised to report to you what they said.

The fourteen Bands provided for at Kamloops number about 2,500 souls, those provided for on my visit to William's Lake are about the same number.

The Indians of the Interior are great horsemen, and are generally a very active people.

The total Indian population of the Superintendency is less than given in my Report of last year. I do not believe that it will exceed 12,000 in all.

I regret to have to report that very little progress has been made in the education of the native children.

The schools at Lytton and Yale were closed at the early part of spring, so that the only Indian school now in the Superintendency is that at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Mission.

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

JAMES LENIHAN,

Indian Superintendent.

RETURN A, 1
Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, for the Year ended 30th June, 1877.
HEADQUARTERS.

Designation.	Name.	Annual Salary.	When appointed to Indian Branch.	By whom appointed.	Date of first appointment in the Civil Service.	Remarks.
Superintendent-General.....	Hon. David Mills.....	\$ cts.	October, 1876.....	.....	.....	.....
Deputy Superintendent-General.....	L. Vankoughnet.....	2,100 00	13th February, 1861	Governor in Council...	13th Feb. 1861.	.....
Accountant.....	Robt. Sinclair.....	1,450 00	1st June, 1873.....	do	April, 1859.....	.....
Clerk in charge of Land Sales.....	J. V. de Boucherville.....	1,260 00	1st April, 1874	do	May, 1864.....	.....
Corresponding Clerk.....	A. N. McNeil.....	1,200 00	1st July, 1874.....	do	1st July, 1874	.....
Assistant Corresponding Clerk.....	M. Benson.....	760 00	22nd April, 1876.....	do	22nd April, 76	.....
Assistant Accountant.....	F. W. Smith.....	900 00	1st September, 1873	do	13th Oct., 1870	.....
Clerk of R-cords.....	T. F. S. Kirkpatrick.	900 00	6th August, 1873...	do	6th Aug., 1873	.....
Clerk of Statistics and French Translator.....	John Penner.....	850 00	21st October, 1873.	do	21st Oct., 1873	.....
Assistant Clerk of Land Sales.....	D. J. McLean.....	500 00	25th October, 1876	do	25th Oct., 1876	.....

..... Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN A (2)
Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, for the year ended 30th June, 1877.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
<i>British Columbia.</i>				
J. W. Powell, M.D.	Superintendent, Victoria Superintendency	2,600 00	Victoria, B. C.	With travelling expenses.
do	Medical Officer	400 00	.....	With \$400 additional, per annum, for purchase of medicines.
James Lenihan	Superintendent, Fraser Superintendency	2,400 00	New Westminster	With travelling expenses.
<i>Manitoba and the North-West.</i>				
J. A. N. Provencher	Acting Superintendent, Manitoba Superintendency	2,000 00	Winnipeg	With travelling expenses.
Jas. F. Graham	Clerk in Winnipeg Office	1,200 00	do	
Robt. Pither	Agent	1,000 00	Fort Francis	do
Ey. Martineau	do	1,000 00	Oak Point	do
D. Young, M.D.	do	1,000 00	St. Peters	
Geo. McPherson	do	1,000 00	Assabaskasing	
Willoughby Clarke	do (provisionally) ..	1,000 00	Norway House	
F. Ozietree	do	300 00	Portage la Prairie ..	
Geo. Newcomb	do	50 00	Emerson	
N. Chastallaine	Interpreter	250 00	Fort Francis	
M. G. Dickson	Clerk, North-West Superintendency ..	1,150 00	Battleford	
do	Agent for Treaty No. 6 ..	250 00	.....
Capt. A. McDonald	do No. 4 (provisionally) ..	1,000 00	Swan River	
D. Hagarerty, M.D.	Medical Superintendent	1,400 00	Battleford	With an allowance of \$500 per annum additional, to cover all travelling expenses in connection with his duties as Medical Superintendent.
Robt. Miller, M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Swan River	
R. B. Nevitt, M.D.	do	500 00	Fort McLeod	

RETURN A (2).—Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, for the Year ended 30th June, 1877.—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.—Continued.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>				
John Harlow.....	Agent.....	100 00	Bear River.....	For District No. 1, Counties Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne.
Rev. P. M. Holden.....	do	100 00	Kentville.....	do No. 2, Counties Kings, Queens and Lunenburg.
.....	Agency vacant.....	.....	.....	do No. 3, Counties Halifax, Hants, Colchester and Cumberland.
Rev. R. McDonald.....	Agent.....	100 00	Pictou.....	do No. 4, County Pictou.
Rev. Wm. Chisholm.....	do	100 00	Antigonish.....	do No. 5, Counties Antigonish and Guysboro'.
Rev. J. McDougall.....	do	100 00	Red Island.....	do No. 6, County Richmond, C.B.
Jos. B. McDonald.....	do	100 00	Port Hood.....	do No. 7, Counties Inverness and Victoria, C.B.
Rev. D. McIsaac.....	do	100 00	Cape Breton.....	do No 8, County Cape Breton, C. B.
<i>New Brunswick.</i>				
Wm. Fisher.....	Superintendent.....	400 00	Fredericton.....	South-Western Superintendency.
C. Sargeant.....	do	400 00	Chatham.....	North-Eastern do
Rev. J. J. O'Leary.....	.....	100 00	Tobique.....	do
Rev. J. C. McDevitt.....	Missionaries acting as Agents.....	200 00	Fredericton.....	do
Rev. J. Theberge.....	.....	100 00	Miramichi.....	do
Rev. W. Morrissey.....	.....	100 00	Blackville.....	do
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>				
T. Stewart.....	Superintendent.....	200 00	Charlottetown.....	With \$100 a year for travelling expenses.

<i>Ontario.</i>					
Wm. Plummer.....	Superintendent.....	1,400 00	Toronto.....	With \$200 a year for travelling expenses, and 3 per cent. commission on timber dues collected.	
R. G. Dalton.....	Clerk.....	800 00	do		
J. T. Gilkison.....	Superintendent.....	1,610 00	Brantford.....	With \$140 a year for travelling expenses, and \$200 a year for house and office rent.	
Hy Andrews.....	Clerk.....	900 00	do		
J. C. Phipps.....	Superintendent.....	1,200 00	Maintoulin Island.....	With \$100 a year for travelling expenses, and 3 per cent. commission on timber and land sale collections.	
McGregor Ironside.....	Clerk and Interpreter.....	720 00	do		
Robt. Mackenzie.....	Superintendent.....	1,000 00	Sarnia.....	With actual travelling expenses, \$60 a year for office rent, 5 per cent. commission on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on any collections in excess of that amount.	
C. Skene.....	do	900 00	Parry Island.. ..	With \$88.50 a year for office rent and fuel, and 3 per cent. commission on collections.	
Wm. Van Abbott.....	Agent.....	500 00	Sault Ste. Marie	Receives, in lieu of salary, 5 per cent. commission on land sale collections.	
F. McAnnany.....	do .....	.....	Belleville.....	With 3 per cent. on timber dues collected.
Thos. Gordon.....	do	400 00	Delaware.....	Receives, in lieu of salary, 10 per cent. on collections and 2½ per cent. on disbursements.	
John Davidson.....	do .....	.....	Cornwall.....	
St Amos Wright.....	do	600 00	Prince Arthur's Landing.		
Mathew Hill.....	do	350 00	Shannonville.....		
A. B. Cowan.....	do	250 00	Gananoque.....		
John F. Day.....	do .....	.....	Bruce Mines	For lands in township of Thessalon; receiving, in lieu of salary, 5 per cent. on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on any collections in excess of that amount.
John Wallace.....	Guardian	25 00	.....	
A. Root.....	do	25 00	On the Islands.....	Guardians of islands in the St. Lawrence between Gananoque and Brockville.	
J. L. Thompson.....	do	25 00	.....	
<i>Quebec.</i>					
A. Le Bel.....	Agent.....	150 00	Ste. Epiphaine.....	With 5 per cent. commission on land sale collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on any collections in excess of that amount.	

RETURN A (2.)—Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, for the Year ended 30th June, 1877.—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.—Continued.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
L. A. De Blois.....	Agent.....	\$ cts.	Pierreville.....	Receives, in lieu of salary, 10 per cent. on collections and 2½ per cent. on disbursements. Receives, in lieu of salary, 10 per cent. on disbursements.
P. Moore.....	do.....		River Desert.....	
Rev. F. Boucher.....		225 96	Lorette.....	
Rev. F. Marcoux.....	Missionaries acting as Agents.....	203 32	St. Regis.....	
Rev. L. Trahan.....		235 00	St. Francis du Lac.....	

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
L. VANKOUGHNETT,
Deputy Supi.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND.

DR. BATHREWANA Indians in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
Expenses in connection with seizure of timber, cut by Cameron.....	240 71	58 69	7,903 06	41 43
Relief to Chief, Nebanaguching Band.....	.....	42 75	2,895 52	.....
Medicines.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	289 55	196 58	.....	397 20
Distribution of interest moneys.....	10,268 32	140 61	.....	.....
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	10,798 58	438 63	10,798 58	438 63
			10,268 32	140 61
			Balance on 30th June, 1877	

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs,
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL in account with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
Geo. Montague, salary as Chief.....		50 00	By Balance 30th June, 1876.....	51,952 13
Jonas Montague, do Secretary and Inter- preter.....		50 00	Land and Timber sales.....	265 44
Allan Salt, salary as Teacher.....		100 00	Interest on invested capital.....	2,694 08
Philip Spohn, do Physician.....		150 00		
John Assance, do Chief.....		50 00		
Jas. Assance, pension.....		25 00		
Repairs to Schoolhouse at Christian Island.....	20 00			
One-third of the bonus paid by H. H. Cook in March, 1876, on timber limit.....	474 00			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	26 55	2,263 78		
Distribution of interest monies.....		587 27		
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	51,697 02			
	52,217 57	3,256 05	By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	51,697 02
				3,256 05
				567 27

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

Dr. CHIPPEWAS of NAWASH in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
William McGregor, Chief, salary		100 00	246,750 82	2,956 72
William Angus do do		50 00	19,376 56	.....
F. Lemorandier, Secretary and Interpreter, salary		150 00	.....	13,080 76
David Craddock, Teacher, salary		150 00	.....	.....
Peter Elliott, do do		200 00	.....	.....
Isabella McIver do do		200 00	.....	.....
Wm. A. Elias, Teacher, <i>vice</i> Craddock, resigned, salary		50 00	.....	.....
P. J. Kegeedonee, pension		50 00	.....	.....
Widow J. Smith do		20 00	.....	.....
Thomas Koseyah do		20 00	.....	.....
Widow John Jones do		20 00	.....	.....
Widow Jas. Nawash do		20 00	.....	.....
William Plummer, travelling expenses		45 50	.....	.....
Renewal of Fishing License		25 00	.....	.....
Re-building wharf at Cape Croker		400 00	.....	.....
Dr. Wigle, medical services		54 00	.....	.....
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	1,937 66	.....	.....	.....
Distribution of interest moneys		11,870 29	.....	.....
Balance on 30th June, 1877	264,169 72	2,612 69	.....	.....
	266,107 38	16,037 48	266,107 38	16,037 48
By Balance on 30th June, 1876		.....	264,169 72	2,612 69
Land and Timber sales		.....	.....	.....
Interest on invested capital		.....	.....	.....

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant Indian Affairs.
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN—Continued.

Dr. CHIPPEWAS of Rama in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—					
J. B. Nainigahking, Chief, salary.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	By Balance 30th June, 1876.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Rev. T. Woolsey, for Teacher, salary.....	50 00	50 00	Land sales.....	50,131 28	595 67
George H. Corbett, Physician, do.....	50 00	50 00	Interest on invested capital.....	445 90	2,682 28
One-third of the bonus paid by H. H. Cook, for timber limit.....	474 00	100 00			
Wm. Plummer, expenses in connection with surrender of lots 16 and 17 in Rama.....					
John Jacob's expenses in attending Council at Saugeen in re Indian Act of 1876.....		34 60			
Percentage on collection carried to credit of Management Fund.....	44 59	13 00			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		2,367 29			
Balance 30th June, 1877.....	50,058 59	589 07			
	50,577 18	3,203 95	By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	50,577 18	3,203 95
				50,058 59	589 07

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

Ch.

CHIPPÉWAS of Sarnia in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.

RETURN B.—Continued.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—				
William Wawanosh, Chief, salary.....		100 00	159,340 43	1,692 08
William Wawanosh, annuity as compensation for improvements on land surrendered, to be sold for the benefit of the Band.....		150 00	1,884 82	8,453 60
John Sumner, Chief do.....		100 00		
James Manace do do.....		30 00		
N. Plain do do.....		30 00		
W. Jacob do do.....		30 00		
Albert Root, Chapel Steward do.....		50 00		
Robert George, Messenger do.....		20 00		
William Jacob, Teacher do.....		250 00		
William Elliott do do.....		250 00		
Mrs. J. Wawanosh, Pension.....		125 00		
Mrs. Salt do.....		100 00		
Mrs. D. B. Wawanosh do.....		100 00		
Medical services.....		207 27		
Funeral fixings.....		147 37		
Provisions for sick, &c.....		373 88		
School books and stationery.....		25 92		
Repairs to bridges.....	33 75			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	188 48	6,262 84		
Distribution of interest moneys.....	161,003 02	1,763 40		
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	161,225 25	10,145 68		
			By Balance.....	161,003 02
				1,763 40

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B. (2.)—Continued.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments—					
H. H. Madwayosh, Chief, salary.....	100 00	129 40	By Balance, 30th June, 1876.....	201,501 90	2,471 41
Wm. Simon, Sexton do.....	20 00	20 00	Land and Timber sales.....	8,727 86	10,945 08
J. Kadabegvion, Chief do.....	100 00	12 00	Interest on capital invested.....		
M. B. Madwayosh, Secretary and Interpreter, salary.....		129 40			
John George, Sexton, salary.....		20 00			
Thos. Wahbazee do.....		20 00			
Fdk. Majkezhich, Councillor, salary.....		12 00			
Fdk. Wahbazee do.....		12 00			
John George do.....		12 00			
David Root do.....		12 00			
David Root, Messenger do.....		33 34			
Louisa Athill, Teacher do.....		35 68			
Wm. Marsden do.....		80 97			
Louisa George do.....		180 00			
W. S. Scott, Physician do.....		40 00			
Betsy Madwayosh, pension.....		25 00			
Jane Wegwass do.....		50 00			
Mrs. H. S. Jones do.....		195 00			
Repairs to Council House.....		10 00			
Renewal of Fishery License.....					
Percentage of collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	872 77	9,434 05			
Distribution of interest monies.....	212,356 99	2,883 05			
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	213,229 76	13,416 49			
			By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	212,326 99	2,883 05

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. CHIPPWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Thos. Big canoe, Chief, salary.....		80 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1876.....	23,938 14	277 46
One-third of the bonus paid by H. H. Cook, on timber limit.....	474 00		Land and timber sales.....	295 58	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	29 56	1,150 79	Interest on invested capital.....		1,344 44
Distribution of interest money.....	23,730 16	291 11			
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	24,233 72	1,521 90		24,233 72	1,521 90
			By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	23,730 16	291 11

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
 L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
Joseph Henry, Teacher, salary.....	.....	50 00		
L. Henry do do.....	.....	125 27		417 24
Abel Wawanosh do do.....	.....	74 73	68,745 61	1 00
Joseph Fisher do do.....	.....	150 00	.....	.....
George Fisher do do.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....
John Henry, Interpreter do do.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....
James Walker, Messenger do do.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....
E. Turner do do.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....
J. Grosbach do do.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....
John Henry, Councillor do do.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....
Joseph Fisher do do.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....
E. Muskokoman do do.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....
John French do do.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....
Joseph Fox do do.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....
J. Tomigo, pension.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....
G. King do.....	.....	20 80	.....	.....
Funeral furnishings.....	.....	64 00	.....	.....
Provisions and supplies.....	.....	128 90	.....	.....
Medical services.....	.....	305 65	.....	.....
Ditching.....	52 00		.....	.....
Legal expenses.....	.....	6 90	.....	.....
Roads.....	250 00		.....	.....
Arbitration costs re Canadian S.R.R.....	819 87		.....	.....
Education of Nelson Beaver's child.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....
Wm. French, services as Forest Bailiff.....	.....	10 50	.....	.....
J. Henry do do.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....
J. M. Oddy do do.....	.....	18 00	.....	.....
T. Uathworp do do.....	.....	8 15	.....	.....
Wood and repairs to school house.....	.....	63 75	.....	.....
			By Balance on 30th June, 1876.....	
			Rent collections.....	417 24
			Land and timber sales.....	1 00
			Interest on invested capital.....	3,633 12

Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	36 21	
Distribution of interest moneys.....	2,290 23	
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	245 28	
	70,107 71	4,056 36

By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....

	70,107 71	4,056 36
	68,949 63	245 28

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
 L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.

Dr.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1876.....	66,778 63	633 96
Philip Kiyosak, Messenger, salary.....	20 00		Rent collected.....		400 00
J. Cameron, Teacher.....	100 00		Interest on invested capital.....		2,915 84
C. Kiyosak, Interpreter and Councillor, salary.....	70 00				
A. Johnson, Councillor, salary.....	20 00				
J. Kowsod do.....	20 00				
J. Penasheence, Messenger, salary.....	20 00				
Funeral furnishings.....	84 39				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	24 00				
Distribution of interest moneys.....	2,954 45				
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	56,778 63	636 96			
	56,778 63	3,949 80	By Balance.....	56,778 63	636 96

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. FORT WILLIAM BAND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:			By Balance on 30th June, 1877	1,036 77	13 35
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	2 63	1 32	Land sales	28 19	129 10
Distribution of interest moneys	1,062 33	58 88	Interest on invested capital		52 52
Balance on 30th June, 1877	1,064 96	134 77		1,064 96	194 97
			By Balance on 30th June, 1877	1,062 33	134 77

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
 L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. FRENCH RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	7 54	42 05	811 82	11 18
Distribution of interest moneys.....	887 86	10 29	83 48	41 16
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	895 40	52 34	.....	.....
			895 40	52 34
			887 86	10 29
By Balance on 30th June, 1876.....			.....	.....
Timber sales.....			.....	.....
Interest on invested capital.....			.....	.....
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....			887 86	10 29

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
 L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B. - Continued.

DR. GARDEN RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1876.	20,683 78	351 20
Refund of amount paid in on account of mining locations.	1,131 26		Land sales.	3,788 99	251 00
Relief to Chief Augustin's Band.		65 05	Rent.		1,051 76
Medicines and medical attendance.		62 75	Interest on invested capital.		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.	368 90	15 06			
Distribution of interest moneys.		1,005 47			
Balance on 30th June, 1877.	22,972 61	505 63			
	24,472 77	1,653 96	By Balance on 30th June, 1877.	24,472 77	1,653 96
				22,972 61	505 63

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B. — Continued.

DR. LAKE NIPISSING INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.
To the following payments:—				
Distribution of interest moneys.....		932 54	10,573 65	516 68
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....		1 68		88 00
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	10,573 55	225 04		534 48
	10,573 55	1,159 16	10,573 55	1,159 16
			10,573 55	225 04
			Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B:—Continued.

MANITOULIN ISLAND INDIANS (unceded portion), in Account Current with the Indian Office,
Department of the Interior.

DR.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1877	71 49	24 25	By Balance on 30th June, 1876.....	71 49	19 99
			Interest on invested capital		4 56
	71 49	24 55		71 49	24 55
			By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	71 49	24 55

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. MEGANATTEWAN INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	24 07		By Balance on 30th June, 1876	129 64	13 46
Balance on 30th June, 1877	346 29	47 62	Timber dues collected	240 72	
			Rent		27 00
			Interest on invested capital		7 16
	370 36	47 62		370 36	47 62
			By Balance on 30th June, 1877	346 29	47 62

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

RETURN B.—Continued.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1876.....	77,905 00	908 99
John Sunday, Chief, salary.....	.....	100 00	Land and timber sales.....	2,799 26	210 00
Geo. Blaker, Secretary do.....	.....	30 00	Rents and fines collected.....	.....	4,142 92
Thos. Beaver, Councillor do.....	.....	6 00	Interest on invested capital.....	.....	.....
Wm. Blaker do do.....	.....	18 00			
Jno. P. Chase do do.....	.....	18 00			
Thos. Marsden do do.....	.....	18 00			
Frs. Beaver do do.....	.....	18 00			
Wm. Noden, Physician do.....	.....	150 00			
Wesley Blaker, Sexton do.....	.....	30 00			
Geo. Blaker, Forest Bailiff, salary.....	.....	6 00			
Franklin & Latres, for making fence.....	.....	32 50			
Messrs. Nordheimer, for musical instruments for band.....	.....	230 40			
British America Insurance Company, for additional insurance on church and school buildings.....	.....	2 50			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	279 93	11 10			
Distribution of interest moneys.....	80,424 33	3,639 18			
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	80,704 26	952 23			
		5,261 91	By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	80,704 26	5,261 91
				80,424 33	952 23

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF CREDIT, in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			
C. Herchimer, Chief and Inspector—Salary.....	100 00		
J. Cheehook, Messenger do	31 25		
J. Tobico, Sexton do	25 00		
Jas. McLean, Forest Warden do	100 00		
A. A. Jones, Teacher do	200 00		
Mary C. Herchimer, Teacher do	200 00		
P. E. Jones, Chief and Physician do	450 00		
David Sawyer — Pension	100 00		
L. Herchimer do	25 00		
Jas. Keschigo do	25 00		
Widow Wanbaneeb do	25 00		
Mrs. Jas. Cheehook do	25 00		
Mrs. A. Jackson do	25 00		
Sarah McGee do	12 50		
Betsy Tobico do	25 00		
Contingencies	43 40		
Roads and bridges.....			374 00
Sundry Forest Bailiffs			389 22
Law costs			
License Inspectors		68 00	
Support of Orphans		70 00	
Provisions and supplies.....		464 94	
Stationery and printing		32 85	
Advance to enable the Band to manufacture mats and baskets		50 00	
J. A. Wood, for obtaining statistics of population		9 00	
Furniture for church and funeral furnishings.....		83 90	
	887 23	2,190 84	115,135 37
			Carried forward
			7,304 28

To the following payments:—

By Balance, 30th June, 1876.....
Land sales.....
Interest on Invested Capital

964 40
3,641 84
6,332 88

Carried forward

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF CREDIT, in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
—	\$ cts. 887 22	\$ cts. 2,190 84	—	\$ cts. 7,304 28
<i>Brought forward</i>			<i>Brought forward</i>	
To the following payments:—				
R. & G. Howard, for seed grain.....		565 05		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	364 19			
Distribution of interest moneys	116,883 96	4,063 45		
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	118,135 37	7,304 28	118,135 37*	7,304 28
			116,883 96	484 94
			By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE, in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>		1,569 34	97,062 22	7,179 17
To the following payments:—				
David Powless in full for improvements made by him on lot illegally held.....		82 16		
Loan (to be re-paid out of the Annuity moneys) for the purchase of seed and provisions.....	800 00			
Repairs to bridges.....	48 00			
Loan to Samuel Lewen, to be re-paid.....		100 00		
Sundry petty expenses.....		102 90		
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	39 51	68 14		
Distribution of interest moneys.....		4,375 16		
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	96,174 71	881 47		
	97,062 22	7,179 17	97,062 22	7,179 17
			96,174 71	881 47

By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, June 30th, 1876.

RETURN J.B.—Continued.

DR. MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Capital.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1876.....			143,522 51	1,689 75
Land sales			1,338 81	
Int. rest on invested capital.....				7,431 60
To the following payments:—				
A. E. Putman, Teacher, salary.....		300 00		
F. Jacob, Chief do		100 00		
Joshua Jacob, Councillor do		12 00		
C. M. Stonefish do		12 00		
Jos. Phessant do		12 00		
Cost of digging a well and making fences.....		104 50		
Expenses in a resting intoxicated Indians.....		8 30		
Cost of building house for School Teacher.....	125 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	133 88		6,895 95	
Distribution of int. rest money.....	114,602 44		1,706 60	
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	144,861 32		9,121 35	
			144,861 32	9,121 35
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....			144,602 44	1,706 60

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. MUNSEES OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital	Interest		Capital	Interest
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Distribution of interest moneys		131 64	By Balance on 30th June, 1878	2,658 99	33 06
balance on 30th June, 1877.....	2,658 99	31 60	Interest on invested capital.....		134 61
	2,658 99	168 30	Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	2,658 99	199 31
				2,658 99	33 06

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. NAISCOUYONG Reserve in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
—			—	
To transfer to credit of Shawanaga Band, Aug 29th, 1876	\$ cts. 512 00	\$ cts. 13 12	\$ cts. 512 00	\$ cts. 13 12
			By Balance, June 30th, 1876	

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Robinson treaty annuities for 1876.....		5,200 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1876.....	40,000 00	1,965 06
Expenses in connection with the payment of		170 50	Legislative grant to aid in payment of Robinson		3,685 50
those annuities.....	40,000 00	2,378 30	treaty annuities.....		2,098 24
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	40,000 00	7,748 80	Interest on invested capital.....	40,000 00	7,748 80
			By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	40,000 00	2,378 80

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. OJIBWEAS OF MISSISSAGUA RIVER in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Distribution of interest moneys.....		73 67	By Balance on 30th June, 1876.....	1,478 03	17 57
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	1,490 43	18 70	Timber dues.....	12 40	
			Interest on invested capital.....		74 80
	1,490 43	92 37		1,490 43	92 37
			By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	1,490 43	18 70

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

I. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

OJIBBEWAS AND OTTAWAS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND in Account Current with the Indian Office,
Department of the Interior.

Dr.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance	33,302 73	125 03
Annual grant to widow of late Chief Maishe- quong-gai		5 00	Land sales	8,168 29	74 86
Balance of grant towards road between Gore and Mudge Bays	250 00		Rent.....		1,477 74
Cost of medicines		450 60	Interest on invested capital		
Improvements on Indian Office Lot.....	48 65				
Relief to widow and family of late Chief Cotum- bus		50 00			
Refund of payment on lots 1, 2, 3 and 17 in Campbell	37 50				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	786 93	2 88		41,461 02	1,677 63
Distribution of interest moneys.....		1,133 30			
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	40,337 94	35 85		40,337 94	35 85
	41,461 02	1,677 63	By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....		

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen., Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877

RETURN B.—Continued.

Dr. ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1876	820 55	10 39
Arbitration costs in connection with right of way to Canada Southern Railway	249 51		Fines collected		5 00
Transfer to the credit of Wyandotts, of Anferdon, erroneously credited this account	84 00	46 56	Interest on invested capital		41 56
Distribution of interest moneys	487 04	10 39			
Balance on 30th June, 1877	820 55	56 95	By Balance on 30th June, 1877	820 55	56 95
				487 04	10 39

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Branch.
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

Dr. PARRY ISLAND INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—				
To the following payments :—				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	77 62	1 62	30,049 36	379 99
Distribution of interest moneys		1,615 39	776 21	27 00
Balance on 30th June, 1877 ..	30,747 95	380 36		1,590 38
	30,825 57	1,997 37	30,825 57	1,997 37
			30,747 95	380 36
By Balance on 30th June, 1876				
Timber dues ..				
Ground rent ..				
Interest on invested capital.....				
By Balance on 30th June, 1877				

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

POTTAWATTAMIES OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with the Indian Office,
Department of the Interior.

Cr.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Distribution of interest moneys		207 95	By Balance.....	3,907 09	59 21
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	3,907 09	49 58	Interest on invested capital .....	.....	198 32
	3,907 09	257 53		3,907 09	257 53
			By Balance on 30th June, 1877	3,907 09	49 58

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

SERPENT RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office,
Department of the Interior.

Cr.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—			—		
To the following payments:—			By Balance	1,386 67	88 40
Transfer to Spanish River Indians of timber dues erroneously credited this account	400 00		Interest on invested capital		73 76
Transfer of interest on above		84 84			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		58 90			
Balance on 30th June, 1877	986 67	18 44			
	1,386 67	162 18	By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	1,386 67	162 18
				986 67	18 44

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Deputy Supt.-General, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. SHAWANAGA BAND, LAKE HURON, in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—			—		
To distribution of interest moneys.....		104 26	By Balance, 30th June, 1876.....	1,200 00	24 28
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	1,712 00	21 78	Transfer from Naiscouyong Band of capital and interest, it being found that the two bands are of the same Tribe of Indians	512 00	13 12
			Ground rent.....	.....	8 00
			Interest on invested capital.....	.....	80 64
	1,712 00	126 04		1,712 00	126 04
			Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	1,712 00	21 78

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
R. H. Dee, Physician.....		1,780 00		
Wm. McCargo do.....		500 00		
G. H. M. Johnson, Interpreter.....		600 00		
D. Hill, Caretaker.....		50 00		
James McLean, Forest Warden.....		200 00		
<i>Pensions.</i>				
Jos. Fraser.....		50 00		
A. Isaac.....		50 00		
C. Owens.....		50 00		
Jemima Hill.....		50 00		
Peter Leaf.....		25 00		
John Burnham.....		25 00		
Lawrence Thomas.....		25 00		
Sampson Green.....		25 00		
Margaret Twofish.....		12 00		
Wm. J. Longfish.....		12 50		
Elizabeth H. Gilson.....		12 50		
Mary J. Hill.....		12 50		
Simon Harris.....		12 50		
John Otter.....		12 50		
By Balance on 30th June, 1876.....				
Land sales.....	856,061 63			
Interest on invested capital.....	12,150 11			
Carried forward.....			868,211 77	60,297 01

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward.....</i>		3,617 00	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	868,211 77
<i>To the following payments:—</i>				
<i>Sundry Expenses in connection with the Tribe.</i>				
Cost of bridges.....	400 00			
Surveys and plans.....	50 00			
Supplies to sick and needy.....		168 95		
Chiefs' board money.....		800 00		
Stationery, printing and advertising.....		82 64		
Betsy Powles' annuity.....		40 00		
Material for, and labour on, Council House.....	56 87			
Geo. Burnberry, M.D., for professional services.....		910 00		
Expenses in connection with Office and Council House.....		65 85		
Fire loss.....		130 00		
Funeral furnishings.....		10 00		
Expenses in connection with Brant Memorial.....		100 00		
Elias Hill, in full payment for land due him as an enfranchised Indian.....	333 00			
Reception of Premier.....		18 25		
Paid sundry Forest Bailiffs.....	1,313 39			
Expenses of Deputation to Ottawa.....		20 00		
Purchase of farming implements.....		69 50		
Expenses of Land Committee.....		7 50		
do Road do.....		9 00		
do Seed do.....		56 00		
do Pound do.....		6 00		
do Wood do.....		60 00		
Education of Indian children at Oronodags School.....		25 00		
Payment on account of indebtedness of Band, same to be refunded out of their annuity moneys.....	13,600 00			
Board of Isaac Green, an invalid.....		30 00		

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. THESSALON RESERVE INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1876.....	2,363 43	17 48	2,363 43	17 48
Timber dues	1,023 48	.....	1,023 48	.....
Interest on invested capital.....	.....	330 89	.....	330 89
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	3,386 91	348 37	3,386 91	348 37
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	1,649 67	29 76	1,649 67	29 76

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

Dr. TOOTOMENAI AND HIS BAND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cis.	\$ cts.		\$ cis.	\$ cts.
To Interest money		55 06	By Balance on 30th June, 1876.....	900 00	14 02
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	900 00	13 68	Interest on invested Capital		54 72
	900 00	68 74		900 00	68 74
			By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	900 00	13 68

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

Dr. WHITEFISH RIVER INDIANS, in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

Capital.		Interest.		Capital.		Interest.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1877...	284 06		17 08	By Balance on 30th June, 1876.....	284 06		2 76
				Interest on invested Capital.....			14 32
	284 06		17 08	By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	284 06		17 08

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. GOLDEN LAKE INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	133 43	31 26	133 43	23 42
By Balance on 30th June, 1876.....				7 84
Interest on invested capital.....				
	133 43	31 26	133 43	31 26
By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....			133 43	31 26

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

Dr. **INDIGENOUS OF ST. REGIS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE INDIAN OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.** Cr.

	Capital	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
M. Gormmet, salary as Chief and Clerk.....		72 00		667 61
Chiefs Thompson, Solomon and Thomas, for services in prosecuting liquor sellers.....		46 00	29,882 74	1,393 56
R. Miller, for books, &c., for School.....		14 89		1,787 62
Allen Ross, for wood for School.....		16 00		
Loran Pike, for drawing wood.....		93 50		
John Davidson, contingencies.....		62 50		
Rev. F. Marcoux, allowances for 1877.....		10 00		
John Davidson, Clerk's salary for 1877.....		39 00		
do costs of suit against persons accused of having cut hoop poles in trespass.....		7 25		
Rev. F. Marcoux, to reimburse moneys advanced by him to Chiefs.....		10 00		
Alex. Thompson, for repairs to Grave Yard fence.....		2 00		
W. F. Morris, for suppressing sale of liquor.....		83 62		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....		2,757 95		
Distribution of interest moneys.....		627 97		
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	29,882 74			
	29,882 74	3,848 68	29,882 74	3,848 68
			29,882 74	627 97
			By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen., Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

Dr. LAKE ST. JOHN INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1876.....	1,434 52	19 01
Cost of erecting a Hospital.....	229 23		Land sales.....	93 95	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	9 39		Interest on invested capital.....		73 28
Distribution of interest moneys.....		74 12			
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	1,289 85	18 17			
	1,528 47	92 29	Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	1,528 47	92 29
				1,289 85	18 17

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
—			—	
To the following payments:—				
Distribution of interest moneys.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on 30th June, 1876.....	1,026 18	75 06	1,026 18	32 76
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	1,026 18	14 10	.....	56 40
	1,026 18	89 16	1,026 18	89 16
			1,026 18	14 10
			Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	.....

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. NIPISSINGUES, ALGONQUINS AND OJATONIAS OF UPPER OTTAWA in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	896 55	6 84	896 55	282 66
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....		448 78		114 00
	896 55	455 62	896 55	58 96
			896 55	455 62
			896 55	448 78

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Sup.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA in Account Current with the Indian Office,
Department of the Interior.

DR.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—	165 00	—	165 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1877	By Rents collected .....	.....
			By Balance on 30th June, 1877 .....	.....
				165 00

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES in Account Current with the Indian Office,
Department of the Interior.

Dr.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
—	—	—	—	—
To balance on 30th June, 1877	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 13 75	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 13 75
			By Rent collected	
			By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	13 75

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—			—	
To Distribution to Indians		100 00		
Balance on 30th June, 1877		300 00		
		400 00		
			By Rents collected	400 00
			By Balance on 30th June, 1877	300 00

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant of Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. TOBIQUE, NEW BRUNSWICK, INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Distribution of interest moneys.....	.....	56 20	By Balance on 30th June, 1876.....	1,097 41	14 50
Balance on 30th June, 1877	1,097 41	13 90	Interest on invested capital.....	.....	55 60
	1,097 41	70 10	By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	1,097 41	70 10
				1,097 41	13 90

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant of Indian Affairs.
 L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

Dr. J. B. CLENCH in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
725 06	165 46	725 06	123 06
To Balance on 30th June, 1877.....		By Balance on 30th June, 1876.....	42 40
		Interest on invested capital.....	
		By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	165 46
			165 46

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

Dr. NANCY MAIVILLE in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—			—	
To the following payments:—				
Six months' interest, at 5 per cent., on \$2,631.....		126 57	By Balance on 30th June, 1876.....	31 65
Balance on 30th June, 877	2,500 00	31 64	Interest on invested capital.....	126 56
	2,500 00	158 21		158 21
			By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	31 64

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. MANAGE, JAMES, in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cis.	\$ cis.	\$ cis.	\$ cis.
—			—	
To Six months' interest, at 5 per cent. on \$1,519		75 96	By Balance on 30th June, 1877	1,500 00
Balance on 30th June, 1877	1,500 00	• 18 99	Interest on invested capital	
	1,500 00	94 95		1,500 00
			By Balance on 30th June, 1877	1,500 00
				18 19

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B. — Continued.

Dr. MANIWAKI ROAD FUND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Paid for work done on roads	329 00		By Grant towards roads by Seigniorial Tenure Com- mission.....	658 02	
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	329 02			658 02	
				329 02	

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
I. VANKOUGHINEN
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

Samuel Sook, Interpreter.....	80 00		
Micmacs of Gaspé Basin.....	200 00		
Roman Catholic Missionaries at Betsimits.....	500 00		
Moisie, Mingan and Seven Island Indians.....	927 63		
Golden Lake Indians	100 00		
Micmacs of Maria	150 00		
do Restigouche	250 00		
Abenakis of St. Francis	275 00		
Montagnais of Upper Sauguenay and Lake St. John	300 00		
Godbout Indians	75 00		
Hurons Lorette	75 00		
River Desert Indians.....	250 00		
Lake Temiscamingue Indians	160 00		
Amalictes of Isle Vert and Yiger	60 00		
Paul de la Roud	30 00		
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses.</i>			
John Davidson, percentage on distribution.....	20 00		
Cost of medicines and for vaccinating Indians.....	74 00		
Freight on supplies for Moisie Indians	1 00		
Legal services	73 50		
Transfer to the credit of Indian School Fund of an amount which capitalized at 5 per cent, would enable that Fund to bear the payment of salaries to School Teachers and Missionaries, amounting to \$2,904 a year, which had formerly been charged to this account.....	58,080 00		
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	49,965 72		
	108,045 72	6,541 12	
		49,965 72	278 86

By Balance on 3th June, 1877 278 86

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Ca. tal.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
J. C. Phipps, Agent, Manitowaning.....		1,176 00		
Wm. Plummer, Superintendent, Toron.o.....		1,372 00		
Robert McKenzie do Sarnia.....		980 00		
J. T. Glikson do Brantford.....		1,577 76		
Chas. Skene do Parry Sound.....		882 00		
Wm. Van Abbott, Agent, Sault Ste. Marie.....		493 76		
J. E. Pisonneault do Gaughnawaga.....		376 90		
A. B. Cowan do Shannonville.....		246 88		
Mathew Hill do Delaware.....		345 84		
Wm. Livingston do Prince Arthur's Landing.....		105 06		
Amos Wright do		291 00		
John Wallace, Guardian, having supervision of cer- tain Islands in the St. Lawrence.....		25 00		
A. Root, Guardian, having supervision of certain Islands in the St. Lawrence.....		25 00		
J. L. Thompson, Guardian, having su ervision of certain Islands in the St. Lawrence.....		25 00		
H. Bernard, Solicitor of Indian Affairs.....		163 34		
H. Andrews, Clerk, Brantford.....		882 00		
R. G. Dalton, Clerk, Toronto.....		914 63		
Z. A. Lash, Solicitor of Indian Affairs, vice H. Bernard, retired.....		228 68		
C. O. Strange, Extra Clerk, Toronto.....		74 00		
Rev. H. P. Chase, Missionary, Munceytown.....		200 00		
Rev. A. Jamieson do Walpole Island.....		200 00		
W. Francis, Physician, Manitowaning.....		1,000 00		
J. Newton do to Mohawks of Bay.....		300 00		
Dr. Oronhyateka, Physician to Oneidas of Thames.....		300 00		
By Balance, 30th June, 1876.....			159,115 57	15,942 97
Legislative appropriation for 1876-77.....				1,600 00
Fines and fees collected.....				320 15
Refund of September quarter, 1875, subscriptions to Mount Elgin School, improperly charged to this account.....				450 00
Recovered costs in connection with seizure of tim- ber on Thora Island.....				12 00
do do Alnwick Reserve.....				6 00
do do Henry's Inlet.....				128 49
do do Batchewana Bay.....				66 88
Percentage charged against various Tribes for the collection of rents and payments on land, stone and timber, sold for the benefit of the Bands interested.....				8,081 13
Interest accrued on capital invested with the Government.....				11,316 85

J. Jennesseaux and Assistant, Teachers, Manitoba wanting	150 00
Thos. Gordon, Agent, Longwood, vice Mr. Livingston, deceased	169 59
Josephine Martin, Teacher, Fort William	75 00
Mrs. C. Hatton do Little Current	50 00
Wm. Stinson do Shequanah	150 00
F. Frost do Garden River	100 00
Wm. Van Abbott for do do	100 00
J. Assiniwe do Wikwemikong	37 50
McGregor Irouside, Interpreter, Manitowaning	705 60
<i>Superannuations.</i>	
W. R. Bartlett, Toronto	980 00
F. Talfourd, Sarnia	400 00
<i>Contingent Expenses incurred at various Superintendencies and Agencies.</i>	
Wm. Plummer, Toronto, covering office rent, fuel, light, postage and telegrams	383 31
do Travelling expenses	200 00
Percentage on dues on timber, collected between 1st June, 1873, and 30th September, 1876	424 00
R. G. Dalton, expenses incurred in connection with seizure of timber on Thors Island	12 00
J. T. Gilkison, Brantford, covering house and office rent	240 00
do Travelling expenses	100 00
Wm. Van Abbott, Sault Ste. Marie, office rent	40 00
Contingencies	303 78
Wm. Van Abbott, percentage on collections	50 60
A. B. Cowan, travelling expenses, &c.	100 00
Chas. Skene, cost of boats, and of keeping them in repair, travelling and other expenses	448 11
Amos Wright, for office furniture, fuel, light, &c.	149 00
J. C. Phipps, travelling expenses	100 00
do Contingencies	48 32
do Percentage on collections	243 21
License fees	34 00
John Quealey, percentage on disbursements	10 00
John Davidson, percentage on collections and disbursements	210 21
Carried forward	18,200 86
Carried forward	159,115 57
Carried forward	37,924 47

RETURN B. — Continued.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Indian Office, &c.—Continued. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		18,200 86		
<i>Contingent Expenses, &c.—Continued.</i>				
Patrick Moore, percentage on disbursements.....		177 71		
F. McAnnany, percentage on collections and disbursements.....		23 90		
H. Vassal do do		16 83		
<i>Surveys, inspection and valuation of lands, cost of maps, &c.</i>				
186 O. Robinson, for survey of roads in Township of Tuscarora		18 00		
Jas. Keeler, for valuation of farming lands on certain islands in the River St. Lawrence		85 00		
Wm. Bull, for examining lots in the Townships of Keppel, Amable, Sarawak, Albemarle, and in the Eastnor Townships.....		69 00		
F. G. A. Henderson, for copy of conveyance of right of way through south half of Lot 14 in Con. 1, Seneca.....		5 00		
G. R. Dobie, for services in readjustment and sale of lands in Township of Brooke		46 00		
C. C. Grant do do		26 00		
Crown Lands, Toronto, for copy of plan of survey of Townplot of Port Credit.....		4 00		
John E. Forest, three months' services as Forest Bailiff on Saugeen Peninsula.....		117 00		
J. T. Glikson, expenses in connection with sale of lands in Branford		12 00		
John Sinclair, for abstract of lots in Enniskillen.....		3 25		
J. H. Perry, for copy of deed of Lot 16 in Con. 6, Township of Rama.....		1 40		
J. Ridout, fee for abstract of Lot 33 in Block B, Etobicoke.....		3 85		
Brought forward			159,115 57	37,924 47

<i>Advertising sale of Indian Lands, &c.</i>			
<i>Globe Printing and Publishing Co.</i>	75 76		
<i>Owee Sound Advertiser</i>	11 48		
<i>Walkerton Telescope</i>	9 28		
<i>Cooourg World</i>	3 84		
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure.</i>			
David Powles, as compensation for improvements on lots in Tyendinaga surrendered by him to B. Brant	110 00		
Cost of improvements on Indian Office Lot at Manitowaning	250 35		
Renewal of fishing license at Henry's Inlet, 1876-77	30 00		
Travelling expenses of Indian Paul de la Rond from Ottawa to Caughnawaga	13 42		
Travelling expenses, Hon. D. Laird	30 00		
Grant towards the erection of a school house at Michiguedining, on Manitoulin Island	150 00		
Joseph Vaudry, for blankets	705 60		
McMaster Bros, do	465 00		
Iron plough, to be awarded as the Governor General's prize at the Six Nations ploughing match	36 00		
Mrs Livingston, gratuity to her late husband (Indian Agent, Delaware)	66 66		
Relief to Joseph Canute, an aged Chief	30 00		
A. Seabrook, assignee, salary due late Agent, Wm. Livingston, from 1st to 19th October, 1876	117 86		
Montreal telegraph Company	17 74		
Montreal do	1 38		
J. V. DeBoucherville, travelling expenses to Toronto as a witness in re Crown v. Deacon	18 90		
Furniture purchased for the Toronto Office	50 00		
Legal expenses	414 03		
Medicines purchased for the Garden River and Batchewana Bay Indians	10 00		
Dictionary for Indian Office, Ottawa	3 00		
Railway fare of two Indians from Ottawa to Carleton, N. B.	23 60		
Expenses incurred in connection with the arrest of an intoxicated Indian	9 65		
Premium of insurance on Mount Elgin School Building, for year ending 1st April, 1878	33 50		
Costs in connection with sale of lands in Anderson	125 00		
Expenses in connection with Oka Indian troubles	51 00		
Lithographing	14 00		
	21,680 84		

Carried forward..... 159,115 57

21,680 84

37,924 47

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Indian Office, &c.—Continued. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		21,680 84	159,115 57	37,924 47
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure—Continued.</i>				
Stationery and printing for the Outside Service in Ontario and Quebec.....		264 81		
A. Spencer, for use of ball during sale of lands in Township of Brooke.....		20 00		
Second moiety of a grant towards the repair of roads in Township of Carradoc.....	250 00			
Transfer to the credit of the Indian School Fund of an amount which, capitalized at 5 per cent. would enable that Fund to bear the payment of salaries to School Teachers and Missionaries, amounting to \$2,200 a year, which had formerly been charged to this account.....	44,000 00			
Transfer to credit of Indian School Fund of eight months' interest, at 5 per cent, on \$44,000 of capital transferred to credit of that account on 1st November, 1876.....		1,466 67		
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	114,865 57	14,492 15		
	159,115 57	37,924 47		
			159,115 57	37,924 47
			114,865 57	14,492 15
			By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments—				
Transfer to debit of Interest Account of the amount opposite	453 01	453 01	40,817 76	
<i>Salaries.</i>			453 01	2,000 00
Allan Salt, Teacher to Chippewas of Beausoleil	60 00	60 00		
Rev. T. Woolsey, for do Rama	52 50	52 50		
Miss H. Crombie, Teacher to Six Nations	50 00	50 00		
Jas. A. Powless do	37 50	37 50		
Mrs. J. B. Hill do	12 50	12 50		
Miss E. Hyndman do	37 50	37 50		
Miss B. Howells do	25 00	25 00		
Nellis Monture do	50 00	50 00		
Maria Gordon do	50 00	50 00		
Benjamin Carpenter do	50 00	50 00		
Geo. Powless do	12 50	12 50		
Miss Julia Fuller do	25 00	25 00		
Rev. J. Chance do	37 50	37 50		
Susan K. Hill do	25 00	25 00		
Christina John do	12 50	12 50		
Elijah Powless do	25 00	25 00		
Augusta Herchimer do	25 00	25 00		
Rev. J. Chance do	12 50	12 50		
Mrs. L. Garlow do	31 25	31 25		
Catherine Burning do	25 00	25 00		
Rev. P. Chone, for Teacher at Atchitwanganing	100 00	100 00		
do do Wikwemikong	200 00	200 00		
Lucy Haesly and Assistants, Teachers, Wikwemikong Girls' School	225 00	225 00		
Carried forward				
By Balance on 30th June, 1876				
Transfer to the credit of Capital Account, of this sum, borrowed from that account on 30th June, 1876, to admit of the payment of certain amounts properly chargeable to Interest Account				
Legislative Grant, for aid to Schools				
Refund of amounts erroneously charged to this account, being renewal of Fishing License, Henry's Inlet, for 1876, \$15; and Paul de la Rond's travelling expenses to Caugunawaga, \$13.42				28 42
Transfer from Indian Land Management Fund, and Province of Quebec Indian Fund, of an amount which, capitalized at 5 per cent, will enable this account to pay School Teachers and Missionaries' salaries formerly charged to the above-named account, amounting to \$5,104 per annum			102,080 00	
Loan from Capital, to be repaid to meet amount overdrawn on Interest Account on 30th June, 1877				437 91
Interest on invested Capital				5,665 55
Carried forward				

RETURN B.—Continued.

INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Indian Office, &c.—Continued.

DR.

C.R.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	nte
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....			Brought forward.....	
<i>Salaries—Continued.</i>				
Jos. Jennessaux and Assistants, Teachers, Wikwemikong Boys School.....		150 00		
Caroline Hatton, Teacher, Little Current.....		25 00		
Peter Rowe do Sherguandah.....		150 00		
John Johnston do Achitawaganing.....		100 00		
Sister St. Antoine do Temiscamingue.....		100 00		
Christina Aumond do Mattawan.....		100 00		
Jas. Ryan do Fort William Boys' School.....		262 50		
Josephine Martin, Teacher, Fort William Girls School.....		75 00		
Louise D. Maurault, Teacher, St. Francis.....		23 39		
Louis Roy do do.....		86 67		
Henry L. Master do do.....		75 00		
Fidèle Gauthier do Mission Point.....		20 70		
Maria D. Ouellet do do.....		54 17		
Jos. Assiniwe do West Bay.....		112 50		
Louise Couture do Maria.....		112 50		
C. Kottman do Garden River.....		100 00		
F. Frost do do.....		100 00		
E. R. A. Fletcher do Caughnawaga.....		125 00		
Cath. Fletcher do do.....		50 00		
Madame Otis do Lake St. John.....		75 00		
Sister Maria do River Desert.....		75 00		
Mary Bannon do St. Regis.....		75 00		
Mary Madigan do Golden Lake.....		75 00		
Miss Jennie Ryan do do.....		37 50		
Rev. E. Roy, Missionary, St. Francis.....		70 00		
Rev. A. Jamieson do Walpole Island.....		200 00		

Rev. L. Trahan, Teacher, St. Regis.....	117 50		
Rev. F. Marcoux do	101 68		
Rev. H. P. Chase do Muncytown.....	200 00		
<i>Grants.</i>			
Rev. H. P. Chase, for education of one of his children.....	80 00		
Rev. E. F. Wilson, for tuition of pupils at the Shingwauk Home	1,170 00		
Rev. Dis. Wood and Sutherland, being subscription towards education of pupils	2,250 00		
do do Local School.....	87 50		
<i>Sundries.</i>			
Plummer & Marks, for books, &c., for Garden River School.....	17 56		
Transfer to Management Fund of fees erroneously credited to this account.	18 50		
Transfer of Capital to the credit of Interest Account, as a loan—the Legislative Grant and Interest accruals having been found insufficient to meet the expenditure.....	437 94		
Balance on 30th June, 1877.....	142,912 83		
	143,350 77		
	8,131 91		

By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....

143,350 77	8,131 91
142,912 83	.....

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant Indian Affairs.
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN B.—Continued.

Dr. SUSPENSE ACCOUNT in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Dr.

Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1877.	6,131 40	By Balance on 30th June, 1876.	4,616 23
		Land sales.	1,515 17
		Interest on capital invested.	345 60
	6,131 40	Balance on 30th June, 1877.	6,131 40
			2,341 56
			2,341 56

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA 30th June, 1877

RETURN C (1.)

INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

DR.

To the following payments during the year ended 30th June, 1877:—

Salaries.

John Harlow, Agent, District No. 1	100 00
Rev. P. M. Holden do 2	100 00
Rev. R. McDonald do 4	100 00
Rev. W. Chisholm do 5	100 00
Rev. J. McDougall do 6	100 00
Joseph B. McDonald do 7	100 00
Rev. A. F. McGilivray do 8	100 00
R. McNeill, School Teacher, Eskasonie, for eight months, from 1st Nov., 1875, to 30th June, 1876, at \$20 per month	160 00
do For six months in 1876-77, viz.: December and March quarters	120 00
John McEachen, School Teacher, Whycocomah, for two months, from 1st May to 30th June, 1876, at \$20	40 00
do For nine months in 1876-77, viz.: for September, December and March quarters	180 00
Total	1,200 00

Expended by Agents in the purchase of supplies for the relief of destitute Indians, and for the purchase of Seed Grain in the following proportions:—

District No.	Relief.	Seed Grain.
1	\$100 00	\$100 00
do 2	150 00	150 00
do 3	150 00	150 00
do 4	150 00	150 00
do 5	217 49	150 00
do 6	251 00	150 00
do 7	300 00	150 00
do 8	200 00	200 00
Total	2,568 49	2,568 49

Carried forward

OR

By Balance on 30th June, 1876	1,192 45
Legislative Appropriation for 1876-77	4,500 00
J. G. Sproule, for moiety of cost of search of title to land at Boat Harbor, exchanged by him for Indian land at Fisher's Grant	17 50
Amount received for islands in Middle River	316 00
Total	6,024 95

Carried forward

1,200 00

2,568 49

6,024 95

Miscellaneous Expenditures.

Joseph Murphy, for survey of four lots at Malagswatch.....	24 00
J. B. McDonald, for expenses in connection with survey of same	38 97
John Murphy, for survey of Middle River Reserve.....	15 00
J. S. Fraser, for one-half the cost of plan and survey of land at Boat Harbor.	3 00
J. B. McDonald, for services in connection with Indian affairs in District No. 7	49 00
Montreal Telegraph Company	4 70
Queen's Printer, for work done	1 44
	138 11

Total Expenditure	4,952 91
To Balance.....	1,072 04
	6,024 95

By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....

6,024 95
1,072 04

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

CR.

RETURN C (2.)

INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

DR.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments during the year ended 30th June, 1877:—			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Wm Fisher, Agent, Fredericton	400 00		
C. Sargeant do, Chatham	400 00		
Rev. J. J. O'Leary, Missionary at Tobique	100 00		
Rev. J. C. McDewitt do Fredericton	200 00		
Rev. J. Theberge do Miramichi	100 00		
Rev. W. Morrissey do Blackville	100 00		
J. S. Benson, M.D., Newcastle	30 00		
		1,330 00	
<i>Expended by Agents in the purchase of supplies for the relief of destitute Indians and for the purchase of Seed Grain, in the following proportions:—</i>			
<i>Relief. Seed Grain.</i>			
In the South-Western Agency, through W. Fisher	\$480 00	1,180 00	
In North-eastern Agency, through C. Sargeant	510 00	1,020 00	
		2,200 00	
<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>			
E. L. Hovey, M.D.	237 56		
J. C. Moody, M.D.	75 00		
J. A. Leger, M.D.	47 15		
E. Moore, M.D.	20 00		
			379 71
By Balance on 30th June, 1876			2,010 80
Legislative appropriation for 1876 77			4,500 00
Timber dues collected by C. Sargeant for account of Indians of County Northumberland			111 20
Fines inflicted on persons convicted of having sold liquor to Indians in contravention of the Act			45 00
Refund on account of expenditure of 1869, being the amount of a cheque, No. 1582, of 26th November, 1869, which had not been presented for payment			30 00

<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure.</i>		
U. Beckwith, for survey of Indian Reserve at Little Falls.....		38 00
Total Expenditure.....		3,947 71
To Balance.....		2,749 29
		6,697 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1877.....		6,697 00
		2,749 29

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
 L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

Miscellaneous.

T. Stewart, allowance to cover travelling expenses for 1876-7.. 100 00
 do Due him, for 1875-6, on same account..... 50 00
 M. Hennessey, for three interments..... 15 50
 Legal expenses..... 12 78

	178 28
Total Expenditure	1,209 90
Balance	1,454 05
	2,663 95

Balance on 30th June, 1877.....

2,663 95
1,454 05

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

School grants, viz:—Nansimo School.....	62 50			
Fort Simpson School.....	225 00			
Mellakathia School.....	375 00		662 50	
Agricultural implements, seed grain and garden seeds purchased and distributed to Indians.....			849 20	
General expenses of the Superintendent, covering office rent, fuel, postage, printing, &c., &c.....			157 15	
Expenses incurred in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Governor General.....			1,629 72	
Expenses resulting from the small-pox epidemic.....			2,318 87	
Sundry petty disbursements amounting to Medical attendance and medicines, cost due to ordinary causes.....	893 80		455 29	
Medical attendance and medicines, cost due, as near as can be ascertained, to small-pox.....	225 00		1,118 60	
				10,000 00
By Superintendent Lenihan at New Westminster:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
To D. Regan and others, temporary Clerks.....	552 00			
Indian Tom, Policeman.....	490 00			
Travelling expenses during the year.....			1,042 00	
Supplies purchased and distributed to Indians.....			544 09	
School grants, viz:—St. Mary's School.....	350 00		3,690 65	
Lytton School.....	225 75		575 75	
Agricultural implements, seed grain, garden seeds and fruit trees, purchased and distributed to Indians.....			4,366 16	
General expenses of the Superintendent, covering office rent, fuel, postage, printing, &c., &c.....			786 25	
Expenses incurred in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Governor General.....			523 50	
			11,428 40	15,637 62
				Carried forward.....

49,102 17

Carried forward.....

15,637 62

Carried forward.....

Miscellaneous Expenditures.

To Field equipments purchased..... 1,625 28
 Transport of same and travelling expenses 1,941 39
 Sundry petty disbursements..... 507 64

Balance in hands of Indian Reserve Com- 4,074 31
 missioners..... 3,739 13
 Balance at disposal of Indian office..... 232 91

13,632 12
 3,972 04
 48,102 17

Balance on 30th June, 1877..... 48,102 17
 3,972 04

NOTE.—In the Public Accounts the balance at credit of this account is shown to be \$4,131.85. The difference is caused by the sum of \$159.81. due to the Admiralty for coal, having been charged as paid in the books of the Indian Office, but—the account not being yet adjusted between England and Canada—not having entered into the books of the Finance Department.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

<i>Central Relief Committee, for seed wheat</i>	19 22				
A. Guay, for freighting seed grain	30 00				
E. Roman, do	9 00	287 22			
J. B. Lapointe, for farming stock	789 00				
Isaac Cowie, do	30 00				
J. Taillefer, do	210 00				
Geo. Roy, do	688 00				
E. Lecours, for driving cattle	20 00				
J. Johnson, do	25 00				
A. Dubuc, do	6 80				
Hudson Bay Co., for powder and shot	17 20	1,778 80			
A. Strang, for powder	269 75				
McMicken & Taylor, for fishing twine	700 45				
McMicken & Taylor, for gun-caps	7 50				
Steamer "Swallow" for freighting	1 50	996 40			
			5,243 52		
<i>Agricultural Implements, &c., Treaty No. 3.</i>					
To McMicken & Taylor, for ploughs, harrows, &c.	704 30				
Capt. Wiley, for freighting same	120 48				
				824 78	
McMicken & Taylor, for garden seeds	50 00				
A. G. B. Bannatyne, for grain sacks	8 00				
Hudson Bay Co., for oats	11 00				
J. Taillefer, for seed potatoes	150 00				
A. Strang, for seed grain and sacks	509 50				
					728 50
Radiger & Bro., for farming stock	210 00				
J. B. Lapointe, do	2,004 00				
Carpenter & Co., for care of and feeding 45 head of cattle	180 00				
A. Guay, for driving and feeding 52 head of cattle	362 74				
Geo. McPherson, for care of 18 head of cattle	174 00				
A. Wright, for 20 sets ox harness	216 00				
					3,146 74
Carried forward		4,700 02	60,968 52		
					64,645 39
					59,028 00
					4,000 00
					Carried forward

<i>J. Brown, for flour, &c.</i>	47 50				
<i>E. Ingliss, for potatoes</i>	53 33				
<i>E. Harrington, for sundry supplies.</i>	300 86				
do	141 37				
<i>T. Marks & Co.,</i>	174 80				
do	865 20				
Sundry persons, do					
do for freighting supplies					
to different points as required.....	2,417 52	25,157 02			
<i>Sioux on Little Saskatchewan.</i>					
Expended in purchase of food	1,208 16				
do do agricultural					
implements	602 88				
Expended in seed-grain, cattle and					
tools	645 60				
Expended in ammunition	210 90				
do medical services	40 00				
do do freighting supplies	92 00	2,789 54			
General expenses of the Manitoba Superintendency, sub-divided as follows:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
<i>J. A. N. Provencher, Acting Superintendent</i>	1,960 00				
<i>R. Pither, Agent at Fort Francis</i>	1,980 00				
<i>Dr. Young do St. Peter's</i>	1,000 00				
<i>H. Martineau, Agent at Oak Point</i>	999 98				
<i>J. F. Graham, Clerk in Winnipeg Office</i>	1,200 00				
<i>N. Chastelaine, Interpreter at Fort Francis</i>	250 00				
<i>J. P. Wright, Messenger in Winnipeg Office</i>	750 00				
<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>					
<i>J. A. N. Provencher</i>	1,183 50				
<i>R. Pither</i>	846 85				
<i>J. F. Graham</i>	467 75				
<i>H. Martineau</i>	500 50				
Carried forward.....	10,138 58	95,741 45			
					64,645 39
				82,026 00	
					Carried forward.....
					10,000 00
					2,000 80

<i>Joseph Metcalfe, for three pattern suits.....</i>	85 05				
<i>Joseph Metcalfe, clothing for 30 chiefs.....</i>	61 00				
<i>Mowat & Son, clothing for 30 chiefs.....</i>	315 90				
<i>Provincial Penitentiary, Kingston, clothing for 84 Headmen.....</i>	966 00				
<i>R. J. Devlin, for hats, 30 men.....</i>	171 60				
<i>Inspection, packing, freight, &c., of above.....</i>	81 54				
		1,930 34			
<i>Expenses resulting from Small-pox Epidemic in Manitoba.</i>					
<i>Rediger & Bro, medical comforts.....</i>	287 55				
<i>J. F. Caldwell, for medicines.....</i>	83 33				
<i>Trott & Melville do.....</i>	139 50				
<i>E. Roberts, for freight of medicines to different points.....</i>	21 00				
<i>A. Leveque, for services, vaccinating and distributing provisions.....</i>	445 25				
<i>W. Clarke, for services, vaccinating and distributing provisions.....</i>	624 05				
<i>J. M. Ross, for services, vaccinating and distributing provisions.....</i>	563 00				
<i>J. Monkman, for services with W. Clarke.....</i>	87 00				
<i>A. R. Muckle, for distributing provisions.....</i>	34 52				
<i>W. A. Loucks, for distributing provisions.....</i>	35 50				
<i>H. Gerrie, for blankets and clothing for St. Peters.....</i>	124 00				
<i>A. H. Bertrand, for 50 pairs blankets</i>	252 00				
<i>P. R. Young, for dry goods for Gimli.....</i>	169 00				
<i>L. S. Vaughan, for an infected house, burnt by order of Health Officer.....</i>	35 00				
<i>W. Prudeat, for 30 days service at quarantine station.....</i>	77 25				
<i>Taylor, for blankets, medical comforts, &c.....</i>	463 80				
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	3,441 75	13,239 05	95,741 45		
				82,026 00	64,645 39
					Carried forward.....

RETURN C(5).—Continued.

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	3,441 75	13,239 05	95,741 45			64,645 39
<i>Expenses resulting from the Small-pox Epidemic in Manitoba—Concluded.</i>						
To J. C. Donell, M.D., for a prescription.....	5 00					
Germain & Co., for clothing.....	55 00					
		3,501 75				
<i>Sundries.</i>						
Geo. McPherson, for storage and for services as guide.....	131 30					
J. L. Beidson, for the services of a constable at St. Peters.....	2 00					
E. Winkler, for distributing potatoes at Roseau River.....	15 00					
J. Stewart, for prescription, scales and lancets.....	2 00					
Hudson Bay Company, for supplies, freighting, use of boat, &c.....	489 62					
W. Peel, for care of two destitute Indians.....	25 00					
R. Gerrie, for office furniture.....	400 00					
W. G. Gow, for services as Clerk.....	204 00					
H. Newell do do.....	36 00					
McMicken & Taylor, sundries for Winnipeg office.....	54 07					
R. Strang, for insurance on Indian stores.....	13 00					
J. Deslauriers, for labor.....	7 00					
T. Howard, for services.....	208 34					
Amos Wright, for tent to be used while paying annuities.....	40 00					
Rent of Winnipeg office.....	1,080 00					
Rent of Fort Francis Office.....	250 00					
Brought forward						

NOTE.—The over expenditure of about \$11,000 under this item of the Appropriations is due to the following payments, which were unforeseen, when the Estimates were prepared:—

Department of State, for beef furnished from North-West Mounted Police stores.....	278 00				
Freighting supplies to different points.....	1,689 84				
		8,952 92			
Provisions.....				12,000 00	
					165,391 39
Probable cost in connection with new Treaties.					
No. 6.					
First payment to 22 Chiefs, each \$25	550 00				
do 64 Headmen " 15	960 00				
do 2,680 Indians " 12	32,280 00				
Travelling expenses of Commissioners empowered to negotiate treaty	33,790 00				
Supplies for Commissioners	5,207 87				
Commissioner Christie, for his services	4,106 97				
Commissioner the Hon. J. McKay, for his services	1,000 00				
Services of Secretary, Clerks and Attendants	760 00				
Transport of Commissioners and party	954 00				
Conveyance of Police guarding annuity money	2,000 00				
Interpreters employed	270 00				
Telegraphing	614 00				
Hudson Bay Co., for supplies furnished	49 18				
Radiger & Bro.	3,447 18				
Baker & Co., for beef cattle	1,530 29				
Hon. J. McKay, for driving cattle, freighting supplies, &c.	7,323 42				
Department of State, for supplies furnished from North-West Mounted Police stores at Fort Calgary	5,554 73				
Department of State, for supplies purchased and distributed by Inspector Cruzier	334 36				
Thornton & Sutherland, for supplies	114 00				
R. Strong, for supplies	2,931 53				
McNee & Son, for 48 ensigns	266 11				
	221 24				
Carried forward.....	70,464 88	45,011 94	125,501 38		
				49,110 00	165,391 39
					Carried forward.....

RETURN C. (5.)—Continued.

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

DR.

CR.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Brought forward.....	70,464	88	45,011	94	125,501	38	49,110	00
IN THE NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY. —Continued.								
<i>Probable cost in connection with new Treaties, No. 6.</i> —Concluded.								
Petty disbursements by Commissioners.....	191	93						
J. Stewart, for medicine chest.....	40	00						
H. Newell and A. Kerr, for clerical services	69	00						
Hudson Bay Co., for agricultural implements	179	15						
Hon. J. McKay do	210	00						
J. Metcalfe, for additional clothing, Treaty No. 6.....	10	00						
Mowat & Son do	52	50						
Total cost on account of Treaty No. 6.....	71,217	46						
<i>No. 7.</i>								
McNee & Son, for ensigns.....	248	20						
R. Mitchell, for brass checks.....	39	00						
Lugden & Barnett, presents, consisting of calicoes, dannel, wincey, shirts, pipes, belts, knives, &c., to be distributed amongst the Indians inhabiting the country west and south of Treaties 4 and 6.....	57	60						
Bryce, McMurrich & Co. do	1,068	21						
Thompson & Burns do	19	23						
Hudson & Boyd do	122	85						
J. Metcalfe, for clothing, estimated for 30 Chiefs and 70 Headmen	348	50						
Mowat & Son, clothing do	74	50						
R. J. Devlin, hats do	161	00						
Provincial Penitentiary, Kingston, clothing.....	805	00						

RETURN D.

STATEMENT showing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended 30th June, 1877; the total amount of Purchase Money, and the quantity of surveyed surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date.

Towns or Townships.	Counties.	No. of Acres Sold.	Amount.	Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle.....	Bruce	3,929	3,639 25	18,262	Some of these lands have been resumed by the Department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with which is the reason that in some cases there appears to have been more land sold during the current year than remained unsold last year.
Amabel.....	do	2,157	3,266 00	4,349	
Eastnor.....	do	5,263	5,228 90	25,773	
Lindsay.....	do	2,812	3,467 25	51,960	
St. Edmunds.....	do	201	201 00	56,186	
Town Plot of Hardwick	do			1,100	
do Oliphant	do			476 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do Adair.....	do			1,700	
do Southamp- ton	do			336	
do Bury	do			1,763	
Keppel.....	Grey.....	2,649	5,283 50	5,266	
Town Plot of Wiarton	do	5	400 00	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do Brooke.....	do	611 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,789 51		
Bidwell.....	District of Algoma	1,676	710 80	17,546	
Howland.....	do	1,029	532 00	13,433	
Sheguiandah	do	794	404 80	21,397	
Town Plot of Sheguiandah	do			342	
Billings.....	do	1,866	932 00	21,951	
Assignack	do	970	485 00	11,942	
Campbell	do	4,467	2,233 50	31,213	
Carnarvon.....	do	2,399	1,202 00	28,079	
Allan.....	do	1,350	675 00	16,241	
Tehkummah.....	do	873	436 50	14,310	
Sandfield.....	do	1,759	879 50	10,629	
Gordon	do	2,730	1,365 00	9,361	
Town Plot of Shaftesbury.....	do			270	
McDonald	do	879	439 50	10,513 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Garden River Reserve	do	560	840 30	16,380 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Aweres	do			9,742	
Fenwick	do	130	65 00	16,289	
Kars	do			10,181	
Pennefather	do			17,534	
Dennis	do			3,509	
Herrick	do			7,106	
Fisher.....	do			9,102	
Tilley	do			12,091	
Haviland.....	do			3,821	
Vankoughnet	do			11,850	
Tupper	do			2,800	
Archibald	do			2,900	
Laird.....	do	1,116	598 10	22,940	
Meredith.....	do	240	120 00	9,359	
Gore Bay	do	71	1,220 20	328	
Town Plot of Manitowa- ning.....	do	17	456 65	152	
Carried forward.....					

RETURN D.—Continued.

STATEMENT showing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1877.—Continued.

Towns or Townships.	Counties.	No. of Acres Sold.	Amount.	Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	Acres.	
Brought forward.....					
Neebing.....	District of Thunder Bay.....			3,778	
Sarnia.....	Lambton.....	2½	150 00		
Anderdon.....	Essex.....	280½	3,975 62		
Seneca.....	Haldimand.....	515	4,122 80	509	
Cayuga.....	do.....	49	865 70	931	
Brantford.....	Brant.....	101½	4,437 02		
Tyendinaga.....	Hastings.....			3,725	
Port Credit.....		3½	540 00		
Rama.....		116	80 00		
Village of Azoff.....		100	70 00	10½	
Ouiatchouan.....				13,280	
Viger.....				250	
Thorah Island.....				134	
Huycks Island, in River Trent.....		42½	226 00		
Islands in the River St. Lawrence.....		2,148½	4,885 20		
Totals.....		43,813,100	75,224 30	552,869½	

J. V. DEBOUCHERVILLE,
Clerk in Charge of Indian Land Sales.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877.

RETURN
AGRICULTURAL and

PROVINCE.	Indian Population resident on the Reserve.	Quantity of Land Cultivated.	New Land made in 1876-77.	Houses or Huts.	Barns or Stables.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Waggons.	Fanning Mills.	Thrashing Mills.	Other Implements.	Horses.	Cows.
Ontario.....	14,948	51,939	3,619	2,974	1,174	1,020	624	748	285	25	3,007	2,100	1,626
Quebec.....	4,024	6,318	163	638	287	209	164	283	12	13	730	576	633
Nova Scotia.....	2,116	1,256	46	351	46	20	23	11			178	30	55
New Brunswick.....	1,425	920		325	80	14	15	13			510	34	41
P. E. Island.....	296	68		59	1	4	4	2				1	5
Manitoba Superintendency.....	4,670	3,415	310	758	379	134	142	143	3		2	152	278
Victoria Superintendency, B.C.....	3,000					6						150	800
Fraser Superintendency, B.C.....	2,087	80		228	39	10	5					170	183
Totals.....	32,566	63,996	4,138	5,333	2,006	1,417	977	1,200	300	38	4,427	3,213	3,621

NOTE.—By a clerical error in these Statistics last year, the number

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1877

E.

Industrial Statistics.

Sheep.	Pigs.	Oxen.	Young Stock.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Fish.—Value.	Furs.—Value.	Other Industries.
				bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	tons.	\$	\$	\$
1,465	4,004	497	2,001	41,301	34,813	53,802	20,267	19,358	1,112	230	79,412	4,862	22,333	74,334	24,347
75	699	22	318	3,005	1,808	14,086	2,822	340	.....	587	20,702	1,875	400	16,534	11,469
67	45	29	79	59	309	710	43	48	.....	74	8,500	1,038	2,750	2,726	6,105
20	74	.....	21	76	100	3,499	39	.....	.....	1,120	4,966	374	571	1,507	354
.....	4	2	5	.....	24	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,411	7	710	.....	114
.....	230	230	289	200	1,295	.....	75	516	.....	.....	13,700	2,330	36,300	29,800	1,700
39	853	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,433	202,436	843
35	219	59	99	20	300	200	50	.....	.....	.....	2,400	50	1,900	70	13,210
1,701	6,128	897	2,812	44,661	38,649	72,464	23,296	20,262	1,112	2,011	131,091	10,536	96,397	327,407	58,142

of acres of "Cultivated Land" in Ontario was overstated.

JOHN PENNER,
Clerk of Statistics.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs

RETURN

STATEMENT of the condition of the various Indian Schools

Indian Reserve or Band to which Schools belong.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	From what Fund Paid.
ONTARIO.		\$ cts.	
Cardoc Reserve, Mount Elgin Industrial Institution.....	Thos. Cosford		Wesleyan Missionary Society and Indian Funds.....
Moravians of the Thames.....	A. E. Putnam	300 00	Indian Funds.....
Wyandotts of Anderdon	M. Cuerier.....	250 00	do
Chippewas of Sarnia.....	Wilson Jacobs.....	300 00	do and Wesleyan Missionary Society.....
do of Kettle Point	Wm. Elliott	250 00	Indian Funds.....
do and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.....	Jas. Cameron.....	300 00	do and Church of England
do and Munsees of the Thames	Geo. Fisher.....	200 00	Indian Funds.....
do do do	Jos. Fisher.....	200 00	do
do of the Thames.....	Lucius Henry.....	200 00	do
do of Saugeen	Louisa George.....	200 00	do
do do	Pollie Christoe.....	200 00	Methodist Missionary Society.....
do of Cape Croker.....	Wm. A. Elias.....	200 00	Indian Funds
do do	Peter Elliott.....	200 00	do
do do	David Craddock.....	200 00	do
do of Rama.....	Maggie Armstrong.....	200 00	do and Methodist Missionary Society.....
do of Beausoliel	Allan Salt.....	260 00	Indian Funds and Methodist Missionary Society.....
do of Georgina Island.....	Chas. Grylls.....	250 00	Methodist Church of Canada.....
Mississaguas of Mud Lake.....	Geo. Crook.....	400 00	New England Company.....
do of Rice Lake.....	W. Andrews.....	180 00	Methodist Missionary Fund
do of Alnwick.....	C. M. Barrett.....	200 00	do do
Mohawks of Bay of Quinté.....	Wm. J. Wilson.....	370 00	Indian Funds and Whites
do do	Lydia Hill.....	150 00	do
do do	Martha Gothard.....	150 00	do
<i>Six Nation Indians.</i>			
1. Mohawk Institution at Brantford..	{ Jas. C. Thomas..... Jennie Fisher.....	400 00 200 00	} New England Company.. {
2. On Grand River.....	Henrietta Crombie.....	250 00	New England Co., and Indian Funds.....
3. do	Elijah Powless.....	250 00	do do
4. do	Eliza Hyndman.....	250 00	do do
5. do	Susan K. Hill.....	275 00	do do
6. do	E. Beulah Howells.....	250 00	do do
7. do	Christina John.....	250 00	do do
8. do	Augusta Herchimer.....	250 00	do do
9. do	Maria Gordon.....	250 00	do do

F.

in the Dominion for the Year ended 30th June 1877.

	Number of Boys on Roll.	Number of Girls on Roll.	Total number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance during Year.	Number Reading and Spelling	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning History.	Number using Indian Books.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
22	14		36	33	36	36	36	9	13					An Indian industrial and boarding school; \$60 per annum each for 30 pupils are contributed from Indian Funds. The boys are taught trades and farming; the girls, sewing, housework, &c.
15	15		30	11	30	25	18		18					Roots, composition.
11	12		23	10	23	23	23	16	23	6				
29	13		42	16	37	29	20	2	4					Dictation.
11	7		18	5	18	12	6	1	1					do Tables.
25	13		38	9	38	15	7	1	1					
20	11		31	8	31	31	16	0	4					
22	13		45	16	45	30	19	6	6					
23	8		31	20	31	17	17		12					
29	17		45	16	46	39	17		9					
11	12		23	4	23	23	19		12			23		Singing.
15	9		24	14	24	24	17		11					
12	9		21	10	13	21	11							
18	7		25	8	24	22	20		1					
23	16		39	11	39	29	29	4	18			39	23	Singing, needlework.
17	10		27	8	27	21	8							
18	12		30	15	28	24	15							
27	23		50	25	50	50	9	9	9					Knitting.
10	17		27	12	27	19	16	3	6					Dictation.
17	18		33	20	33	33	15	12	12					do Bible.
14	16		30	12	30	30	11	3	5					do
16	14		30	8	27	27	10		2					
30	20		50	19	50	19	7	3						
26	22		48	48	48	48	48	48	48	8		48		} All resident in the Institution. Industrial training twice a week. The boys do farm work; the girls, housework, &c.
18	23		41	41	41	41	41	41	41			41		
28	31		59	24	57	59	56		6					Scripture, sewing.
25	35		60	20	48	25	30	3	4					Dictation.
26	19		45	16	35	28	23	15	14					Scripture.
18	21		39	12	26	30	15	6	10					do Dictation.
19	11		30	13	30	30	15	4	4					do do
26	17		43	17	32	24	19	5	3					do
20	20		40	19	30		7							
13	22		36	13	35	14	12	2	3					do do

RETURN

STATEMENT of the condition of the various Indian Schools

Indian Reserve or Band to which Schools belong.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	From what Fund Paid.
ONTARIO.—Continued.		\$ cts.	
<i>Six Nation Indians.—Continued.</i>			
10. On Grand River.....	Geo. Powless.....	250 00	New England Company and Indian Funds.....
11. do	Cath. Bennett	150 00	Voluntary and Indian Funds..
12. do	Louisa Garlow	250 00	Wesleyan Society and Indian Funds.....
13. do	Benj. Carpenter.....	250 00	do do
Mississaguas of the Credit, on Grand River	{ A. A. Jones	200 00	} Funds of the Band..... {
	{ Mary Herchimer	200 00	
<i>Manitoulin Island Indians.</i>			
West Bay.....	Jos. Assiniwe.....	150 00	Indian Funds.....
Sheguiandah	Fred. Frost.....	400 00	do and Church of England
Wikwemikong, boys.....	Jos. Jenneaux.....	300 00	Indian Funds.....
do girls	Lucy Haessly.....	300 00	do
Wikwemikosing	P. Kijigobenesi.....	200 00	do
Shesheguaning	Absek Peleke.....	Unknown.	Congregational Society.....
Atchitawaiganing	John Johnson	200 00	Indian Funds.....
Little Current.....	Caroline Hatton	100 00	do
Fort William, boys.....	James Ryan	150 00	do
do girls.....	Josephine Martin.....	150 00	do
Garden River, Protestant	Peter Rowe	200 00	do
do Roman Catholic.....	Chr. Kottman	200 00	do
Golden Lake	Jenny Ryan	150 00	do
Mattawa	Christine Aumond.....	100 00	do
Shingwauk Home.....	E. F. Wilson.....	.....	do and subscriptions
QUEBEC.			
Micmacs, Restigouche.....	Dolia Ouëillet	150 00	Indian Funds.....
do Maria	Louise Couture.....	150 00	do
Lake of Two Mountain Indians	Sister St. Timothée.....	350 00	Seminary of St. Sulpice.....
do do	Frère Philippe	247 00	do do
do do	Timothy Arirhon	Unknown.	Methodist Church of Canada..
Iroquois, Caughnawaga.....	Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher	350 00	Indian Funds.....
Abenakis, St. Francis	H. L. Masta	250 00	do and Colonial Church Society.....
do do	Louis Roy	290 00	Indian and Provincial Funds..
Temiscamingue.....	Sister St. Antoine.....	100 00	Indian Funds.....
Iroquois of St. Regis.....	Mary Bannon	200 00	do
River Desert Indians.....	Sister St. Mary	150 00	do
Montagnais, Lake St. John.....	Madame Otis.....	150 00	do

F.—Continued.

in the Dominion for the Year ended 30th June, 1877. —Continued.

Number of boys on Roll.	Number of Girls on Roll.	Total number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance during Year.	Number Reading and Spelling	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning History.	Number using Indian Books.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
25	29	54	22	54	32	21	2	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	Scripture.
10	12	22	10	17	9	7	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	18	31	13	31	13	18	7	7	.....	.....	31	.....	do Singing.
16	15	31	13	31	15	12	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	15	31	13	31	19	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	7	21	8	21	18	14	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	18	49	13	49	40	19	.....	.....	14	17	.....	.....	Catechism.
18	12	30	14	30	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	English and French. Spinning, weaving, &c.
80	.....	80	32	79	57	41	14	12	.....	.....	38	10	
27	88	88	41	56	63	65	6	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	Christian instruction.
12	16	43	29	43	34	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	16	28	23	28	28	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	English. Prayers.
13	8	30	18	24	26	12	.....	.....	.....	25	30	.....
31	10	23	6	23	23	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	French.
.....	31	31	17	22	28	10	3	3	.....	21	.....	.....
23	31	31	20	29	26	14	6	13	7	9	.....	.....
20	12	45	19	39	28	21	11	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	13	32	14	32	32	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	All resident ; \$60 per annum each for 20 pupils, contributed from Indian Funds. The boys learn farming, trades, printing, &c.; the girls, sewing, laundry, baking, &c.
16	13	19	8	19	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	14	30	18	30	30	23	14	14	5	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	47	47	43	43	43	3	17	7	.....	.....	.....
1985													
16	17	33	9	33	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No return of branches taught.
19	12	31	23	31	25	6	3	13	10	.....	.....	.....
23	17	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11	11	7	11	6	2	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	14	40	20	32	30	20	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	42	90	37	52	52	30	6	13	3	.....	.....	.....
15	14	29	8	10	10	9	1	9	9	28	9	.....	Singing ; French.
15	15	30	15	30	20	18	12	8	12	.....	.....	.....	English and French.
31	31	62	18	62	17	14	.....	4	.....	.....	16	.....
14	11	25	10	25	24	11	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	41	71	35	71	62	59	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	15	27	14	27	21	11	5	4	2	.....	.....	.....	Agriculture.
489													

. RETURN

STATEMENT of the condition of the various Indian School

Indian Reserve or Band to which Schools belong.	Names of Teacher.	Salary per Annum.	From what Fund paid.
NOVA SCOTIA.			
Whycocomah	Jno. McEachen.....	200 00	Indian Funds.....
Eskasonie	Rory McNeil	200 00	do
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
Lennox Island.....	Martin Francis.....	240 00	Indian Funds.....
MANITOBA.			
Ebb and Flow Lake.....	Jas. Asham.....	\$12 per capita per annum on the average daily attendance up to \$300	From Indian Funds. Some also receive salaries from other sources.
Norway House.....	Clementina Batty.....		
Fort Alexander, French.....	Jules Tabouret.....		
Fort Alexander, English	Gilbert Denet.....		
Black River.....	Jane Hope.....		
Roseau River	A. McPherson		
St. Martin's Lake.....	D. Marsden.....		
Little Saskatchewan	B. Thom.....		
Fairford.....	W. Anderson.....		
St. Peters, North	T. H. Corrigan.....		
do South.....	Robt. Jefferson		
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Metlakatla	Henry Schutt	\$12 per capita per annum on the average daily attendance up to \$300	From Indian Funds. Salaries and contributions are also given from other sources.
Nanaimo	Alfred Green.....		
Fort Simpson.....	C. S. Knott.....		
Yale.....	Geo. Ditcham.....		
St. Marys, boys	Father Carion		
do girls	Sis. St. Mary Lumena		

F.
within the Dominion, for the Year ended 30th June, 1877.

Number of Boys on Roll.	Number of Girls on Roll.	Total number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance during Year.	Number Reading and Spelling	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning History.	Number using Indian Books.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
16	12	28	13	23	16	6							
29	22	51	21	51	14	1							
		79											
17	13	30	14	30	17	4		4					
12	18	30	22	30									
24	23	47	26	47	13	31							
17	22	39	26	39	33	38					30		Singing; prayers.
7	13	30	18	30	11								
7	14	21	14		15								
27	15	42	14	37	36								
13	12	25	22	25									
12	7	19	15	19		19	7	7					
26	17	43	20	43	30								
36	32	68	26	68	27	21	9	8	6				Dictation.
17	34	51	33	51	19	19	9						
		*415											
72	90	162	55	162	162	162				162	162		An industrial and boarding school; boys and men taught farming and trades; girls and women sewing, housework, tailoring, &c.
15	17	32	23	32	32	12		10					
61	61	122	42	122	120	55			8				Writing all on slates.
18	10	28	9	23	28	28							Farming, blacksmiths, carpenters, bakers, spinning, sewing, knitting.
28		28	20	28	28	27	9	11			16		
	30	30	26	30	30	28	3	24			30		
		*402											

* The Returns from Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia embrace all the Quarterly School Returns sent in, though there are other Schools in those Provinces from which no Returns have been received.

RETURN E.—Statement of the condition of the various Indian Tribes, &c.—*Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	Number of Pupils.
Ontario.....	1,085
Quebec.....	489
Nova Scotia.....	79
Prince Edward Island.....	30
*Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	415
*British Columbia.....	402
Total	3,400

JOHN PENNER,
Clerk of Statistics.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Dy. Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, June 30th, 1877.

RETURN G.

CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA,
BY PROVINCES.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Oneidas of the Thames.....	595
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.....	577
Moravians of the Thames.....	267
Wyandotts of Anderdon.....	76
Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Is- land.....	845
Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Sarnia.....	556
do of Snake Island.....	135
do Rama.....	256
do Beausoliel.....	289
do Saugeen.....	332
do Nawash.....	389
Mississaguas of Scugog, Rice and Mud Lakes.....	301
do Alnwick.....	208
Mohawks of Bay of Quinté.....	833
Odawahs and Pottawattamies of Christian Island.....	40
Six Nations on Grand River.....	3,134
Mississaguas of the Credit.....	206
Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	1,846
do Lake Huron.....	1,420
do and Ottawas on Manitoulin Island.....	1,578
Algonquins of Carleton.....	21
do Lanark.....	30
do Renfrew.....	176
do Nipissing.....	387
Chippewas of N. E. Shore of Georgian Bay.....	542
do Garden River.....	627
Total.....	15,666

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....	1,613
do of St. Regis.....	980
do and Algonquins of Lake of Two Mountains.....	506
Abenakis of St. Francis.....	268
do Becancour.....	67
Montagnais of Lake St. John.....	246
Amalecites of Viger.....	108
Micmacs of Maria.....	67
do Restigouche.....	451
do Gaspé Basin.....	84
Hurons of Lorette.....	295
Algonquins of River Desert.....	431

RETURN G.—Province of Quebec.—Continued.

do	Temiscamingue.....	198
do	South Pontiac.....	68
do	North Pontiac.....	520
do	Hull.....	66
do	Picanock.....	21
do	Hincks.....	15
do	Eagle River.....	22
do	Kensington.....	1
do	Bouchette.....	9
do	Tomasine.....	196
do	Takebougua.....	92
do	Bowman.....	8
do	Lièvres West.....	54
do	Mulgrave.....	20
do	Ste. Angelique.....	3
do	Petite Nation.....	1
do	Ripon.....	4
do	North Nation.....	44
do	Argenteuil.....	6
do	Doncaster.....	8
do	Montcalm.....	12
do	Joliette.....	5
do	Berthier.....	6
do	Richelieu.....	3
do	Iberville.....	7
do	Mississquoi.....	8
do	Shefford.....	1
do	Maskinonge.....	20
do	St. Maurice.....	184
do	Stanstead.....	2
do	Compton.....	5
do	Portneuf.....	3
do	Montagnais of Moisie, Seven Islands, Betsiamits and Mingan.....	1,309
do	Naskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence.....	2,860
	Total.....	<u>10,917</u>

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

District No. 1—	Micmacs of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne.....	360
do	2 do Lunenburg, Kings and Queens..	270
do	3 do Halifax, Hants, Cumberland and Colchester.....	368
do	4 do Pictou.....	206
do	5 do Guysborough and Antigonish....	152
do	6 do Richmond.....	235
do	7 do Inverness and Victoria.....	251
do	8 do Cape Breton.....	274
	Total.....	<u>2,116</u>

RETURN G.—Continued.—PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of Restigouche.....	31
do Gloucester.....	34
do Northumberland.....	483
do Kent.....	232
do Westmoreland.....	110
Amalecites of Madawaska.....	32
do Victoria.....	125
do Carleton.....	30
do Charlotte.....	77
do St. Johns.....	37
do York, Sunbury, Kings and Queens.....	234
Total.....	<u>1,425</u>

PRONINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs.....	<u>296</u>
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PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 1.....	3,726
do " 2.....	944
do and Saulteaux " 3.....	2,646
do Saulteaux and Crees, Treaty No. 4.....	5,862
do do do " 5.....	2,890
Plain and Wood Crees " 6.....	6,390
Blackfeet " 7.....	5,050
Total.....	<u>27,308</u>

ATHABASKA DISTRICT.

Plain Crees.....	18
Wood do.....	809
Assiniboines.....	13
Chipwayans.....	1,303
Beavers.....	255
Total.....	<u>2,398</u>

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria Superintendency:—

Aht Nation.....	3,500
Bella Coolas.....	2,500
Comox.....	88
Cowichans.....	3,066
Hydahs.....	2,500
Quackewlths.....	3,500
Tsimsheans.....	5,000
Fraser River Superintendency.....	15,000
Total.....	<u>35,154</u>

RETURN G.—Continued.—RUPERT'S LAND.

Rupert's House.....	400
Fort George.....	450
Little Whale River.....	50
Nitchequon.....	180
Osnaburgh.....	350
Martin's Falls.....	300
Long Lake.....	250
New Brunswick.....	150
Albany.....	700
Mattamgamingue.....	120
Flying Post.....	100
Mettachewan.....	50
Abittibi.....	450
Long Portage Post.....	50
Moose Factory.....	420
Waswanapee.....	200
Mistasine.....	150
Total.....	<u>4,370</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.....	15,666
Quebec.....	10,917
Nova Scotia.....	2,116
New Brunswick.....	1,425
Prince Edward Island.....	296
Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	27,308
Athabasca District.....	2,398
British Columbia.....	35,154
Rupert's Land.....	4,370
Total.....	<u>99,650</u>

JOHN PENNER,
Clerk of Statistics.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

PART II.

REPORT

OF THE

ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS.

SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS

SUBMITTED IN EXPLANATION OF THE

REPORT OF THE ORDNANCE & ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1877.

1. REPORT of the Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, from 1st July 1876, to 30th June, 1877.
2. APPENDIX A.—Statement of Sales of Ordnance Lands, from 1st July, 1876, to 30th June, 1877.
3. APPENDIX B.—Statement showing the several Localities on account of which Moneys have been received, from 1st July, 1876, to 30th June, 1877.
4. APPENDIX C.—Statement of sums due for Rent and Instalments of Purchase Money and Interest, unpaid, 30th June, 1877, and the further sums required to be paid (with interest up to date of payment) in order to complete purchase.
5. APPENDIX D.—Statement of Receipts and Deposits on account of Ordnance Lands, monthly, from 1st July, 1876, to 30th June, 1877.
6. APPENDIX E.—List of Ledgers in use containing the Accounts of Purchasers and Tenants of Ordnance Properties.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1877.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1877.

SIR,

1. In compliance with the practice of your Department. I have now the honour to submit for your approval, my report on the transactions of the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch for the fiscal year terminating 30th June, 1877.
2. In my report made at a corresponding period of last year, I entered, at some length, into a narrative of the principles which had governed all the preceding transactions of this Branch for the past twenty (20) years, with a summary of results, and am therefore able to confine this report simply to a statement of the operations of the Branch from the 1st July 1876, to 30th June 1877.
3. The financial difficulties adverted to in my last report, have since continued to be felt, and the Department has abstained from ordering new sales, pending a pressure, which becomes lighter every day, and which promises rapidly to disappear. Sufficient lands have been already sold to meet public requirements for the time, and the increasing value will, in due course, fully compensate for the present prudent determination to await better times.
4. Nevertheless, the Public Sales of the last year have not been inconsiderable. Sales have been made at *Amherstburg, Montreal, Kingston, Sorel, Quebec* and *Ottawa*, to the amount of \$121,904.78, on which has been realized the sum of \$69,239.98. (See for details Appendix A.)
5. The military property at Hochelaga near Montreal was offered for sale by public auction, at an upset price, and was withdrawn, the bidding being insufficient.
6. A sale of building lots on "Cove Field" at Quebec, which was ordered to take place on the 10th November 1876, resulted more auspiciously. The sale, by Public Auction, was well attended, the bidding animated, the number of Lots sold was 132, realizing the sum of \$62,310, of which one fifth, namely \$12,462, was paid in cash. This sale at Quebec augurs well for future sales in the same direction.
7. Notwithstanding the untoward aspect of the times, the annual receipts have exceeded the usual average of preceding years. The receipts for the fiscal year terminating 1st July 1877, amount to \$102,648.04. Appendix Letter B shows the localities wherefrom this amount has been received, and the sums received from each respectively; and Appendix D shows further the receipts of each month of the year, and gives the names of the Banks into which the money was paid.
8. The expenses of the Branch for the same period amount to \$4,347.53.
9. An Act passed in the last session of the Dominion Parliament, — Act 40 Vict., cap. 8 intituled: "An Act respecting certain Ordnance and Admiralty Lands in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario," has vested in the Government of the Dominion many valuable military properties. On the completion of the formalities prescribed by the Act, the class of Lands to be transferred to this Department will no doubt realize largely, but it would not be advisable to offer them for sale before next year (1878).
10. Enquiries recently made by the Department will no doubt lead to renewed and extensive sales, at Toronto, Kingston and Prescott, Ontario, as well as of numerous scattered lots through the country, where sales have been made and cancelled from

default in payment. In these cases the Department suffers no loss, the original 10 per cent down, sufficing to cover the expenses, while the land increasing in value, by lapse of time, will now sell at advanced prices fully compensating for the intermission.

11. In the Province of Quebec the Lands remaining still open for sale, but withheld for the reasons above assigned, are situate at Montreal, St. John, South River, Blairfindie, Sorel and, as before stated, at the City of Quebec.

12. The correspondence of this office for 1876-77 (including reports, but not including minutes) covers 915 folios.—

The Letters received during that period were..... 1065.
Letters written in answer..... 668.

13. It is again necessary to ask attention to the increased and increasing amount of arrears. This arises in a great degree, from the exceptional difficulties of the times, and, with the revival of a more prosperous condition of things, will gradually decrease. It should be kept in mind, that the land and sometimes improvements, will, in a vast majority of cases, always cover the amount due, and that therefore the loss to the Department, if any, will be very small indeed,—nay, it is confidently believed that a re-sale of these Lots would be productive of profit to the Department. The arrears to the 30th June 1877, under the heads of—“Rent and interest due and Instalments unpaid,”—amount to \$59,844.48; while the amount “payable though not yet due, to complete purchases” equals a sum of \$167,439.32.

The several localities affected, with the amount due in each, are given in detail. See appendix C.

14. It may be fairly assumed that for the reasons alleged, the above two items amounting together to a sum of \$227,283.80 represent debt, so well secured, as to be almost beyond the risk of loss, and therefore constitute tangible assets of the Ordnance Lands Estate.

15. Without renewing the details given in the 9th paragraph of last year's report, it may be here stated generally that the amount actually paid over to the Consolidated Fund, on account of the Militia and Police Fund, from September 1856 to the 30th June 1877, is \$1,042,321.40.

16. For further particulars, relating to the administration of these properties, the situation remaining unchanged, I refer respectfully to the report made last year. I subjoin (Appendix E), a statement, being a List of Ledgers in use in this office containing the accounts of Purchasers and Tenants of Ordnance properties, submitted and signed by Mr. William Mills, the Accountant of this Branch. The open accounts are 1257 in number.

17. The lands belonging to the Estate of the late Bank of Upper Canada continue to be under the supervision of this Branch of your Department. During the fiscal year sales ordered, were suspended, partly from the absence of Clarke Gamble, Esq., the agent at Toronto, on leave, but chiefly on account of the general monetary depression. The receipts for the year have amounted to \$13,048.53.

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

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.

The Honorable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

A.

ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH.

STATEMENT of Sales made during the Year commencing 1st July, 1876, and ending 30th June, 1877.

Locality.	No. o Lots sold.	mount sold for.	Amount received on account.
Amherstburg	1	1,000 00	100 00
Montreal (20 arpents).....	2	36,000 00	36,000 00
Kingston, (City).....	1	352 00	35 20
Sorel.....	1	500 00	500 00
Quebec.....	134	79,310 00	27,862 00
Ottawa.....	21½	4,742 78	4,742 78
	160½	121,904 78	69,239 98

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.

WILLIAM MILLS,
Accountant.

Department of the Interior,
Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch,
Ottawa, 1st October 1877.

B.

ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH.

STATEMENT shewing the several localities on account of which moneys have been received, 1st July 1876 to 30th June 1877.

Locality.	Amount.	Locality.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Amherstburg.....	2,994 28	Ottawa.....	10,523 67
Chambly.....	2,569 89	Pelham.....	109 76
Cornwall.....	43 64	Penetanguishene.....	67 76
Côteau-du-Lac.....	210 87	Pittsburg.....	3 00
Crosby, South.....	140 11	Prescott.....	1,077 48
Elmsley.....	11 30	Quebec.....	28,136 04
Flos.....	108 00	Queenston.....	100 00
Fort Erie.....	615 83	Sarnia.....	80 00
Fredericton, N.B.....	73 51	Sorel.....	1,193 25
Gloucester.....	1,287 00	St. John's, Q.....	485 04
Grenville.....	33 45	Tay.....	67 13
Hochelaga.....	6 00	Three Rivers.....	529 70
Kingston (City).....	8,717 92	Toronto.....	715 85
Kingston Mills.....	15 00	Windsor.....	96 00
Longueuil.....	575 00	Wolford.....	122 64
Montreal.....	36,918 00		
Navy Island.....	158 33		
Nepean.....	4,267 94	Registration Fees.....	102,531 79
New Brunswick.....	438 40		116 25
Niagara.....	40 00		102,648 04

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.

WILLIAM MILLS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 1st October 1877.

C.

ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH.

STATEMENT shewing the amounts due on account of Rent and Instalments of Purchase Money and Interest, remaining unpaid 30th June, 1877, and the further sums required to be paid with interest up to date of payment, in order to complete purchase.

Locality.	Rent and Interest due and remaining unpaid 30th June, 1877.		Amount of Instalments unpaid, 30th June, 1877.		Additional amounts required to be paid in order to complete purchases.		Total amount.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Ottawa.....	14,785	39	7,014	00	3,812	00	25,611	39
Gloucester.....	185	54	1,174	93	31	24	1,391	71
Nepean.....	8,053	58	1,565	21	23	96	9,642	75
Oxford.....	14	80					14	80
Marlborough.....	44	00					44	00
Wolford.....	1,272	32	90	68	181	43	1,544	43
Elmsley.....	9	70					9	70
Crosby, South.....	68	64	165	00	608	00	841	64
Pittsburg.....	19	32	32	80			52	12
Kingston Mills.....	22	50					22	50
Grenville.....	9	45					9	45
Chatham, Q.....	242	00					242	00
Carillon.....	40						40	
Three Rivers.....					2,238	18	2,238	18
Sorel.....	571	37	133	00	1,064	00	1,768	37
St. John's, Q.....	417	50	2,021	00	16,168	00	18,606	50
Chambly.....	460	25	1,124	57	15,222	43	16,807	25
Côteau du Lac.....					147	30	147	30
Cornwall.....					105	60	105	60
Prescott.....	10	84	25	00	3,636	85	3,672	69
Kingston (City).....	638	37	1,268	22	34,060	15	35,966	74
Toronto.....	499	47	1,243	95	5,516	52	7,259	94
Burlington Heights.....	110	61	212	34			322	95
Pelham Farm.....					98	00	98	00
Niagara.....	40	00					40	00
Fort Erie.....	9,673	19	924	37	274	46	10,872	02
Amherstburg.....	1,294	13	2,413	50	31,103	30	34,810	93
Windsor.....					1,600	00	1,600	00
Penetanguishene.....	39	12	109	80	99	90	248	82
Quebec.....	894	82			51,448	00	52,342	82
Hochelaga.....	757	00					757	00
New Brunswick.....	167	60					167	60
Nova Scotia.....	24	20					24	20
	40,326	11	19,518	37	167,439	32	227,283	80

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.

WILLIAM MILLS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1877.

D.

ORDNANCE

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Deposits on account of

DR.

CASH RECEIVED.

Date.			Registration Fees.	Rent or interest equivalent to rent.	Principal.	Total Amount.
1876.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July	31	To receipts for month.....	6 40	1,220 90	928 77	2,156 07
August	31	do	11 20	1,262 46	17,789 90	19,063 56
September	30	do	3 00	1,359 42	3,113 14	4,475 56
October	31	do	6 00	545 83	19,278 83	19,830 66
November	30	do	11 20	2,671 73	13,381 45	16,064 38
December	31	do	2 80	548 61	18,766 00	19,317 41
1877.						
January	31	do	7 60	1,301 48	753 15	2,062 23
February	28	do	18 00	840 91	1,784 07	2,642 98
March	31	do	10 00	476 75	2,430 06	2,916 81
April	30	do	6 45	1,546 14	1,591 05	3,143 64
May	31	do	16 80	3,409 18	2,925 54	6,351 52
June	30	do	16 80	1,386 91	3,219 51	4,623 22
			116 25	16,570 32	85,961 47	102,648 04

NOTE.—The amounts marked * were paid

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1877.

LANDS BRANCH.

Ordinance Lands from 1st July 1876 to 30th June 1877.

CASH PAID.

Cr.

Date.	Paid into Bank of Montreal at									Total Amount.
	Ottawa.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	St. John, N.B.	London.	Sorel.	Cornwall.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1876.										
July 31	1,949 72			170 60	35 75					2,156 07
August 31	2,316 69	15,190 83		1,556 04						19,063 56
Sept: 30	2,592 65			1,801 40	81 51					4,475 56
Oct. 31	1,011 94	18,000 00		818 72						19,830 66
Nov. 30	2,938 34	11,463 00	680 80	905 24		75 00				16,062 38
Dec. 31	1,204 00		18,000 00	40 90		72 51				19,317 41
1877.										
Jan. 31	1,248 41			763 82			50 00			2,062 23
Feb. 28	2,234 37			244 75	163 86					2,642 98
March 31	2,789 53			99 28				*28 00		2,916 81
April 30	2,064 10		485 04	150 96	399 90				43 64	3,143 64
May 31	4,624 67	40 00	418 00	1,034 81	155 04	75 00		*4 00		6,351 52
June 30	1,651 18	340 47	2,095 17	270 43	231 72	36 25				4,625 22
	26,825 60	45,034 30	21,679 01	7,856 95	1,067 78	258 78	50 00	32 00	43 64	102,648 04

into the Merchants' Bank at Sorel.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.

WILLIAM MILLS,
Accountant.

E.

ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH.

List of Ledgers in use containing the Accounts of Purchasers and Tenants of Ordnance Properties.

Locality.	No. of Accounts open.	Locality.	No. of Accounts open.
1.—Ledger B.		<i>Brought forward</i>	
Nepean.....	55	Niagara.....	2
Gloucester.....	18	Queenston.....	1
North Gower.....	2	Fort Erie.....	26
Oxford.....	3	Amherstburg.....	4
Marlborough.....	3	Windsor.....	1
Wolford.....	12	Sarnia.....	1
Elmsley.....	4	Nottawasaga.....	1
South Crosby.....	26	Navy Island.....	1
Pittsburg.....	1	Penetanguishene.....	28
Kingston Mills.....	2		
Grenville.....	3		
Chatham, Q.....	3		
Carillon.....	1		
	133		365
2.—Ledger D.		4.—Ledger F.	
Ottawa, City of.....	551	Kingston.....	6
		Amherstburg.....	32
		Quebec.....	65
		Montreal.....	1
		South River.....	1
		Hochelaga.....	5
		Longueuil.....	1
		Sorel.....	33
		New Brunswick.....	15
		Nova Scotia.....	3
		Chambly.....	46
			208
3.—Ledger E.		SUMMARY.	
Three Rivers.....	1	Ledger B.....	133
St. John's, Q.....	5	do D.....	551
Chambly.....	28	do E.....	365
Côteau-du-Lac.....	5	do F.....	208
Cornwall.....	2		
Prescott.....	48		
Kingston.....	171		
Toronto.....	34		
Burlington Heights.....	5		
Pelham Farm.....	1		
<i>Carried forward</i>	300	Total Amounts of Accounts.....	1,257

WILLIAM MILLS,

Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 1st October, 1877.

PART III.
—
REPORT
OF THE
SURVEYOR GENERAL
OF
DOMINION LANDS.

APPENDICES TO THE ABOVE.

1. Report of Lindsay Russell, Esq., Assistant Surveyor General in charge of Special Survey of North West Territories.
 2. Report of A. L. Russell, Esq., D. L. S., in charge of Meridian and Parallel Section of Special Survey.
 3. Report of A. H. Whitcher, Esq., Inspector of Surveys, in charge of Surveys Office, Winnipeg.
 4. Report of Donald Codd, Esq., Agent of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg.
 5. Schedules, &c. :
 - A. Shewing Indian Reserves surveyed.
 - B. Shewing Subdivision Surveys completed.
 - C. Shewing Surveyors employed in Dominion Land and Indian Reserve Surveys.
 - D. Azimuth and Latitude observations.
 - E. Prince Albert Settlement.
 - F. Shewing transactions of Dominion Lands Office at Winnipeg, and branches.
 - G. Shewing new settlements formed.
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PART III.

OF

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE, October 31, 1877.

To the Honorable DAVID MILLS,
Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following statement comprising the business of this branch of your Department for the past twelve months.

SURVEYS.

Comparatively few surveys were undertaken during the past season, the surplus of township lands previously laid out rendering any further immediate supply unnecessary.

The following summary shews the services performed during the year:

1. Special Survey: Continuation of projection on ground of Meridians and Bases.
2. Townships subdivided..... 7
3. Indian Reserves surveyed..... 13
4. Surveys of old settlements in the Province..... 1
5. Surveys of Outer Two Miles..... 1
6. Surveys of old trails under the Act 39, Victoria, Chapter 20. 1

In addition to the above, due effect was given to the instructions which I had the honour to receive from you, to cause a subdivision into farm lots of the Reserve at Thessalon, on the north shore of Lake Huron; also a survey to connect a number of isolated mining locations situate on the Reserve at Garden River, for the Indian Branch, both of which services have been performed.

Satisfactory progress was made in the work of the Special Survey.

The section under the immediate direction of Mr. A. L. Russell, D.L.S., reached the 106th Meridian west of Greenwich (proposed to be adopted as the Third Principal Meridian in the Territories) and extended the same to the Saskatchewan River near Carlton, and also made a detailed survey of the Prince Albert settlement and a reconnaissance of the country in the vicinity of each of the two branches of the river named.

Mr. Russell's report (see Appendix 2), with its accompanying schedules including that lettered E, giving a description, in detail, of the Farms, &c., in Prince Albert Settlement, will be found very interesting.

It is evident from his description, that the country embraced in the Saskatchewan valley possesses immense agricultural resources and is already rapidly attracting settlers.

I respectfully recommend that the townships along both branches of the River, East of the 106th Meridian, be laid out, during the coming season, down to the Forks, and below that point as far as Fort à la Corne.

As explained in the report of the Assistant Surveyor General (Appendix 1) the condition of the telegraph line through the territories did not admit of obtaining the longitude determinations of Battleford, Edmonton and the 106th Meridian, which it was hoped to effect during the past season. Should the state of the line justify it, however, an effort will be made with this view in February or March next.

In the meantime, the 106th Meridian has been placed by account, every precaution, by repeated careful measurements, having been used to arrive at the closest approximate accuracy.

The intersection of the Tenth Base with the 106th Meridian was checked by the astronomical section of the Survey, under Mr. W. F. King, D. L. S., the result obtained by him differing from that deduced from Mr. Russell's previous observations only by a fraction of a second.

Effect has been given to your suggestion, that, for the guidance of travellers, the several crossings of the leading thoroughfares between Manitoba and Battleford by other important trails, should be marked, Mr. King having, under instructions from this Office, while *en route* to Edmonton, placed painted finger-boards on posts erected at the several intersections in question.

The names of the several surveyors employed in the Branch, for the year, will be found in the statement accompanying the report of Mr. Whitcher, Inspector of Surveys, herewith. (Appendix 3).

LANDS.

Notwithstanding the protracted wet period which marked the early part of the season in Manitoba and which resulted in many people who went up to settle in the Province abandoning the idea and returning in disgust, the crops of all kinds turned out very fine, and the great value of the country for agriculture has become more evident than ever to the public mind.

Every indication exists that with the facilities of access by railway which it is hoped will soon be afforded, a rapid and constantly increasing influx of settlers will pour into the country.

In support of this view it may be mentioned that in addition to the immense amount of matter embracing information respecting Manitoba and the North West distributed by the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, in regular course, the demands on this office in that way have been incessant.

In addition to the ordinary routine business of the Branch, some 600 letters on this subject have been received and promptly replied to, involving the supplying of the following information, that is to say:—

5,910 maps shewing the townships surveyed in the Province and Territory:—

4 000 maps of the Territories.

1,290 maps of the District of Keewatin, shewing the townships surveyed on the Rainy River.

Two thousand pamphlets of different kinds, giving descriptive accounts of the Province and Territories, also indicating the various routes to the North West, the cost of travel thereon, &c., &c.

Eight thousand pamphlets and maps were also distributed by the office in Winnipeg.

The entries of land during the past twelve months stand as follows:

	ENTRIES.	ACRES.
Homesteads and Preemptions.....	1426	225,710
All other entries as Sales, Military Bounty, Forest Tree Culture, &c., &c.....	857	174,713
Total	2283	400,423
The total entries for 1876 was.	807	153,535
That for 1875.....	1021	163,277

The entries for the past twelve months, therefore, exceed those for the two previous years added together, by 456, equal to 93,611 acres.

The Cash and Scrip receipts since the last Annual Report are as follows :

Cash Homestead fees.....	\$	8,240 00
“ Entries for Forest tree culture..		130 00
“ Sales		1,267 65
“ Rent of Timber Limits.....		320 00
“ Scrip received in payment for lands.....		158,140 83
Total.....	\$	168,098 48

HALF-BREED LANDS.

Since my last Report the respective shares of the 1,400,000 acres of land appropriated by Section 31 of the Act 33 Victoria, Chapter 3, have been allotted for the following Parishes, that is to say :

1. St. Peter.
2. St. Clement.
3. St. Andrew, North and South.
4. St. Paul.
5. Kildonan.
6. St. John.
7. Headingley.
8. Poplar Point.
9. High Bluff.
10. Portage la Prairie and White Mud.
11. Ste. Anne.
12. St. Laurent and Oak Point.

The remaining Parishes are as follows, the lands for which will also shortly be distributed ;

1. St. Boniface.
2. St. Vital.
3. St. Norbert.
4. Ste. Agathe.
5. St. Charles.
6. St. François Xavier.
7. Baie St. Paul.

1115 of the claimants over eighteen years of age in the parishes for which the allotments have been made, have been granted patents, and the few remaining patents of this class are now in hand and will be speedily issued.

SCRIP.

Scrip issued as follows, during the year :

1. Half Breed heads of families and their heirs, 252 claims, equal in all to \$40,320.
2. In commutation of the Hay and Common right on the open plains, within the Province—Claims, 180, equal to \$26,705.58.

PATENTS.

Grants have been made as follows, that is to say :

1. To children of Half Breeds over the age of eighteen.....	1,115
2. Sales	609
3. Homesteads	139
4. Military Bounty Grants.....	132
5. Outer Two Miles or Hay Privilege.....	19
6. Under Manitoba Act and 38 Vict. Chap. 52.....	421
7. Free wood-lots.....	2

default in payment. In these cases the Department suffers no loss, the original 10 per cent down, sufficing to cover the expenses, while the land increasing in value, by lapse of time, will now sell at advanced prices fully compensating for the intermission.

11. In the Province of Quebec the Lands remaining still open for sale, but withheld for the reasons above assigned, are situate at Montreal, St. John, South River, Blairfindie, Sorel and, as before stated, at the City of Quebec.

12. The correspondence of this office for 1876-77 (including reports, but not including minutes) covers 915 folios.—

The Letters received during that period were..... 1065.
Letters written in answer..... 668.

13. It is again necessary to ask attention to the increased and increasing amount of arrears. This arises in a great degree, from the exceptional difficulties of the times, and, with the revival of a more prosperous condition of things, will gradually decrease. It should be kept in mind, that the land and sometimes improvements, will, in a vast majority of cases, always cover the amount due, and that therefore the loss to the Department, if any, will be very small indeed,—nay, it is confidently believed that a re-sale of these Lots would be productive of profit to the Department. The arrears to the 30th June 1877, under the heads of—"Rent and interest due and Instalments unpaid,"—amount to \$59,844.48; while the amount "payable though not yet due, to complete purchases" equals a sum of \$167,439.32.

The several localities affected, with the amount due in each, are given in detail. See appendix C.

14. It may be fairly assumed that for the reasons alleged, the above two items amounting together to a sum of \$227,283.80 represent debt, so well secured, as to be almost beyond the risk of loss, and therefore constitute tangible assets of the Ordnance Lands Estate.

15. Without renewing the details given in the 9th paragraph of last year's report, it may be here stated generally that the amount actually paid over to the Consolidated Fund, on account of the Militia and Police Fund, from September 1856 to the 30th June 1877, is \$1,042,321.40.

16. For further particulars, relating to the administration of these properties, the situation remaining unchanged, I refer respectfully to the report made last year. I subjoin (Appendix E), a statement, being a List of Ledgers in use in this office containing the accounts of Purchasers and Tenants of Ordnance properties, submitted and signed by Mr. William Mills, the Accountant of this Branch. The open accounts are 1257 in number.

17. The lands belonging to the Estate of the late Bank of Upper Canada continue to be under the supervision of this Branch of your Department. During the fiscal year sales ordered, were suspended, partly from the absence of Clarke Gamble, Esq., the agent at Toronto, on leave, but chiefly on account of the general monetary depression. The receipts for the year have amounted to \$13,048.53.

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

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.

The Honorable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

PART III.

APPENDICES

TO THE

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL,

OF

DOMINION LANDS.

APPENDIX No. 1.

OTTAWA, 26th November, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following brief report on the operations of the Special Survey parties during the past season.

As the working of the telegraph line from Winnipeg westward continued unsatisfactory, I was unable, during the past summer, to make the much desired determination of longitude of the principal points essential to the more exact carrying out of the careful system inaugurated by the Special Survey. It is my intention, however, to proceed to Winnipeg or Fort Pelly in the winter, when, although not the most desirable season for fine astronomical work, should no unforeseen accident occur, a fair determination may be expected, as the conditions most favorable to the nearest approach to complete insulation of the wires, will then exist.

In accordance with pre-arrangement Mr. A. L. Russell, D.L.S., was despatched in charge of the Eastern Section very early in the season in order that the most might be made of the limited period favorable for surveying operations in prairie country.

From his report it will be seen that more has been accomplished than was anticipated.

By the temporary employment of local labor, the Second Principal Meridian was produced north to the Telegraph line, enabling us to use this established meridian, if necessary, as a Base from which to determine longitudes westerly.

In addition to laying down standard meridians and parallels this party has made a careful preliminary survey of Prince Albert and the Indian settlement as well as connected with that important point known as "The Forks" of the Saskatchewan river.

The result of the past season's operations by the Eastern Section of the Special Survey party has been to prepare the way for the subdivision and settlement of a most valuable section of country.

Mr. W. F. King, D.L.S., my astronomical assistant, having been selected to proceed, in charge of the Western Section, to Edmonton, to survey the settlements in that vicinity as well as run the 114th or Fifth Principal Meridian, which will intersect to the south the extensive areas of fine land reported as existing on Bow and Belly rivers and the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, he left Winnipeg on the 4th July for that place.

While passing the Third Principal Meridian he carefully checked the latitude of a point thereon near the Eleventh Base.

No report has as yet reached me of Mr. King's operations in the vicinity of Edmonton, where, during the greater part of the winter, he will be employed with a small party in preliminary surveys of settlements and important topographical features, and will, in due course, cooperate to obtain the longitude determination referred to.

In conclusion I have to express my appreciation of the result of the operations of the Eastern Section of the Survey, both as regards the character and extent of the practical work performed in the field, and the large amount of valuable information obtained respecting the country.

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

(Signed,)

LINDSAY RUSSELL,
Assistant Surveyor General.

Lt.-Col. DENNIS,
Surveyor General,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 2.

OTTAWA, 24th November, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the Eastern division of the Special Survey party, engaged in surveying Standard Meridians and Parallels, in the North-West Territories, during the past season.

As will be seen from reference to our returns, we have been most successful both as regards work in the field and other results accomplished.

Having proceeded in advance to Manitoba I was enabled by personal inspection to procure excellent supplies and make very satisfactory arrangements for their forwarding and storage during the season. Men were engaged, on favorable terms and transport and outfit prepared so that, in accordance with your instructions, we were enabled to make a very early start from Winnipeg this year; (five weeks earlier than last season) a proceeding which fortunately saved much time and expense in as much as we escaped weeks of delay caused by on almost unprecedented fall of rain, which rendered the roads worse than they were ever known to have been before.

Having completed our equipment at Fort Ellice I hurried on ahead to Swan River Barracks in order to make arrangements for the prolongation of the 102nd Meridian to the Canadian Pacific Railway line, by the temporary employment of some of the Mounted Police force, should they be available, it being your desire to have that work done with a view of preparing for a systematic checking of the longitude therefrom throughout the North-West—the telegraph line from Winnipeg to that place being in a very unsatisfactory condition.

On arrival at Fort Pelly I learned that the Department at Ottawa had advised Inspector Herchmer, who very kindly immediately placed a small squad of his most efficient men at our service. I was thus enabled to forward them in time to meet my first assistant on his arrival at the point where work was to be resumed on the 102nd Meridian. I am happy to add that they worked hard and cheerfully during a very wet season in that most uninviting section of country.

The main party meanwhile proceeded to the East shore of Fishing Lake, where the work of last season terminated, and prolonged the Ninth Base line to the Western boundary of Range sixteen, where we struck Big Quill Lake, some twelve miles across.

By taking advantage here of a narrow strip of land, between this lake and Little Quill lake, we were enabled to work northward across the C. P. R. line to the Tenth Base line. This latter line we produced Westerly to Longitude 106° W. which I had been instructed to run as the third principal Meridian.

Having got on faster than anticipated we arrived here several days ahead of your Astronomic party—who were to determine a latitude at this point for us, in order that all work might be both closed on and sprung from this principal meridian on the correct astronomic latitude, I deemed it best to secure such an approximation to the true latitude, as might be possible with our little line transit, without delaying the party, and proceed with the survey of the meridian, leaving the rounding to be done when the work should be finally checked by the astronomic section. It was well this course was adopted for we had run over fifty miles of the meridian before the latitude was finally determined, and secondly our observed latitude differed from that obtained by the astronomic section only a small fraction of a second—not enough to warrant any further correction.

In the Appendix you will find a record of these most interesting and useful observations.

This third principal meridian we produced north across the C.P.R. line and the south Branch of the Saskatchewan River to the north bank of the north Branch, some 72 miles; touching the east end of St. Laurent Settlement at the south Branch and the west end of Prince Albert Settlement on the north Branch.

While the main party were producing the twelfth Correction line easterly, in rear of Prince Albert, towards the Indian settlement, and running a meridian line into the heart of the former settlement, I again detached my first assistant, with a small party, to make an instrumental survey of Prince Albert settlements and the Indian settlement on the South Branch. As will be seen by the accompanying plan and schedule a careful topographical survey has been made, shewing all buildings, fences and other improvements and much detailed information gathered of service to the Government.

He was also instructed to make a micrometric traverse of the road connecting the abovementioned settlements and of the one leading from Prince Albert to the Forks of the Saskatchewan River—a point which promises to become of no small importance in the future.

Although thus detaching a section increased somewhat the cost of the survey, I felt assured that the results to be secured fully justified the outlay and that my action would meet with approval.

Having paid a rapid visit to the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Carlton House on the North Saskatchewan as well as Kew Stobart and Co's. place at the Duck Lakes, and driven through the settlements at St. Laurent on the South Branch, I considered that more immediate action as regards running block lines in the vicinity of these places might well be deferred until the settlements about Prince Albert had been disposed of, by which time the date fixed for our withdrawal had arrived.

On the 4th October, having produced the 12th Correction line to the S. Saskatchewan River and completed the abovementioned subsidiary surveys, work for the season was stopped, and, while the party were returning *vid* our depôt at the "Lower Crossing" I took my buckboard across the river in a canoe and with the chief of the band of Indians here settled proceeded to Fort à la Corne and from thence S. W. to the main Carlton trail, in order to satisfy myself as regards the large area of good land reported to exist throughout that section. This trip, I am happy to say, proved that fact most satisfactorily.

On the return journey to Winnipeg the party encountered extensive prairie fires, requiring much vigilance to avoid disaster, and causing the loss by straying of a couple of horses. Throughout the whole of this 550 mile trip we were favored with good roads and fine weather.

WORK DONE.

The total distance run was three hundred miles, including thirty miles of settlement survey, being sixty per cent increase on last season's work, notwithstanding that a greater distance had to be travelled both to and from work. This increase was due in a great measure to the division of the party during a great portion of the season, a small section in charge of my first assistant, branching off at intervals from the main party.

As usual every effort was made to keep up the high standard of accuracy aimed at by the Special Survey.

METHODS OF SURVEY.

As in former years the prolongation of the line and the greater part of the Azimuth observations were effected by a 6-in. T. & S. Transit, graduated to 10 secs. By frequent observations the deviation of the line was, (except in one instance) kept within 20 secs. The average in open country was 3 secs. and in bush 11 secs. The mean deviation for the summer's work was 9 secs.

The greatest drawback on the accuracy of the work we had to encounter was the hilly section on the 10th Base, near the 106th Merid. where it was impossible to do very accurate work in chaining. In the region where ponds abounded some little drawback on accurate work resulted from the frequent triangulation which had to be resorted to.

All the larger triangles, with sides from 20 chs. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles were observed by the transit; but the smaller ones, to save time, were entrusted to competent chainers who used a box sextant, reading to 30 secs.

To ensure accuracy every base was chained at least twice and all the angles of each triangle read and balanced to 180° , the computations being all checked by myself. The calculation of the distance, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles across Fishing Lake, will show the care bestowed on and the accuracy of such work—the primary and check calculations agreeing to $\frac{1}{10}$ link.

All observations for azimuth consisted of from 6 to 12 distinct directions read on both Polaris and the reference objects, the line being corrected for all observed deviations by measured offsets.

NATURE OF THE COUNTRY.

Fishing Lake to Quill Lake. 32 miles west.

The line here passes through a section of country well supplied with both wood and water, having a soil of sandy loam of fair quality, lying between the Quill Lakes and the Touchwood Hills. The streams running into the Quill Lakes are all fresh water, whereas the lakes themselves are strongly alkaline shallow depressions, with no visible outlet noticed by us. Big and Little Quill Lakes are apparently on the same level, being connected with one another by a narrow channel.

Meridian bet. Ranges 16 and 17 W.—24 miles north.

The first 6 miles are on the sandy alkaline strip between Big and Little Quill Lakes. Some fair sized timber is found here, but the soil is poor and continues so through a more open country until within 3 miles south of the C. P. R. line, when we encounter rising ground densely wooded with large poplar and numerous ponds, extending north to the 10th Base line and westward along the same.

Tenth Base line. 72 miles.

The wooded and pond country continues for about 27 miles when the country becomes more open and inviting and continues so to the 40th mile, when we gradually descend into an almost barren, rolling, alkaline, sandy plain, where a few stray buffalo were occasionally seen.

Our line passed a few yards north of the "Big Stone" telegraph station, which was then unoccupied, the operator being absent on a prolonged repairing trip. While on the subject of the telegraph I may mention that on two occasions I had the privilege of paying seven dollars (\$7.00) for messages of ten words to Ontario, which arrived just *ten days earlier by mail*. The mail, I may add, under the able management of the Hon. Jas. McKay, was usually ahead of time.

THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Longitude 108° W., 67 miles north.

For about twenty-four miles the line runs through the same sandy, rolling plain. On the thirteenth mile we crossed the Canada Pacific Railway line, where it deflects to the north, two miles south of an alkaline lake, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles across. This lake has a very striking appearance, the shores being fringed with a crimson colored weed which disguises a wide, miry, sandy margin.

At the latitude of the eleventh base the main southern trail to Carlton is crossed, and here the land gradually improves and fresh water ponds and groves of timber abound.

The South branch of the Saskatchewan River is crossed at one and a quarter mile north of the 12th Base line, about one mile below the lower (Garrippy), crossing. The river here is 400 yards wide with steep banks (about 30 feet) and a current of two miles an hour. The lower crossing is on the shortest road to Prince Albert settlement and is seldom used by others than those going thence.

Shortly after crossing this stream we entered on a tract of great fertility and crossed the holdings of some English speaking farmers, who praised the country and are entering heartily into the tillage of the soil and stock raising.

These favorable conditions of soil, wood and water continue to where our line terminated at the North Branch of the Saskatchewan river, to the north of which the country is thickly timbered with poplar and spruce of a large size.

TWELFTH CORRECTION LINE. 20 MILES, EAST.

All along this line settlers improvements were met with, the conditions for settlement continuing favorable in this direction also.

At the S. E. Corner of Township 47, Range 27 W., stands the summit of "Red Deer" hill, about one hundred and fifty feet above the plain.

This hill was, not many years ago, densely wooded, but at present exhibits only small groves of young poplar. Numerous claims are located here, the land being excellent.

SETTLEMENTS.

The various settlements I visited were, according to population, as follows:

Prince Albert, St. Laurent, Indian Settlement, Duck Lake, Fort à la Corne, Carlton and a couple of minor settlements, east of the 3rd principal Meridian, on the North and South Branches.

PRINCE ALBERT.

The most important is at Prince Albert and immediate vicinity, where there are nearly one hundred houses with a population of about five hundred souls, principally English. This settlement is on the south side of the North Saskatchewan, about thirty-five miles above the forks, and being a long way off from the main lines of travel westward, has attracted but little attention until of late, when the Saskatchewan steamers and a visit from the C.P.R. and S.S. parties have brought it more into notice.

It is in a thriving condition, boasting of two fine general stores, (H. B. Co., and C. Mair,) a splendid steam saw and grist mill (Capt. Moore) and a water power grist mill, Ch. of England Bishopric, Presbyterian mission and school, blacksmith shop &c., &c. An experienced doctor has promised to take up his abode here and several minor stores are laying in stock, as well as another grist mill spoken of.

The land here is very nearly equal in richness to the famous Red River valley, the proportion of clay being somewhat less and the land more undulating. It is the first section of really excellent land of large extent met with since leaving the Province of Manitoba, and it was an agreeable surprise that so many improved agricultural implements had found their way thus early into this comparatively remote district.

The crops are occasionally injured by early frosts, but last year a most abundant harvest was gathered; very one being satisfied and cheerful as regards the prospects for the future of this enterprising settlement. Over twelve hundred acres were under crop last year among the settlers on the river front and many large fields were to be seen on Red Deer hill and various other parts of our work. I noticed wheat (samples herewith,) oats, barley, turnips, cabbages, carrots, onions, &c., &c., of equal excellence to those grown in Ontario.

As high as fifty and one hundred dollars is asked per acre for small lots on the immediate river bank in the heart of the settlement.

The settlers were much pleased at the extension of the surveys to their settlements as they were all anxious to have their individual land limits defined, and, as several of the block lines in their vicinity have been run, any proposed subdivision can now be immediately carried out. This satisfactory state of affairs rendered abortive the efforts of a certain intriguing person who had come to raise discontent among the English, Half-Breed and Indian settlers of the Saskatchewan district on the matter of land surveys, &c.

It is to be hoped that permission may never be granted for the wholesale importation or manufacture of spirituous liquors in these peaceful temperance districts, at present protected by wise legislation.

ST. LAURENT SETTLEMENTS.

These settlements are situated on both banks of the South Branch of the Saskatchewan River, immediately west of the 102nd Meridian. The settlers are French Half-Breeds with a population, estimated by Père André, their chief spiritual adviser, at about four hundred.

Being fond of the chase these people are frequently absent long periods from home and do not give much time or attention to farming. From conversation with the priests and many of these hospitable people I infer that they are desirous of having their claims surveyed as soon as possible.

They consider their land inferior to that at Prince Albert, being lighter and more broken but still quite capable of raising good crops.

DUCK LAKE.

This settlement lies about 9 miles west of St. Laurent and twelve miles south-east of Carlton House. Apart from the extensive trading establishment of Messrs. Kew, Stobart & Co. (now Stobart and Eden) and a few Indians located here, there are not probably over fifty settlers principally French Half-breeds. As the good land hereabouts is rather limited, it is desirable to have the Indian reserve laid out at an early day so as to prevent further misunderstandings between them and the white settlers.

THE INDIAN SETTLEMENT.

This settlement is situate in the north bank of the South Saskatchewan River about fourteen miles south-east of Prince Albert.

Here about seventy families of "Persons who have taken the Indian Treaty money" and a few whites are located on a very choice flat. The Church of England has a resident English catechist here who teaches school. The Indians here being very anxious about "the reserve which Lieutenant-Governor Morris allowed them to select for themselves," I met the chief and headmen by appointment. They said they were very anxious to have the place which they had selected and built on and improved laid out as a reserve for them in order that the "encroachments" of their white neighbours might be stopped. They wished moreover to be good subjects of Her Majesty and to devote their time to agriculture.

The last words of their chief were "Tell the Government we value our land more than gold and would like them very much to portion out a Reserve for us right away."

There is constant enmity between the Indians and white settlers here, the post put up by the former having been thrown down by the latter who are also anxious to have the matter of boundary definitely settled.

As the twelfth Correction line runs through this settlement the survey of a reserve could be proceeded with at any moment.

FORT A LA CORNE.

This outpost of the Hudson's Bay Co. is situated on the south side of the Main Saskatchewan River, being about 15 miles east of "The Forks" and 50 miles east of Prince Albert. On the opposite bank of the river is seen the at present untenanted "Nepowewin" Church of England Mission buildings.

The H. B. Co. reserve here is apparently of but little value, the land being poor and light.

The Indians as well as a few English and half-breed, settlers, about $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. families, are scattered from three to ten miles west along the cart trail. The Indians as well as others expressed a desire to have their lands laid out as early as possible.

CARLTON HOUSE.

Last in order of population but first as regards importance throughout this country is Carlton House, the head-quarters of the Hudson's Bay Company in this most important District.

Carlton House is situated on the east bank of the North Saskatchewan, about forty miles south west of Prince Albert in latitude $52^{\circ} 52\frac{1}{2}'$ N. There is no settlement in this vicinity, the land, except on the very limited interval, being inferior in quality. The H. B. Co.'s steamer "Northcote" made five trips to this point and one to Edmonton during the past summer.

The Survey is much in debted to chief factor Lawrence Clarke for many favors at Carlton House and the various outposts.

TRAVELLED ROADS.

Having travelled over four hundred miles of road contiguous to our work during the season, a brief description of the country passed over may not be amiss. The distances given are generally from odometer measurement.

TOUCHWOODS HILLS TO CARLTON—160 MILES.

The new stores now building for the H. B. Co., on the main road at Touchwood Hills will be more convenient for the traveling public than those now occupied, which stand about a mile from the road.

The Touchwood Hills terminate about twenty-eight miles west of this post, and for twenty-four miles of this distance the road passes through a very hilly country heavily timbered and dotted with small ponds. The summit of the Big Touchwood Hills is about fifteen miles from the H. B. Co.'s store. The soil near the road is generally sandy and gravelly. I passed here in company with several Manitoba farmers, who were of opinion that but little land, fit for farming, could be seen from the trail; much good land I am informed nevertheless exists in various places throughout these hills.

After leaving the Touchwood Hills, the road enters on a long desolate alkaline plain with no wood and only a couple of ponds where water can be obtained, until within six miles of where the road forks off to the "Middle" crossing is reached, where poplar bluffs are again met and a few small ponds seen. After passing a six mile strip of poplar bush, growing on rather light soil, the road leads, for the next twenty-seven miles, over another barren alkaline region, crossing, at thirteen miles from the forks, the telegraph line at "155 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Snake Creek."

At twenty miles from the Saskatchewan river a high ridge is crossed and the road descends into a bluff country, dotted with lakelets, in the lower levels of which we find some good land. These same characteristics continue as far as the river, which is fringed with a belt of heavy timber.

After crossing the river at this the upper (Gabriel's) crossing we again encounter a sandy section of four or five miles, in the middle of which a painted finger post

now indicates where the short cut to Battleford forks off south-westerly. Near Duck Lake settlement the soil again improves with lakelets and poplar bluffs abounding. Stobart & Co's store houses here are about ten miles from Gabriel's crossing and twelve miles from Carlton. Shortly after leaving Duck Lake the land again becomes rather inferior and continues so to Carlton.

CARLTON HOUSE TO PRINCE ALBERT—40 MILES.

After ascending the hill from the valley, which is here about two hundred feet deep, the land for the first few miles is light with but little timber, until we reach the heavy belt of spruce and poplar which appears to stretch across the neck of land between the north and south branches.

On emerging from this timber we enter a more open country with excellent soil and, at twenty miles from the Hudson's Bay Co.'s post at Prince Albert, this road falls into the main road to that settlement. The land along this distance is very good with abundance of water and a fair supply of wood.

PRINCE ALBERT TO C. P. R. LINE—90 MILES.

As above mentioned the first twenty miles pass through an excellent farming country which continues good as far as the lower (Garippy's) crossing where on the east bank are several settlers who speak favorably of their claims. For the next ten miles to the "Big Hill"—"Minitchinasse"—the road passes through the belt of timber skirting the river.

From the "Big" hill to the C. P. R. line the road runs through a hilly country, with occasional groves of wood and lakelets but, for the most part, the land is too sandy and broken for agricultural purposes. North of the C. P. R. line, in the angle formed between it and the road, is the "High" hill—"Keespitanaw,"—on which a wooden cross stands in bold relief. This hill was visible from Wolverine Creek sixteen miles to the east, on the tenth Base. From here to the forks of the road, about eight miles, the road crosses a barren, rolling, sandy country.

PRINCE ALBERT TO INDIAN SETTLEMENT, 14 MILES.

This road, for the most part passes through a fine farming country. At about eight miles it crosses Beaver Creek. Owing to beaver dams the ford is very deep, the water coming up over the seat of the buckboard.

There is a good bridge over this stream about twelve miles west at the Grist Mill, and the settlers frequently make this long detour to avoid the deep ford.

INDIAN SETTLEMENT TO FORT À LA CORNE, 39 MILES.

After emerging from the belt of timber which skirts the river the trail enters on a beautiful, well wooded and watered, gently undulating country for about twenty miles, when the chain of lakelets forming the source of "Waiting" river is reached. Along the north bank of this stream the road continues through similar excellent land, as far as the Hudson's Bay Co.'s reserve. Three miles west of here the road is crossed by the Waiting river, which empties into the Saskatchewan.

North and south of the trail the country appeared to be equal in fertility to that through which we passed.

FORT À LA CORNE S. W. TO THE "BIG" HILL,—60 MILES.

For the first fifteen miles this trail forms part of the trail from the Indian Settlement to Fort à la Corne. The remaining forty-five miles pass through a beautiful rolling country, dotted with groves of poplar and lakelets, skirting the western flank of the "Pasquia" mountain range which could be seen stretching away to the east as far as the eye could distinguish.

The southwestern limit of this range is a very prominent point called the Big Hill—about one mile north of the main road from Prince Albert and some ten miles S.E. of the lower crossing.

PRINCE ALBERT TO THE FORKS OF THE SASKATCHEWAN RIVER,—36 MILES.

Excepting where a belt of pitch pine, about three miles in width, crosses the road on a poor sandy soil, the trail passes through a country well adapted to settlement. Several "claims" have been marked out along it as far as the Forks of the two branches of the Saskatchewan, where Captain Butlers' shanty marks the site of what he prophesies will, at no distant day, be an important city.

Appearances here confirm Professor Hind's estimate that the South Branch is the larger of the two by one fourth, and curious to remark their combined waters continue for many miles in a channel no wider than either separately. The waterway at Fort à la Corne is less than three hundred yards in width.

GENERAL REMARKS.

As this year's operations have extended over a much larger area and developed a most fertile section of country which possesses moreover great natural advantages, I have ventured to submit a more extended report than usual.

Since leaving the province of Manitoba we have not met with any arable land which could compare in fertility or area with the attractive valleys of the magnificent Saskatchewan River, which, from Carlton on the North Branch and St. Laurent on the south, flows, for at least one hundred and fifty miles, through a land which is possessed of excellent soil, plenty of splendid timber and abundance of water.

I am informed, by one who has passed over the ground, that this fertile belt, bounded by the Pasquia hills on the south, extends for more than fifty miles east of Fort à la Corne, the most eastern point I visited.

This fine country is free from that dread pest, the migratory grasshopper, which for years retarded the progress of the prairie province. The only serious drawback here appears to be early frosts, which occasionally blight the later ripening grains.

High figures have thus far been received by the farmers for their limited crops. The prices at which I was offered to be supplied with articles of food at Prince Albert next spring are as follows: Flour, \$8 per 100 lbs.; oats, \$1.12 per bushel; potatoes, 75 cts. per bushel; beef, 12½ cts. per lb. When the country becomes more settled and larger areas cultivated their magnificent rivers will afford a cheap outlet for the surplus produce, by water to Winnipeg or, by towing in barges to the railway crossing at "Saskatchewan" be hurried off to eastern markets by rail.

Last year the steamer "Northcote," Captain Griggs made five trips from the Grand Rapids to Carlton, about five hundred and fifty miles, and one to Edmonton, over one thousand miles. The trip from Carlton to Winnipeg occupies four and a half days, or twelve days quicker than the overland mail.

Another (steel) steamer has been placed on this route, but she is not as yet in working order. These steamboats are the property of the Hudson's Bay Company, carrying only their own freight and are unwilling to take passengers for whom they have no accommodation.

If the Government were to encourage the running of an independent steamer on this route, similar to those on the Red River, it would give a great impulse to the settlement of the extensive Saskatchewan valleys.

Captain Griggs informed me that were \$10,000 only expended in the removal of obstructions in the river between Prince Albert and the Grand Rapids, by some experienced person who thoroughly understood such work, the steamers could make more trips, with greater rapidity and safety than at present. The principal obstruction occurs at the Cole rapids, caused by boulders in the channel a few miles above the forks of the rivers, where the steamer has had to await many days the spring freshets from up the river.

APPENDIX No. 3.

SURVEY'S OFFICE, DOMINION LANDS,
WINNIPEG, MAN., 31st October 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of surveys in Manitoba, Keewatin, and the North-West Territory, and of the business of this office, for the year ending at date.

SETTLEMENT SURVEYS, &c.

The plans of the "Outer two miles," the surveys of which were completed last year—were finished early in the present season. The surveys of the village plots in the Icelandic reserve, being the same referred to in my last report, were completed early last winter. They are named "Sandy Bar," and "Rivertown," and are situated in Township 23, range 4 east. The road laid out last year from St. Peters to Gimli, has been extended northward to "Sandy Bar."

The settlement of Lorette on the Seine River has been surveyed, and laid out into River lots in the same manner as the other old settlements or Parishes in the Province. This survey includes an area of 18,952 acres, and has been divided into 96 farm lots.

The surveys of the old highways in the Province were entrusted to two surveyors, one of whom has completed his portion of the work, comprising the roads from Winnipeg to Netley Creek, and from Winnipeg and Poplar Point to Oak Point, Lake Manitoba. The surveyor who was to have performed the remainder of this service, did not arrive.

Block and Subdivision Surveys.

The only block outlines surveyed, consisted of a few miles run in connection with the subdivision surveys. The mileage is included with that of the several townships of which the outlines in question form boundaries. The survey of the block outlines to complete the eastern boundary of the Province, under the Act 40 Vic. Chap. 6, was to have been effected during the summer, but as the heavy rains, which prevailed throughout the early part of the season would have rendered the swamps, through which portions of the lines will run, almost impassable, and in view of the fact that the work could be more economically carried on during the winter months, the survey was, with your permission, deferred, and preparations are being made to enable the surveyor to commence operations early in December,

Seven townships were subdivided during the past season, three of them being in the Icelandic Reserve, and the four others in the south-west corner of the Province, along the International boundary, giving in all an area available for settlement, of 157,914 acres,

In connection with the subdivision of township 23, range 4 East, a number of lots were laid out fronting on Icelander's River,

Indian Reserve Surveys.

Information respecting the Reserves surveyed and the localities in which they are situated, will be found in the schedule under the above head.

In addition to those mentioned in the schedule, instructions were forwarded to

one of the surveyors employed in the Icelandic Reserve, to proceed to the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan River, for the purpose of laying out a Reserve there, but on account of the Quarantine regulations then in force, the survey could not be effected.

Survey's Office.

Besides the work of the office immediately connected with the surveys, I have to report considerable progress in the matter of the "Manitoba Act claims" in the settlements. Much of the additional evidence, referred to in my last report as being necessary to complete titles, has been received, but there are still many cases in which claimants have failed to furnish the information asked for. 330 applications for the letters patent, under said Act, have been during the year, added to the list and 411 have been recommended for patent, making the total number recommended to date 1306.

Fifty-three of the claims advertized under the "Act respecting conflicting claims etc.", have been settled by the parties themselves, most of them since the publication of the lists, and prior to the sittings of the commission, and a few during the holdings of the courts, which took place in three counties, viz: Marquette East, Provencher and Lisgar.

A further list of these claims (46 in number) having been referred to the commission, copies of the list have been posted, in accordance with your directions, in the offices of the Registrars and Clerks of County Courts. A few of these cases have also been settled lately,

The correspondence of the office, for the year, stands as follows.

Letters received.....	1,057
Letters sent.....	1,373

Three schedules are herewith enclosed shewing, "Surveyors employed," and the details of the "Subdivisions," and "Indian Reserve" surveys.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your obt. servant,

A. W. WHITCHER.
Inspector of Surveys.

The Surveyor General,
Dominion Lands,
Ottawa.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, October 31, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of this Office and branches at Emerson, Portage la Prairie and Fort Francis for the past year.

Although the early part of this season was exceedingly wet and fears were in consequence entertained that the crops would be seriously injured, I am glad to say that this was not the case and that the Province has again been favoured with a most abundant harvest.

It was unfortunate that the unprecedented rainfall alluded to should have occurred during the months when the principal immigration takes place, as it had a most discouraging effect, many of those who arrived in the Province returning to their old homes, or to the United States. Notwithstanding this drawback, however, the immigration of last season was in excess of any previous year, although the number of homestead entries given was exceeded in 1874. This is accounted for, however, by the fact that a large proportion of those granted in that year were made for specu

lative purposes and have generally since been cancelled, whereas those made this year are by actual settlers, the practise of speculating in homestead grants having, I am glad to say, been effectually stopped by the amendments which have been made to the Dominion Lands Act.

An examination of the schedule marked (I) herewith attached, will shew that the total amount of land taken up during the past year was 400,424 acres as against 154,533 acres the previous year, the cash receipts have been 1,267 dollars as against 6,546 dollars in 1876. The very small amount of cash received in proportion to the amount of land disposed of being in consequence of the large amount of scrip notes issued under the authority of the Act 37 Vic., Chap. 20, which have been redeemed.

But little land has been taken up within the Fort Francis District, the total business being 22 homesteads, a like number of preemptions and 1 sale. The agent in charge, however, informs me thant he expects that a considerable number of emigrants will be attracted next season by the excellent lands upon the Rainy River.

The correspondence of this office is still increasing, the number of letters sent from this and the Emerson office being 2,591, besides a large number of printed forms and over 8,000 pamphlets and maps. The number of letters received was 1,995.

A very large amount of work has been entailed upon this office by the investigation of claims preferred to Half-Breed Grants, over 1,000 of such claims have been investigated, involving the examination upon oath, of over 1,600 witnesses, and as most of these claims were preferred during those months when immigration was at its height, a large tax was made upon the staff of this office.

During the past year the lands set apart for the children of Half-Breeds, for twelve of the Parishes, have been finally allotted to them, thus opening for settlement nearly 700,000 acres of most desirable land which had previously been reserved.

It again affords me pleasure to refer to the satisfactory condition of the German Russian Menonite immigrants, who have added several villages to those reported by me last year, besides having a much larger area of land under cultivation.

I believe them to be well contented and satisfied with the results which have followed their emigration, and may mention in evidence of this that nearly 300 of them have voluntarily become naturalized subjects of Her Majesty.

Little or no progress has been made with the settlement of the Townships set apart for the Manitoba colonization of St. Boniface.

Attached to this will be found a schedule marked "K," shewing the new settlements which have been made in this Province during the past year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DONALD CODD,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

The Surveyor General of
Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

APPENDIX No. 4.

SCHEDULE A.

SHOWING Indian Reserves surveyed during the Year ending 31st October, 1877.

Name of Chief.	Locality.	Treaty.	Area in Acres.	By whom surveyed.	Remarks.
Gabriel Côté, or Memay.....	East side of Assiniboine River, south of Fort Pelly.....	No. 4 ...	36,166	William Wagner.....	Several other Reserves, under Treaty No. 4, are being surveyed by Mr. Wagner.
Way-way-se-cappow	Bird Tail Creek (in territory ceded under Treaty No. 2).....	" 4....	45,869	do	
Mah-sah-kee-yash.....	West side of St. Martin's Lake.....	" 2....	4,088	F. A. Martin.....	
Richard Woodhouse.....	South side of Fairford River, between Lakes Manitoba and St. Martin	" 2....	11,723	do	
François, or Broken Fingers	South of Waterhen Lake, on Waterhen River	" 2....	4,618	do	
Naitanecomang and Goche.....	North-east arm of Rainy Lake, at mouth of Sand Island River.....	" 3....	9,600	A. J. Orickmore ...	Three other Reserves, under Treaty No. 3, are being subdivided by Mr. Orickmore.
Othink-im-aw	At Moose Lake, about twelve miles east of Hudson Bay Co.'s post.....	" 5....	7,264	Duncan Sinclair	
Peter Beardy.....	Grand Rapids, Saskatchewan River	" 5....	2,752	do	
Thomas Mistagin.....	Near Norway House, at mouth of Jack River	" 5....	11,000	do	
David Rundle.....	At Fisher River, on west side of Lake Winnipeg.....	" 5....	9,000	do	
Tapastanum, or Donald Sinclair.	Cross Island, in Cross Lake, opposite the mouth of the river from Pipe Stone Lake.....	" 5....	5,760	do	
Jacob Berens	At mouth of Berens River, on east side of Lake Winnipeg.....	" 5....		J. L. P. O'Hanly.....	

Pee-wah-noo-wee-nin	At mouth of Poplar River, north of Berens River.....	5.....	do
Thickfoot.....	Dog Head Island, or "Wapang".....	5.....	do
Shay-way.....	Black River, east side of Lake Winnipeg.....	1,120	do
Pabamachas.....	Rivière Seine.....	1,760	do
do	do	3.....	Robt. J. Ross.....
Kebugum.....	Ka-wa-wi-aga-mot River.....	3.....	do

A. H. WHITCHER,
Inspector of Surveys.

SURVEYS OFFICE, DOMINION LANDS,
WINNIPEG, 31st October, 1877.

SCHEDULE B.
Showing Sub-division Surveys completed during the Year ending 31st October, 1877.

Name of Surveyor.	Extent Contracted for		Extent Completed.		Remarks.	
	Townships and Ranges.	No. of T'ps.	Townships and Ranges.	No. of T'ps. No. of Miles.		
Beatty, Walter.....	Township 24, Range 4, East.....	1	All.....	1	67.39	In Icelandic Reserve. Mileage includes 5.15 of Lake Traverse.
Doupe, Joseph.....	do do 3, do	1	do	1	80.73	In Icelandic Reserve.
Kennedy, Lachlan.....	do 1, do 9, West.....	1	do	1	73.36	
McPhillips, George.....	do 19, do 3, East.....	1	do	1	85.72	In Icelandic Reserve.
Stewart, Elihu	do 1, Ranges 10, 11 and 12, West.....	3	do	3	219.92	
	Total.....	7	.....	7	527.12	

Total number of miles of Section lines surveyed..... 521.97
 Total area sub-divided (exclusive of roads) 157,914.00 acres.

A. H. WHITCHER,
Inspector of Surveys.

SURVEYS OFFICE, DOMINION LANDS,
 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, 31st October, 1877.

SCHEDULE C.

SHOWING Surveyors employed in Manitoba, Keewatin, and the North-West Territory, during the year ending 31st October, 1877.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Nature of Service performed.
1	Beatty, Walter	Delta, Ontario.....	Sub-division and Survey of Roads through Icelandic Reserves.
2	Bray, Edgar.....	Oakville do	Roads.
3	Crickmore, Arthur J.....	Toronto do	Indian Reserves.
4	Doupe, Joseph.....	Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	Sub-division.
5	Harris, John W.....	do	Completion of Plans of "Outer Two Miles."
6	Kennedy, Lachlin.....	Toronto, Ontario	Sub-division.
7	King, Wm. F.....	do	Special Survey.
8	Martin, F. Alphonse.....	Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	Indian Reserves.
9	McPhillips, George, sen.....	do	Settlement.
10	McPhillips, George, jun.....	do	Settlement and Sub-divisions.
11	O'Hanly, J. L. P.....	Ottawa, Ontario.....	Indian Reserves.
12	Pearce, William.....	Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	Completion of Plans of "Outer Two Miles."
13	Russell, Alexander L.....	Ottawa, Ontario.....	Special Survey.
14	Ross, Robert J.....	Frampton, Québec.....	Indian Reserves.
15	Sinclair, Duncan.....	Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	do
16	Stewart, Elihu.....	Collingwood, Ontario.....	Sub-division.
17	Wagner, William.....	Ossowo, Manitoba.....	Indian Reserves.

A. H. WHITCHER,
Inspector of Surveys.

SURVEYS OFFICE, DOMINION LANDS,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, 31st October, 1877.

SCHEDULE D—Continued.
OBSERVATIONS for Latitude by Prime Vertical Transits, &c.—Continued.
° CYGNI.

WIRES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
T	H. M. S. 17 49 15.4	H. M. S. 17 49 41.4	H. M. S. 17 50 03.4	H. M. S. 17 50 43.4	H. M. S. 17 51 25.9	H. M. S. 17 51 53.4	H. M. S. 17 52 19.4
T _v	.....	.....	22 33 53.9	22 34 42.4	22 35 22.4	22 35 49.4	22 36 14.9
T _v +T	.....	.....	40 24 02.3	40 25 26.8	40 26 48.3	40 27 42.8	40 28 31.3
$\frac{1}{2}t$	.....	.....	20 12 01.1	20 12 43.4	20 13 24.2	20 13 51.4	20 14 17.2
t_{cor}}	.....	.....	4 43 42.3	0	4 43 40.8	1 08.0	1 33.8
T _v -T	.....	.....	4 43 55.5	4 43 58.0	4 43 56.5	4 43 56.0	4 43 55.5
$\frac{1}{2}(T_v-T)$	.....	.....	2 21 57.8	2 21 59.0	2 21 58.2	2 21 58.0	2 21 57.8
Log sec. $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	0.089256	0.089291	0.089282	0.089269	0.089266
Log sec. $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	0.000002	0.000000	0.000002	0.000005	0.000010
Log tan δ	.....	.....	0.020790	0.020790	0.020790	0.020790	0.020790
$\frac{1}{2}$ Log tan ϕ	.....	.....	0.110048	0.110081	0.110074	0.110064	0.110066
ϕ	.....	.....	52 10 58.0	53 10 65.5	53 10 64.0	52 10 61.6	53 10 59.9
H. M. S.	20 12 43.4	20 12 43.4	52 10 58.0	53 10 65.5	53 10 64.0	52 10 61.6	53 10 59.9
Chron. cor.	2 58.4	2 58.4	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5
AR.	20 09 45.0	20 09 48.5	61.6	61.6	61.6	61.6	61.6
λ	3.5	3.5	59.9	59.9	59.9	59.9	59.9
Correction inappreciable.	.....	.....	52 10 61.8	52 10 61.8	52 10 61.8	52 10 61.8	52 10 61.8
δ	46 22 15.2	46 22 15.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
.....	.....	.....	52 10 55.6	52 10 55.6	52 10 55.6	52 10 55.6	52 10 55.6

SCHEDULE D.—Continued.
 OBSERVATIONS for Latitude by Prime Vertical Transits, &c.—Continued.
 γ DRACONIS.

WIRES.	1	3	4	5	6	7
T	H. M. S. 17 02 12.6	H. M. S. 17 04 25.0	H. M. S. 17 06 30.0	H. M. S. 17 08 32	H. M. S. 17 09 59	H. M. S. 17 11 21
T'	18 42 29.7	18 45 00.0	18 47 13.0	18 49 10.0	18 50 27	18 51 37.1
t = T+T'	35 44 42.3	35 49 25.0	35 53 43.0	35 57 42.0	36 0 26	36 02 58.1
$\frac{1}{2}(T+T')$	17 52 21.1	17 54 42.5	17 56 51.5	17 58 51.0	18 0 13	18 1 29.0
t	0 4 30.4	0 2 09.0	0 0 0	0 1 59.5	0 3 21.5	0 4 37.5
2θ = T'-T	1 40 17.1	1 40 35.0	1 40 43.0	1 40 38.0	1 40 28.0	1 40 16.1
θ = $\frac{1}{2}(T'-T)$	0 50 08.5	0 50 17.5	0 50 21.5	0 50 19.0	0 50 14.0	0 50 08.1
Log sec. θ =	0.010478	0.010543	0.010570	0.010552	0.010517	0.010476
Log sec. γ =	0.000084	0.000019	0.000000	0.000017	0.000047	0.000088
Log tan δ =	0.099479	0.099479	0.099479	0.099479	0.099479	0.099479
Log tan φ' =	0.110041	0.110041	0.110049	0.110048	0.110043	0.110042
θ =	52 10 56.3	52 10 55.3	52 10 56.3	52 10 58.0	52 10 56.9	52 10 56.9

° ' "
 52 10 56.3
 0 0 55.3
 0 0 56.3
 0 0 58.3
 0 0 58.0
 0 0 56.9
 0 0 56.9

 52 10 56.9
 δ = +0.2

 φ = 52 10 57.1

SCHEDULE D.—Continued.

OBSERVATIONS for Latitude by Prime Vertical Transit, &c.—Continued.

† OIGNI.

WIRES.	III.	IV.	V.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
T =	19 33 57	19 39 18	19 48 55.5
T' =	20 02 58.5	20 11 46	20 17 21.0
$t = T' + T =$	39 36 55.5	39 51 04	40 06 16.5
$\frac{1}{2} t =$	19 48 27.8	19 55 32	20 03 08.3
$t \curvearrowright t_0 = \gamma =$	7 04.2	0	7 36.3
$2 \theta = T' - T =$	29 01.5	32 28	28 25.5
$\theta \frac{1}{2} (T' - T) =$	14 30.7	16 14	14 12.8
Log. sec. $\theta =$	0.000872	0.001090	0.000836
Log. sec. $\gamma =$	0.000207	0.000000	0.000239
Log. tan. $\delta =$	0.108989	0.108989	0.108989
Log. tan. $\phi' =$	110068	0.110079	0.110064
	• ' "	o ' "	o ' "
$\phi' =$	52 10 62.5	52 10 62.7	52 10 61.6
			o ' "
			52 10 62.5
			62.7
			61.6
			52 10 62.6
			b = 7.1
			$\phi = 52 10 55.5$

SCHEDULE D.—Continued.

OBSERVATIONS for Latitude by Prime Vertical Transit, &c.—Continued.

SUMMARY.

	α Cygni.	ο Cygni.	γ Draconis.	ψ Cygni.
	ο ' "	"	"	"
	52 10 62.2	58.0	56.3	62.5
	61.8	65.5	55.3	62.7
	56.5	64.4	56.3	61.6
	62.7	61.6	58.3	.....
	60.8	59.9	58.0	.....
	62.0	.....	56.9	.....
	61.6	.....	56.9	.....
φ' =	52 10 61.1	61.8	56.9	62.6
b =	7.8	- 6.2	+ 0.2	+ 7.1
Cor. for rate =	+ 2.4	+ 1.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.0
φ =	52 10 55.7	57.3	57.1	55.5

α Cygni =	ο ' "	52 10 55.7
ο Cygni =	52 10 57.3	
γ Draconis =	52 10 57.1	
ψ Cygni =	52 10 55.5	
Mean =	52 10 56.4	
Inst. 65 ft. N. of Chord.....	-00.65	
Ordinate from Chord to Parallel of 10th Base	-00.04	
	52 10 55.7	
Latitude by account from 106th Meridian, W. F. K's Obsn.....	52 10 55.8	
Diff. =	0.1	

SCHEDULE E.
SCHEDULE of Lots projected on Plan of PRINCE ALBERT SETTLEMENT, North-West Territory, shewing by whom claimed, September, 1877.

No. of Lot.	Width in Chains.	Area in Acres.	Name of Occupant.	Improvements.				Remarks.
				Houses.	Barns.	Stables.	Acres Cultivated.	
1	23	367	John McDonald.....	1 log.	1 frame.	1 log.	68	Good log buildings. When the Hudson Bay Company's lines were run, McDonald placed his fences parallel to their lines. George McKay, however, continued his improvements in the original direction his fences were running, and has at present a field of over 60 acres immediately in rear of McDonald's field (see plan). The proposed road of 1½ chain is between this lot and Hudson Bay Company Reserve of 3,000 acres, and will cut off about 4 acres of McDonald's improvements.
2	11	178	John McKay.....	1 frame.	.....	1	18	One of the best houses in the settlement. He is a brother of Hon. Jas. McKay; comfortably situated; farm not extensive; wishes to have his boundary defined, as his neighbour and brother Geo. McKay cuts into his rear about 17 acres of improved land.
3	11	178	George McKay.....	1 log.	2	1 log.	100	Good farm buildings and well filled stackyard. Some 20 acres only of his improvements are on this lot—17 acres on lot 2, and 63 acres on lot 1. The Presbyterian Mission Farm improvements cut into this lot about 11 acres. Brother of Hon. Jas. McKay.
4	11	178	Presbyterian Mission.....	4	1	1	46	Good buildings, and enclosed in a stockade.
5	10	160	Presbyterian Mission.....	Church.	.....	.....	.....	Divine service and day school conducted by Rev. Mr. Johnson, Graveyard.
6	7	110	A. McBeath.....	1	.....	.....	24	Claims a frontage of 10 chains which he purchased from a Mr. Nesbitt 4 years ago, who had held claim since 1866. If he can hold 10 chains the church will come on front of this lot (I understand he gave the church authorities permission to build on his claim), and lot 6 will have but 7 chains front, and lot 6, 10 chains; has 30 head of cattle and 2 horses; 6 in family. Samuel McKenzie's improvements cut into this lot about 8 acres.

SCHEDULE of Lots projected on Plan of Prince Albert Settlement, North-West Territory, &c.—Continued.

No. of Lot.	Width in Chains.	Area in Acres.	Name of Occupant.	Improvements.				Remarks.
				Houses.	Barns.	Stables.	Acres Cultivated.	
7	11	175	Samuel McKenzie	2		1	45	Good large two-storied house nearly completed; purchased from James Drever 4 years ago for \$1,000; 14 in family; has 11 oxen and 6 horses. Crop this year, 500 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of barley, 70 bushels of onions, 100 bushels of turnips, 10 bushels of carrots, 100 bushel of potatoes, 200 head of cabbage, &c.; has sold 3 chains on west side of lot 8 to Jos Finlayson.
8	10½	169	do					
9	10½	170	{ Thomas McKay	2				A \$3,000 residence nearly completed; farms extensively on Red Deer Hill; cannot say what amount of river front is claimed by each. A. L. Russell purchased about 2 acres on river front from Jos. Finlayson, for which he paid \$100. Thos. McKay and Jos. Finlayson both married and have children.
10	10	163	{ Jos. Finlayson	1		1	30	
			{ Wm. McKay	1				Good log buildings; 3 or 4 grown up acns working on the farm with him. Wm. McKay owns a field on east side of lot 11, on which he has erected a new dwelling house.
			{ — Hutcheson					
11	10	165	Wm. B. Spencer	3	1		30	Mr. Mair's dwelling house is on lot 14, and a fine new general store, which he has recently erected, is on lot 13. Mr. Mair purchased from one of the old settlers. Proposed road 1½ chain wide on west side of lot 14.
12	8½	141	do					
13	13	216	Chas. Mair & Wm. Bartlett	1 house and new store.			35	Comfortable log house.
14	14	234	Chas. Mair	1	1	1	40	
15	14	234	Geo. Sutherland	1		1	50	One of the best improvements in the settlement.
16	8	135	Wm. Diworth	1		1	33	
17	11	181	Richard Pritchard	1 store.		1		Comfortable dwelling-house; keeps a small store; 3 years in possession; 6 in family; 15 cattle and 12 horses.
18	10½	160	George Sutherland	1			3		Small log-house. Says that R. Pritchard encroached on his land and built his store thereon.

19	240	James Iabister	1	.....	1	16	Was one of the first settlers in Prince Albert; formerly owned A. Campbell's place; has been five years in possession of this property; has over 20 acres under crop, at rear of his claim, not shewn on plan 7 in family; 14 cattle, 6 calves, 4 horses.
20	144	Wm. McDonald	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	160	do	1	.....	1	21	4 1/2 years in possession; 4 in family; 13 horses and 7 cattle.
22	202	A. Campbell	1	.....	1	16	One of the oldest settlers; 12 years in possession. Says he has a claim at the rear of his property, about half a mile square, which he wants for his sons; he has four bushels sown therein this year, and some 12 acres ploughed, ready for spring. Seven in family; 10 cattle and 1 horse.
23	202	Oliph. Olson	1	.....	.....	14	.....
24	197	J. Beads	2	.....	1	7	Beads owns all between Olson's and the English Church property. Do not know what is claimed by the Church.
25	176	do & English Church	1	school-house and church.....	.....	.....	School-house on front of Lot 25, supported by public subscription.
26	137	Alex. McKay	1	.....	.....	8	McKay has sold this occupation to Chief Factor Laurence Clarke, of Carlton House. McKay owns and works a grist mill about 6 miles south of Prince Albert; 4 in family; 14 horses and cattle. Mr. Clarke has contracted for a \$3,000 residence to be built here next year.
27	147	John McN. B. McKay	1	.....	1	7	Good log-house; has sold this property to Chief Factor Laurence Clarke, of Carlton House; 10 in family; 4 oxen and 6 horses; values the property at \$1,000; says he has purchased from his brother, Joseph McKay, seven claims situated between Joseph McKay's fence and Stephenson's new house.
28	165	Robt. McIver	1	.....	.....	4	.....
29	166	Joseph McKay	1	.....	1	} 45	Good buildings, purchased from A. Campbell and Peter Turner; has been in possession 2 years; 8 in family; 18 head of cattle and 10 horses. Lot 31 he has recently sold to John McN. B. McKay. Meridian exterior runs along west side of Lot 29. Road along line,
30	133	do	1
31	7	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	174	J. Stephenson	2	.....	.....	10 ploughed	A new house in course of erection.
33	126	R. Campbell	1	.....	.....	8	House vacant.
34	130	Jam: s Anderson	1	.....	1	5	Four years in possession; purchased from H. Erasmus; 7 in family; 12 cattle and 2 horses. I think 7-acre field (cultivated) on Lot 33 belongs to this man.

SCHEDULE of Lots projected on Plan of Prince Albert Settlement, North-West Territory, &c.—Continued.

No. of Lot.	Width in Chains.	Area in Acres.	Name of Occupant.	Improvements.				Remarks.	
				Houses.	Barns.	Stables.	Acres Cultivated.		
35	6	97	R. Campbell	1	.....	.....	.....	These 5 lots are held by Campbell, McKay and Trail, but cannot say what quantity is claimed by each; Campbell has about 5 acres cultivated, McKay 11 and Trail 8.
36	10	164	do (?).....	.....	.....	.....	} 24	
37	10	162	George McKay.....	1			} 10
38	3½	170	Wm. Trail (?).....	.....	.....	.....
39	9½	167	do	1			} 15
40	8	137	J. Turner.....	1	1	1	} 15		
41	10	160	George Robertson.....	1	.....	1		} 35
42	3½	65	Alex. Pruden.....	1	.....	.....	} 15	
43	12	204	Wm. Robertson.....	1	.....	1		} 2
44	7	114	Thos. Hourie.....	1	.....	1	} 2	
45	8	131	C. Demery.....	1	.....	.....		} 2
									} 2
								} 2	

Claims 40 chains front *along the road*, purchased from Wm. McKay last fall; has lately sold 20 chains to Jerry McKay, but not yet obtained payment; 3 in family; 4 cattle and 1 horse. A 3-acre field in rear of these lots is owned by Wm. Robertson.

Good log-house; 4 years in possession; 3 in family; 5 cattle and 1 horse. Wm. Robertson's improvements will run across this lot (see plan).

Claims 6 chains front along road; says he has 10 acres cultivated; 4 years in possession; 4 in family. Wm. Robertson's improvements cross this lot also.

Good log house. Claims 25 chains frontage (11 chains east and 14 chains west of house). 3 years in possession; 11 in family; 2 horses and 6 cattle. His improvements extend across lots 41 and 42. There is a church on this lot, but I do not think any land is claimed by its representatives.

This man claims a frontage of 12 chains. Says he purchased 6 chains from Geo. Robertson, and "took up" 6 chains more. This latter, I understand, was then in possession of Wm. Robertson. Has been 3 years in possession; 9 cattle and 1 horse. His improvements extend into lot 43.

Know nothing about this claim.

46	9	138	H. Pruden.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	do do wide between lots 46 and 47.
47	6½	108	A. Kennedy.....	1 store.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A. Kennedy has a house and small store in the front of this lot, but do not know what he claims. Only a short time in possession.
48	17	270	Henry Erasmus.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	Good log house; surroundings very comfortable. Has been in possession 2½ years; purchased from Jas. Stephenson. 4 in family; 26 cattle and 1 horse.
49	15	240	Chas. Anderson.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	Small log house; purchased from Henry Erasmus two years ago. The farm is at present in possession of and worked by Jas. Anderson. 14 in family; 10 cattle and 5 horses.
50	7	115	Henry Monkman.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Small log house; in possession 4 years. Received this property as a gift from Wm. Norris. 7 in family; 5 cattle and 3 horses.
51	12	195	Wm. Morris.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	Married man. Purchased from Jas. Mackie 3 years ago. 17 cattle and 1 horse. Says he has 160 acres taken up 1½ miles back. He has about 6 acres of this under cultivation, and wishes to have the privilege of purchasing.
52	10	160	T. Rannie.....	} 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	{ Farms but little; reported to be a freighter and trader. Says he purchased from Edward Johnston about 3 years ago. Has 11 oxen.
53	10	160	do.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
54	12	190	do.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
55	13	208	John H. Anderson.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3 years in possession; 4 in family; 2 horses and 7 cattle.
56	6	96	English Church.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Comfortable, well finished log building. Services conducted by His Lordship, Bishop McLean.
57	10	160	Chas. Whitford.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	One year in possession; 11 in family; 3 cattle and 7 horses.
58	10	160	David Anderson.....	} 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	{ This man claims a frontage of 44 chains. Says he purchased from Geo. Robertson and two Indians. In possession 4 years. 7 head of cattle; 2 in family.
59	10	160	do.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
60	13	208	do.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
61	10	160	George Anderson, jun.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Two years in possession; no crop; 4 in family. Proposed road 1½ chains wide, between lots 61 and 62.
62	8	128	John Whitford.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Purchased from D. Anderson 2 years ago. 7 in family; 6 cattle and 2 horses.
63	7½	120	A. Spence (widow).....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Spence, widow of A. Spence, lives in a small shanty on this lot, but do not know whether she claims ownership.
64	7½	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cannot say who claims lot 64.

SCHEDULE of Lots projected on Plan of Prince Albert Settlement, North-West Territory, &c.—*Concluded.*

No. of Lot.	Width in Chains.	Area in Acres.	Name of Occupant.	Improvements.					Remarks.
				Houses.	Barns.	Stables.	Acres Cultivated.		
65	13	208	Alex. Whitford.....	1		1	20		Good log house and improvements which he has been only one year in making; 7 in family; 13 cattle, 6 horses, poultry, &c. Purchased his claim from Wm. Erasmus two years ago.
66	9	144	John Anderson.....	1 frame.					No improvements; log house in course of erection. Purchased from John Henry Anderson. This was originally Church property, but Anderson exchanged with His Lordship the Bishop for the present site.
67	10	160	Peter Hourie.....						No occupant; cannot say who claims.
68	10	160							
69	10	160							
70	10	160							
71	10	160							
72	10	160							
73	10	160					4		This man claims 60 chains frontage, which he says he purchased from Thos. Hourie last summer. Has a small unfinished log house on lot 70, and a small cultivated field on lot 75. 30 animals in stock; has three sons working with him.
74	10	160							
75	10	160							
76	10	160							
77	10	160							
78	104	62							No occupant; cannot say who claims. About 20 acres ploughed and rails laid ready for fencing. Proposed road, 1½ chains wide, between lots 78 and 79.
79	10	160							
80	10	160							
81	10	160	James Mackie.....	1		1	28		Purchased from Thos. McKay; one year in possession; supposes he has about 40 chains front; 6 cattle and 2 horses. E. Johnston is at present in possession of house.
82	10	160							
83	14	224							
84	10	160	James Drever.....	1			70		Comfortable log house; has about 70 acres fenced and under cultivation; 3 years in possession. This is one of the best farms in the settlement.
85	10	160							
86	10	160							
87	10	160							

38	10						
89	10						
90	10	A. Robertson.....	2	.....	2		
91	15						
	240						
	160						
	160						
	160						
	36						

Dunn and Robertson were formerly partners, but the former having left the settlement, the latter claims his share also. Robertson is an old miner, single; settled here 3 years ago; has 4 oxen and 1 horse.

ALEX. L. RUSSELL, D.L.S.,
In Charge in Field S. S. parties.

M. ALDOUS,
First Assistant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 OTTAWA, December, 1877.

SCHEDULE F.

STATEMENT showing the transactions of the Dominion Lands Office at Winnipeg and Branches, for the Year ending 31st October, 1877, also the total acreage of lands disposed of, and amount received.

Nature of Grant.	Year ending 31st October, 1877.				From establishment of Office to 31st October, 1877.				Remarks.
	No.	Acrea.	Receipts in cash.	Receipts in warrants and scrip.	No.	Acrea.	Receipts in cash.	Receipts in warrants and scrip.	
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Homesteads	832	131,901-55	8,240 00	.....	4,215	673,181-55	42,070 00	.....	8 homesteads without fee.*
Forest Tree Culture	13	1,999-55	130 00	.....	16	2,479-55	160 00	.....
Sales	767	160,395-76½	1,267 65	158,140 83	1,454	243,859-76½	58,995 65	183,876 83	4 wood lots of 20 acres each credited to parties in the month of May last, by order of Surveyor-General, and therefore not shown in column of Receipts.
Military bounty warrants.....	77	12,318-13	.....	.....	1,079	172,638-13	.....	.....
Pre-emptions.....	594	93,809-02	.....	.....	1,884	300,209-02	.....	.....
Totals	2,283	400,424-01½	9,637 65	158,140 83	8,648	1,392,368-01½	101,225 65	183,876 83	

*Note.—Given in lieu of one obtained recently, but which upon examination is found unfit for cultivation. Have only done this when satisfied that it would be a hardship to make the applicant pay a second fee.

Certified correct,
DONALD CODD,
Agent, Dominion Lands.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 31st October, 1877.

SCHEDULE G.

SHOWING the new Settlements which have been formed in the Province of Manitoba, during the Year 1877.

Land District.	Township.	Range.	Name of Settlement.	Remarks.
No. 1.—Office at Winnipeg.....	15	1 East	Ridgeway.....	
	14	4 West	Berlin.....	
No. 2.—Office at Emerson	7	7 East	Ridgewood.....	Also 10 Mennonites villages, names and locations not ascertained.
	5	6 West	Sharon.....	
	4	5 West	Ferris.....	
	3	6 West	Thornhill.....	
	2	7 West	Mills.....	
No. 3.—Office at Portage la Prairie.....	13	7 West	Oakland.....	
	13	10 West	Derry.....	

DONALD CODD,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 31st October, 1877.