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Sessional papers No. 27, 30, 33-34, 36-39, 41, 46-48, 51-54, 57-59, 62-63, 65, 67, 70-71 not printed.

Part of Sessional papers No. 42-43, 49, 56 not printed.

In Sessional papers No. 25, Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1873, page 4* is inserted between pages 8-9.

In Sessional papers No. 26, pages 21 & 185 are incorrectly numbered pages 1 & 18 and page number 68 is upside down.

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME 6.

FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1873.



VOLUME VI.

PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31 & 33 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS,

VOL. VI., SESSION 1873.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

	No.		No.
Advertising, Public.....	78	Mails, Service.....	72
Agriculture.....	26	Manitoba, Hay privilege.....	63
Arbitration.....	35	" Indians.....	23
Atlantic Steamship.....	57	" Land Commissioner.....	45
Banks.....	11	Marine and Fisheries.....	8
Baptisms, &c.....	12	McDougall, Hon. W.....	22
British Columbia, Indians.....	23	Militia.....	9
British Columbia, Inland Revenue.....	54	Mingan, Seignior of.....	74
Boivin, C. A.....	53	Municipal Returns, Ontario.....	1
Bossé, Judge.....	34	Mutual Life Association.....	28
Canada Landed Credit Company.....	11	Naval Reserves, Ontario.....	61
Canadian Manufactures.....	14	Navigable Streams.....	29
Canavan, Resignation of.....	45	New Brunswick, Acts passed.....	59
Cascades Canal, proposed.....	31	" Schools.....	44
Census, Expenditure.....	19	" Tobique Indians.....	23
Census, Vol. I.....	A	Niagara River.....	46
Chicoine, J. Adolphe.....	58	Northern Railway.....	69
Collingwood, Port Entry.....	65	North Shore, St. Lawrence, Cascades Canal.....	31
Common Schools, N. B.....	44	North-West Territories.....	38
Culbute Rapids.....	37	Ocean Steamers.....	16
Deputy Adjutant Generals.....	32	Oliva, James.....	19
Dominion Police.....	41	Pacific Railway.....	13
Elections, Returns.....	60	Penitentiaries.....	75
Estimates.....	2	Police, Dominion.....	41
European & North American Railway.....	21	Port Stanley Harbor.....	49
Farran's Point, Postmaster.....	71	Postmaster General.....	5
Gananoque Water Power.....	56	Prince Edward Island.....	68
German Naturalization.....	66	Printing, Public.....	36
Great Western Railway.....	39	Public Accounts.....	2
Immigration.....	76	Public Works.....	6
Indian Department.....	23	Queen's Counsel.....	50
Indians.....	23	Receipts and Payments.....	18
Inland Revenue.....	4	Reciprocity.....	40
Insurance.....	28	Red River.....	64
Islands, St. Lawrence.....	77	Robertson, William.....	67
Intercolonial Railway.....	21	Roy, Aimé.....	53
Johnson, F. G.....	43	Ryland, G. H.....	27
Judge Bossé.....	34	Salmon Fishing, Quebec.....	73
Lake Superior Lands.....	33	Secretary of State.....	7
Lévis Volunteer Encampment.....	55	Simcoe County.....	47
Librarian's Report.....	10	Statutes.....	17
Madawaska Rivers.....	62	Steam Dredge <i>Canada</i>	51
		St. John's, N. B., Port of.....	42
		St. Louis Hydraulic Company.....	30
		St. Our's Lock.....	52

	No.		No.
St. Peter's Canal.....	24	Volunteer Encampment, Lévis.....	55
Superannuation.....	15	Welland Canal.....	25
Tobacco, Canadian.....	70	Wharfs, &c., Dominion Government.....	48
Trade and Navigation.....	3		
Unforeseen Expenses.....	20		

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

ARRANGED NUMERICALLY AND IN VOLUMES.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME A.	
A	CENSUS :—Report of the Census of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, taken in the month of April, 1871 ; Vol. I.
CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 1.	
No. 1..	MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS OF CANADA for the year 1870-71. Part I. Municipal Returns, Ontario.
No. 2..	PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA :—For the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1872.
	ESTIMATES :—Sums required for the service of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1874.
	————— SUPPLEMENTARY :—For the year ending 30th June, 1873.
	————— For the year ending 30th June, 1874.
	————— For the year ending 30th June, 1874.
	————— For the year ending 30th June, 1874.
	————— Message, Recommending the appropriation out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of such sums, not exceeding five thousand dollars in the whole, as may be necessary to enable any party entitled to appeal to Her Majesty in Council on the subject of the New Brunswick School Acts, and desiring to institute such appeal, to defray the expenses thereof ; and of such sums, not exceeding in the whole five thousand dollars, as may be necessary to defray the expense of sending skilled manufacturers from Canada to the Exhibition at Vienna.
CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 2.	
No. 3..	TRADE AND NAVIGATION, DOMINION OF CANADA :—Tables of, for the year ended 30th June, 1872.
No. 4..	INLAND REVENUES OF DOMINION OF CANADA :—Reports, Returns and Statistics of, for the year ended 30th June, 1872.
CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 3.	
No. 5..	POSTMASTER GENERAL :—Report of, for the year ended 30th June, 1872.
No. 6..	PUBLIC WORKS :—Report of the Minister of, for the year ended 30th June, 1872.
	————— Supplementary, Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works, being a Report by Samuel Keefer, Esquire, C. E., dated the 18th February, 1873, on the Baie Verte Canal, prefixed by a letter of C. S. Gzowski, Esquire, approving the same.
No. 7..	SECRETARY OF STATE FOR CANADA :—Report of, for the year ending 30th June, 1872.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 4.

- No. 8. **MARINE AND FISHERIES** :—Annual Report of the Department of, for the year ended 30th June, 1872.
- Schedule of Papers for the Department :—
- Statement of expenditure made by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, in connection with the construction and re-building of Light Houses, Light Ships, and Steam Fog Whistles, during the fiscal year, ended 30th June, 1872.
- Statement of Receipts and Expenditure in connection with Harbor and River Police at Quebec and Montreal, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1872.
- Statement of Receipts on account of Sick Mariners' Fund, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1872.
- Statement of Expenditure by Trinity House, Montreal, for fiscal year ended 30th June, 1872; and Statement of Decayed Pilot Fund, for the year ended 31st December, 1872.
- Statement of monies received and paid by the Trinity House of Quebec, on account of the Quebec Decayed Pilot Fund, during the year 1872. [*Not printed.*]

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 5.

- No. 9. **MILITIA** : Report of the state of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada, for the year 1872.
- No. 10. **LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT** :—Report of the Librarian on the state of.
- No. 11. **BANKS** :—List of the Shareholders of the several Banks of the Dominion of Canada, in compliance with the Act 34 Vic., cap. 5, sec. 12.
- CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY** :—in compliance with the Act 34 Vic., cap. 7, sec. 37.
- No. 12. **BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS** :—General Statements of, for certain Districts in the Province of Quebec. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 13. **PACIFIC RAILWAY** :—Message, communicating copy of a Charter granted to a body of Canadian capitalists, for the construction of the Pacific Railway, together with the papers and correspondence relating to that subject.
- Copy of Correspondence on the subject of Mr. William Kersteman's scheme for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
- Return (in part) to an Address of the Senate, for Copies of all Powers of Attorney used by J. A. Macdonald, J. J. C. Abbott, H. N. Nathan, jr., and D. and Wm. Smith on behalf of F. Cumberland, D. McInnes, J. B. Beaudry, jr., J. S. Helmchen and Andrew McDermot in reference to the Canada Pacific Railway. &c.
- Articles of Agreement entered into between Her Majesty Queen Victoria, of the first part, and several persons, whose hands are affixed, of the second part.
- No. 14. **CANADIAN MANUFACTURES** :—Return of list of articles used as materials in Canadian Manu factories, placed on the free list, under authority of the Act 34 Vic., cap. 10, sec. 3.
- No. 15. **SUPERANNUATION** :—Statement of all allowances and gratuities granted under the Act 33 Vic., cap. 4, with a statement of the cases in which additions have been made to the actual number of years service of persons employed in the Civil Service, who have been superannuated.
- No. 16. **OCEAN STEAMERS** :—Agreement made on the first of February, A. D. 1873, between Sir Hugh Allan, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, shipowner, and the Hon. Alexander Campbell, Postmaster General of the said Dominion.
- No. 17. **STATUTES** :—Official Return of the distribution of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, 35 Victoria, 5th Session of the 1st Parliament, 1872, under the provisions of the Act 31 Vic., cap. 1, sec. 14. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 18. **RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS** :—Statement of the Receipts and Payments of the Dominion of Canada, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1872.
- No. 19. **CENSUS** :—Report of proceedings and expenditure, as required by the Census Act of 1870. [*Not printed.*]
- Return to Address, Statement in detail, with copies of receipts and vouchers, of the sums paid by the Dominion Government to James Oliva, Esquire, of the Village of Mont-

- magny, for his services and expenditure as Census Commissioner for 1871, and those of his Enumerators for District No. 163, Montmagny. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 20. UNFORESEEN EXPENSES :—Return of Monies paid out of the Appropriation for Unforeseen Expenses, from 1st July to 31st December, 1872, under authority of Act 35 Vic., cap. 3, and Orders in Council.
- No. 21. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY :—Report of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway.
- Return to an Order of the House of Commons, for a statement shewing the quantities of materials estimated on section No. 5, according to original plans upon which tenders were asked.
- Message, transmitting Report of Commissioners and Minute of Council thereon, in reference to claims of contractors for sections Nos. 1 to 7.
- Return to Address, showing the number of special trains run on the E. & N. American Railway, and the portion of the Intercolonial extending to Amherst, &c.; also showing the names and numbers of all persons who have passed free on any portion of such railways. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 22. McDougall, Hon. Wm. :—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government and the Hon. Wm. McDougall, since 1st June, 1872, relating to his appointment to any office or employment under the Government. [*Not printed.*]
- Return to Address, Statement of all sums paid to the Hon. Wm. McDougall since 1st June, 1872, in respect of any services performed, or to be performed by him for the Government, or in respect of expenses, or allowances connected with any such services. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 23. INDIANS :—Annual Report on Indian Affairs, for the year ending 30th June, 1872.
- Return to Address, Communications from Indians and others in the Province of Manitoba with the Government on the subject of the dissatisfaction prevailing among the chiefs, headmen and Indians treated with in Manitoba and adjacent territory, in the year 1871.
- Return to Address, Report of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for British Columbia, for 1872-73; with any subsequent correspondence concerning the Indian Affairs of the said Province.
- Return to Address, showing the number of Indians in the different counties of the Dominion to whom Letters Patent have been issued, granting a life estate in the lands allotted them, with the number of acres apportioned to each. [*Not printed.*]
- Return to Address, Correspondence between the Indian Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State, and the Crown Land Department of New Brunswick, &c., regarding that part of the Tobique Indian Reserve in Victoria, N.B., upon which white settlers are residing. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 24. ST. PETERS CANAL :—Return to Address of the 14th ult., Correspondence with Local Engineers, relative to the enlargement of St. Peters Canal. [*Not printed.*]
- Return to Address, Orders in Council relative to the levying of tolls on vessels and boats passing through St. Peters Canal. [*Not printed.*]
- CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 6.
25. WELLAND CANAL :—Return, in obedience to an Order of the House, for copies of tenders for work on the Welland Canal, shewing the tenders also which were withdrawn with the consent of the Department, with the names of sureties; and all correspondence regarding such tenders.
- Return to Address, Report of the late Commissioners appointed to consider the different routes for the Welland Canal enlargement; also the Report of the Chief Engineer thereon.
- No. 26. AGRICULTURE :—Report of the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada, for the calendar year 1872.
- No. 27. RYLAND, G. H. :—Return to Address, for copies of all correspondence and documents relative to the claims of Mr. G. H. Ryland, which may have passed between that gentleman and the Government, since the 1st September, 1868, including the Duke of Buckingham's last despatch on the subject. [*Not printed.*]

- No. 28. **INSURANCE**:—Statement made by Insurance Companies, in compliance with the Act 31 Vict., cap. 48, sec. 14.
- No. 29. **NAVIGABLE STREAMS**: Return to Address, Report made by the Commission appointed to inquire into the condition of navigable streams.
- No. 30. **ST. LOUIS HYDRAULIC COMPANY**:—Return to Address, Reports of the government engineers on the works which were to have been undertaken by the St. Louis Hydraulic Company, between Heron Island in the St. Lawrence, at the foot of the St. Louis Rapids, and the north shore of the said river. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 31. **CASCADES CANAL**:—Return to Address, Petitions with names of petitioners on each petition, praying His Excellency the Governor General to sanction the construction of a canal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence from Cascades to Coteau Landing.
- No. 32. **DEPUTY ADJUTANTS GENERAL**:—Return to Address, Statement showing the occasions on which leave of absence has been granted to Deputy Adjutant Generals of Militia, and other salaried staff officers of Militia, since the 1st October, 1868; and showing also the duration of absence from duty on such occasions.
- No. 33. **LAKE SUPERIOR LANDS**:—Return, in obedience to the Order of The House, Showing the number of applications filed with the Government for lands in the territory claimed by the Province of Ontario, lying west and north of Lake Superior; the names and residences of applicants; the quantity of land applied for by each person or company; the amount of money deposited by each person or company; the cases in which such applications have been accompanied by plans and surveys, and an abridged description of the locations so applied for. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 34. **JUDGE BOSSÉ**:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of Quebec, since 10th June, 1872; and between the said Governments and the Honorable Joseph Noel Bossé, Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, for the Districts of Montmagny and Beauce, in relation to the residence assigned to the said Judge in one of the said districts; also copies of all Orders in Council of both the said Governments on that subject. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 35. **ARBITRATION**:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion, or any Member thereof, and the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, or any Members of the said Governments, in relation to the arbitration which has taken place for the apportionment between the Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec, of the excess of the debt of the late Province of Canada over and above \$62,500,000, assumed by the Dominion of Canada under the British North America Act (1867); also, in relation to any appeal to the Privy Council from the decision of the Arbitrators.
- No. 36. **PRINTING**:—Return to Address, Orders in Council, Correspondence, &c., relating to the suit recently brought against the Government, with their consent, by the Parliamentary and Departmental Printer; and also all Orders, &c., relating to advances of public money to the said contractor, prior to the late elections or since, with a statement of the security, if any, held by the Government that such advances will be repaid; and also a statement of any sum which may have been paid by any department to the contractor for printing over and above his contract rates. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 37. **CULBUTE RAPIDS**:—Return to Address, surveys, plans, and estimates of the proposed canal at the Culbute Rapids on the Ottawa River. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 38. **NORTH WEST TERRITORIES**:—Message, transmitting Order in Council of the 12th February, 1873, authorizing the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories in Council to make provision for the administration of justice, and establish laws, institutions, and ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of those territories. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 39. **GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY**:—Return to Address, Correspondence to and from the Government, relative to an alleged infraction of the revenue laws by the Great Western Railroad Company; and also all evidence taken at any investigation which may have taken place with reference to the same, with a statement of claims against said company for said duties. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 40. **RECIPROCAL TRADE, U.S.**:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Government of the United States on the subject of reciprocal trade between the two countries; and other documents on that subject.
- No. 41. **DOMINION POLICE**:—Return, under the Act 31 Vict., cap. 73, of the average number of men employed in the Dominion Police during each month of the year 1872; and the cost of pay, and travelling and general expenses expended in respect thereof. [*Not printed.*]

- No. 42. PORT OF ST. JOHN, COLLECTOR OF:—Return to Address, Copy of all instructions to the Collector of the Port of St. John, New Brunswick, issued by the Minister of Customs, or by Order of the Governor General in Council, since the 1st of July, 1867; also
 A copy of any instructions given by or through the Collector of Customs, or otherwise, to J. Sandall, clerk; S. E. Gerow, landing surveyor; and T. Bustin, locker, in the Customs Department, at the Port of St. John, N.B., or to either of them; also
 A copy of any report respecting the state of any bonded warehouse in the City of St. John, N.B., made since July 1st, 1867, by any inspector or other officer of customs; also
 A Return, showing the description, amount, and value of the goods in bond, said to have been illegally removed during the year 1872, or previously, from the bonded warehouse in the City of St. John, belonging to John C. Brown; also
 Copy of any report made respecting such illegal removal of goods, made by the Hon. S. L. Tilley, then Minister of Customs; also
 Copy of the statements of James R. Ruel, Esquire, collector; J. Sandall, clerk; S. E. Gerow, landing surveyor; and T. Bustin, locker, officers belonging to the Customs Department in the City of St. John, N.B., respecting such illegal removal of bonded goods, taken in writing by James Johnson, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner of Customs.
 Copy of all correspondence with W. H. Tuck, Esquire, respecting the proceedings taken by J. T. Kennedy, grocer, by way of replevin, to recover possession of a quantity of sugar and molasses, said to be part of the goods in bond so illegally removed and seized on behalf of the Dominion Government, respecting the criminal prosecution of John C. Brown; also
 Copy of the petition of J. T. Kennedy, grocer, of the City of St. John, N.B., to the Governor General in Council, praying that the amount which he was compelled to pay as Customs duties on a portion of the goods said to have been illegally removed from the bonded warehouse belonging to the said John C. Brown, be refunded to him; also
 Copies of all correspondence addressed to the Governor General in Council, by the Minister of Customs; and of all other papers whatever relating to the alleged illegal removal of goods in bond from the bonded warehouse belonging to the said John C. Brown. [Not printed.]
- No. 43. JOHNSON, F. G.:—Return to Address, for copies of the following documents:—
 1st.—The commission appointing the Hon. F. G. Johnson as one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec.
 2nd.—The commission appointing the said Hon. F. G. Johnson, Recorder of Manitoba.
 3rd.—The commission appointing the said Hon. F. G. Johnson to the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba.
 4th.—The document cancelling his commission, as Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba.
 5th.—The commission appointing F. K. Ramsay, assistant Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec. [Not printed.]
- No. 44. NEW BRUNSWICK COMMON SCHOOLS:—Return to Address, Correspondence had in pursuance of a Resolution adopted on 30th May last (1872), by the House of Commons of Canada, between the Government of the Dominion, the Law Officers of the Crown in England, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in relation to the Act passed in 1871 by the Local Legislature of New Brunswick, respecting Common Schools in that Province, together with all documents relating to the subject placed in the hands of the Dominion Government since the adoption of the said Resolution.
 ————Return to Address, Copies of all documents produced, records and judgements in a case *ex parte Renaud*, in which judgement was rendered by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, on the 12th February last, respecting the constitutionality of the Act respecting Common Schools in New Brunswick, passed by the Legislature of that Province in 1871.
 ————Message transmitting copy of a despatch, dated 10th April, 1873, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing a further report from the Law Officers of the Crown on the subject of the New Brunswick School Law.
- No. 45. MANITOBA LAND COMMISSIONERS:—Return to Address, Reports from the Land Commissioner in Manitoba, regarding the sale or location of lands in that Province; also copies of the letter of resignation of Mr. Canavan, and correspondence with the Government of Manitoba on the subject of the complaints against the management of the Land Office in that Province.
- No. 46. NIAGARA RIVER:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government, and the United States Government, through the British Minister at Washington; or the Common Council of the City of Buffalo, relating to the obstruction of the navigation of Niagara River, by the erection of a crib in mid-channel of said stream, for the Buffalo City Water Works. [Not printed.]
- No. 47. SIMCOE COUNTY, N.R., RETURNING OFFICER:—Return (in part) to Address of the aggregate sum of money supplied to the Returning Officer for the North Riding of the County of Simcoe, during the late Elections for the Commons, for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the said election, and remunerating persons appointed as Deputy Returning Officers, the names of such Deputy Returning Officers in connection with the Sub-division in which they severally officiated, and the amount paid to each Deputy Returning Officer for said services, and all disbursements attendant upon the discharge of his official duties. [Not printed.]

- No. 48. **WHARVES, BREAKWATERS, &c.** :—Return to Address, Statement shewing the Wharves, Breakwaters, Landings and Piers belonging to the Dominion Government; the respective locations of these several works; the tolls and other charges paid on each of them; also the amount received by the Government on each of such works, by way of rent and otherwise, together with the names of the tenants or occupants. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 49. **PORT STANLEY HARBOR** :—Return (in part) to Address, consisting of :—
 1st.—Copy of Order in Council relative to the transfer of Port Stanley Harbor in 1859, to Trustees to be held for the London and Port Stanley Railway Company.
 2nd.—Copy of bond entered into by Trustees.
 3rd.—Statement shewing vacancies that may have occurred to the said Board of Trustees, and how they have been filled up.
 4th.—Statement of Government grants remaining unexpended at the time of the transfer, and made since that date.
 5th.—Statement of all receipts from the said harbor, and expenditure made by the said Trustees since the date of transfer, shewing rates of tolls charged, and sums collected in each year, and the different items of expenditure, so far as these particulars can be ascertained from documents in possession of the Government.
 6th.—Copies of all correspondence with said Trustees in reference to said Harbor. [*Not printed.*]
- Return to Address, Correspondence, reports of Engineers, etc., relative to constituting Port Stanley a Harbor of Refuge. [*Not printed.*]
- Also,—Supplementary Return to Address of the 24th March, last, (on the fifth paragraph of the said Address); for statement of all receipts from said harbor, and expenditures made by the said Trustees since the date of transfer. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 50. **QUEEN'S COUNSEL** :—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government of Canada, and the Government of any of the Provinces, relating to the appointment of Queen's Counsel; and also for any opinion expressed upon the subject by the Law Officers of the Crown in England, which may have been communicated to the Government.
- No. 51. **STEAM DREDGE "CANADA"** :—Return to Address, All work done during the year 1872, by the Dominion Steam Dredge *Canada*; also a statement of cost of *Canada*, amount of repairs during the year 1872, and the daily expenses of said dredge *Canada* while working and while idle. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 52. **ST. OURS LOCK** :—Return to Address, Correspondence, between Levi Larue, Superintendent of St. Ours Lock, and the Government, relating to the remuneration of the persons employed at the said Lock. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 53. **BOIVIN, C. A., AND ROY, AIMÉ** :—Return and Supplementary Return to Address, Accounts and receipts for monies paid to C. A. Boivin and Aimé Roy, Esquires, Collectors of Inland Revenue for the Districts of St. Hyacinthe and Richelieu, for contingencies each year from the date of their respective appointments up to this day, and of all vouchers in proof of such accounts. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 54. **BRITISH COLUMBIA, INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT** :—Return to Address, Report of the Special Agent of the Inland Revenue Department, respecting British Columbia. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 55. **VOLUNTEER ENCAMPMENT, LEVIS** :—Return to Address, Report, judgment and all proceedings of a Division Enquiry Court, which was held at Levis, during the encampment of Volunteers there in June and July, 1872.
- No. 56. **GANAÑOQUE WATER POWER** :—Return to Address for copies of :—
 1st.—The Petition of D. Ford Jones, and others, in relation to the Gananoque Water power as effected by the Rideau Canal.
 2nd.—Memorandum of R. P. Colton, in relation to the said Petition.
 3rd.—Report of Engineer, and papers connected with the Petition of certain inhabitants of the Township of Pittsburgh, asking that a mill site be leased at Brewers in 1861.
 4th.—Report of W. Kingsford, made in 1872, in relation to the said Petition of D. Ford Jones. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 57. **ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP** :—Message, transmitting to the House of Commons, copies of Orders in Council, and minutes of the proceedings of a Court of Enquiry into the circumstances connected with the loss of the steamer *Atlantic*. [*Not printed.*]
- Return to Address, Correspondence, papers, evidence, and reports in any wise relating to the wreck of the steamship *Atlantic*, on the coast of Nova Scotia, and the meritorious services of the Reverend W. S. Ancient and others, on the occasion of the calamity. [*Not printed.*]

- No. 58. CHICOINE, ADOLPHE J. :—Return to Address, Statement of all sums of money paid from first January, 1868, up to this day, by the Government of the Dominion, to J. Adolphe Chicoine, Esquire, Advocate of the Town of St. Hyacinthe, with all receipts and vouchers for such payments. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 59. NEW BRUNSWICK LOCAL ACTS :—Return to Address, Copies of all Acts passed by the Local Legislature of New Brunswick during the present Session, and assented to by the Lieutenant Governor of that Province, on Tuesday, the 25th March, 1873. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 60. ELECTION RETURNS :—Return in obedience to the Order of the House of Friday, 14th March, last, prepared from the Records of the Elections to the present House of Commons, shewing the number of votes polled for each candidate in the different Electoral Districts during the late General Election, &c.
- Return to Address, Return of all sums paid to defray expenses of the late Elections for the House in the different Electoral Divisions throughout the Dominion, shewing the Returning Officers, and Deputy Returning Officers to whom the same was paid, and distinguishing the different services for which allowance was made.
- No. 61. NAVAL RESERVE LANDS, ONTARIO :—Return to Address, Statement of the quantity and situation of all Naval Reserve Lands in the Province of Ontario, that have been handed over to the Dominion Government by the Commissioners of Admiralty, also, shewing the amounts hitherto received by the Dominion Government by way of rental or otherwise for the use of any such Lands, &c.
- No. 62. MADAWASKA RIVER BOOMS :—Return to Address, Copies of all claims preferred against the Government for losses sustained by the breaking of the booms at the mouth of the Madawaska River, in the Spring of 1871; and the evidence taken by the arbitration, bearing on the conduct of John Harvey, the slide-master of that place. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 63. MANITOBA HAY PRIVILEGE :—Return to Address, Copies of all instructions given to the Commission appointed to investigate claims to the outer two miles, or hay privilege in Manitoba [*Not printed.*]
- Return to Address, Correspondence between the Dominion Government, and the Hudson's Bay Company, relative to hay privilege in Manitoba. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 64. RED RIVER :—Return to Address, Copy of any communication made by, or under the authority of any Member of Government to Louis Riel, or any other person, touching an amnesty or pardon, or other provision in favor of the murderers of Thomas Scott, or of any of the persons concerned in the Red River troubles.
- No. 65. COLLINGWOOD, PORT OF ENTRY :—Return to Address, Copy of a Memorial purporting to be from the Town of Collingwood, asking to have that Port made an independent Port of Entry; and correspondence, if any, in relation to said memorial. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 66. GERMAN NATURALIZATION :—Return (in part) to Address, Correspondence between the Canadian and Imperial Governments on the subject of German naturalization; also a Return of all correspondence on the subject between the Canadian Government, and the German Societies in Canada.
- No. 67. ROBERTSON, WILLIAM :—Return to Address, Copies of all documents, letters, reports, evidence, and papers, touching an investigation lately held, as to William Robertson, Esq., Postmaster of Lanark Village, and touching his dismissal from the said office. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 68. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND :—Message, transmitting for the information of the House of Commons, the accompanying papers relative to a proposed union of Prince Edward Island with Canada.
- No. 69. NORTHERN RAILWAY, CANADA :—Papers in connection with the debt of the "Northern Railway Company of Canada," to the late Province of Canada, as affecting the amount of the excess of the public debt of that Province, chargeable to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.
- No. 70. TOBACCO :—Return to Address, Statement as respects each Province, shewing the quantity of Tobacco raised in Canada during the year preceding the imposition of the present duties of license and excise; as well as the quantity grown during the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1872; with the amount collected by the Government, and the cost of the collection. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 71. FARRAN'S POINT POSTMASTER :—Return to Address, Copies of all petitions, correspondence, reports, or other papers relating to the dismissal of the Postmaster at Farran's Point. [*Not printed.*]

- No. 72. MAIL SERVICE, WEST INDIES :—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Dominion Government, and the different Governments of the British and Foreign West Indies, relating to a mail service between these countries ; also for tenders or offers for performance of such service.
- No. 73. SALMON LINE FISHING :—Return to Address, Statement of the rivers in the Province of Quebec, for which the Government has granted the exclusive right of line-fishing for salmon ; place of residence and occupation of each of the lessees, and the duration and price of each lease, &c.
- No. 74. MINGAN, SEIGNIORY OF :—Correspondence between the Government or any member thereof, and certain purchasers of the Seignory of Mingan, in relation to the right of fishing granted to them for the rivers running through the said Seignory, and for the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in front of the same. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 75. PENITENTIARIES :—Fifth annual report of the Directors of Penitentiaries of the Dominion of Canada, for the year 1872.
- No. 76. IMMIGRATION :—Return (in part) to Address, shewing how the sum granted to the Local Governments of the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia, for the encouragement of immigration into these Provinces has been expended ; also, for copies of the regulations made by the Government of New Brunswick for the establishment of the settlement of Hellerup and Kincardine, and of all other regulations respecting immigration and settlement made by that Government during the year 1872 and 1873.
- No. 77. ISLANDS, ST. LAWRENCE :—Return to Address, of all patents issued for Islands, &c., in the St. Lawrence, in front of, or forming part of the County of Leeds ; also, of all such Islands sold or leased ; also of all applicants, with dates and names of parties, and also of all correspondence within the last ten years, with parties applying to purchase or lease any of said Islands or any part thereof. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 78. ADVERTISING, PUBLIC SERVICE :—Return, in obedience to the Order of the House, of a detailed statement of the amount expended during the last fiscal year in advertising on behalf of the Government or any Public Service in any of the Public Journals of the Dominion ; the amount paid, each Journal respectively, and the purpose for which such money was paid ; also, the amount paid in subscription, and for what papers paid.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 9th April, 1873 ; For a Copy of the Report of the late Commissioners appointed to consider the different routes for the Welland Canal Enlargement ; also, the Report of the Chief Engineer thereon

By command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
21st April, 1873.

No. 19,069. Subj. 2,986. Ref. 29,858.

OTTAWA, April 19th 1873.

Sir,—I am directed to transmit the accompanying return in reference to the Welland Canal Enlargement—called for by the enclosed address of the House of Commons of the 9th instant.

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

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

E. PARENT, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS.

1. Report by John Page, Chief Engineer, dated 29th April, 1872, on the Enlargement of the Welland Canal, together with the Report of the Engineer intrusted with the survey thereof, in Report of Minister of Public Works, for year ending 30th June, 1872.
 2. Letter of Minister of Public Works to Messrs. Gzowski and Keefer, referring the above, dated 3rd January, 1873.
 3. Report of Messrs. Gzowski, Keefer and McAlpine, dated 14th February, 1873, on the proposed routes for said Canal.
 4. Report of John Page, Chief Engineer, on the above, dated 14th March, 1873.
 5. Letter to Messrs. Gzowski and Keefer, submitting the above for remarks, dated 22nd March, 1873.
 6. Reply of Messrs. Gzowski and Keefer to preceding, dated 26th March, 1873.
 7. Letter to Messrs. Gzowski and Keefer, for further remarks, dated 28th March, 1873.
 8. Reply of Messrs. Gzowski and Keefer to preceding, dated 31st March, 1873.
 9. Order in Council, dated 10th April, 1873, approving of line recommended by Chief Engineer.
- 25—1

No. 1.

Report of the Chief Engineer of Public Works on the Enlargement of the Welland Canal, together with the Report of the Engineer intrusted with the survey thereof.

OTTAWA, 29th April, 1872.

THE SECRETARY OF PUBLIC WORKS :

SIR,—On receiving your letter, No. 7961, (dated August 17th, 1870), relative to the contemplated enlargement of the Welland Canal, I at once took steps to have proper instrumental surveys made of the various lines and localities that presented anything like a favourable appearance, or had been suggested as suitable for that purpose; and of having such data collected, as would enable the whole matter to be fully and clearly laid before the Department.

These surveys and examinations extended over a large area of country, and in some cases had to be of a minute nature, consequently they occupied a considerable length of time. Plans, profiles, &c., of the several lines being, however, now prepared, I have the honor to submit for consideration the following report on the subject;—

The agricultural resources of the vast region lying contiguous to the western lakes of this Continent, are doubtless without a parallel as regards extent; and the rapidity with which they have been developed, is wholly unprecedented.

In 1825 the completion of the Erie Canal, first opened up a practicable route for western immigrants; but it was not until about 15 years later that the interior regions were brought so far under cultivation as to permit of the export of surplus produce to any considerable extent. Since that time, however, the growth of trade has been such, that the receipts of grain alone, of all kinds, in 1871, at the five different receiving ports on the lakes, amount to over *one hundred and forty millions of bushels*.

This of itself is a formidable mass to transport; but it is greatly augmented by other agricultural products—immense quantities of lumber and timber from the forests on the shores of Lakes Huron and Michigan, and minerals from Lake Superior; all of which form a volume of trade that now presses upon every available avenue of communication.

The establishment of routes likely to cheapen the carriage of such immense masses of what, for the most part, are bulky articles, is therefore a question which has gradually forced itself into a prominent position in the public mind, and affords an almost inexhaustible theme, both for reports of scientific men, and the deliberation of those corporated bodies who represent the commercial wealth and business intelligence of the country.

The extent of territory lying between the regions of production, and eastern centres of distribution, either for consumption, or export, fortunately presents no serious obstacles to the construction of land routes; whilst the great lakes themselves, form a line of water communication, which although for part of the distance very circuitous, is of almost boundless capacity.

Between the head of Lake Michigan, and the eastern end of Lake Erie, the distance by water is about one thousand miles; by land it is only about five hundred miles; but even this advantage has not enabled the land routes to compete successfully with that by water for the carriage of those heavy articles which constitute the main items of export.

It is nevertheless true that flour, animal food, and such other kinds of freight, as either require to be conveyed speedily to market, or the value of which will bear higher transport rates, are now frequently carried by rail.

During the season when navigation is closed, the movements by the land routes lightens the pressure on the water lines in the open season. Still, the producing powers

of the west are increasing so fast as to threaten to outstrip all the existing means of getting the surplus to market.

The keen competition which exists for this vast carrying trade, has induced the State of New York to reduce the tolls on her canals, 50 per cent, with a view to regaining the large business which has deserted them.

This was done in the early part of 1870; but although the eastward movement of the Erie Canal has increased considerable since that time, it is quite probable that a large portion of this is due to the fact that the crop for exportation in 1871, was much larger than that for 1870.

Strenuous efforts are now being made to introduce steam power on this route, with a view of diminishing the time necessary to pass through it, and thus lessen the contrast in this respect, between it and the railways. A very large premium has lately been offered by the State authorities, for any design that can be judiciously brought into use for this purpose.

The great length and limited capacity of this canal, has enabled the railways to take from it a portion of heavy freights, the carriage of which it formerly monopolized, so that it is questionable whether even the entire abolition of tolls, and the successful application of steam power, would do more than partly restore the traffic which it has lost.

In this connection it may be observed that all the leading lines of communication in the United States, east of the Mississippi River, from the producing regions of the West to the Atlantic sea-board, cross the Alleghany range at some point, with the exception of the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railway, which are carried through a break in the chain, forming the valley of the Mohawk River.

This being the best possible route for a canal in that direction, gives it an advantage for the Western trade, over all other water channels in the United States; still it does not present a continuous downward lockage towards tide-water; the long level at Rome being higher than those to the East and West of it—and although its draft of water is comparatively small, the supply is maintained with great difficulty during dry seasons.

There cannot be a doubt but that there will always continue to be a considerable competition, between railways and canals, for the carrying trade Eastwards from the foot of Lake Erie; but from the Westward to that point, the water route, although twice the length of that by land, will in all probability keep the lead.

This may safely be inferred from the known characteristics of the navigation, and the large class of vessels employed on it, some of which draw about twelve feet of water and are capable of carrying from 40 to 50,000 bushels of wheat.

This, together with the rapidity with which vessels can be unloaded, and allowed to proceed on their return voyage, and the attractions of the commercial port of New York, must, to the extent of these advantages, have a tendency to throw the stream of trade towards Buffalo.

To the Westwards of this point the route to the heads of Lake Michigan and Superior, is common to all; so that the rivalry between the New York State Canals, and those on the St. Lawrence for the carrying trade to the sea-board, may very properly be said to commence at the foot of Lake Erie.

If vessels of the capacity above mentioned could proceed downwards without breaking bulk, until alongside the ocean-bound ship, a great object would be achieved, and a route established which might reasonably be expected to defy successful competition for the cheap and rapid transport of the heavy and bulky articles of agricultural produce.

For several years after the present Welland Canal was opened, (1845), all the vessels engaged in the grain trade of the upper lakes could pass through it, but ten years afterwards there were at least *twenty* propellers on Lake Erie that could not use the canal; and at the present time there is fully *three times* that number engaged in the traffic to Buffalo, which cannot descend to Lake Ontario.

From the best information that could be obtained, there appears to be over one-half (some competent authorities say about three-fourths) of the tonnage employed in the

Western trade which cannot descend lower than the foot of Lake Erie; consequently, while this state of matters exists, freight can be delivered cheaper there than at any other point.

The Eastward movement of all classes of freight from Buffalo, by the Erie Canal, was for the past two years as follows:—

	Tons.	No. of Boats.	Average Cargo of each Boat.
1870	1,303,394	6790	192 tons.
1871	1,742,157	8795	189 „

In the year 1862, when the greatest volume of freight was sent Eastward from Buffalo of any previous or subsequent year, 1,980,982 tons, the average of each boat was 177 tons cargo.

The downward movement of freight of all kinds from Port Colborne through the Welland Canal, was, for the past two years as follows:—

	Tons.
1870.....	867,085.
1871.....	962,565.

It is considered proper here to submit a few remarks relative to the nationality and tonnage of vessels which pass through this Canal, so as to correct some erroneous statements which lately appeared in reference to this matter.

Up to the early part of the season of 1871, it was the practice to issue a let-pass each trip to the tugs engaged between Port Colborne and Allanburg.

These vessels being owned in Canada, swelled the number of Canadian steamers that passed through the canal. Thus in 1870 there were issued at Port Colborne, 3275 let-passes, from which should be deducted 1012 given to tugs, and 150 to scows and rafts, or 1162; leaving 2113 as the number granted to vessels actually engaged in the trade. In 1871 this system was changed, and a season let-pass was issued to each tug; the whole number of let-passes issued at Port Colborne that year being 2767; of these 105 were for tugs, and 89 for scows and rafts, or 194 to be deducted, leaving 2573 for vessels with cargo.

This shows an increase of 460 eastward bound vessels last year, and an addition to the tonnage as above stated.

The Canal Commissioners in their letter, dated 24th February, 1871, to the Honorable the Secretary of State, appear to have mistaken the tugs used on the Canal for freight vessels passing through it, as on page 36 the following statement is made:—

“It is also equally noteworthy that the American steamers passing through the Welland, though less in number than the Canadian steamers, are of a larger class—in fact, of the largest capacity of the Canal. For instance, the number of American steamers going through in 1870, was only 878, whilst those belonging to Canada amounted to 1169. But the tonnage of the former was in the aggregate, more than double that of the latter.”

An examination of the records kept at Port Colborne of the down trade for 1871, shows, on the contrary, that the average load carried by American steamers and steam barges through the Canal, was 392 tons, and that of the Canadian steamers was fully 424 tons; whilst the proportion of the Canadian steamers carrying from 400 to 510 tons cargo far exceeded that of the American steamers.

As no great change took place in these respects in the season of 1870 or 1871, it is quite clear that the statement referred to, cannot be accepted as fairly representing the relative tonnage capacity of the Canadian and American vessels engaged in the trade.

It may also be observed, that in making comparisons between the traffic from the West on the Erie Canal with that on the Welland, it is obvious that reference should

be had to Buffalo and Port Colborne only; and as the trade on the New York State Canal embrace the whole internal movement of the country, it would be manifestly unfair to contrast it with the downward business done either on the Welland or St. Lawrence Canals.

The largest aggregate movement on the New York State Canal was in 1868, but as already stated, the largest eastward trade from Buffalo, was in 1862, whilst the traffic by way of the Welland Canal continues gradually to increase.

The requirements of trade and its active competition have rendered it imperative that the cost of transport between the producer and consumer, should be reduced to the least possible rates, and for the most part a very slight difference in this respect will soon determine the course which business will take.

It is well known that large vessels can carry freight profitably, at less rates than smaller ones, still, although large propellers can go to Buffalo to better advantage than others of less size can go to Oswego, yet, the latter, by being able to continue their course about 170 miles further without breaking bulk, enables the port of Oswego to compete with that of Buffalo on nearly equal terms, even after a reduction of 50 per cent. has taken place on the tolls of the State Canals.

This fact of itself indicates not only what may reasonably be expected from enlarging the lines of communication between Lakes Erie and Ontario, but to some extent what may be fairly anticipated from increasing the capacity of the canals between Prescott and Montreal.

The St. Lawrence being the natural outlet of the great lakes, and the only route by which a channel can be formed, with a continuous descent connecting them with the ocean, the removal of all impediments to its safe and fullest available navigation should be a matter of the greatest solicitude to those through whose territory it passes.

It has been frequently and doubtless truly stated, that the benefits resulting from commerce with foreign nations, or even between different parts of the same country, are not confined to the sale, purchase, or exchange of commodities; a large and profitable part of it being the actual carrying trade itself, besides other and numerous advantages which follow in its wake.

No stronger proof of a full belief in these statements can be found than in the arguments of the originators of the Erie Canal, who constantly affirmed that the western trade should by no means be permitted to descend to Lake Ontario, if it were possible to avoid it. They concluded with rare foresight that once on that level it would be likely to find its way through the St. Lawrence to the seaboard, and therefore urged that no pains or expense should be spared to establish a line of navigation direct from Lake Erie to the Hudson River.

These views are still held by many prominent men, and New York has consequently been always antagonistic to any canal scheme for uniting Lakes Erie and Ontario, even by a route through the territory of the United States.

If this trade is considered of so much importance by a shrewd, far-seeing people, ever alive to their own interests, there is good reason to believe that it would be at least equally beneficial to the people of Canada to secure and retain the control of it.

To enable this to be done, there can scarcely be a doubt but that the outlay required for the further improvement of the St. Lawrence route would be amply justified, especially as it is capable of being enlarged to such dimensions as would in all probability place it beyond the reach of successful competition.

On turning to the map of Canada, it will be seen that the eastern extremity of Lake Erie overlaps the west end of Lake Ontario, in such a manner as to leave only a comparatively narrow peninsula between them, the distance across which in a north and south direction is, at one point, barely 22 miles.

The Niagara River, forming the eastern side of this peninsula, as also the boundary line between the State of New York and Canada, falls about 324 feet from the upper to the lower lake in a distance of a little over 31 miles.

To the eastward of this river [American side] the space between the lakes increases rapidly, and the land is high, and continues for a long distance in a north-easterly direction without a break or ravine of any considerable extent occurring in it. No surveys made on that side have as yet led to any suitable route being found for a ship canal of the ordinary kind; and even if a practicable line were discovered, it is quite probable that the influence of eastern cities, as well as that of Buffalo, would prevent it being brought into use.

The Canada side on the contrary is almost in every respect advantageously situated, and presents all the facilities for the construction of a canal that could reasonably be expected, when the nature and extent of the undertaking is considered.

The present line of connection between the lakes is probably the shortest that, under the circumstances, could have been selected,—the whole length of the main line being $27\frac{1}{5}$ miles, or about 25 per cent over that of the most direct line.

In its location the principal difficulty experienced was not so much the height to be overcome by lockage as the comparatively short distance in which it had to be done, nearly the whole ascent having unavoidably to be made within a few miles.

The brow of the so-called "Mountain" is, in this vicinity, only about six miles from the shore of Lake Ontario. This remarkable geological feature can be traced for many miles into the northern part of the State of New York, at the side of the Niagara River at Queenston, and in a western direction to Hamilton, where it sweeps to the north and continues until it forms the promontory known as Cabot's Head on Lake Huron.

Where this escarpment is traversed by the deep chasm through which the Niagara River flows, or wherever its face is exposed, a series of layers of limestone rock, shale, &c., are presented, the upper strata of which, for the most part, yield excellent stone for building purposes; and a lower stratum can be manufactured into a superior class of hydraulic cement—materials which will doubtless be of at least equal importance for the projected works, as they were found to be in the construction of those now in use.

Towards Lake Ontario the land has a gentle inclination, and the drainage of the surrounding country flows in that direction through numerous channels, the largest of which in this vicinity is the Twelve Mile Creek,

Advantage was taken of the valley of this stream to form a line for the present canal; and by a dam and lock at the outlet it has been converted into a deep water basin of considerable area, the level of which extends $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles up to the town of St. Catharines.

The line continues through the valley of this Creek, and along the eastern branch of it up to the 10th lock, where the bottom of the Canal is very little below the natural surface of the ground, and the sides consist principally of embankments.

From this point up to the 21st lock, the canal for fully one-half the distance ascends in a line nearly parallel with the northern face of the high ground forming the upper plateau, and from the head of one lock to that of another the distance varies from 586 to 800 feet.

Through the village of Thorold the distance between the locks is greater, there being from 1163 to 1350 feet from the head of one to that of another up to the 25th, which is situated fully 9 miles above the northern outlet of the canal, and the water level above it is about 318 feet over the mean surface level of Lake Ontario.

This level is continued for a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Allanburg, where the greatest height is reached by a lock of fifteen feet lift: the bottom width of the canal for this stretch varies from 26 to 40 feet.

The present water supply is furnished from the Grand River, raised nearly 9 feet by a dam thrown across it at 5 miles above its outlet, which at ordinary times gives a

general depth of 9 feet in the feeder, and admits of the level of the canal being maintained at about 8 feet over that of Lake Erie.

This feeder is fully 21 miles in length from the town of Dunville to its junction with the main line (about six and a-half miles from Port Colborne), and at about five miles from its upper end a branch one mile and three-quarters long leads off to Port Maitland.

The summit level, supplied as above mentioned, extends from Allanburg to Port Colborne, a distance of nearly $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles. At the latter place there is a lock down from it of 8 feet. At the town of Welland, about $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Port Colborne, where the canal is carried over the river by an aqueduct, there is another lock down of about 17 feet; and at Port Robinson there is a second descent to the Welland River of 17 feet.

These three outlets, together with that of the principal line itself, require a volume of water which the Grand River, under presents arrangements, can barely supply during dry seasons.

It may be said that the canal has three different entrances on Lake Erie; one being at Port Colborne, the upper terminus of the main line; another 17 miles to the westward at Port Maitland, the mouth of the Grand River, which is connected by way of the feeder with the main canal at a point about six and a-half miles from Port Colborne; the third 18 miles to the eastwards, is by the Niagara River to Chippawa, thence along the Welland River to Port Robinson, a place nearly midway between the lakes.

One of the most troublesome questions connected with this undertaking, from the outset up to the present time, has been the instability of the banks of what is called the "Deep Cut," an excavation formed through the highest ridge of land on the line, and near the northern end of the summit level. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and the present line assumed for the bottom is for a considerable distance fully 60 feet under the top of the banks on either side; but the depth below the natural surface of the ground is not more than 45 feet, the upper 15 feet consisting of material excavated from the channel when it was first formed.

The extensive slides and movement of the banks that occurred on this part of the line, in 1828, first led the "Welland Canal Company" to abandon their original design of drawing the water supply from the Welland River, and to resort to the plan of using the Grand River as a feeder.

By the adoption of this course it was thought that the channel would be elevated above all interruptions from the slides that had occurred, and placed beyond the risk of similar casualties for the future.

For many years this appears to have been the case; but during the enlargement of the channel to its present dimensions, and the lowering of the bottom, so as to give the proper depth of water at the level of Lake Erie, there have been slides in the banks at several places and at various times, still none of them were of such an extent as to impede navigation on the higher level. The most recent of these were in January, 1867, and in May, 1870. At the latter time they were larger and more numerous than on any previous occasion. It is remarkable that some of them have occurred suddenly at places where no indications were before observed, and also that where a heavy slide has taken place, although the prism of the canal has been subsequently fully cleared out, it is seldom that a slide again occurs at that place:

A circumstance which leads to the impression that, when the yielding materials which form the lower part of the cut are displaced to a sufficient depth by the tenacious clay of the sides, there is a probability that the bottom may remain undisturbed and the subsidence of the banks cease.

If this view of the matter be correct, there should always be kept on hand sufficient dredging power and equipment to remove, as expeditiously as possible, any slides that may occur.

There is good reason to believe that the only mode that could be adopted with any prospect of success, to guard against such casualties, is to lighten the banks on both sides of the Cut.

This, if not an entire preventative, would at least reduce them to the minimum; besides, it would be much less expensive to remove the materials from the top than to be under the necessity of dredging the bulk of them from the bottom.

From Allanburg to the "Rock Cut" below Stone Bridge, the canal is for the most part 50 feet bottom width at the level of the sills of Port Colborne lock; and, for the lower one-third of that distance, the depth is about one foot below the top of the sills; the bottom of the upper two-thirds is nearly down to the lock sills.

From Port Colborne northwards for fully one and a-half miles, the canal is from 56 to 58 feet in width, and the bottom from 15 to 18 inches higher than the lock sill. This Cut for the full depth is in rock of a hard class, with many seams and fissures in it, through which water enters freely; and, there being no good drainage in the vicinity, the unwatering of this section is likely to be attended with unusual difficulty.

The expenditure on the present works, since 1842, amounts in the aggregate to \$5,066,702, a sum which would not now pay for over three-fifths of a like extent of work.

It has been considered proper to submit the foregoing brief sketch of the canal, and such matters connected with it, as may be of service in enabling a decision to be arrived at on several important questions about to be brought under notice.

In the letter of instructions handed me, dated 22nd July, 1871, the scale for the enlarged navigation is fixed for locks 270 feet long and 45 feet wide, with 12 feet water on the sills.

This is understood to be the dimensions recommended by the Canal Commission as the proper size for locks, &c., from Lake Superior to tide water. It should, however, be borne in mind that there are *three* Canadian paddle-wheel steamers (two built in 1871), now plying between Collingwood and the head of Lake Superior, that could not pass through the Sault St. Mary canal, if it were made of the dimensions above given.

It may also be stated that the Canal on the American side at this place has a depth of 12 feet on the sills; but a survey was recently made with a view to the construction of another tier of locks, made so as to have 14 feet of water on the sills.

These facts may, however, not possess any great degree of importance when the St. Lawrence and Lake navigation are looked upon and considered as a whole; still, if the class of vessels engaged on the Lake Superior trade are necessary, it will be evident they could not pass through that part of the Canadian route.

The draft of water contemplated for the Welland Canal is, nevertheless, fully as much as the river between Prescott and Montreal will warrant; still, as it would enable vessels to pass of the size now considered most serviceable and profitable for both lake and river trade, no reasonable efforts should be spared to effect an object likely to prove so beneficial.

It is quite probable that at all important places on the lakes where there is not enough water at present to admit vessels of that draught, the harbours would very soon be sufficiently deepened for that purpose.

The United States Government has already taken a step in that direction by forming a deep water channel through the "Flats" of Lake St. Clair; and the Refuge harbours on Lakes Huron and Erie, now in course of construction by the Dominion, will admit vessels of fully the draught stated.

With a view, if possible, of avoiding repetition, the principal matters relating to the enlargement of that part of the canal below Port Robinson will, in what is to follow, be kept separate from those having reference to the part above that place.

In carrying out the contemplated improvements, it will be obvious that economy would be consulted by utilizing as much as possible of the existing works, consistent with the requirements of the enlarged scale of navigation.

This can be done generally along the upper parts of the canal ; but from Thorold downwards it has long been understood that a new line, either in part or as a whole, must be formed.

The short distance between the locks known as the "Mountain Range," or indeed between those from the 10th to the 21st locks, renders it impossible to build detached structures, on the same line, of dimensions at all suited to the present or probable future wants of the trade.

It is true that if at intervals two or more locks were combined, there might be a fair space left between the head of one set and the foot of another ; but such an arrangement on a line of navigation of this nature and importance would, it is believed, be so decidedly objectionable as to warrant a very considerable outlay being incurred to avoid it.

This opinion is based not only on the detention that would continually be caused to vessels by locks in combination, but the fact that, if an accident occurred at such places, it would in all probability be of a more serious nature than if the locks were some distance apart.

Representations having been made that a favorable line for improvement might be found to the westward of the present canal, and although a cursory examination did not bear out such statements, it was nevertheless considered best to have lines of level run along the valley of the Twelve Mile Creek from St. Catharines upwards, and along the different eastern tributaries of that stream. These lines of levels were continued until they intersected the canal at different points, and one was also carried fully a mile and a half to the eastward of the line between Allanburg and Port Robinson ; the result of all of which shews that the ridge of high land traversed by the "Deep Cut" rises gradually to the westwards, and continues all but level on top in an easterly direction, leading to the conclusion that the canal has been located in as favorable ground as could have been selected in that vicinity.

These levels also shew that the ascent towards the south, from the canal level at St. Catharines by way of the western branch of the Twelve Mile Creek, is at some point on all the lines very abrupt, so that there appears to be nothing like a practicable line for reaching the summit on that side.

In 1854, a survey was made, for the Town Council of Niagara, of the ground lying to the eastward of the present canal, from Thorold downwards, striking off from the foot of the mountain towards the Niagara River. This was for what is known as the "Lateral Cut," the chief points in the location of which may be briefly stated as follows :—

The survey line connected with the present canal above lock 25, at the village of Thorold, and ran into a ravine formed by the head waters of the Ten Mile Creek.— Descending this to Brown's Cement Quarry, it was continued by a series of easy curves to the Great Western Railway, and crossed it a little to the east of the culvert through which the Ten Mile Creek passes. Thence the line swept to the north-west, and was continued in a straight course to the town of Niagara ; being altogether $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, with a fall of 318 feet, which it was proposed to overcome by twenty-five locks, varying in lift from 9 to 14 feet.

The place selected for an outlet on the Niagara River was in a little bay near Old Fort George, adjoining which an ascent of 55 feet was to be made by four locks combined. At the Thorold end of the line there were to be *three* distinct flights of combined locks, two of which embraced three locks each, and one included two locks; at all other places the locks were to be detached and have good-sized reaches between them, except locks 11 and 12, which were also to be combined.

On the route there was, therefore, five different sets of locks "in combination," embracing in the aggregate fourteen locks, or more than half the number stated to be necessary to overcome the fall.

According to this arrangement, there would have been a deficiency of nine reaches or reservoirs at the proper height for regulating the supply, and of course an equal number of places where vessels could not pass each other between the locks.

This was admitted to have been an objectionable feature in the location, which, in a report on the subject, it was assumed would apply "equally" to any other possible route "from Thorold to the Lake;" a statement which, it is presumed, was meant to apply fully as much to the topography of the country as to the actual construction of the canal.

The line from the Thorold leveled down to, at least, the point where the Great Western Railway is crossed, being common to any route east of the present canal, and having been examined in connection with a trial line leading to Port Dalhousie, it will be referred to under that head.

At Niagara, the outlet of the proposed canal being situated in a bend of the river, there is less current in its immediate vicinity than is generally met with at other places.

Deep water was found close to the shore, and at 100 and 150 feet out, the respective depths were 45 and 51 feet, with a sand bottom.

A careful examination of the west bank of the river, with numerous levels taken along and over the space to be occupied by the four combined locks proposed to be built there, leads to the conclusion that the latter cannot be avoided without incurring a very heavy expenditure in forming a long artificial descent, something like a natural ravine extending from the table land downwards to the water surface.

It was many years ago stated, in reference to the same place as an entrance for a canal, "that the current is too swift for a safe harbour above, and below it would be "exposed to the swell of the lake."

The river is fully half-a-mile wide, and has a current of from 3 to 4 miles an hour, and in the middle part there is a depth of from 70 to 90 feet; outside, in a continuous line with the centre of the stream, the depth is about 24 feet.

A sand shoal extends out in a northerly direction from Fort Niagara, on which, at $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the shore, 12 feet of water is marked on the chart; and at about $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles to the north-east of the same fort a rocky shoal is shown, with 15 water over it. These shoals, lying not far from the track of vessels bound to or from the eastward, might in stormy or thick weather be dangerous to those drawing 12 feet water.

The banks of the river are high and bluff, and, although forming in certain winds shelter to the harbour, would present a formidable obstacle to the formation of an entrance to a canal approaching the river at nearly right angles, and where the current is so swift a short distance from shore.

The above will give a general idea of the line proposed for the "Lateral Cut," in 1854, and its outlet at Niagara,—matters which will again be referred to in a subsequent part of this Report.

In order to obtain correct information as to whether a route could be found that would admit of the locks being judiciously placed at such distances apart as would enable the largest class of vessels suited to the navigation to pass each other freely between them, several trial lines were run, and the ground thoroughly examined to the eastwards of the present canal, from Thorold to Port Dalhousie.

The least distance from the head of one lock to that of another was assumed at 1000 feet; and the shortest line, requiring the least outlay for construction, was to be projected on a plan and a profile of it prepared.

When doing this, it had to be constantly borne in mind that the track of the Welland Railway had to be crossed twice, and that of the Great Western Railway once, without interfering with their present grades, especially as any change whatever in that respect would in either case inflict a serious and permanent injury on the road.

After a time it was ascertained that, by leaving the present canal at what is called "Marlatt's Pond," a short distance above the village of Thorold, the Welland Railway could be crossed at a fair angle, and at a place where the track is nearly level, and about nine feet over the surface of the pond.

From this point, the quantity of excavation on the proposed line would be about the same as if a divergence was made lower down, and the canal enlarged up to that point, and the necessity would be obviated of crossing the railway at an unusually oblique angle on a grade from eighty to ninety feet to the mile. It would also admit of the supply for the new line being drawn from a large area of water, an advantage which under the peculiar circumstances should not be overlooked.

The proposed line, after crossing the Welland Railway at the place above referred to, sweeps to the north, and continues in that direction until it passes through the deep rocky ravine of the Ten Mile Creek before mentioned. From the rapid inclination of the surface on this part of the route, a much larger quantity of rock will have to be excavated in order to secure a suitable distance between the locks, than if they were placed close together or combined; still the advantages to the navigation of having detached locks, it is believed, would fully warrant all the additional outlay, or even more were it required to effect that object.

Through this ravine the railway track should be moved to the westward, so that the place which it now occupies can be used for the canal.

The line, as laid down, then follows obliquely along the sloping ground past the old church and cemetery of Thorold, crossing the Great Western Railway about 2 miles to the eastward of the present canal, and at a distance of nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the starting point.

The descent in this distance can be overcome by eight detached locks of 14 feet lift each, arranged so that there will be at least 1000 feet from the head of one to that of the next adjoining lock.

This distance might, however, be still further increased by throwing the line back towards the front of the mountain.

From this railway-crossing, the line is continued all but straight to near the western angle of St. Catharine's cemetery, a distance of two miles.

Thence it curves round to a north-westerly direction for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to where it crosses the Welland Railway for the second time, and then follows towards the head of the north branch of an arm of the Twelve Mile Creek, known as May's Ravine, down which it is carried until joining the present canal at about half-a-mile from the entrance lock at Port Dalhousie.

From the crossing of the Great Western Railway downwards to the outlet, the distance from the head of one lock to that of another varies from 1200 to 7000 feet.

The principal difficulty likely to be experienced at this end of the route would be that of again crossing the Welland Railway, the track of which for some distance is very little over the surface of the adjacent ground, thus rendering indispensable either a change of grade or change of line, otherwise a considerable depth of cutting for a long reach of the canal.

From the place where this line leaves the canal above Thorold to where it intersects it near Port Dalhousie, the whole distance is $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles, or about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile less than by following the course of the present canal between the same points.

The first lock upwards might be located on the prominent point immediately east of the present waste weir, where the road to St. Catharines ascends the bank. At this place there is reason to believe that a good foundation would be obtained at the proper depth; but, to secure this at any other place between that point and the present lock, it is to be feared would be attended with a vast deal of trouble and expense.

By the adoption of this site for the lock, the line would be more direct than any other that could be selected, and it would admit of all the present water-covered space between the inner end of the piers and waste weir being used as part of the harbour.

A route for the enlargement was also carefully examined along an easterly branch of the Twelve Mile Creek to where it enters the present canal at what is called "Collier's Bend," a short distance below the fifth lock. The head of this branch creek is near the place where the line just described passes the west corner of the St. Catharine's cemetery, and from that point to the canal the distance is 7,100 feet, the difference of level between the adjoining reach on the Port Dalhousie trial line and that below the fifth lock of the present canal being 7,479 feet.

This ascent could be made by means of 6 locks, which would give a distance of fully 1,100 feet from the head of one lock to that of another.

The gully, near its junction with the canal, is about 50 feet wide at bottom and 400 feet at top, and the banks are over 50 feet high.

It has a south-easterly course for 1,600 feet from the canal, and for about two-thirds of that distance the stream through it is on the same level as that of the canal surface.— From the point above mentioned it takes a course all but due east for 800 feet; thence continues in a south-easterly direction, gradually diminishing in both width and depth, until it runs out at the place above stated.

The excavation for the canal and side channel necessary to pass the supply for the proper maintenance of the different levels would require to have an average width of 160 feet throughout at bottom, and at the lower end the depth would be at least 52 feet.

It is stated that the nature of the material is unfavourable for the foundation of structures, or to form the sides of the canal prism.

The present canal is about 800 feet from where this line connects with it; sweeps round and takes a south-westerly course to about 500 feet below the 4th lock; thence for about 600 feet its direction is nearly west. It then turns sharply to a course almost due south for 1,500 feet to the outlet of the Twelve Mile Creek.

The 3rd lock is situated on this stretch; and its line is such that a downward-bound vessel, when passing through it, points in an opposite course to one leading direct to the harbour of Port Dalhousie.

From the outlet of the Twelve Mile Creek for 2,100 feet, the canal again runs about due west; thence it follows a north-west course for 1,700 feet; then tends more to the west, and continues on that line for nearly half-a-mile, or to about 900 feet below the 2nd lock, from which point the line leads generally in a direction towards the outlet on Lake Ontario.

In this connection it may be said that, as Port Dalhousie lies a little to the west of north from the 4th lock, it will be evident from the bearings above given that the canal, where it passes through the town of St. Catharines, must be extremely tortuous in its course.

The banks of the ravine through which it is carried are nearly on the same level at the west end of St. Catharines as the table land at "Collier's Bend," but the descent of the two locks in the intervening distance makes them fully 70 feet high over water surface at the former place.

Between the 5th and 4th locks the reach is of a good width; thence downward the channel is at many places narrow, and the adjoining banks liable to slide.

The north wall of the third lock, a few years after the opening of the present canal, was forced in so much by the bank on that side that part of it had to be taken down and rebuilt.

It is therefore to be feared that, were the banks further encroached upon by the cutting necessary for the enlargement, there would be a greater tendency to slide; and that the lowering of the bottom 2 feet would be likely to increase the difficulty; whilst to raise the water levels so as to give the required depth would cause great injury to a large amount of valuable private property.

The 4th and 3rd locks might, however, be widened towards the south; but this would not diminish the existing curvature, which at places is so sharp as to render it difficult for vessels of the dimensions now in use to enter a lock or pass freely; besides, it would destroy the dry-dock property at the 3rd lock.

To build structures of the dimensions proposed (nearly double the length and width of those now in use), either at the place occupied by the present locks or in the vicinity, or indeed at any other place that could be selected between the 5th lock and the outlet of the Twelve Mile Creek, there is good reason to believe would not accommodate the class of vessels contemplated by the enlargement, and even be to some extent a hindrance to the passage of those now in use.

It is, therefore, questionable whether a proper line of navigation of the scale now proposed can be successfully formed along the valley of such a deep, comparatively narrow and winding ravine, through which flows the drainage of a large extent of country, that at certain seasons form rapid streams, occasionally carrying with them considerable quantities of detritus, which are eventually deposited in the still waters of the canal.

Besides, in heavy freshets the large body of water thus suddenly brought down sometimes threatens to destroy the works, and is at times very difficult to control.

When the canal was first made, and subsequently enlarged, it was no doubt necessary to follow the ravine on the line adopted; but although judicious at that time, it does not follow that the same route is adapted to a line of navigation of the scale now under consideration.

From the point where the trial line intersects the present canal above Thorold, along the route by way of "Collier's Bend," and the existing canal to Port Dalhousie, the distance is $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and the estimated cost of construction is \$5,350,000.

By following the more direct route (previously described) between the same points, the distance is $8\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and the probable cost of the work, &c., connected with the construction of the canal is estimated at \$5,180,000.

Both estimates are prepared on the same basis, and at prices believed to be the fair value of the works, with a proportionate allowance in both cases for contingencies, superintendence, &c.

It has been assumed that the quantity of excavation necessary to deepen and enlarge the old channel, would cost $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. more than on other parts of the line; and that the enlargement of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th locks during the winter would be attended with fully as much additional expense, as the materials now in them would amount to for the purpose of rebuilding.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the direct line to Port Dalhousie is fully two miles shorter, and can be made at \$170,000 less cost, than by following the "Collier's Bend" line, and the old canal to Port Dalhousie.

The latter, it may be again observed, has the following objectionable and unavoidable features, namely, of being situated in a deep ravine, at some places extremely crooked and narrow, where the banks are liable to slide, and of having at times a large body of water [unconnected with the navigation] charged with soil from the adjoining country thrown into it, and thereby either impeding it or endangering the works.

There is also on the lower part of it considerably over a mile of floating tow-path, which is inconvenient to the trade, and expensive to maintain.

On the direct line, although the distance is shorter, its physical peculiarities are such that the locks could be spread over a much greater extent, and the canal made wholly unconnected with the drainage of the surrounding country. The banks would, for the most part, be of such dimensions as could judiciously be made from the material excavated from the prism of the canal.

At Port Dalhousie the line would be in such a position as to admit of a much larger area of harbour accommodation being formed and brought into use.

Moreover, the surplus water along it could be made more serviceable for manufacturing purposes, than if it passed through a narrow valley where the space was insufficient to apply the power at the proper level.

In fact the water that could be discharged from it by way of a ravine, so frequently mentioned, might be advantageously used for a series of mills or factories, if they were required.

It therefore, appears to me, after fully considering the subject in all its known bearings, that even were the old canal below "Collier's Bend" enlarged to the dimensions before stated, there would nevertheless be so many objections found to it as a navigable route for vessels of the class contemplated, that there is reason to believe the results would be so unsatisfactory, as would either lead to its abandonment, or to an immense expenditure to render it in a limited degree serviceable.

On the other hand, what has been called the direct line, is not only free from many of these objections, but it presents numerous facilities for the construction of a canal of the full dimensions, at the minimum of cost, and such as would possess all the advantages that could reasonably be expected on a line of artificial navigation of the nature and extent proposed.

The Lake Ontario Harbor of this canal is situated at the natural outlet of the Twelve Mile Creek, near the village of Port Dalhousie. Its entrance is formed by means of two parallel piers, placed 200 feet apart, running in a north and south direction, nearly 2,100 feet into the Lake. The space included between them is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres area, and the general depth throughout at ordinary low water level is from $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 feet—bottom, indurated clay. Between the inner end of the entrance piers and the first lock, the basin has an area of fully 7 acres, which can be increased to 17 acres when required. All the materials to be removed for that purpose, consist of silt and soft clay.

The works connected with deepening the entrance channel to 14 feet, and the basin to $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the inner end of the piers, and 13 feet at the lock, over an area of about 10 acres, are now under contract.

The harbor is easy of access and egress in almost any wind. There is no perceptible current to contend with, and inside it is well sheltered by the high lands on the east and west sides.

There are no shoals or any outlying dangers to be apprehended for miles to the east or west of the entrance.

Above the first lock, which has generally a lift from 12 to 13 feet, a spacious inner harbor or basin has been formed by the damming back of the water, over a large area of which there is a depth of—feet and upwards.

This basin or reach is entirely beyond the influence of storms on the Lake, being for all practical purposes completely land-locked, and capable of accommodating safely a large number of vessels.

In the preceding pages will be found an outline sketch of the survey made in 1854, for a Branch Canal, extending from Thorold to the town of Niagara, and the main features of the river outlet at the latter are also described.

In further reference to this project, it may at once be stated that the construction of the Welland Railway has produced such changes in the vicinity of Thorold, as to prevent the adoption at that place of the line then proposed.

This will be evident when it is born in mind, that the railway passes through the Ten Mile Creek Ravine with an inclination of from 80 to 90 feet to the mile, and that from its position it would have to be crossed by the canal, which on such a grade would be inadmissible.

A circumstance which lead to the selection of a point for diverging from the present canal that would admit of crossing the railway at a place where the track is nearly level as before stated.

This point is about half a mile further up than that at which the "Lateral Cut" line joins the present canal, but from it for about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile along the proposed route through "Marlatt's Pond," there is a depth of fully 6 feet of water; consequently the formation of the new line, although longer, would not involve much, if any, additional expense over that required for enlarging the existing channel between the points mentioned.

The amount estimated for this is about \$108,000, a sum that should be either deducted from the estimate of the Port Dalhousie trial line, or added to that of the "Lateral Cut" line, for the purpose of comparison.

The construction of the proposed canal, together with all the works and expenses connected with it, from the starting point at Thorold to its debouchure on the Niagara River, was at that time estimated at £989,625, or say \$4,000,000.

This being taken as the value of all the necessary works, etc., in 1854, it will be evident that at least forty per cent. should now be added to it, in order to arrive at anything like a fair estimate of its cost at the present day. This would make the sum of \$5,600,000 as the estimated probable cost, an amount which there is reason to believe is rather under than over, what would be required.

If the southern end of the Port Dalhousie trial line was followed for the "Lateral Cut" as far down as to where these two lines cross each other [$3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the starting point above Thorold], detached locks could be substituted for the three upper flights of combined locks on the "Lateral Cut" line; but it would augment its cost at least \$450,000, and thus rise the estimate to \$6,050,000.

To be enabled to dispense with the two other flights of combined locks on this line would involve an expenditure of at least \$450,000 more, which would make the total approximate estimate for the "Lateral Cut" line with detached locks, \$6,500,000, or as above stated with combined locks, the cost is estimated now at \$5,600,000.

The line from Thorold to Port Dalhousie, with locks placed at such distances apart along the whole route as will admit of vessels passing each other in the reaches between them, including all necessary harbor improvements, is, as before stated, estimated at \$5,180,000,

In order to admit of a fair comparison being made between these lines, it has been considered best to estimate for both as having detached locks, in as much as on a navigation of the character contemplated, combined locks would be so decidedly objectionable as to warrant even a larger expenditure to avoid them, than what could be required to effect that object in either case.

It will, however, be observed that the "Lateral Cut" line, with five different flights of combined locks, would cost \$420,000 more than that by Port Dalhousie, with detached locks throughout.

But to make detached locks on the "Lateral Cut" would increase the cost of that line to \$1,320,000 more than that required to be expended in the Port Dalhousie route.

It should also be born in mind that the Port Dalhousie line is the shortest by about four miles—a fact which, apart from the question of first cost and maintenance, is of the greatest importance to the trade, inasmuch as it would necessarily lengthen the time of transit through the canal, and increase the towage expenses of vessels.

Having thus drawn attention to some of the main questions connected with these lines, it is now proposed to submit a few further remarks in relation to the respective harbors.

It is doubtless quite true that the mouth of the Niagara River affords ample space for a large fleet of vessels, and that in certain winds good shelter can be obtained in it, still there are serious objections to its being selected for an entrance to a canal, for the passage of vessels of the size and class now contemplated, some of which may be stated as follows:—

1st. There is a rapid current in the river, (3 to 4 miles an hour), which in case of southerly winds, would render it very difficult for a vessel to approach the canal in such a manner as to enter it. The employment of tugs, it is true, would in some measure obviate the difficulty; but, it should be borne in mind that both vessel and tug would have to cross the current in making the entrance.

2nd. When Lake Erie opens in the spring, all the ice must pass out by the mouth of the Niagara River, where everything in its course is attacked with great force, and during easterly winds it is driven across to the westerly side of the river, rendering it almost impossible to maintain any pier projecting even slightly into the stream.

At times when northerly winds prevail, large masses of ice are kept floating about in the offing long after other ports on Lake Ontario are open.

This would, of course, continue to be the more felt the greater the extent of trade, and from its diminishing the already comparatively short navigable season, could not fail to be objectionable to Niagara River being selected as a route leading towards a canal, the navigation of which, at the earliest period each year, is of such vital importance to the commercial interests of the Dominion.

3rd. The shoals, previously mentioned, as lying to the north and north-east of Fort Niagara, would, doubtless, in northerly winds be dangerous to vessels entering the river in thick weather, especially as they extend out so far as to be near the track that would, in all probability, be followed either to or from ports at the lower end of the lake.

This is irrespective of whether the bar at the entrance is of a permanent or shifting nature.

4th. Although the mouth of the Niagara River is a comparatively well sheltered roadstead; it nevertheless, at no place forms such a harbor as is necessary at the entrance of a canal; whilst the banks and shore are very unfavourable for the construction of one in the position and of the capacity required.

On the other hand there is no appreciable current in the harbor of Port Dalhousie—the ice leaves it early in the spring, and without injury to any of the works—generally before the ice on Lake Erie breaks up, and always long before the outlet of the Niagara is clear.

There are no shoals or obstructions of any kind in the offing, so that vessels can run for it safely from any point in the lake; and further, there is as above stated, a harbor already formed at this place capable of accommodating a large number of vessels, and which at a moderate outlay [included in the estimate], can be enlarged to afford ample space for the trade of the projected canal.

These facts, together with the shortness of the route previously described—the advantages it will possess, the lesser amount required for its construction, and the suitability of the harbor, all, in my opinion, lead to the conclusion that the direct line to Port Dalhousie is the best route that could be selected for the enlargement.

From the junction of Port Dalhousie branch line southwards, the enlargement can generally be made along the line of the existing canal, and in order to obviate the necessity of lowering the bottom of the reach below Allanburg, it is proposed to raise the water level two feet.

The land damages that would be caused by doing this, it is believed, would be small in comparison with the costs of deepening the channel, and it would render unnecessary

any interference with the culverts, other than that of extending them so as to obtain the proper width of water-way.

From Hurst's Bridge to that of Marlatt's, a distance of $\frac{4}{5}$ of a mile, the channel is for the most part through a pond, which at some places is of considerable width, but of very little depth.

In certain winds vessels experience great difficulty in passing here, as they are not unfrequently driven over and grounded on the bank, and occasionally have to remain for some time before they can get off, otherwise they must come to a complete stop above or below the pond until the wind changes.

To guard against this, an embankment should be formed along the east side, with openings through it, so that the full benefit of the storage capacity of the pond may still be retained. This bank could be used for a second towing path, which from the peculiar sweep of the wind there, would at all times be of great service.

From Marlatt's Bridge upwards, the canal for a distance of about 1600 feet, through the valley of the Beaver Dams Creek, is bound chiefly by embankments under which the water of the creek is passed by a stone culvert with two arches.

Thence upwards to Allanburgh, the channel is for the most part in cutting, with a bottom width not exceeding 40 feet; on this stretch is another branch of the Beaver Dams Creek, which is passed under the canal by what is called Davis' Culvert.

From Marlatt's Pond to the swing bridge at Allanburgh, the distance is about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles—the channel along this part of the route is at many places winding, and varies from 26 to 40 feet in width at the bottom; but the most objectionable parts are through the pond already mentioned and near Allanburgh.

At the latter place the channel is so crooked, that it would be very difficult for large vessels to pass, unless the line is improved, and as a new lock will have to be built, it should be located in a position that would admit of the line being changed, as well as of the work being executed during summer, when its cost would be less than if placed either where water would have to be contended with, or the masonry laid in water.

The present 26th lock is situated opposite the village of Allanburgh, is suited to Grand River level, and has a lift of 15 feet, when the summit is maintained at the proper height.

A guard lock has been constructed at about 500 feet above the lift lock, for the purpose of enabling the water in the "Deep Cut" to be kept at a uniform height; an arrangement which it was considered might be the means of preventing to some degree the recurrence of slides in the banks.

From the guard lock for 1,800 feet southwards, the bottom is from 45 to 80 feet in width, and sunk a little lower than the mitre still at Port Colborne lock.

The part next in order is the cutting through the highest ridge of land on the route, and known as the "Deep Cut." It is upwards of nine thousand feet long, and a mean width of 50 feet at bottom; the lower parts of the sides are, however, somewhat irregular from the slides which have occurred, and the necessity of having to remove the material by means of dredges.

Attention having been previously drawn to some of the difficulties which on various occasions have been experienced in connection with this part of the works, it is not considered necessary in a report of this general nature to enter further into the subject.

It may, however, be stated that the work of removing a continuous strip along the front side of the east bank of this cut, for an average width of 50 feet, and down to within two feet of ordinary water surface, is now under contract.

In order that the bottom of the summit level can be made of the width, and to the depth proposed, it will be necessary to lighten the west bank to a like extent as is now being done on the east side.

This is the more necessary as the west bank, which has stood well for many years, now shows indications of settlement.

From the south end of this "cut" to the guard lock at Port Robinson, the distance is about 2,500 feet, and the channel from 50 to 80 feet in width, follows for the most part along the west side of what is at present a long pond; the area of which will, however, be very much diminished when the water is lowered to the level of Lake Erie.

The guard gates, although seldom used, are now in a dilapidated condition, and not at a depth suited to the enlargement.

To admit of the channel above this place being laid dry without emptying the part below, new guard gates should be built as near the south end of the "Deep Cut," as a proper foundation for the structure can be obtained.

On the easterly side of this pond or basin, a branch canal has been formed for fully one-third of a mile in length, which connects the Welland River with the present main line by means of a lock, 17 feet lift.

In continuation of this line, a cut was many years ago made through a point at the mouth of the Welland River, with a view of giving the navigable channel an upward direction, where at the village of Chippawa it connects with the strong current of the Niagara River.

For a number of years steamboats were engaged on this route, between Port Robinson and Buffalo, *via* Chippawa; but since the construction of railways along the sides of the Niagara River, passenger boats have ceased to run between these places.

It may also be stated, that although the lock at Port Robinson is the same size as others on the main line of canal, and that the Welland and Niagara Rivers form a deep water line of communication with Lake Erie, this route is seldom if ever used by vessels engaged in the lake trade.

From Port Robinson upwards for fully 4 miles, the canal continues on the west side of the Welland River. For the greater part of this distance it is in through cutting; but towards both ends, one side of it is formed by an embankment of considerable height, which at some places is so situated that piles had to be driven along the slope to prevent encroachment on the bed of the river.

The additional width for the prism should generally be taken off the west side, except at a few points where the banks are high, and the line can be improved by widening on the east side.

It is believed proper to remark that part of the material to be excavated about midway of the distance above stated, consist of unusually hard clay.

At the south end of an stretch just mentioned, the canal is carried over the Welland River by means of the aqueduct, formed of a heavy class of well built ashlar masonry. This structure is so arranged, that the present bottom of the canal is one foot under the ordinary surface of the river, and also that the undersides of the centre portions of the arches over the waterway of the stream are fully five feet below its surface.

It will therefore be evident that it is to a certain extent a dam, through which a siphon culvert [on a large scale] has been formed of a sectional area sufficient to allow the necessary volume of water to pass.

Previous to the erection of the structure, that part of the bed of the river to be occupied by it was laid dry, and a channel formed for the temporary diversion of the stream. The foundations were then well piled, and the masonry carried up before the water was allowed to resume its original course.

The aqueduct is 316 feet long, and the trunk 45 feet wide between the side walls, which is carried up to a height suited to the Grand River level.

It is supported by 4 arches, each 40 feet span and 7 feet rise, the *voussoirs* of which are $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth, and the spandril filling is of masonry and concrete, brought fully up to the crown of the arches. Transverse timbers were then laid and secured between the side walls, over which a floor of plank was subsequently placed. On this there is a depth of $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet, when the summit water is at its full height, or 20 feet over the level of the present mitre sill of Port Colborne lock.

When Lake Erie forms the source of supply, the summit will be lowered 8 feet, which will leave only $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the aqueduct, but by removing the wooden floor above mentioned, there would be the same depth as on the present lock sill at Port Colborne.

During seasons of very low water there are, however, occasionally for short periods, less than 12 feet of water on the present lock sills at Port Colborne. It is therefore proposed, when increasing the length of that structure, or building another one, to lower the sills, say 12 inches.

The contemplated depth at the aqueduct can be obtained by cutting down the crown of the arches, from 10 to 12 inches, for a space of about 20 feet in the centre of the channel through it.

This can be done without injuring the stability of the structure, if strong bands of wrought iron are let into the stone—extended down into the haunches of the respective arches, and throughout well fastened to the masonry.

The space above mentioned might then be covered between the abutments with heavy plate iron, well fastened to hands and bearers, and otherwise secured so as to prevent displacement from any cause whatever.

By adopting this course the present aqueduct can be made available for the passage of vessels of the full draught of the enlarged canal, and in this way, one of the chief difficulties in carrying out the enlargement at this important point will be obviated at a very moderate outlay.

Means must, however, be provided for supplying a larger volume of water for canal service than could pass through the aqueduct.

For this purpose another, and separate water way will have to be formed across the river, a connection with which could be made above and below the present aqueduct.

From the relative levels of the river and canal, it is quite evident that a structure, such as the existing one, could not be built to the westward of the canal without interrupting the navigation, an idea that could not, under any circumstances, be entertained.

The only place that could be selected for the site of an aqueduct suited to the enlarged canal, is to the eastward of the present one, where the course of the river could be temporarily changed, and the bed of the stream unwatered until the foundations were properly formed and secured, and the masonry laid.

This would necessitate the formation of a canal around the town of Welland, that would cross several streets where bridges would be required—destroy a large extent of valuable property, and be attended with a very great outlay.

To avoid such an expenditure, it is proposed to form a channel solely for the purpose of passing the necessary supply, which might be so arranged that its bottom would be about the level of the river surface.

It might be constructed of iron, or even of wood, resting on stone abutments, and on such centre piers as would form little obstruction to the water of the stream.

If this water way was made on the western or up-stream side of the aqueduct, the lock down the Welland River would be rendered useless; consequently, if this branch of navigation had to be maintained, another lock would have to be constructed.

But by making the supply channel on the east, or down stream side, there would be little or no interference with the existing works, whilst the saving that would be effected in this respect, would pay for all the property necessary to be purchased, and leave a considerable amount to be applied to the execution of the works.

From the aqueduct to the junction of the feeder with the main line, the distance is fully one and a-quarter mile, and the bottom for the most part is 50 feet, but at some places is 100 feet in width.

The east side of the canal, between the points above mentioned, is generally formed of a heavy embankment, and the prism must be widened, on the west side. In doing

this, part of the banks of the old canal, which now forms a race-way to the mills at Welland, will have to be cut away, which will render it necessary to make a new water course at these places.

A short distance below the road bridge at the junction, the Canada Southern Railway Company have built a swing bridge for the purpose of carrying their track over the canal, with the distinct understanding that a permanent structure will be substituted by them when notified to do so by the Government.

The enlargement of the canal—construction of new work, and alterations to others—the purchase and drainage of land along the main line, from the upper end of the Port Dalhousie route in Marlatt's Pond, to the Feeder Junction, is estimated to cost \$1,840,000.

From the Junction southwards for 23,500 feet, the canal is formed through clay excavation; thence for 2,258 feet it is in rock; when for 2,200 feet it is again in clay, at the south end of which the principal rock cutting commences, and continues for a distance of 6,347 feet, or to 460 feet south of the entrance lock.

The total distance from the Junction to the south end of the Port Colborne lock being about $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

On this part of the line the bottom is 50 feet wide in clay excavation, and from 56 to 58 feet through rock cutting; the latter being from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet higher than the present sills of the entrance lock.

As the sides of this rock cutting will be all but vertical, it should be made of such a width as will give the prism of the canal through it at least a like sectional area as those parts in earth excavation.

At the place where the entrance lock is situated, the streets of the village of Port Colborne run parallel with the line of the canal on each side, and are not more than 147 feet apart.

It will therefore be indispensable that a considerable extent of valuable property should be purchased, otherwise that the position of the lock should be changed. The latter, there is good reason to believe, would be the most judicious course to adopt.

In order to have the means of admitting a full supply at the entrance during periods of low water in the lake, the works should be of sufficient extent, and arranged so as to have openings available for that purpose, nearly equal to the sectional area of the canal.

As previously stated there are times when the depth on the lock sills is less than 12 feet. This is, however, of short duration, and occurs only at intervals, in seasons of very low water, and after a continuance of northerly winds. To be prepared for such occurrences, the bottom of the enlarged or new lock should be kept about 12 inches lower than that of the present one.

The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway crosses the canal at 150 feet below the present entrance lock, so that a new swing bridge to carry this line over the enlarged channel must be built at some place in the vicinity.

The Lake Erie entrance to the canal at Port Colborne is formed by means of piers extending out into the lake, which on the westerly side run in a south-westerly direction 1,600 feet beyond the line of the shore, and on the eastern side the pier has a southerly course, and is only 500 feet long.

At the shore line they are 150 feet apart, and from that point to the head of the lock, the distance is 2,300 feet. The present basin is 1,475 feet in length, and has an average width of 265 feet, containing an area of about 9 acres, with a depth of fully one foot below the level of the mitre sills of the entrance lock.

The west pier is built chiefly on a ledge of flat rock, which at about 1,000 feet from the shore is found slightly beyond the line of the pier, at the level of two feet below the lock mitre sill, and at this depth it can be traced round until nearly opposite that part of the pier which opens to the southwest, where it is 160 feet out.

Near the angle referred to, for a distance of 250 feet, and a width of 26 feet along-side of the pier, the rock stands from one to two feet over the mitre sill of the lock.

The works of enlarging the basin 725 feet, in a southerly direction, and to a depth throughout of 18 inches below the mitre sill of the lock, together with that of making the entrance channel at other places fully two feet under the level of the lock sills, are now under contract.

When these works are completed, the basin will be 2,200 feet long, and have an area of $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

The harbor has a good width of entrance, and is generally easy of access; there are no dangers to be apprehended in approaching it from the west, but in a direction S. E. by E., 800 feet from the lighthouse on the head of the west pier, there is a reef, on the outer end of which, at low stages of the lake, the depth is only $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

From a point on the shore, 1,500 feet in an easterly direction from the east pier, this reef runs out in a southwesterly course 2,000 feet, to where it terminates at the point first mentioned.

It is proposed to construct a breakwater alongside of this reef for its entire length; and by this means form an outer harbor, that will be upwards of forty acres area. This, together with the inner basin would, there is reason to believe, not only accommodate the trade of the enlarged canal, but afford shelter to all such vessels as may seek refuge there in rough weather. The main light, with some distinguishing characteristic, could then be placed on the outer end of the breakwater, and a smaller one built on the head of the present pier, so as to guide vessels into the harbor at night.

The probable cost of enlarging the canal from the junction southwards, including culverts, lock, supply weir, harbor, and all the works connected with them, is estimated at about \$2,220,000.

The mouth of the Grand River being well known as the only natural harbor at the lower end of Lake Erie, on the Canadian side, it was considered proper that such surveys and examinations should be made as would enable a line, *via* the Feeder, to that place, to be compared with the route to Port Colborne.

From the junction upwards, the Feeder has a southwesterly course for $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to where it is joined by the Port Maitland Branch at Broad Creek; it then takes a more westerly direction, and continues in a winding course $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles to Dunnville.

From opposite Stromness a line was run along the bed of what is called "Broad Creek" to opposite a rocky point on its eastern side, thence it continued through the marsh, parallel with the Port Maitland Branch, to the Grand River, which it strikes at 7,250 feet from the starting point; making the total distance from the Junction to the Grand River, $17\frac{5}{8}$ miles.

The Feeder, from the junction upwards, passes through a flat marshy section of country, the upper part of which, for a depth of from 3 to 4 feet, is a light vegetable mould, and underneath a deep deposit of blue clay. It has generally been formed by a cutting from 6 to 7 feet in depth below the natural surface of the ground, and depositing the material excavated along both sides. In the spring of 1845, it had a bottom width of 26 feet, with side slopes, for the most part, of 2 horizontal to 1 vertical, and a depth of fully 9 feet.

There were then a number of places where, for a short distance at each, the bottom had been made from 35 to 40 feet in width to allow vessels to pass freely, during the time it was intended to be used as the main navigable route; but from slips in the banks, silt, and other partial obstructions, the channel is not now of these dimensions.

Its water level, when at the proper height, is eight feet over what was formerly assumed as the low water surface of Lake Erie; but records of the rise and fall of the Lake show that at times it falls from 6 to 10 inches below that level. The bottom of the summit reach has therefore been assumed at 22 feet below the surface of the feeder, or two feet under the top of the present sills at Port Colborne lock.

This would make the average depth of cutting for the proposed canal about 21 feet from the junction to the Port Maitland Branch, which may be taken for that depth and width irrespective of the present channel, the material excavated from which having been placed along the sides, one-half of it would have to be removed, no matter on what side the enlargement was made, and the formation of back ditches, lock, culvert pits, &c., would amount to fully as much as the other half.

At the upper end of the line, numerous borings were made through the creek and marsh, all of which showed that the materials to be removed were soft mud and clay, for the full depth (14 feet) of necessary cutting.

To excavate a channel from the Junction upwards, of like dimensions as estimated for other parts of the line, together with lock and culvert pits, ditches, &c., would require the removal of fully 10,000,000 cubic yards of material. This would form a bank about 500 feet wide and 6 feet high, for the entire length of the cutting; deposit ground for which, together with that for other purposes, would require the purchase of at least 1,300 acres of land.

A guard lock would have to be constructed at some point near the Grand River, together with the means of admitting and regulating the supply to the canal, and a lift lock would be required near Stormness, so as to keep up the navigation of the feeder to Dunnville.

New culverts would have to be built in the vicinity of those at present under the Feeder, and new road bridges constructed. A bridge to carry the line of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway would also have to be built.

The trial line strikes the Grand River about one mile above the outlet of the present branch canal, and $1\frac{5}{8}$ mile above the entrance piers at Port Maitland. The stream at that place has a width of about 300 feet, between 12 feet on one side to the same depth on the other side, and in the centre it is 30 feet deep; these depths and this width continue down to near the entrance of the present canal; but opposite Moss' Wharf, about 400 feet downward, 17 feet of water was found in the centre of the stream, and 400 feet further the depth was 15 feet. From this the channel diminishes to from 12 to 13 feet in depth opposite a wharf in the centre of the village, where it is for some distance both narrow and crooked. Outwards the depth gradually increases to 18 feet opposite the north end of the west pier; thence towards the Lake there is a depth of from 19 to 20 feet in the centre of the channel.

The entrance is formed by means of piers, having a south-westerly course, placed 180 feet apart, and so that the one on the west side extends 400 feet further into the lake than that on the east side; the latter is 1,400 feet long, the inner, 1,000 feet of which runs in a S. S. W. course from the shore, and forms a breakwater on that side.

The west pier is 1,600 feet long, and the inner 600 feet, run all but due south from the shore.

Inside the area is large, but with the exception of a comparatively narrow channel, it is for the most part shoal, so that there is at present no accommodation for large vessels, until north of the entrance of the present canal.

The mouth of the Grand River is easy of access from the Lake, and has the advantage of being open earlier in the spring than places to the eastward of it on Lake Erie. It could doubtless be made an excellent harbor, capable of accommodating a large business.

But notwithstanding all the natural advantages it possesses, it is quite evident that economy would not be consulted, or the interest of the navigation duly considered, in its being selected as the Lake Erie terminus of the projected enlargement, inasmuch as it would involve the necessity of making what is equivalent to an entirely new line of canal $17\frac{5}{8}$ miles long, requiring an enormous extent of excavation, all of which would have to be wasted, whereas an available line only $6\frac{2}{4}$ miles long, is already formed to fully one-half the necessary dimensions.

To make the enlarged canal along the line of the feeder, and through the marsh to the Grand River, together with all necessary works, harbor improvements, &c., would cost at least \$4,260,000.

It is, however, important that the feeder should be thoroughly cleared out, the bottom lowered about two feet, and some additional passing places made.

By doing this, it is believed that a much greater volume of water could be drawn from the Grand River at its low stages even in dry seasons, and in this way the difficulties hitherto arising from short supply would doubtless, in a great degree, be obviated. In case of a wet season occurring during the enlargement of the main line, the deepening of the feeder would admit of the trade passing temporarily by that route, as was done when the construction of the present canal was in progress.

By adopting this course, it is probable that the work connected with the rock cutting below Port Colborne, instead of being confined to the winter months of several years, might be carried on at least one year continuously, which would greatly facilitate the operations, and enable the pressing demands of the trade to be met at the earliest possible period.

The various important matters connected with the enlargement of this canal, having been, I believe, fairly placed before the Department, and at the same time as fully as could be done within the limits of an ordinary report, it is now considered proper to give a brief *resumé* of the principal reasons which led to the selection of the route recommended.

1st. It is the shortest practicable route across the peninsula, being only 26½ miles in length, a matter of vast importance in a ship canal between the two great lakes, where the time occupied in passing through it is often of the utmost consequence.

2nd. It is the cheapest line of navigation that can be formed of the capacity to answer fully all the objects contemplated

3rd. The harbors at either end are easily accessible, free from attacks of ice, and have none of the objectionable currents, bars, shoals, &c., which are almost invariably found at harbors situated near the mouths of large streams. They are open early in the season, and continue so, long after navigation closes, and can be made at a reasonable outlay fully capable of accommodating the trade of the enlarged canal.

The probable cost of the contemplated works from Port Colborne to Thorold, will, as previously stated, amount to.....	\$4,060,000
From Thorold to Port Dalhousie <i>via</i> the new and direct line now recommended	5,180,000
Total	9,240,000

The carrying out of this extensive undertaking would, under any circumstances, occupy from three to four years, a period not unlikely to be protracted by the scarcity of men accustomed to that class of labor, unless there may be a large influx of workmen from other countries.

It is important that the summit level should be maintained, as nearly as possible at its usual height, until at least one-half the additional width is obtained, when it can be lowered to that of Lake Erie.

The canal can then be made the full width, without the operations interfering with the passage of vessels.

In the prosecution of this work, such a number of excavator dredges can be employed as will enable the widening to be proceeded with as expeditiously as circumstances will warrant.

From the nature and extent of the undertaking, it is believed that it can be carried out in a more satisfactory and economical manner by letting the work in sections than in any other way that could be adopted.

It is also important that, in every case, it should be placed in the hands of thoroughly competent contractors, and at such prices as will fairly represent its value. Unless some such course as this be followed, no one can give anything like a reliable opinion as to the time likely to be required to carry out the contemplated enlargement.

The survey, was entrusted to Mr. Thos. Monro, whose Report is hereunto appended.

To this gentleman I desire to express my thanks for the zealous and energetic manner in which his duties have been discharged, and the assistance he has rendered me in this matter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

JOHN PAGE,

Chief Engineer, Public Works.

REPORT OF OFFICER ENTRUSTED WITH SURVEY.

OTTAWA, January 23rd, 1872.

JOHN PAGE, Esq.,

Chief Engineer, Public Works.

SIR,—As instructed by you, I have made such surveys and examinations of the various routes proposed for the enlargement of the Welland Canal as will, I trust, enable a decision to be arrived at as to the most eligible line for the improvement of this great public work; and I have now the honor to submit for your information the general result of my labors, embodied in the following Report, and shown on the accompanying plans, sections, &c., &c.

It being your frequently expressed desire, during the progress of the surveys, that they should be made as comprehensive as possible, so that all the data necessary in the full and fair discussion of the relative merits of the several projects should be correctly supplied, I beg to prefix a list of the principal examinations and measurements which have been made.

1. A general survey and topographical map of the country between Thorold and Port Dalhousie.
2. A survey of the present canal, from Thorold to Port Colborne, with cross sections at about 500 feet apart throughout this length.
3. Measurements, levels and borings along the Feeder, and *via* Broad Creek to Port Maitland.
4. A survey of the Twelve Mile Creek and its eastern tributaries, together with longitudinal sections of the same; lines being run from the head waters to connect with the present canal near the town of Welland.
5. An examination and part survey of the proposed "Lateral Cut" to Niagara;—also soundings of the mouth of the river, &c.

According to your directions at the outset, the surveys were made with a view of obtaining a practicable line for enlargement, with detached locks throughout. When the work was well advanced, you informed me that the scale recommended by the Canal Commissioners for the proposed navigation was for a channel 100 feet bottom width, having side slopes of 2 to 1 in. clay; locks 270 feet in length between quoins, and 45 feet wide, with twelve feet on the mitre sill,—canal depth being 13 feet. The quantities have been estimated for a canal of these dimensions.

1. It is evidently impossible to enlarge the present canal to any considerable extent along its northern end, chiefly because numbers of the "mountain locks" are so close together that they could not be lengthened without throwing many of them into combination—an arrangement very objectionable in a navigation of the character contemplated.—

A new line had therefore to be sought for by which the descent between Thorold and Lake Ontario could be made by detached locks, with a sufficient length of reach between them to enable vessels of a large class to pass each other without difficulty.

My examinations were, accordingly, first directed to this matter as being of vital importance to the whole question; and in order to render the results intelligible, I shall endeavour briefly to describe the leading topographical features of the vicinity.

The Niagara escarpment (here called the "mountain") runs in a general direction west of Queenston Heights to Hamilton, and at a distance from six to eight miles from the shore of Lake Ontario, with a summit level of 350 to 360 feet over the surface of the latter, near Thorold. This is one of the most formidable obstacles to be surmounted in the construction of a canal connecting Lakes Ontario and Erie.

Although at many places it presents a nearly perpendicular face, yet there are valleys or indentions which break the general regularity of its outline, and where the slope is much less steep. Down these the streams that drain the northern part of the upper plateau find their way to the plain below.

Advantages has been taken of the bed of one of these water-courses, in the construction of the existing canal.

The Twelve Mile Creek, which has its sources amongst the "Short Hills," about half way across the peninsula, dividing Lakes Ontario and Erie, runs into the former at the village of Port Dalhousie, where the lower entrance of the canal is situated.

By damming the mouth of this creek, its waters were set back to the second lock, in the town of St. Catharines, about three miles inland. At the third lock, the canal leaves the main stream, and runs up to a crooked branch of it to the foot of the "mountain," which is reached at the fifteenth lock from Lake Ontario. The face of the slope is then ascended obliquely by a series of six locks, known as the "Mountain Range;" at the head of which the canal curves sharply to the south, and is continued along the western side of the incline until the level of 318 feet over the lower lake is attained at lock 25, in the village of Thorold.

An examination of that portion of the line between Thorold and what is known as "Collier's Bend" clearly showed that all the ground available there for canal purposes was occupied by the existing work, together with its reservoirs, mill sites, &c., &c., and that it would be as impossible to locate another line alongside of it as it was admitted to be to enlarge the existing one to the required dimensions.

This being the case, attention was directed to the ground on the east side of the valley of the Ten Mile Creek, as it seemed to offer the easiest descent towards Lake Ontario.

This creek rises about the centre of the northern part of the township of Stamford, and on the plateau above the Niagara formation. Its course is almost due west for about four miles to Peter Hoover's farm, on lot 15 of Thorold township, and immediately in rear of the village.

Here the stream (which is quite small) turns sharply to the north, at right angles to its previous direction, and, running down a ravine of about half-a-mile in length, deeply worn into the clay, falls over a ledge of rock which marks the edge of the "mountain," at Brown's Cement Quarry.

The fall occurs at the mouth of the ravine, where the banks of the latter are about forty feet high. The level of the stream below is about eighty feet under that of the plateau. This place may be described as the southern point or head of a deep valley, up a portion of the western slope of which the present canal is carried, as above referred to.

Where the ravine opens out into this valley, the banks are, as above stated, high, and from thence the ground inclines downwards along the base of the cliff towards the north-east, exposing more and more of its rocky face until the eastern points of the valley are reached, where it shows an almost perpendicular height of over 100 feet.

In following the foot of the slope, the Great Western Railway is met at about a mile and a-quarter from the mouth of the ravine. As this forms a governing feature in the location, its course in the vicinity may be briefly described as follows:—

The line crosses the present canal at Lock No. 12, about two miles below Thorold.— It then runs in a general direction a little south of east towards the Suspension Bridge, traversing the Ten Mile Creek about one and a-quarter miles from Thorold Station, and entering the long cutting by which the “mountain” is ascended at about a mile further to the west. The grade is here 38.54 to the mile, and in the valley of the creek there is a considerable curve in heavy embankments.

Thus, looking northward from the mouth of the ravine at the Cement quarry, a sort of triangular-shaped area presents itself, formed by the line of the Great Western Railway and the east and west sides of a deep indentation in the line of the “mountain,” converging to the point referred to. Down the centre of this space the Ten Mile Creek runs northward to the lake, crossing the railway as above described. Its mouth is about three miles to the east of Port Dalhousie.

The whole of the eastern slope between the ravine and the railway has been carefully surveyed and covered with a network of levels. The cross sections were also continued to the north of the latter, until the ground ceased to present any difficulty in projecting a canal line.

As it was soon apparent that, if the large natural excavation of the ravine described could be utilized, a practicable route might be formed for connection with the present canal above the village of Thorold, this gully was measured and closely levelled throughout; and the ground between the bend referred to on Hoover's Farm and Marlatt's Pond was also cross-sectioned over an area of about three-quarters of a mile in length by half-a-mile in width.

The result of these operations has been that a fair location can be had between Marlatt's Pond and the Great Western Railway, which is the most difficult part of the route from Thorold to Port Dalhousie.

I shall now proceed to describe this more particularly, submitting my reasons in favor of the projected line.

The difficulty of choosing a proper point for divergence from the present canal has been greatly increased by the construction of the Welland Railway.

This line runs from Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie, on the eastern side of the canal. Behind Thorold it is located in the ravine formed by the Ten Mile Creek (previously described), this being obviously the best way of reaching the lower level. The grade down the ravine is, nevertheless, between 80 and 90 feet to the mile, and this rate of inclination is continued for nearly three miles. It is manifestly desirable to utilize as much of the existing canal as possible, and in this view the new line should begin at as short a distance above the mountain locks as could judiciously be done. At the same time, it is clear that the ravine affords the best line for enlargement by reason of the great saving in excavation consequent upon its adoption.

A trial line was therefore run, diverging from the middle of the “Little Deep Cut,” and striking for the ravine as directly as its position would permit. This would be a short and cheap line between these points.

But after careful examination it was considered inadvisable to adopt it, inasmuch as the railway would have to be crossed at a great angle of skew, between the banks of a narrow gully, and at a point where the grade of the track is from eighty to ninety feet per mile.

To avoid this it became necessary to diverge further south than the Little Deep Cut; and, after a careful survey of the ground, Marlatt's Pond seemed, under all the circumstances, to be the best place for the purpose.

By continuing the general line of the reach south of Hurst's Bridge across the road to Allanburg and the Welland Railway, the latter can be crossed at a fair angle and where the grade is nearly level. The height of the rails being about 9 feet over the

present surface of the pond is also favorable for the construction of a swing bridge at this point.

There is, in addition, an evident advantage in drawing from such a large body of water as the long reach below Allanburg, for the supply of the proposed canal as well as for that of the existing one.

The trial line, after crossing the railway, sweeps to the north by a curve of 1000 feet radius, and enters the ravine at the bend on Hoover's Farm.

Advantage has been taken of a small branch of Marlatt's Pond, and also of the shape of the ground, to reduce the amount of excavation as much as possible. Still it is very considerable, as the ridge already traversed by the "Little Deep Cut" has again to be cut through. The distance from the point of divergence to the 24th lock from Lake Ontario, as shewn, is 5,130 feet. About 2,630 of this is in the cutting; the remaining 2,500 being through Marlatt's Pond, where there is from five to nine feet water.

From the 24th lock to the mouth of the ravine the distance is 2,400 feet. Down the gully, it is proposed that the centre line of the new canal shall be the same as that of the present railway, the latter to be shifted about 120 feet to the westward.

Although the work here will be heavy, and a great portion of it through rock, yet it is believed this is the best line that can be had under the circumstances. The railway can in this way be relaid on precisely the same grade as at present, and the turn out to the line in its new position can be made by an easy reversed curve just north of Thorold Station; the tangent down the ravine being, as before stated, run 120 feet parallel to and west of its present location, so as to join the existing line a short distance from the Cement quarry, thus straightening a portion of the track at that place, which is now curved. In short, it may be said that the traffic of the line need not in any way be interfered with by the proposed arrangement.

Lock 21 is placed on the slope north of the mouth of the ravine, the reaches between it and No. 24 being shown as 630 feet each.

The rock in the cutting will consist of the upper layers of the Niagara limestone, amongst them being the bed from which the well-known "Thorold cement" is manufactured.

From the mouth of the ravine to the crossing of the Great Western Railway, the line gradually descends the slope, passing close by the north end of the Thorold cemetery, and near the old (and now abandoned) stone church. At the railway the distance from the starting point is 2.40 miles.

Nearly the same arrangement as to locks and reaches is preserved from Lock 24 to Lock 17, which latter it is proposed to connect with the abutments of the swing-bridge to be built at the crossing of the Great Western Railway; that is to say, a lock and reach occupy together from 1,000 to 1,100 feet; from which, deducting the length of the lock, leaves from 630 to 730 feet in the reaches, the latter being nearly three times the length of the largest vessel which could navigate the enlarged canal. The lift of all these locks is 14 feet each; the level above 24 being 320 feet, and at the Great Western Railway above 16,260 feet above datum of mean water surface above Lake Ontario.

As before stated, the ground along the eastern slope was carefully examined and levelled, so that, if there is no objection to the adoption of locks of 16 feet lift, another line can easily be laid down on that basis and estimated for. In such case the length of lock and reach might be increased to nearly 1,300 feet; and one lock could be omitted, the descent being accomplished by seven locks instead of eight, as shown.

Even with locks of 14 feet lift, it is, however, possible to obtain a greater length of reach by throwing the line up nearer the "mountain," and making it more circuitous with the same, or, if required, less fall.

As the Great Western Railway ascends towards the east by a grade of nearly 40 feet to the mile against its outward and principal freight traffic, it is evident that no interference with this rate of incline, by which it would be increased, is admissible. The level of the rails will, therefore, govern that of the surface of any canal at the crossing.

A glance at the map will show that the nearer any line from the mouth of the ravine to the railway runs to the centre of the valley of the Ten Mile Creek, the less will be the distance between these points; and, as above stated, the railway rises rapidly to the eastward, there must necessarily be a greater fall, or, in other words, more lockage to do and less space to do it in.

Thus, where the railway crosses the creek its rails are 198 feet above datum, whereas at the proposed point of crossing for the canal line they are $216\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the same plane.

This part of the line has been particularly described, inasmuch as it will hereafter be referred to in connection with the projected "Lateral Cut" to Niagara. The difficulties of location, do not, however, cease when the railway is passed. To the north the ground is still steep for over a mile, and had to be carefully examined to obtain a practicable line.

Near the railway crossing it becomes necessary to curve a good deal to the west, in order to run as straight as possible for May's Ravine, which, upon being closely surveyed and levelled, seemed to be the best place for descending to the reach above Lock No. 1, at Port Dalhousie.

The position of the swing-bridge is accordingly shown on a short tangent between two curves to the west, each of 1000 feet radius.

The line then runs nearly straight to 3.62 miles, taking advantage of a spur of high ground between two small tributaries of the Ten Mile Creek.

This avoids throwing the canal into heavy embankment. On the length of 1.22 miles beyond the railway, locks Nos. 16, 15 and 14 (each 14 feet lift), lock No. 13 (13 feet lift), and locks 12 and 11 (each 10 feet lift), are shown. All these have reaches of from 630 to 850 feet between them.

The trial line then curves slightly to the west, and runs towards the western end of the St. Catharine's cemetery, crossing the Ten Mile Creek where the banks are very low, at 3.92 miles.

It is noticeable that all the branches of the "Ten" have, in the vicinity of the Great Western Railway, high banks; but at about three-quarters of a mile to the north of it these valleys run out, and the streams are nearly on a level with the surrounding country. Advantage has been taken of this feature to cross the Ten Mile Creek at a favorable place.

The cemetery corner is reached at 4.56 miles, and the road from St. Catharines to Homer, &c., is here crossed. The present line is shown on the map as curving slightly to the east, for the purpose of shortening the cut through the gravel ridge on which the road runs, and in order to get a crossing as nearly at right angles to the latter as possible.

From this point the trial line bends a little to the west, and runs straight past where the Niagara road intersects the side line between lots 14 and 15 of Grantham. There are five roads meeting here, which can be served by one bridge. The long tangent shown is produced some distance further, and then by a slight reversed curve the trial line crosses the Welland Railway, for the second time, at 7.01 miles, and immediately south of the curve near the head of the grade to Port Dalhousie.

It may be remarked that from lock No. 11 to the point of intersection with the Welland Railway, the general direction of the line is north-westerly and the ground presents no difficulty. A curve is shown to the north of the cemetery for the purpose of avoiding valuable private property, houses, &c. A straight line can, however, be had without involving more excavation than on that now projected.

From the second crossing of the Welland Railway the line runs to the head of the North branch of May's Ravine, and down it to the present canal, the centre of which is reached at 8.66 miles from the point of divergence above Thorold.

To the south of the railway the maximum lift of lock is 14 feet, and the reaches vary from 830 to 7,000 feet in length. The line will be easily constructed between locks 11 and 5, the latter being close to the railway.

From this point to the head of May's Ravine the work will be heavy, if the grade of the railway be taken as governing the canal levels. It may perhaps hereafter be considered advisable to alter the location or grade of the track, or both.

The level of the rails from St. Catharines to the head of the grade descending to Port Dalhousie does not differ very much from that of the ground adjacent; hence the canal surface must be entirely in cutting, in order to pass under the present line, giving at the same time the necessary height to construct the turning apparatus, &c., of a swing bridge.

It follows that the sooner the railway can be reached from the head of the Ravine, the lighter the canal work can be made, as immediately after crossing the track, the water surface can be thrown up out of cutting, as shown on the profile. To make this clear it will be necessary to describe the trial line at the outlet of May's Ravine.

The present canal level above lock No. 1, at Port Dalhousie, is taken at 12 feet above datum of mean surface of Lake Ontario. By placing the second lock above the lake in the point of the south side of the entrance to the ravine, and damming the water back, a reach can be obtained above it of 1,350 feet in length, and generally of a good depth. Lock No. 3 might be located a little to the west of the main road from Port Dalhousie to St. Catharines. The reach between it and No. 2 would then be about 1,000 feet, and the surface level of the canal 44 feet above datum. Lock No. 4 could be placed near the point where the north branch of the ravine runs out—the surface above it being about 60 feet over datum. This would give a suitable height to pass under the present grade of the Welland Railway, which at the point of crossing is 68 feet over the same place.

It is quite practicable to divide the 48 feet, thus proposed to be overcome, by 3 locks, into four lifts if required. In this case, it would perhaps be better to adopt the south branch of the ravine, as a site for the canal. This would lengthen the whole distance only some 500 or 600 feet. The calculations are, however, now made for the line down the north branch.

As before stated, the trial line joins the existing canal in the reach above lock No. 1.

Between this point and Port Dalhousie, there is a large bay on the east side of the canal with an area of 40 acres, in which there is at present from 12 to 15 feet water, with a mud bottom. This forms a capacious inner basin, for the accommodation of a large number of vessels. It is almost completely land locked, so that all those likely to be detained from going out into the lake during stormy weather, might safely lie there without interfering in any way with the upper bound traffic.

Soundings were taken over the area—between the entrance piers to the harbor—and for some distance out into the lake. Cross sections were also taken on the east side of the present lock, at Port Dalhousie, where it seems the enlarged lock should be constructed.

The general depth from the lock to the end of the piers (a distance of 3,200 feet,) is with 12 feet on the lower mitre sill, from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 feet. A portion of the material forming the bottom is hard; but there is no reason to believe that to obtain the necessary depth for a canal of the proposed dimensions, any extraordinary difficulty will be encountered. A part of this work is now under contract. The water gradually deepens lake-ward from the head of the piers, and there are no shoals or other dangers in the approach to this harbor from any direction.

All the information obtained during the period of the surveys and examinations, from captains of vessels and others practically acquainted with the requirements of the trade of the canal, proved clearly that Port Dalhousie is one of the best ports on Lake Ontario. So that by an increase of depth and area it can be made fully adequate to the wants of the proposed enlargement, and this can be accomplished at a reasonable outlay.

Trial lines were run from the projected route above described to another ravine on the right bank of the present canal, on lot No. 21 of Grantham (IV Con.), and about one mile below lock No. 2. A general examination of the banks on this side was made with a view of finding some place which might improve the proposed location. The results prove that the point selected for entering the canal is decidedly the best.

The foregoing description will show the general features of the proposed line for enlargement between Thorold and Port Dalhousie. It is about three-quarters of a mile shorter than *via* the present canal between the same points—and there are no objectionable curves at any place along it; whilst about 60 per cent. of the whole distance of 8½ miles is straight line, or nearly so. Ample space can be had between locks to permit of vessels passing each other freely, and the Railway crossing can be so arranged as not to interfere with existing grades, whilst at the same time, the efficient working of the proposed canal can be fully secured. If the line recommended should, in the main, be adopted for construction, the relative levels of the old and new canals will be such that a large milling and manufacturing power can be created on channels discharging from the latter into the former at various points. The nature of the soil through which the line runs is generally so favorable for the construction of water-tight banks and sides, that the loss from leakage and infiltration (often a serious item), will probably be reduced to a minimum, whilst, in the execution of the work, the proximity of large quarries of excellent building stone, together with an abundance of first class cement, will prove a great and obvious advantage. Finally, the Lake Ontario terminus of this line can, as before stated, easily be made capable of accommodating the largely increased trade, which will, beyond all doubt, follow this route upon its completion to the scale now contemplated.

Near where the trial line to Port Dalhousie passes the west corner of the St. Catharines Cemetery, it runs close to the head of a branch of the Twelve Mile Creek, which enters the present canal at what is known as "Collier's Bend," a short distance below lock No. 5.

It is doubtless practicable to descend by this ravine, and form a connection with the present work; but the line would be crowded in between high banks, where it would be difficult to locate the required waste weirs; and the channel would be crooked and unsuitable to the navigation of the character contemplated.

This line would interfere with the existing hydraulic race by which the water is now supplied to the several mills in St. Catharines, and would cross the Welland Railway where there is a very heavy embankment, necessitating a formidable bridge. It is also said that the character of the soil in the gully at some depth below the surface is, in places a sort of quicksand unsuitable for the foundations of the locks.

But it seems to me that the chief objection to this route, and one that would outweigh all ordinary considerations of economy is, that it leads into the tortuous channel of the existing canal, where the traffic of both would be thrown together, and where in some places it would be almost if not quite impossible to obtain a line adopted to the requirements of the enlarged canal.

In my humble opinion the lines of traffic when divided at Thorold, should not again be united in the same channel until the inner basin of Port Dalhousie is reached, where there is ample room for both without danger of interruption to either. For these reasons the present canal has not been surveyed from Collier's Bend to Port Dalhousie, although information can readily be provided from existing documents, on which to base an approximate estimate of cost, should the proposition of enlarging by this route be entertained. The profile shows the lockage and longitudinal section down the ravine, which has been measured and cross-sectioned closely throughout.

2. From Thorold to Port Colborne the existing canal has been accurately surveyed and cross-sectioned at distances, of 500 feet apart, so as to afford sufficient accurate data to make an approximate estimate of the cost of the enlargement.

As instructed by you, the quantities between Thorold and Allanburgh, have been calculated on the arrangement that the water in the reach between these points will be raised two feet, instead of lowering the bottom to obtain the requisite depth.

Up to the bend below the Allanburgh bridge, at the Holland road crossing the present line is generally followed throughout. At this point, however, the very objectionable approach to the lock from the lower level, may be avoided by adopting a new line for enlargement. This would permit of the necessary works being constructed, without interruption to the business of the existing canal.

The ground in the vicinity of Allanburgh, has been closely cross-sectioned, to enable the new line at this place to be located on the west side in the most favorable position.

Between Allanburgh and Port Robinson, sections were carefully taken through the "Deep cut," and the calculations for the enlargement of this formidable excavation, are made for the same bottom width as the other parts of the projected canal, namely 100 feet.

From Port Robinson to Welland the canal is, in some places, close to the left bank of the Chippawa River, and in considerable embankment on the side next the stream. The enlargement is therefore at such place, projected on the side next the land, to avoid any interference with the banks, which are now rendered solid by repairs, and the time they have been built.

At the town of Welland, numerous cross-sections and soundings of the river were taken, with a view of obtaining a line for a new aqueduct, in case it should be considered necessary to build one. Between Welland and the junction of the feeder, the excavation is calculated for on the west side of the canal. Beyond this, on the long straight line to Ramney's Bend, the enlargement is also intended to be on the same side. The tow path is at present on the east side of the canal, and also the road from Welland to Port Colborne.

Through the rock cut above Ramney's Bend, and that from below Stone bridge to Port Colborne, the quantities are taken out for the east side, the west bank being covered with large heaps of soil arising from the excavation of the present canal.

At Port Colborne the harbour was carefully surveyed and sounded, together with the entrance, and for some distance outside the lighthouse on the end of the west pier.

The result of these measurements shewed that there is a considerable area of rock lying inside the west pier, which it will be necessary to excavate to the required depth for the entrance when the canal is enlarged.

The work is, I believed, now under contract.

An additional lock will probably have to be provided at Port Colborne of the size and depth required for the proposed canal, the present one being only 230 feet long between quoins.

During calm weather, and at ordinary level of the lake, neither of these locks would have any lift when Lake Erie level is introduced. But as the sudden fluctuations caused by storms have rendered it necessary that the present lock should be provided with two sets of gates opening in opposite directions, a similar arrangement will, it is presumed, be made for the new lock. This will enable a higher level to be resumed temporarily for the summit, should this at any time prove advisable.

It is quite evident that at no time would it be possible to pass through the gates of these locks the large body of water required for the supply of the new canal as well as that for the present canal below Thorold. It will therefore be necessary to construct a large weir for the purpose. This might be built on the east side of the inner basin, and a channel excavated from it to join the canal a short distance north of the locks, passing under the Grand Trunk Railway. The swing bridge at the crossing of this line will, of course, have to be rebuilt. With reference to the supply for both canals below Thorold, if the prism be made through rock cutting of the dimensions estimated for, an ample volume can pass through it without creating an objectionable current. A slight current downwards and in the direction of the heaviest traffic would be an obvious advantage to the trade.

From observations made when sounding Port Colborne Harbor, and from the information obtained there, it appears certain that the mitre sill of the present lock is at least one foot too high. On several successive days of calm weather last fall there was only a little over 12 feet on the sill, whilst a slight wind off shore would lower the water suddenly five or six inches.

In the month of October last there were 11 days on which the register kept by the Lockmaster shewed less than 12 feet on this sill, when his usual measurement was taken at noon of each day. There were also 12 other days in the same month when the depth did not exceed twelve feet three inches. This shows conclusively that the mitre sill of the Port Colborne Lock should be lowered at least one foot to admit of a twelve foot navigation. It is to be remarked, however, that last fall the level of Lake Erie was very low.

The level of the floor of the present aqueduct at Welland is 1.47 feet higher than that of the mitre sill at Port Colborne. If this floor were removed, the backs of the arches would be about level with the sill referred to. But it has been shewn that the latter is at least one foot too high, and it would be well to give the bottom of the enlarged canal a slight inclination northward in order to ensure the full delivery of the necessary supply of water for both lines at the lower end.

Even were the floor of the aqueduct made low enough to give the required depth of 12 feet, it is evident that when the summit is reduced to Lake Erie level the structure would not afford sufficient area to pass the water required for both canals except at such velocity as would prove an obstruction to the navigation.

It will therefore be necessary to construct a channel for the supply of this volume, alongside of the present canal.

The above description will, I trust, draw attention to all the chief points connected with the enlargement between Thorold and Port Colborne. The whole of the traverses and triangulated parts of the surveys, were checked on a base line measured between Lakes Erie and Ontario, having a total length of over 23 miles.

From the junction of the feeder with the main line of canal to the Port Maitland branch at Stromness, a survey line was run and level taken. The results show that the distance between these points is nearly $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the average cutting for a canal to Lake Erie level would be a little over 21 feet.

The country traversed by the feeder is very flat, and the borings taken at several points along it shewed a surface deposit of from three to four feet of peat or vegetable mould, underlying which blue clay was found in every case.

At the branch to Port Maitland, Broad Creek crosses the feeder. This creek was roughly surveyed, and borings taken in its bed for about three-quarters of a mile in the direction of the Grand River, into which it flows about two miles above Port Maitland. These soundings shewed no rock—noting but mud and stiff clay down to and below the bottom line of the projected canal.

Judging from the ground in the vicinity, it appears as if the Carboniferous limestone (through a ridge of which the present branch to Port Maitland has been partly cut) falls off abruptly on the eastern bank of Broad Creek, about a quarter of mile to the west of the existing canal—at all events, we found no rock in the bed of the creek close to the eastern shore, nor on a straight line from a point at the "Quarry" to a junction with Grand River.

From Stromness to the latter, the distance is 7,250 feet, on which there would be an average depth of at least 14 feet of mud and clay cutting. From the point where the survey line strikes the Grand River, the distance down it to the mouth of the Port Maitland branch is one mile; and to the piers at the entrance to the harbour, 3,250 feet farther, making the total distance to this point from the feeder junction near Welland to be about $19\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

The excavation necessary in the formation of this line, from the junction to Grand River would be fully 10,000,000 cubic yards.

Through the river, in the direction of the piers, from Broad Creek, the soundings showed nearly 30 feet in the centre, until about opposite to the entrance of the present canal. The stream is about 400 feet wide for this distance. From thence the channel shoals to a point near the centre of the village, where there is a sort of sand bar with from 12 to 13 feet of water on it. After this is passed it deepens quickly, carrying nearly 20 feet through the entrance and out into the lake.

The width between the outer part of the piers is 180 feet. When they were built the plans showed that there were only nine or ten feet water between them. The present depth demonstrates the effect of scour on a shifting bottom during spring freshets, at which time it is stated that the current of the Grand River is objectionably strong.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the route *via* the feeder to Port Maitland from the junction with the main line of canal, would be $19\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, whilst the distance from the same point to Port Colborne Harbor by the present canal is but 6.27 miles, showing a difference in favor of the latter of 12.50 miles. These lengths are measured in both cases to the entrance piers of the harbors.

There are, however, other considerations which present themselves in connection with this matter which I shall briefly refer to.

Port Maitland is easily accessible in stormy weather—has, as already shown, a deep water entrance—and from the nature of the river bed, is capable of enlargement at a reasonable outlay. This harbor is now frequently used by vessels as a haven of refuge, and is stated to be one of the safest on Lake Erie. It has the additional advantage of being generally clear of ice much sooner than either Port Colborne or Buffalo. It is also well known that towards the eastern end of Lake Erie great fluctuations of the surface are caused by storms—the maximum effect from this cause being often productive of serious inundations at Buffalo. This is mainly owing to the rapid convergence of the north and south shores, and the fact that the city is situated at the extreme end of the lake.

These changes are neither so sudden nor so great to the westward. It is said that a S. W. gale which produces a rise of four or five feet at Buffalo, does not lower the surface at Cleveland more than a foot.

If this is substantially correct, it is clear that Port Maitland would be more advantageously placed in this respect than the present terminus of the canal on Lake Erie; and an entrance lock built at the former place could be more easily worked.

On the other hand, there are the important facts that in order to reach Port Maitland, about 10 additional miles of canal would have to be constructed and maintained—a greatly increased cost for towing would be entailed upon vessels, and the time of transit between the lakes would certainly be lengthened.

The enormous mass of materials arising from the excavation of the feeder route would chiefly have to be deposited on its sides, at some distance from the edge of the cut, necessitating the purchase of about 1,300 acres of land for this purpose.

Large ditches will also have to be formed to take the water of the marsh from the rear of the spoil banks, and the under culverts would have to pass the canal at a great depth below the surface, unless some arrangements could be made to receive the drainage of the surrounding country into the new channel.

A guard lock with double sets of gates would have to be built near the Grand River, and a lift lock, near Stromness, to keep up the feeder navigation to Dunville. One railway bridge would have to be built, together with several road bridges; the harbor extended, piers rebuilt, &c., &c. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, it does not, in my opinion, appear advisable to adopt the Feeder Route for the enlarged Welland Canal.

4. With a view of determining whether a practicable line could be obtained up the valley of the Twelve Mile Creek, from its junction with the present canal at St. Cath-

arines, and from its head waters near Fonthill, across to the town of Welland, surveys were made and levels taken along both the main stream and its principal eastern tributaries.

The general result of these operations may be stated in a few words.

No lower summit than that at the present canal at the "deep cut" was found. The ground to the west of Allanburg is nearly flat, or slopes up gently towards the basis of the steep rise on which Fonthill is situated.

Besides the valley of the Twelve Mile Creek, at St. Johns, has such a quick descent, that it would be impossible to avoid having several locks in combination in the vicinity, whilst all the eastern tributaries are at some point quite precipitous.

The level of the rock met in these examinations is not so high any where as that found in the ravine behind Thorold; and in the plateau to the east and west of the "deep cut," the soil seems to be similar to that formidable excavation—namely, clay resting on and merging into a sort of quicksand, which, when reached by the wells affords a supply of water.

There is no rock on the higher levels. The depth to which the aqueduct foundation were driven into the bed of the Welland River, without encountering anything but clay, seems to shew that it dips southward from Thorold, and is not again met until the strata of a higher formation appear near the shores of Lake Erie.

The valley of the Twelve Mile Creek is winding, and the stream is liable to violent freshets, whilst its waters is at such times charged with the clay swept from its banks. These are objectionable features, and generally there does not seem to be any good argument in favour of adopting this as a canal route.

5. The practicability of obtaining a line for the enlarged canal down the mountain slope at Thorold, without resorting to combined locks, being clearly demonstrated—a connection was subsequently made between the proposed route and that of the "Lateral Cut" to Niagara, at a point about a mile to the north of the Great Western Railway, inasmuch as it appeared that even if this scheme was adopted, the location now shown would be the best for its southern end.

At the town of Niagara, the line was run back from the bank at the ruins of Fort George, for about a mile inland and levelled. The ground for some distance to the north and south of the projected terminus of the canal was also surveyed, and cross sections taken at several places.

The river was also sounded for some distance in the vicinity.

The result of these examinations shew that the line marked on Mr. Stanley's plan is, doubtless, the best which could be found in this locality.

The banks of the river are generally from 40 to 50 feet high, and so steep as to offer but little choice of ground for the site of the combined locks. Advantage has, however, been taken of a bend in the stream a little to the south of Fort George, to locate the entrance, where the current is not so swift as above the Ferry Point, and where, in calm weather, the ice would have a direction towards the opposite shore.

By the kind permission of the gentlemen in charge at Fort Niagara, we made a copy of their carefully prepared chart of the mouth of the river, with soundings in the lake for some distance to the north and south of this point, and also for a considerable length up stream. An examination of this document will shew that in the centre of the river inside (which is here about half a mile wide), the water is very deep; the soundings shewing 70.80, and in some places 90 feet with a sand bottom.

The depths increase very rapidly from the west shore towards the centre of the stream. At 150 feet from the beach, measured on the line of the "Lateral Cut" produced, we found 51 feet water; and this was also shewn (at the same distance out) for several hundred feet above and below this point.

Outside the river mouth the water is not so deep, as on a line in the general direction of the centre of the stream, lakeward there is for some distance about 14 feet water.

To the north of Fort Niagara, and for a distance nearly three-quarters of a mile from the shore, there is a sand shoal with only 12 feet of water at its extremity. There is

also a small rocky shoal with 15 feet water on it, shewn about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. of the Fort, in the lake. These dangers would doubtless prove serious to vessels making the harbor in stormy or thick weather, as they lie in the general direction taken by those trading to or from ports at the eastern end of Lake Ontario.

Notwithstanding this objection, it is however evident that Niagara is a fine natural roadstead, capable of affording shelter to a very large fleet of vessels; and in certain winds it is easily accessible.

Still, if adopted as the lower entrance to the canal, it will necessitate the construction, maintenance and navigation of four miles of additional canal beyond that required to reach Lake Ontario from Thorold, *via* the proposed line; and there appears to be no way of avoiding four locks in combination where it enters the Niagara River, except by incurring a very large additional outlay.

Adopting about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Port Dalhousie line for the south end of the "Lateral Cut" line, the distance by the latter from Marlatt's Pond to Niagara is 12.66 miles.

The water is so very deep in shore near Fort George, that it would be unfavourable for the construction of entrance wharves or piers where vessels could tie up when awaiting their turn to enter the canal, whilst works in such a position would be liable to destruction by the attacks of ice borne along by a rapid current. It is true that basins might be constructed on the flat to the north of the proposed entrance, but a large amount of excavation, docking, &c., would be required. It seems therefore clear that Niagara cannot be so improved as to form a harbor suitable for a large canal trade, without very considerable outlay, whilst its approach is not free from danger.

On the other hand, from all I could learn from ship captains and others practically acquainted with the requirements of navigation, as well as from actual observation during a period of one whole season, it is certain that the harbor of Port Dalhousie is one of the best on Lake Ontario, being easily accessible, and having no shoals outside in any direction.

Although the depth between the entrance piers is not at present sufficient for the draught of the proposed canal, it can be made so at a moderate outlay, whilst the existence of a capacious inner basin above lock No. 1, affords good shelter for a large number of vessels.

The rapid increase of propellers on the upper lakes, will in all probability render it quite unnecessary to provide very extensive harbor accommodation for the trade of a canal, such as the Welland, where no transhipment takes place at either end. At present, vessels frequently arrive in fleets, and require considerable room to receive them; but if it prove true, as is very generally believed, that steam will eventually supersede sail in the lake trade, arrivals and departures will be more continuous; the harbors will be less crowded, and the proposed canal will in all likelihood be worked to very great advantage.

As regards the mouth of Niagara River, it may be remarked, in conclusion, that this place is often blocked up with ice for weeks after Port Dalhousie is open. This seems reasonable to expect, as of course all the ice which comes down from Lake Erie has to pass here in a comparatively narrow space; whilst, should northerly winds prevail at these periods, they have the effect of keeping the ice in the river, or off the entrance for some time after it has disappeared from other ports on Lake Ontario.

The above are the principal facts in reference to the roadstead at the mouth of the Niagara River; and, unless I am quite mistaken, they point to the conclusion (especially when considered in connection with the additional cost of constructing a canal to this point), that the circumstances do not warrant the abandonment of Port Dalhousie as the Lake Ontario terminus of the Welland Canal, or of the enlarged canal now contemplated.

It may not be considered out of place to close this Report with a few remarks respecting the trade of the Welland Canal, as compared with that of its rival the enlarged Erie.

The idea has been widely promulgated, in reports and other documents, that the business of the Canadian canal is quite insignificant when compared with that of the

American one. This conclusion has sometimes been arrived at by incorrect comparisons, as, for example, contrasting the business of the whole of the New York State canals with that of the Welland alone.

It is clear, however, that to institute a proper comparison in this matter the shipments east and west by canal, at Buffalo, should alone be contrasted with the trade both ways at Port Colborne.

In this view of the case, it will be found that, although the business of the Erie Canal is in the aggregate very much greater than that of the Welland, yet in the chief items of Western produce which pass down it, there is not such a difference as might have been expected.

From the Buffalo Board of Trade Reports, for the years ending 31st December 1870 and 1871, it appears that the shipments east, by canal, of the following articles were as under :—

	1870.	1871.
Wheat .....bushels.	16,738,613	19,028,316
Corn “	5,911,668	20,695,305
Oats “	5,572,254	6,649,439
Lumber .....ft. B. M.	168,204,218	141,648,046
Timber .....cub. feet.	12,880,000	6,725,000

The returns at Port Colborne, kindly furnished by the Collector, Mr. Rooth, have enabled me to compile a statement of the trade of the Welland Canal for the year ending 31st December, 1871 ; and I have obtained that for the season of 1870 from the Inland Revenue Office. The chief items are as follows :—

	1870.	1871.
Wheat .....bushels.	12,838,749	12,828,005
Corn “	3,280,320	8,389,658
Oats “	Not given.	309,008
Lumber .....ft. B. M.	46,812,600	54,994,491
Timber .....cub. feet.	2,489,900	3,421,439

Only a small proportion of flour is carried by either canal, that article being now chiefly transported by rail. It may be said that, in addition to the above movement east at Port Colborne, the Welland Railway carried outwards nearly three millions of bushels of grain ; making the total downward trade by canal and rail at that point, during 1871, over 24½ millions of bushels.

Trusting that the foregoing statements and conclusions will meet with your approval.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

THOMAS MONRO,

Civil Engineer.

No. 17,69½0.

QUEBEC, 3rd January, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—The enlargement of the Welland Canal is such a large work and of such an importance for the future of Canada, that the Government of the Dominion wish to obtain the best advice they can procure from Engineers of eminence in this country and even in the United States. I have therefore requested you to examine the proposed enlargement, as indicated on the plans and in the specifications prepared by our Engineer, Mr. Page, and I am sure you will not object to consult with Mr. McAlpine, whose knowledge and experience are well known. I have, therefore, the honor to inform you, on behalf of the Government, that you are hereby authorized to communicate with Mr. McAlpine, and to ask for his professional counsel and advice in this matter—you should not limit yourselves to the above plan and specifications, but you should also consider any other plan or scheme which has been suggested to the Government, and may be found in my Department. The report we expect from you should state whether the propose Plan of Mr. Page should, in your opinion, be modified, and in what particular, and the object of such modifications, adding any other remark or recommendation you would think proper.

Messrs. C. S. Gzowski and }
Keefer.

H. L. LANGEVIN,
Minister of Public Works.

Copy of No. 28,600.

OTTAWA, 14th February, 1873.

To the Honorable HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN, C.B.,
Minister of Public Works, &c., &c., &c.

Sir,—In compliance with a desire expressed in yours of the 3rd January, that we should examine the proposed enlargement of the Welland Canal as indicated in the Plans and Specifications prepared under the directions of the Chief Engineer of your Department.

We lost no time in making the necessary arrangements for entering upon that duty and beg now to submit the following report as the result of our labors :—

After a preliminary conference in Toronto, we addressed a communication to your Chief Engineer inviting him to meet us and give us the benefit of the information which is official connection with the plans and surveys so well qualified him to do. (Copies of our letter and his reply are appended)

To arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on the merits of the several projected routes described in the memorials and documents referred to us, it was considered necessary to make a personal examination of that portion of the peninsula between Lakes Erie and Ontario. We therefore visited nearly the entire line of the present canal, making more special examinations of the localities near St. Catharines, Thorold, the Deep Cut, Port Colborne and the line proposed by Mr. Grenville.

We have also visited Chippawa, Drummondville, Queenston and Niagara.

The intimate acquaintance with the several localities named and of that section of the country generally, by one of our number, with the general knowledge of its geological character by all of us, removed most of the difficulty caused by the ground, at the time of our examination, being covered with snow.

Although your instructions refer more particularly to the examination of plans and specifications already prepared, we believe that our statement, on this head, will be more clear and better understood if we, in the first place, express our opinion briefly on the several alternative lines, and conclude our report with the recommendations we are prepared to make in regard to the located line.

The first of these alternative lines is that proposed by Mr. Grenville, and supported by the St. Catherines Board of Trade, and some others; its chief features are, 1st, the descent of the mountain range by two flights of combined locks, located in a straight line; and, 2ndly, the saving of distance in the new line to be constructed.

Mr. Grenville's proposed line commences at a point on the located line on Marlatt's Pond, and connects with it again near the junction of the Twelve Mile Creek with the canal, making the distance three and two-thirds miles, as against the located line of eight and two-thirds miles.

The difference of level between these points is proposed to be overcome by two flights of double combined locks, one combination of fifteen locks, and the other of six combined locks.

Examination of the ground on this route reveals its peculiar features, which are a rocky ridge with an abrupt declivity, covered with the debris or drift from the solid formation of the rocky plateau.

The larger number of the combination of fifteen locks are placed on the face or scarpment of this plateau, partly in rock and partly in clay and debris.

The very great difficulty, in our opinion, of obtaining a safe and uniform foundation for the locks so located, the danger from slides and infiltration that cannot always be successfully guarded against, even with a largely increased cost in construction, and the impossibility, from the general features of the rocky formation in that vicinity, of finding any other line to meet the proposed arrangements of combination of locks, precludes our entertaining the project of entering further into the discussion of its merits and demerits.

We may, however, add, that were the natural features favourable for such a location and arrangement of lockage, the cost of construction being nearly double that of the located line, would, in itself, be sufficient reason for not recommending its adoption.

The next alternative line is the Chippawa, St. Davids and Niagara, or Queenston line.

This involves heavy cutting of rock and clay through the summit, and combined double locks for descending the mountain at St. Davids and at Queenston, or Niagara, there being no way avoiding them.

The length of the summit cutting, from Chippawa to St. Davids on the line indicated in the memorials and pointed out to us, is nearly seven miles. The depth of cutting at the summit, according to levels we had taken, would be 120 feet, and the average nearly 65 feet.

A lower summit can be found on the plateau below Drummondville, where the deepest cutting would be about seventy feet, and the average depth not exceeding fifty feet, but with an increased amount of rock cutting.

The length of canal to build from Chippawa to Queenston would be about ten miles, to Niagara about fifteen miles.

The magnitude of excavation for either of these lines is one of the chief objections—but there are still others. The *termini* of the canal at Chippawa, or at a point indicated a short distance above are objectionable on account of the current in the Niagara River, which is due to the fall of nearly eleven feet between its head near Fort Erie and Chippawa, but varied by the conformation of its banks, and in several places increasing to upwards of five and a half miles per hour. Such a current must call for constant service of tugs for all sailing crafts and thereby increasing the cost of transport.

The proximity of Chippawa terminus to the very rapid current above the Niagara Falls, is another serious objection; any slight derangement in the machinery or steering gear of steam vessels passing into or out of the canal, or to the tug boat towing a sailing craft, would expose them to great danger of being carried down the rapids. Another serious objection to this route is the construction of the International Bridge below Buffalo and Fort Erie, compelling all vessels to pass through a draw.

The already powerful and growing railway interests in the United States and Canada striving daily to increase the facilities of communication between the great producing west and the eastern consuming markets, will, before long, require additional bridge accommodation across Niagara River, to carry the trade. Other bridges will, undoubtedly, be built; and that would still further increase the difficulties of navigation in that route, and must be considered as another objection to the adoption of Chippawa as the terminus of the canal.

Another projected route is called the Niagara Lateral Cut.

This line commences at some point on the present canal near Thorold and terminates near the mouth of the Niagara River, and if constructed would increase the length of canal nearly four miles.

The construction of the works essential to a terminus for a canal on the enlarged scale of the Welland, with the best selection of the most convenient point in the river, must involve very large money outlay.

The river is too narrow and too deep to permit the construction of works which would still further reduce its width and increase the existing current (already sufficiently strong to call for the service of tugs for all sailing vessels) to a dangerous extent, but if so built the works would also be exposed to danger from ice which passes in large quantities in the spring of the year. The entrance, wharves, piers, docks, &c., would therefore have to be built in part on the level bank above the river in deep cutting, causing very large amount of excavation.

The construction of three or four combined locks to make the descent to the river is unavoidable, and as such combination of locks has been generally admitted to be objectionable the necessity of having them at Niagara forms a strong objection to making that port the terminus of the canal.

The accumulation of ice in the spring of the year, held in and near the mouth of the river by northerly winds is another objection, and is one from which the existing harbour at Port Dalhousie is quite free.

No valid complaints, we are informed, have been made against Port Dalhousie harbour as the terminus of the Welland Canal. We do not therefore see any good ground for recommending the construction of a new line to the mouth of Niagara River, fraught with the objections of increased distance of nearly four miles of canal:—difficulty and great expense of constructing the necessary terminal works; necessity of having combined locks; tugs for the use of all sailing craft, and liability of detention by ice.

THE WELLAND CANAL PROPER.

No better harbours can be found either on Lake Erie or Lake Ontario as termini for a canal uniting these two Lakes than Port Colborne and Port Dalhousie.

They have answered the purpose of ports of entry ever since the canal was opened, without any complaint, and they can now at moderate expense be improved to meet all the necessities of the enlargement.

No better line for uniting these two ports can be found than the line of the existing canal except that a departure from it is inevitable for overcoming the descent from the upper to the lower plateau from Thorold to Port Dalhousie, for the reasons pointed out in the report of the Canal Commission of 24th February, 1871.

Here a loop line has been traced out between these points under the direction of your engineer, nearly corresponding with the line indicated in that report.

In making the enlargement there can of course be no departure from the existing line between Port Colborne and Thorold, and so far as the plans have been prepared for the enlargement of the prism of the canal, they meet our approval.

We have not seen any plans, if they are prepared, for the admission of the water at Port Colborne, nor for passing more at the aqueduct, and therefore make no reference to them.

The length of this deviation line, from the point of departure from the old canal in Marlatt's pond, above Thorold, to the point of intersection at lock No. 1, Port Dalhousie, is $8\frac{2}{3}$ miles, or $\frac{1}{4}$ mile less than by the old line between the same points. The difference of elevation to be surmounted in this distance is 320 feet.

According to the plans submitted to us this is to be accomplished by 24 locks, 23 of which are on the loop line. Of these there are three of 16 feet lift, thirteen of 14 feet, one of 13 feet, two of 12 feet, one of 11 feet, and three of 10 feet lift. Of the reaches between the locks there are six of 630 feet, five of 730 feet, two of 830 feet, and the remainder varying from 1,120 to 6,930 feet in length.

We consider this arrangement of locks objectionable.

Where the conditions are such as to permit the adoption of nearly uniform lifts, as they certainly do here, we think so much diversity of lifts should be avoided. For the practical working of the canal—for the economical use of the water—for convenience of supplying reserve gates in case of accident—it is desirable that nearly uniform lifts should be maintained, unless they involve too much excavation.

We recommend that the difference of elevation should be overcome by 20 locks instead of 24, and to make the lifts chiefly 16 and a few 17 feet, so as to meet the conditions.

By this arrangement four locks will be saved, the reaches lengthened, and the time of transit shortened; while the levels of the long reach between locks seven and eight and that at the Great Western Railway crossing between locks sixteen and seventeen will remain unchanged, and the altered position of the locks will afford a better crossing of the Ten Mile Creek; and avoid making a siphon culvert for it under the canal.

While the sloping ground from Thorold to Port Dalhousie presents the only possible route for a single line of distributed locks, with ample basins between them, very serious difficulties have been interposed to the selection of a proper line by certain chartered rights which have been conceded by Parliament, since the existing canal was constructed.

These are the three railway crossings:—Two of the Welland, and one of the Great Western Railway—the latter being on a gradient of nearly forty feet to a mile.

Under all the circumstances we think your engineer has selected the best crossing that can be made of the Great Western Railway; but his treatment of the Welland Railway involves his line through the gorge at Thorold in very serious difficulties.

There are two reaches here where it is impossible to have outside basins except at very large cost in deep rock cutting; and where the canal surface is so limited that a single lockage would have the effect of lowering the water thirteen inches in one and twenty inches in the other; and where in the order to prevent grounding the vessels, it would be necessary to run a large body of water through the waste weirs outside the locks.

Allowance must be made in all the reaches for a fluctuating surface level, generally of only a few inches where ample basins can be made; but here it would be necessary to sink the mitre sills and bottom levels from one to two feet in order to provide for the lockages.

To avoid this complication of the navigation, we suggest that the line for the enlargement shall follow that of the existing canal through the little deep cut to Thorold and after descending into the first basin between the two upper locks to sweep round to the north of the village, and unite with the proposed line somewhere below Brown's Cement Quarry. On this line there is a guard lock already built and half the excavation made through the ridge of the little deep cut—the ridge that must inevitably be crossed by any deviation line starting from above Thorold. There will be reaches between the locks from one thousand to twelve hundred feet in length and facilities for obtaining a sufficient water surface for the working of the canal, while by suitable arrangement of the locks and levels, and by shifting the line of the Welland Railway a little to the east, without altering the gradient, a good crossing of that railway can also be obtained.

Looking at this question in its engineering and commercial aspects, we consider this the best line for the enlargement, and if the Railway Company is obliged to have a draw

bridge on its maximum gradient, this is not deemed an insuperable objection, but in view of the general interests of trade, it would be an inconvenience that must be submitted to as unavoidable.

It is true that this line involves changes of street crossings and purchase of some mill privileges, but we are of opinion that its cost will not exceed that through the gorge, while it will be much better for the navigation in every respect. And as regards the re-arrangement of the locks as we suggest, we do not think there will be any material difference in the cost, while we are clearly of opinion that it will afford greater facilities to the navigation than the one on which the plans have been prepared.

We do not think it necessary to construct the road culvert under the canal near the crossing of the Great Western Railway. It will be much better and save considerable expense to carry the road over the canal, by a swing bridge placed on the extended walls of the lock and on a sloping embankment forming the approaches to it.

We have examined the general plan of a lock which has been submitted to us with the other plans.

We observe that no provision has been made for filling the chamber of the lock through the lock walls, and that consequently the chamber must be filled entirely through the gates. We consider this a defect that ought to be remedied.

Means should be provided for filling, both through the gates and through the lock walls, so as to shorten the time of passing vessels, and also to prevent the surging when water is admitted in only one direction.

There are some minor points respecting which modifications might be suggested, but we consider that they will naturally occur to the engineer who will be charged with the duty of carrying out the recommendations we have made.

It may be well to observe, that the time occupied in the examination of this subject, to arrive at the conclusions we have communicated to you, has not in our opinion delayed the progress of this important work, for, in addition to the advantages gained, whatever they may prove to be in directing to its final location fresh and disinterested minds, the short postponement of the date (the 25th of January inst.,) for receiving proposals cannot practically be considered as a delay. The winter, in that section of country, by the 20th of January, may be considered as well over, and it would not have been advisable to allow the quarrying of stone for the locks, about the only work that might have been attempted, till the season of severe frosts had passed. No other preparation for carrying on the work could have been advantageously made before spring.

After a careful consideration of the whole subject we are unanimously of opinion:— That no line for a canal suitable to the existing and anticipated trade between the western chain of lakes and the waters of Ontario and eastward, can be obtained on the Canadian Peninsula, which is better adapted to the required purposes than that which has already been recommended by the Canal Commission ;

That the best entrance and exit from and to such a canal, is at the ports of Colborne and Dalhousie ;

That combined locks should not be introduced on such a channel of international navigation, but that they should be separated by basins of sufficient capacity to allow the traffic vessels to pass each other with the least inconvenience. And finally, that the line from near Thorold to Port Dalhousie, with the modifications we have recommended, combines all the requirements of such traffic better than any of those which have been suggested to us, or which have occurred to us during our examination.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,)

C. S. GZOWSKI,
SAMUEL KEEFER,
WM. McALPINE.

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(Copy of letter to the Chief Engineer, Public Works.)

SIR,—As the engineers appointed by the Government to examine and report on plans for the enlargement of the Welland Canal, as well as certain schemes for the accomplishment of the same object, we have just met in this city to consider the matters referred to us. Before visiting the canal to enter upon our duties, we think it due to you, in your position as the Chief Engineer, under whose directions the surveys have been conducted and the plans prepared, to invite you to meet us at the canal. We shall proceed thither on Friday, the 30th inst., and if it is convenient for you to join us there, shortly after, we shall be glad to have the benefit of the information which, by your official connection with the plans and surveys, you are so well qualified to give.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,)

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C. S. GZOWSKI,

SAMUEL KEEFER,

W. J. McALPINE,

Mr. JOHN PAGE,

Chief Engineer, Public Works Dept.,
Ottawa.

(Copy of Letter from the Chief Engineer, Public Works.)

GENTLEMEN,—I have just received your letter of the 29th instant, stating that "as the engineers appointed by the Government to examine and report on the plans for the enlargement of the Welland Canal, as well as certain schemes for the accomplishment of the same object," you invite me to meet you at the canal.

In reply, I beg to inform you that I cannot attend. Allow me, however, to forward a printed copy of my general report of the 29th April, 1872, on the scheme of canal enlargement, which I was officially notified (by a letter dated 21st June, 1872) the Government had adopted, and obtained from Parliament an appropriation towards carrying out the work.

I beg also to enclose printed copies of the several specifications of works, accordingly advertised, and for which tenders have been received.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

JOHN PAGE.

Messrs. Gzowski and Keefer,
and the Hon. W. J. McAlpine.

(No. 18,298.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

OTTAWA, February 27, 1873.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works to send you herewith the report of Messrs. Gzowski, Keefer and McAlpine, on an examination recently made by them of the several routes proposed for the enlargement of the Welland Canal. The Minister wishes your attention to be given to the subject, and especially to that portion of the report which refers to the line between Thorold and Port Dalhousie, inasmuch as those gentlemen suggest a different arrangement from that it was the intention of the Department to carry into effect.

The Minister, before giving final instructions in the matter, desires to have your views, and will be glad to receive them at as early a date as possible.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

John Page, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, Public Works,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 12th March, 1873.

The Secretary of Public Works :—

SIR,—I duly received your letter of the 27th ult., enclosing a Report from Messrs. Gzowski, Keefer and McAlpine, on an examination recently made by them of the several routes proposed for the enlargement of the Welland Canal, relative to which the Hon. the Minister desires to have my views before arriving at a final decision on the subject.

In order to enable this request to be complied with, I have carefully read over the report above mentioned, and have now the honor to submit, for the information of the Department, the following remarks in reference thereto.

It appears that the conclusions arrived at by these gentlemen are principally as follows :—

1st. That after an examination of the different localities, the Lake harbors at both ends of the present canal are considered the best for the enlarged channel, and that the main features of the line as located between Thorold and Port Dalhousie have also received their approval.

2nd. That detached locks are considered the most suitable for an important line of navigation like the Welland Canal, and consequently that locks in combination are not approved of, therefore any route on which their introduction is necessary has been condemned.

3rd. They recommend that the southern end of the new line be changed, so that the enlarged canal can pass through the Village of Thorold—and also that the locks be made from 16 to 17 feet lift throughout, so that there may be only 20 locks between Thorold and Port Dalhousie, instead of 24 as on the line marked out on the ground, and for a part of which tenders have been received.

4th. They recommend that means should be provided for filling the locks “both through the gates and through the lock walls, so as to shorten the time of passing vessels,” &c., &c.

Referring to the several matters in the order above shown, it may be stated :—that the reasons for the selection of the located line are fully set forth in my report on the 29th April, 1872; in which will also be found a description of each of the harbors that have been proposed as entrances to the canal on Lakes Erie and Ontario.

In reference to the road-stead at the mouth of the Niagara River, the “Engineers” remark that the construction of entrance works to a canal terminating at this point would have a tendency to dangerously augment the already rapid current of the stream, which they describe as being “too narrow and too deep” to permit of this being judiciously done.

The river at the place where the line known as the “Lateral Cut Line” enters it, is about half a mile wide, and in the centre from 70 to 90 feet in depth. It is, therefore, difficult to understand how the construction of entrance piers could produce any sensible effect on a stream of this volume, or how its so called narrowness can be viewed as reasonable objection to its forming the inlet to a canal.

It is considered proper to correct at the outset, a statement made by the "Engineers" in their report, to the effect that the line as located is nearly that indicated by the Canal Commission.

The records of the Department show that the surveys were commenced in August 1870; and I may add that the rapidity with which the examinations were made, enabled the principal features of the route to be determined about the latter end of October following.

When called before the Canal Commission about the end of November of that year, I informed them that the new line would start from a point above Thorold, and continue downwards to Port Dalhousie. The information thus given admitted of their shewing the general direction of the proposed line on the map, which followed their report in 1871.

Generally when Engineers are invited to a consultation relative to large public works, their attention is given to the discussion of leading principles, questions of detail being seldom introduced. The only proper object being to arrive at right conclusions, based upon facts and experience; matters are usually presented fairly and fully without reserve.

But in this case the discussion of general principles has been avoided, while matters of detail occupy an exceptional degree of prominence.

In short, there is throughout the report a number of peculiarities unusual in documents of this kind, as will be clearly shewn farther on.

2nd. I agree with the "Engineers" in rejecting the introduction of combined locks on a navigation of this importance, and of the character contemplated; and also, that the building of double locks is not now necessary or advisable.

In their report, however, no reasons are given why they have arrived at these conclusions. It may therefore be well to state briefly, for the information of the Department, my views on both these questions.

There is no instance on record of a line favorable for detached locks on a ship canal having been ignored, and in its stead another chosen where the locks had of necessity to be combined.

On the contrary, every effort is made to ascertain where nature affords the best facilities for passing from a higher to a lower level, and to follow this, should it even considerably increase the length of the canal to be formed.

Combined locks have been found to answer tolerably well on a line of boat navigation, but even for that purpose, and with a double range of them, they are less serviceable, and more expensive to construct and maintain than locks separated by reaches of moderate length.

They are also liable to accidents of a serious nature by which the navigation on an entire range might for a time be destroyed, and much damage done to vessels in the locks below.

This, I am credibly informed, has occurred several times at Lockport, on the Erie Canal, and to my own knowledge a similar accident took place a few years ago on the Rideau Canal, which resulted in a vessel being sunk in the lower lock of a range, and led to a vast deal of expense and delay.

As such casualties occur on boat canals, it will at once be evident that the risk would be greatly augmented by having combined locks on a ship canal, on which the future traffic will doubtless be so enormous as that of the Welland.

It will, of course, be readily admitted by any person practically acquainted with the requirements of navigation, that if the locks are combined two ranges of them would have to be built. This would necessitate an immediate outlay of at least double the money that would be required for the construction of one line of detached locks, whilst the latter could be doubled at any future time when called for by the trade, and that at a less aggregate cost than would be required in the first instance to construct a double range of combined locks.

It was not therefore deemed advisable to recommend double locks of any kind at present, inasmuch as they are not now required, whilst the large additional outlay which

their construction would involve, together with the interest on that amount, and the future maintenance of the structures, would be at least as much, if not more, than their first cost before they might be required, besides the property itself by that time might be considerably deteriorated.

The downward trade on the present canal amounts in round numbers to *a million of tons* moved annually; and that carried by the Erie Canal from Buffalo is *about twice as much*; or in all about *three millions of tons* are annually moved eastwards by both these water routes.

A moderate estimate of the carrying capacity of the enlarged canal with single detached locks, double towing paths, and such other arrangements as have been proposed, is at least *nine millions of tons* annually in one direction, or about three times that of the trade now offering to both the Welland and Erie Canals.

3rd. At the southern end of the line as located, the "Engineers" suggest a change so that the enlarged canal shall pass through the village of Thorold. The principle reasons given for this being that they consider the arrangement of lock objectionable, this they represent to be as follows:—

"According to the plans submitted to us, this (difference of water level) is to be accomplished by 24 locks—23 of which are on the Loop line. Of these are 3 of 16 feet lift, 13 of 14 feet lift, 1 of 13 feet, 2 of 12 feet, 1 of 11 feet, and 3 of 10 feet lift. Of the reaches between the locks there are 6 of 630 feet, 5 of 730 feet, 1 of 830 feet, and the remainder varying from 1,120 to 6,930 feet in length."

On a profile of a new trial line, some such arrangement as that above described may have been shown as best suited to the levels of the country through which it passes, but the whole of the 24 locks are nevertheless intended to be made 12 and 14 feet lift. This is clearly and distinctly shewn on the plans exhibited to contractors for those parts of the works for which tenders have been received. These plans were placed in the hands of the "Engineers" at Ottawa, and they closely examined duplicates of them at Thorold.

It, therefore, seems strange that when the correct documents were before them, they could inadvertently make such a mistake as to produce a medley like that above quoted, and represent it to be the design contemplated.

In speaking of the three railways crossings which unavoidably occur on the line, these gentlemen notice the fact that the Great Western Railway has a gradient of forty feet to the mile, and that the best crossing of it has been selected; but that the "treatment of the Welland Railway involves his (the) line through the gorge at Thorold, in very serious difficulties."

The fact, however, is suppressed, that at the two places where the Welland Railway is crossed, the track is all but level.

At the point to which one of these crossings would be transferred, if the recommendations of the "Engineers" were acted upon, the grade is 83 feet to the mile, another fact which these gentlemen have neglected to mention.

They have also ignored the fact, evident to anyone acquainted with such matters, that a drawbridge on the gradient or inclination stated, would so seriously interfere with the working of the railway as to render it practically useless.

Both canals and railways, being highways, which essentially benefit the public, the reasons must, in reality, be strong, that would warrant the serious injury of either one or the other.

But even this might be justifiable if the object to be effected were of greater public importance than the interests that had to be sacrificed.

To follow such a course, however, where no necessity for it exists, would be decidedly wrong, whilst to advocate it under the guise of a public improvement, as in the case under consideration, appears, to say the least of it, a manifest absurdity.

It may further be said that by following the course suggested by these gentlemen there would have to be at least *five mills* purchased, and quite a number of private houses and village lots acquired.

In short, forming a canal of the dimensions contemplated would, in twisting through the village of Thorold, dig the very heart out of the place, cross the principal street at

such an angle as would necessitate its being cut off from the main line of travel, and thereby inflict a great injury on the inhabitants.

It would also throw the point of divergence of two important lines of navigation into the centre of the village, where the traffic would be cramped up in a comparatively small space, a difficulty that would be constantly growing in extent as the trade of the canal increased.

In this connection it may be stated that the traffic of the Great Western *Air Line* now passes over the Welland Railway, which, together with its own large grain business during the summer months, renders it a road of very great importance to the public, and therefore no hasty or inconsiderate action that might have a tendency in any way to impair its usefulness should be entertained. (See copy of Managing Director's letter hereunto appended.)

One of the greatest difficulties met with in fixing on a location in this vicinity was to avoid all injurious interference with existing lines of traffic, and at the same time secure the most practicable route for the new part of the canal.

To enable this to be done intelligently, the country was carefully and closely examined, many trial lines run, and all such information collected as would be likely to assist in arriving at right conclusions on these essential points.

It was found that the Welland Railway could be crossed at a fair angle in what is called Marlatt's Pond, about half a mile from the head of the grade, at a point where the track is nearly level, and the rails about ten feet over the present canal surface.

Here a long wide water space presents the best point for a divergence of the new from the old canal, and where ample deep water basins can be formed at the minimum of cost, in which a considerable number of vessels can lie, should this at any time be found necessary.

If a point to the north of this had been selected for leaving the present canal, it would have involved the crossing of the Welland Railway on the 83 feet grade, and between the bank of a ravine, a fact which alone was considered sufficient to condemn any such location.

In 1854, W. Shanly, Esq., when surveying a line for the "Lateral Cut" to Niagara, diverged from the old canal at a point about midway of the "Little Deep Cut." He, however, draws attention to the fact, that a direct line to Marlatt's Pond can be formed if required; but he does not propose to turn out below any of the locks in the Village of Thorold, even at a time when there was no Welland Railway in existence.

On referring to the reaches between the locks, at the southern end of the new line, the "Engineers" state, as previously remarked, that there are:—

"6 of 630 feet, 5 of 730 feet, 2 of 830 feet," &c., whilst the fact is, as shewn on the plans exhibited to intending contractors, which were also seen by the "Engineers," that there are 1 reach of 660 feet, 5 between 700 and 800 feet, and 7 between 800 and 900 feet.

It is also stated "that there are two reaches where it is impossible to have outside basins, except at very large cost, in deep rock cutting.

This is also a mistake. There is only one reach without an outside basin, namely, that between the twenty-third and twenty-fourth lock, as shewn on plans. This reach is, however, about 780 feet in length, and nearly 160 feet in width at bottom—in fact, it is a basin of itself.

From these mis-statements deductions have been drawn which lead to very erroneous conclusions, and to which it is considered necessary to direct attention here.

If the supply to all parts of a great line of water communication, such as that under consideration, were not uniformly maintained, evaporation, leakage, &c., would very soon empty it, independently of the demand for lockage purposes.

When the water is drawn from Lake Erie, it is intended that the inclination of the bottom of the canal shall be sufficient to admit of a mean velocity equal to about five-eighths of a mile an hour in the summit level, and that such other arrangements shall be made as will allow of this current being continuous, if required.

The passage of this large volume of water will be secured throughout by a series of

regulating weirs placed generally in raceways, a short distance from the respective locks.

These weirs are to have such a width of spill-way, and area of sluice openings as to fully effect the object in a manner suited to the position and circumstances.

Thus a volume of water from *three to six times* greater than that required for lockage purposes, will at all times be passing into each reach or level between the different locks.

It will therefore be evident, that calculations based on a theory that deals with the question as if the canal consisted of a series of still water ponds, liable to be drawn down by every lockfull of water required for navigation, are for all practical purposes utterly worthless.

The time occupied in filling a lock, is not over one-fourth of that required by a vessel to pass from one level to another; whilst the water is flowing constantly through, and over the weirs at a rate fully as rapidly as it could be judiciously discharged into a lock.

This being the case, there is not even the remotest probability of the levels being drawn down; but on the contrary care will be required to regulate the discharge so as to guard against the reaches getting too high, if there be any considerable length of time between the lockages.

In working the present canal, the levels are seldom, if ever, drawn down below navigation height, unless on reaches where the means of controlling the supply for milling purposes are defective.

There is, however, a vast difference between drawing as at present from a limited uncertain source of supply, and the time when the canal bottom will be at such a level as to admit of Lake Erie being tapped. Then the volume of water need only be limited by the current that can be judiciously permitted in the prism of the canal.

It is, of course, desirable to have basins adjoining reaches of moderate length, when they can be obtained at reasonable outlay, but to secure one on a level nearly 160 feet in width, would scarcely warrant the destruction of a great public highway like the Welland Railroad.

Especially as after this had been done the traffic of both the old and new lines would be thrown into a channel in which even the width above stated could barely be obtained.

Moreover, when one-fifteenth part of the probable outlay required to make so destructive a change would form a basin between the 23rd and 24th locks, if it should at any time be wanted, which there is no reason to believe will, under the circumstances, be required.

The recommendation of the "Engineers" that the difference of elevation should be overcome by 20 locks instead of 24, and to make the lifts chiefly 16 and a few 17 feet, is so much at variance with precedent even on boat canals of comparatively little width, that it is necessary to consider carefully such an unusual proposition.

It has been already shewn that the locks on the line are intended to be 12 and 14 feet lift, and that the gentlemen had an opportunity of knowing this fact; their advocacy of uniform lifts, as if it were something new, is therefore, to say the least of it, quite superfluous.

Their suggestion relative to increasing the lift of the locks has doubtless mainly in view the lengthening of the reaches between them, and admitting of the line passing through the village of Thorold.

It has already been shewn what would be the effect of carrying out the latter change on the village property, as well as on the Welland Railway, so that it is unnecessary again to refer to these matters.

Still it is proper to bring under notice the fact, that by following the suggested line through Thorold, the curvature would be greatly increased at the places where the locks would be situated, and that the water would have to be drawn off for one or more winters from the present canal during the progress of the works—a matter which of itself would be attended with serious consequences.

If the lift of the locks were increased, their number of course could be diminished, and this would to some extent lessen the quantity of masonry, but it would largely increase the amount of excavation to be done, and as a whole would considerably augment the cost of the work; besides the risk to the gates and foundations would be greater.

When fixing on the height of the different levels, the question of the lift of the locks was carefully considered in all its different phases, and every effort made to arrive at right conclusions.

All accessible written authorities were consulted, and the arrangement of lockage on most of the canals on this continent, as well as in Europe, was studied. This information, together with my own experience in the construction and practical working of canals, led to decisions on all leading points, which, after a careful review, I feel confident are right.

Along the quickly sloping ground at the base of the mountain, the locks are shewn with lifts of 14 feet, an arrangement best suited to the levels, and other controlling circumstances.

This, it is believed, is the highest that could be judiciously introduced on a line of navigation like this, where the gates are wide, and where it is at the same time of the greatest importance that they should be expeditiously worked, and no unnecessary risk invited.

On the extensive system of boat canals of New York State, where the locks are only 18 feet wide, the perpendicular lifts are all less than 12 feet, except in two or three cases at the river outlets, where in one instance there is a lift of about 15 feet at periods of extreme low water.

On the canals in Great Britain, the lift of locks seldom exceeds 11 feet, but is often considerably less. The lift of the locks on the St. Lawrence Canals is generally from 9 to 10 feet, except at the lower end of the Lachine Canal where the lift is 13 feet.

On the present Welland Canal, where the locks are 26½ feet wide, there are some of them 14 feet lift; the rest are 12½ feet and under, except at Port Robinson and Welland. The locks at the latter two places are 26½ feet wide, and have at present lifts of 17 feet, but when the summit level is lowered to that of Lake Erie they will each have only 9 feet lift.

When submitting a plan for the Caughnawaga Canal, Mr. John B. Jarvis proposed to have locks of about 12½ feet lift, and Mr. Walter Shanly, in his report on the Niagara Lateral Cut, fixes the minimum lift of the locks on that line at 14 feet.

On other projected lines of a similar character in this Province, the locks are generally placed at from 10 to 12 feet lift.

There is no case on record, as far as I know, in which an experienced Engineer, after due consideration, has advised the construction of locks 17 feet lift on a line of navigation of such dimensions as that of the Enlarged Welland Canal, and where the gates require to be so expeditiously worked.

4th. The "Engineers" advised that "means should be provided for filling both through the gates and through the lock walls so as to shorten the time of passing vessels," &c.

In the practical working of canals, the mode of filling and supplying the locks has of course occupied considerable attention, and numerous plans have been tried to effect this in an expeditious and satisfactory manner. These may generally be classed under the following heads:—

1st. By passing the water around the gates, through sluice-ways formed in the masonry of the side walls.

2nd. By building a culvert parallel to the side wall of the lock for the passage of the water, admitting and discharging it through tunnels formed at one or more points, as was done by Sir William Cubitt, many years ago when carrying out the improvements of the Severn Navigation.

3rd. By sluices of various kinds, constructed in the gates themselves.

The plan first mentioned was adopted in the locks on the Ottawa Canals, upwards of forty years ago; but it was found that the action of the water, together with that of frost, injured the walls to such an extent, that in order to save them from being entirely destroyed, it became necessary to fill up the tunnels, and introduce the water through sluices placed in the gates. Although tunnels no doubt answer well in some countries, they are nevertheless found to be quite objectionable where the action of frost is so trying and severe as in Canada.

On the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals, which were constructed long after those above referred to were in use; the water for filling or emptying the locks is passed wholly through sluices in the gates. This mode of effecting the object has been found to answer a very good purpose, besides possessing the advantage of being rapidly overhauled and repaired.

The time generally occupied in filling or emptying a lock on the Lachine Canal, by means of the quadrant valves now in use, is from four to five minutes—this, as before stated, is only a small part of the time necessary to pass a vessel from one reach to another.

The enlarged locks on the Welland Canal of 14 feet lift, can, however, by means of an improved kind of valves, intended to be used, be filled, if necessary, in $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes; but although provided with the means of fully effecting this, I do not think it would be judicious to do it in less than about *five* minutes.

Previous to arriving at a decision as to the mode of filling and emptying the locks, all the different plans that were known to have been previously in use were carefully considered with a view of endeavoring to modify, improve or adapt them to the circumstances.

Tunnels formed of masonry alone, whether immediately around the gates or parallel with the side walls, it will be seen, are objectionable for the reason above stated.

These difficulties, it might be supposed, would be met by lining the tunnels with cast, or even wrought iron, or by introducing a number of large iron pipes embedded in concrete, with branches at various points leading into the lock chamber, but the rapid oxidation of such a large surface of metal, together with the unavoidable difficulty of access to such conduits for the purposes of repairs, would, in case of accident when the canal was open, be likely to cause serious interruption to the navigation.

Moreover it was considered, on thoroughly investigating the matter, that the risk of failure to the working equipment, the probable damage to the walls, &c., by this mode of introducing and regulating the water, would more than counterbalance any possible advantage that could be gained, or time saved, by its adoption.

On again reviewing the subject, there appears to be no reason to alter the conclusions arrived at, especially when it is borne in mind that introducing the tunnel system would involve a greatly increased annual cost for maintenance, and necessitate at present an additional outlay or from forty to fifty thousand dollars at each lock, or in all considerably over (\$1,000,000) *one million of dollars for that purpose alone.*

In conclusion, it is deemed proper to submit a brief summary of the reasons why, in my opinion, the line selected for the enlargement should be adhered to, and to repeat a few of the principal reasons why I believe the suggestions contained in the "Engineers" report should not be entertained.

1st. The line as located is the best that can be obtained between the wide part of the canal above Thorold and Lake Ontario.

2nd. It passes through the country in rear of the village of Thorold and town of St. Catharines, where the land damages will involve no great outlay; whilst the water power subsequently available will render the land acquired valuable.

3rd. The interests of both the land and water routes are as well secured as circumstances will permit.

4th. The length of the reaches, arrangement of basins, lifts of the locks, and the means of emptying and filling them, are such as to secure the efficient and expeditious working of the canal, without incurring unnecessary risk; whilst economy has been fully consulted.

On the other hand, it may be stated with reference to the changes proposed by the "Engineers,"

1st. That to throw the point of separation between the old and the new canals into the heart of the Village of Thorold would lessen the efficiency of both channels of trade, and would add considerably as well as unnecessarily to the cost of the works.

2nd. That by crossing the Welland Railway near the middle of its maximum grade, the traffic would be so interfered with as to render the road practically worthless as a means of safe communication.

3rd. That by increasing the lift of the locks, the risk of accident, as well as the cost of the work, would also be increased without any benefit to navigation that would warrant such a course.

4th. That the filling and emptying of the locks in the manner suggested is not necessary or required, as it can be done as expeditiously as circumstances will warrant, without entailing upon the navigation the risk inseparably connected with tunnels and their equipment.

In short no advantage could be gained by adopting any of the suggestions of the "Engineers," but on the contrary there is good reason to believe that if they were followed a less efficient canal would be constructed, and that too at an additional cost of full (\$2,000,000) *two millions of dollars.*

I therefore beg respectfully to advise that the line from Marlatt's Pond to Port Dalhousie, as located on the ground, be adopted, and that the works be carried out agreeably to the design contemplated, and for which Tenders have been publicly invited and received.

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

JOHN PAGE,
Chief Engineer, Public Works.

OTTAWA, 6th March, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR,—I learn that the Canal Commissioners recommend a deviation from the Government line at the village of Thorold, which will cross the Welland Railway at about the centre of its eighty-four feet grade. If this is so it will be perfect destruction to the road, as the grade is nearly three miles long, and the difficulty, and at many times impossibility of stopping trains in descending would seriously reduce its capacity for carriage of freight and render it dangerous to the life of passengers; and in ascending, it is found that when a train is once stopped great power is lost in getting under way again.

The Great Western now use the Welland between its Main and Air Lines, and at the present moment fourteen regular trains pass over that portion daily, besides specials; during the season of navigation the number will be much greater.

I feel it my duty, as Manager of the Welland, to bring this matter officially before you, and respectfully beg, that before adopting the proposed change, you will well consider the damage the road will sustain by it.

Yours truly,

THOS. R. MERRITT,
Chairman.

Hon. H. L. LANGEVIN,
Minister of Public Works,

(No. 18656.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

OTTAWA, March 22nd, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—Your report on an examination of the several routes proposed for the enlargement of the Welland Canal, dated the 14th ulto., having been referred to the Chief Engineer of the Department to obtain his views in regard thereto—I am directed to furnish you with the accompanying extract from his report, with request that you will offer such remarks as you may deem necessary in the matter.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Messrs. Gzowski and Keefer,
Civil Engineers,
Ottawa.

RUSSELL HOUSE,

OTTAWA, March 26th, 1873.

SIR,—We yesterday received a letter from the Secretary of your Department, dated the 22nd inst., accompanied by an extract from Mr. Page's report on the changes suggested by the Board of Engineers, in his plans for the Welland Canal, and requesting us to offer such remarks as we may deem necessary in the matter.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Page did not accept the invitation of the Board of Engineers to meet them at the Welland Canal, where the different questions treated of in these extracts might have been fully discussed, and by so doing saved the delay which has occurred.

We cannot enter into any discussion with Mr. Page. But having read the extracts from his report, and again referred to that of the Board of Engineers, and speaking for ourselves only, we have to state that we see nothing in his remarks to induce us to alter it in any particular.

We adhere to the recommendation to have uniform lifts for all the locks as far as practicable, and that these lifts should be mostly 16 feet, and a few of 17 feet to answer the conditions. That provision should be made for filling the chamber of the lock both through the walls and through the lock-gates. That the reaches between the locks should be made as long as possible, and that there should be ample basins on every reach—and that as the only possible means of attaining these objects, it is necessary to make the deviation recommend through the village of Thorold. That instead of building an expensive road-culvert under the canal for the Queenston road, the traffic should pass over a swing-bridge placed on the extended wings of the nearest lock; and finally, that the position of the locks and levels should be such as would avoid making the culvert, for the Ten Mile Creek, a siphon culvert, and provided for in Mr. Page's specifications. These last two suggestions are not referred to in the extracts from Mr. Page's report.

We are still of opinion that a careful and impartial estimate would shew that the cost of constructing the canal, according to the report of the Board of Engineers, would not exceed that of the present (Mr. Page's) plans.

In this age of active railway competition, the saving of time in the transit of freight is an important element in determining the course it will take. To economize the time as much as possible, the Board recommended lifts of 16 and 17 feet for the locks as perfectly safe, and the filling of the locks both through the gates and through the lock walls.

We may remark, that at the combined locks on the Rideau Canal in this city, we have an example of filling through the walls, which has been in use ever since their first construction.

We do not think that Mr. Page's plans are such as the magnitude and importance of our system of navigation demand: while the statements by which he endeavours to support them are some of them incorrect, and some exaggerations, both we fear only calculated to mislead.

In conclusion we beg to state, that if the report submitted to you by the Board of Engineers in reference to the enlargement of the Welland Canal, be not adopted, we hope there will be no objections to our making that fact publicly known, as justice to ourselves requires that we should be relieved from all responsibility connected with it, if this great work is executed on Mr. Page's plans, which we have, after careful examination, considered insufficient.

We have the honor to be,

Your obedient servants,
(Signed,) C. S. GZOWSKI.
" SAMUEL KEEFER.

Mon. Hector L. Langevin, C. B.,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa.

(No. 18739.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

OTTAWA, 28th March, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst., containing remarks on Mr. Page's report on the changes suggested by the Board of Engineers, in his plans for the Welland Canal, as called for by my letter of the 22nd inst.

The Minister desires me to call your attention to that portion of Mr. Page's report which refers to the crossing of the Welland Railway on an 83 feet grade, and to which no allusion is made in your remarks. The Government would like to have also your opinion on that particular subject.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

Messrs. Gzowski and Keefer, C.E.

OTTAWA, 31st March, 1873.

SIR,—In compliance with your request of the 28th instant, we will now add the following remarks in reference to the crossing of the Welland Railway, by way of supplement to our letter of the 26th instant.

A swing bridge upon any line of railway is an inconvenience to the traffic, yet with a well constructed bridge, and properly equipped railway, and a compliance with the statute regulating the passage of trains over such bridges, there can be no danger to life and property, and but very little inconvenience.

Mr. Page's plan is to cross the Welland Railway where the grade is level, at an angle of 64 degrees. The line through Thorold would cross it at its maximum gradient of 83 feet in a mile, and with a slight alteration, without changing the grade, it would cross it at a right angle, the most favorable angle for the purpose; so that as regards the horizontal angle of this crossing the line through Thorold is much more favorable than the line through the gorge.

With regard to the inclination or gradient of the railway, Mr. Page proposes to cross the Great Western Railway where the inclination is something like $38\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile. The very heavy traffic of the Great Western Railway at this point will be much more difficult to control on this gradient than the light and comparatively unimportant traffic of the Welland on the steeper one.

It is difficult to assign a limit to the gradient at which it would be impossible to have a safe crossing, and we believe that it is quite possible to construct a safe crossing at the point proposed for the Thorold line.

No railway company has a right to adopt a gradient on its line on which the force of gravity exceeds the power of the brakes on its engine and cars; in other words, every railway company is bound to have sufficient brake-power on its trains to bring them to a stand at any point on any of its grades.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railway, as well as the Boston and Albany Railway, two of the most important roads in the United States, each carrying an immense traffic, have gradients of 85 feet to the mile and upwards.

They find no practical difficulty in controlling their trains at all points on these gradients.

Practically it is easy to protect the trains on the Welland Railway by semaphores, therefore, without adopting any more than the usual precautionary measures, we feel sure the crossing can be made quite safe.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

C. S. GZOWSKI,

SAMUEL KEEFER.

The Honorable H. L. Langevin, C.B.
Ottawa.

P.S.—The undersigned considers it material to add that there is a level crossing of the Welland Railway on the Thorold and Queenston road, near the place where the swing bridge would be, at which the trains of the road are any day liable to be brought to a stand on its maximum gradient.

(Signed,)

SAMUEL KEEFER.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 10th April, 1873.

On a report dated 7th April, 1873, from the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, stating that on the 17th August, 1870, the Chief Engineer of his Department (Mr. Page) was instructed to have such surveys and examinations made as would enable the best course to be adopted for the enlargement of the Welland Canal.

That on the 29th April, 1872, Mr. Page submitted a comprehensive report on the mode of effecting this object, advising that the harbor of Port Colborne should be adopted as the entrance from Lake Erie, and that the present line of canal downwards should be followed to a point above Thorold, thence a new line should be formed to Port Dalhousie, the present outlet on Lake Ontario.

That the cost of the works necessary to secure a canal of 12 feet available depth, and 100 feet in width at bottom, with locks 270 feet long and 45 feet wide, he estimated at \$9,240,000, and stated that it would require about four years to execute the works under the most favorable circumstances.

That this report was laid before Parliament and an appropriation was granted towards carrying out the undertaking, and that the Chief Engineer was subsequently directed to make the necessary arrangements for carrying out the works, and to have part of them placed under contract at the earliest possible period.

That in November, 1872, the plans and specifications were sufficiently advanced to warrant tenders being invited, and that the 25th January was the date fixed for receiving them.

That during this time certain persons in the section of country through which the canal passes were favorably impressed with a project for shortening the line, and to effect this object, to make the locks in combination.

That the continuation of the line to Niagara was again revived, and the question of the formation of a canal from the village of Chippawa to Queenston was also urged.

That it was therefore considered proper to refer these various projects to other engineers for their opinions as to the best course to adopt.

That for this purpose Messrs. Gzowski and Keefer were asked to consider the subject and to associate with them the Honorable J. W. McAlpine, an engineer of eminence in the United States.

That these gentlemen having visited the various localities and examined the plans, etc., prepared under the directions of Mr. Page, reported in favor of the main features of the line previously recommended to and adopted by the Department.

That they objected to any route on which combined locks were necessary, but suggested a modification of the line at the village of Thorold, as well as some changes relative to the locks.

That their report was subsequently referred to Mr. Page, who entered fully into the questions raised by those gentlemen, and that an extract from Mr. Page's reply having been sent to them, they adhered to their former opinions.

The Minister of Public Works states, that having fully considered the matter, he recommends that the design previously submitted by Mr. Page and adopted by the Department be approved, and that authority be given to carry the same into effect.

The Committee submit the report of the Minister of Public Works for your Excellency's approval, and advise that Mr. Page's design be sanctioned and authority given to carry the same into effect, as recommended.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

RETURN

To AN ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 13th March, 1873; For Copies of Tenders for work on the Welland Canal; shewing the Tenders also which were withdrawn, with the consent of the Department, with the names of Sureties, and all correspondence regarding such Tenders.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1873.

WELLAND CANAL.

TENDER FOR ENLARGING AND DEEPENING THE HARBOR AT PORT DALHOUSIE.

.....the undersigned, hereby offer to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, to furnish all necessary dredging equipment, plant and labor, and to execute and complete, in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner, all the work connected with the enlargement and deepening of the Harbor at Port Dalhousie, Welland Canal, according to the plan and specification exhibited, at the rate or price stated in the following table, and hold.....ready to enter into contract for its execution; and offer the two undermentioned persons as sureties for the due fulfilment of the same.

DREDGING Harbor and Entrance Channel to the depth specified—material measured on Scows—per Cubic Yard.

Date.	Contractors.	Residence.	Sureties.	Residence.	—
October 25	F. B. McNames.....	Montreal.....	James McShane..... Thomas Trihey.....	Montreal..... do.....	\$ cts. 0 21
do 23	H. J. Sutton & Co.....	Brantford.....	Wm. Mathews..... A. Morten.....	Brantford..... do.....	0 22½
do 23	Talbot & Richardson....	Buffalo.....	Richard Wood..... Al. Quackenbush.....	Port Dalhousie do.....	0 24
do 25	James Cotton & Co.....	Ottawa.....	Wm. Mosgrove..... Ed. Griffin.....	Ottawa..... do.....	0 26
do 25	do.....	do.....	Wm. Mosgrove..... Ed. Griffin.....	do..... do.....	0 35
do 23	John Brown.....	Thorold.....	R. Miller..... A. Jeffry.....	St. Catharines do.....	0 35
do 21	John Elliott and Angus McDonald.....	Brantford.....	James Weym..... Alex. Lattimore.....	Brantford..... Marshville.....	0 40
do 24	Cone. Daly.....	Prescott.....	Wm. Dunn..... James Sweeney.....	Prescott..... do.....	0 50

(No. 12,648.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

OTTAWA, 15th November, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for your examination and approval, the following drafts of contracts, viz. :—

“ A. E. Munson's, with bond, for dredging channel at entrance of Presqu' Isle Harbor, Lake Ontario.”

“ George Neilson and Co.'s, for enlarging and deepening the Harbor at Port Colborne.”

“ F. B. McNamee's, for enlarging and deepening the Harbor at Port Dalhousie.”

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

H. BERNARD, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of Justice, &c., &c., &c.,
Ottawa.

(Copy of No. 19,515.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, November 21st, 1871.

SIR,—I beg to return you the draft contract of F. B. McNamee, for enlarging and deepening the Harbor at Port Dalhousie, approved, with the slight alterations made.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

H. BERNARD.

F. BRAUN, Esq., Secretary, Public Works.

(No. 12,766.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

OTTAWA, 27th November, 1871.

SIR,—Herewith, you will please receive enclosed, the contract with Mr. F. B. McNamee, for enlarging and deepening the Harbor at Port Dalhousie, Welland Canal. The contract is in triplicate. You will please have it duly executed, and forward the same to this Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

J. G. SIPPPELL, Esq.,

Engineer, &c., &c., Montréal,

(Copy of No. 19,761.)

MONTREAL, 6th December, 1871.

SIR,—Please send back to Ottawa, the contract for Port Dalhousie ; it was well understood that that contract was not to come here for signature.

Yours truly,

(Signed,)

F. B. McNAMEE.

J. G. SIPPPELL, Esq.

CANAL OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 8th December, 1871.

SIR,—Enclosed, I beg to return Mr. F. B. McNamee's contract, for work at Port Dalhousie, Welland Canal, as he declines signing it here, as per his enclosed letter of the 6th instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. G. SIPPPELL,

Supt. Engineer.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,

Secretary, Public Works, Ottawa.

(No. 13,078.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

OTTAWA, 26th December, 1871.

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Public Works, to inform you that the time for giving out the contract for the Port Dalhousie Works cannot be extended any further. You will, therefore, be pleased to signify your decision in regard to that contract, whether you accept or decline it.

I am also to inform you that the contract for the Port Colborne works has been awarded to a company whose tender is lower than your's for same works.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

F. B. McNAMEE, Esq., Contractor, Montreal.

(No. 13,246.)

OTTAWA, 11th January, 1872.

Minister requests your reply to my letter of 26th ult.

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

F. B. McNAMEE, Esq., Montreal.

(No. 13,375.)

OTTAWA, 23rd January, 1872.

Matter is pressing.—Minister wishes to know whether you are ready to sign contract or not?

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

F. B. McNAMEE, Esq., Montreal.

(Copy of No. 20,609.)

OTTAWA, January 23rd, 1872.

By Telegraph from Montreal to F. Braun.

I am ready to sign contract for Port Dalhousie work at once; please send contract for signature here.

(Signed,)

F. B. McNAMEE.

(No. 13,393.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

OTTAWA, 24th January, 1872.

SIR,—Mr. McNamee having informed the Department of his readiness to enter into contract for the works at Port Dalhousie, I beg to enclose the agreement in triplicate and plan, for signature by the contractor and his sureties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

J. G. SIPPELL, Esq., Superintendent Engineer,
Montreal.

(Copy of 20,925.)

OTTAWA, February 5th, 1872.

By Telegraph from Montreal, to F. Braun Esq.

Please substitute name of Thomas McCready for Thomas Trihey ; the latter is absent, and I want the contract signed.

(Signed,) F. B. McNAMEE.

(No. 13,660.)

PUBLIC WORKS,

OTTAWA, 15th February, 1872.

Memorandum.

The undersigned has the honor to recommend :—That he be authorized to substitute the name of Thomas McCready for that of Thomas Trihey, as one of the sureties for the due performance of his (Mr. McNamee's) Contract on the Welland Canal.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

H. L. LANGEVIN,
Minister of Public Works.

(Copy of No. 21,085.)

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 17th February, 1872.

On a memorandum, dated 15th February, 1872, from the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, recommending that he be authorized to substitute the name of Thomas McCready for that of Thomas Trihey, as one of the sureties for the due performance of Mr. McNamee's contract on the Welland Canal, the Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Public Works, &c., &c., &c.

(Copy of 21,498.)

CANAL OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 7th March, 1871.

SIR,—I beg to return, herewith, Mr. F. B. McNamee's contract for enlarging and deepening the Harbor at Port Dalhousie, with maps of Harbor, duly signed by the contractor and his sureties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. G. SIFFELL,

Supt. Engineer.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Public Works, Ottawa.

(No. 13,925.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

OTTAWA, March 11th, 1872.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, to call your attention to the desirableness of making an early commencement of the works at Port Dalhousie, in order to secure their completion by the time specified in your contract.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

F. B. McNAMEE, Esq., Contractor, Montreal.

OTTAWA, Nov. 3rd, 1871.

To the Honorable,
the Minister of Public Works.

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge your favor in reference to works at Port Colborne, and noticing in the public papers that a portion of the works we tendered for has been let, viz.: the Deep Cut, for the execution of which we had plant on hand, and as the other portion of the work require considerable outlay for the necessary plant, we therefore beg to withdraw our tender for that portion of the works at Port Colborne.

And beg to remain your obedient servants,
(Signed,) DICKSON & GIBSON.

(Copy of 12,620.)

OTTAWA, 13th November, 1871.

Messrs. George Neilson & Co., Belleville.

Are you ready and prepared to undertake and carry out Port Colborne Works as tendered for—Answer.

(Signed,) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

OTTAWA, November, 13th, 1871.

By Telegraph from Belleville, to F. Braun, Secretary.

Mr. Nelson not at home, down at Lake Matapedia.

(Signed,) MRS. NEILSON.

(Copy of No. 12,648.)

Enclose Contracts 3462-3-4.

OTTAWA, 15th November, 1871.

SIR.—I have the honor to submit, for your examination and approval, the following drafts of contracts, viz.:—

A. E. Munson's with Bond, for dredging channel at entrance of Presqu'Isle Harbor, Lake Ontario.

George Neilson & Co.'s, for enlarging and deepening the Harbour at Port Colborne.
F. B. McNamee's for enlarging and deepening the Harbour at Port Dalhousie.

I have the honor to be, Sir
Your obt. servant,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

H. Bernard. Esq,
Deputy of Minister of Justice, &c., Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 16th November, 1871.

By Telegraph from Saybec, to F. Braun.

We are,—Neilson will be in Ottawa in a few days.

(Signed,) GEO. NEILSON.

(Copy of No. 19,514).

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, 21st November, 1871.

SIR.—I beg to return you the draft of contract and bond of Messrs. Geo. Neilson & Co., for enlarging and deepening the Harbor of Port Colborne, approved with the slight alterations made.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) H. BERNARD.

F. Braun, Esq., Secretary, Public Works.

OTTAWA, 2nd December, 1871.

By Telegraph from Hamilton, to F. Braun.

Will be in Ottawa, Thursday, to sign Contract for Port Colborne Work.

(Signed,) GEO. NEILSON & Co.

(Copy of No. 12,971.)

OTTAWA, 18th December, 1871.

Messrs. G. Neilson & Co., Belleville.

Minister requests your final answer regarding Port Colborne Works,

(Signed,) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

OTTAWA, 19th Dec., 1871.

By Telegraph from Belleville, to F. Braun, Secretary.

Not home. Will let him know as soon find out where he is.

(Signed,) J. R. NEILSON.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, 21st December, 1871.

Memorandum.

The undersigned has the honor to report—

That ten offers have been received for executing the work of enlarging and deepening the Harbor of Port Colborne, at the entrance of the Welland Canal, on Lake Erie, the lowest of which was made by Messrs. Dixon & Gibson, of Whitby, Ontario.

That Messrs. Dixon and Gibson have since withdrawn their tender by letter addressed to the undersigned, dated on the 3rd of November, ultimo.

The undersigned has the honor to recommend, that he be authorized to give the contract for enlarging and deepening the Harbour of Port Colborne to Messrs. George Neilson & Company, of Belleville, Ontario, who offer as their sureties Mr. Alexander Fleck and Mr. D. R. Leavens, both of Ottawa City, and whose tender is next lowest, making at the Schedule rates, therein specified, a bulk sum of one hundred and one thousand six hundred and seventy-seven dollars (101,677) for the work measured in solid; or one hundred thousand one hundred and seventy-seven dollars (\$100,177) for the work if measured in piles.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,) H. L. LANGEVIN,
Minister Public Works.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 27th December, 1871.

On a memorandum dated 21st December, 1871, from the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, reporting that ten offers have been received for executing the work of enlarging and deepening the Harbor of Port Colborne, at the entrance of the Welland Canal, on Lake Erie, the lowest of which was made by Messrs. Dixon & Gibson, of Whitby, Ontario, and that Messrs. Dixon & Gibson have since withdrawn their tender by letter addressed to him (the Minister of Public Works), dated on the 3rd of November, ultimo, he, the Minister, recommends that he be authorized to give the Contract for enlarging and deepening the Harbor of Port Colborne to Messrs. George Neilson & Company, of Belleville, Ontario who offer as their sureties Mr. Alexander Fleck and Mr. D. R. Leavens, both of Ottawa City, and whose tender is the next lowest, making, at the schedules rates therein specified, a bulk sum of \$101,677 for the work measured in solid, or \$100,177 for the work if measured in piles.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendation for your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

(Copy of 20,496.)

ST. CATHERINES, January 15th, 1872.

F. Braun, Esq., Secretary,
Department Public Works, Ottawa.

SIR.—We are anxious to avail ourselves of the sheet of ice now on the Harbor at Port Colborne to get as much of the drilling and blasting done as possible, which will be required in the removal of the rock, and desire that you send an officer to point out the true position of the work to be done. Your immediate attention to this will much oblige,

(Signed,) Yours truly,
GEO. NEILSON & Co.

(No. 13,425.)

OTTAWA, 25th January, 1872.

G. Neilson & Co., Port Colborne.

An officer will be at Port Colborne by time mentioned in your letter.

(Signed,) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

(Copy of No. 20,601.)

PORT COLBORNE, January 28th, 1872.

F. Braun, Esq., Secretary,
Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

SIR.—We expect that in the beginning of next week experts will be here to commence blasting the rock, and are anxious that they shall not be delayed.

They will hold us responsible for their wages whether they work or not.

It will be necessary that an officer be here to point out the work to be done.

We beg further to say, that we have not yet received the copy of the plan which we expected to have had by this time.

(Signed,) Yours truly,
GEO. NEILSON & Co.

WELLAND CANAL.—TENDERS for the Enlargement and Deepening of the Harbour at Port Colborne.

Names of Tenders and Sureties. <i>(Sureties' names in italic.)</i>	Residence.	ENLARGEMENT OF BASIN.						PIER WORK.											DEEPENING HARBOR.			
		Excavation over water surface measured in the solid from sections, and deposited as specified—per cubic yard.	Dredging for enlargement of basin, computed in the solid from sections and soundings, materials deposited as specified—per cubic yard.	Removing old pier, quantity to be computed from measurements and soundings—per cubic yard.	Excavation for foundation of wall, &c., along new part of basin as specified—per cubic yard.	Slope wall built as specified—per cubic yard.	Gravel in rear of wall, on face of bank, and on towing path—per cubic yard.	Timber in sides of cribs 12 x 12 inches, and in ends 11 x 11 inches—per lineal foot.	Timber in cross ties 10 inches thick. Floor timber, &c.—per lineal foot.	Pine timber in superstructure 12 x 12 inches—per lineal foot.	Pine timber in cross ties, 10 ins. thick—per lineal foot.	Pine timber for stringers, 7 x 10 inches—per lineal foot.	Pine planks for binders, 4 x 10 inches—per lineal foot.	Top covering of 3 in. pine plank—per M. ft., B. M. foot.	White oak waling pieces, 6 x 10 inches—per lineal foot.	Pressed spikes for securing top covering—per lbs.	Wrought iron in ragbolts &c.—per lbs.	Stone filling in cribs and superstructure—per cord of 128 cubic feet.	Dredging in basin and entrance, materials measured on scows and deposited as specified—per cubic yard.	Rock excavation (underwater), at entrance and near lock, measured in the solid, and computed from sections and soundings, per cubic yard.	Rock excavation (underwater), if measured in closely pecked piles after its removal, as specified—per cubic yard.	
		¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.
Dixon & Gibson	Whitby	22	40	75	40	3 50	1 25	25	20	28	24	18	12	20 00	32	10	08	4 50	40	4 50	4 00	
<i>John Keith</i>	do																					
<i>James Caslan</i>	Warkworth, Percy.																					
Geo. Neilson & Co.	Belleville	25	28	75	50	5 00	1 00	25	18	30	18	15	10	25 00	40	07	08	10 00	28	6 50	5 00	
<i>Alex. Fleck</i>	Ottawa																					
<i>D. Rheavens</i>	do																					
F. B. McNamee	Montreal	20	20	75	25	2 50	25	16	14	16	14	10	05	16 00	25	07	07	4 00	20	10 00	9 00	
<i>James McShane</i>																						
<i>Thos. Inhey</i>																						
John Elliot	Brantford, Ont.	22	35	1 00	30	4 00	1 00	22	16	22	16	12	07	22 00	20	07	06	3 50	30	12 00	12 00	
Angus McDonald	Dunville, Ont.																					
<i>James Weyms</i>	Brantford																					
<i>Alex. Lottermort</i>	Marshville																					
Spalding & Bennett	Buffalo, N. Y.	21	21	75	22	4 50	1 25	20	18	20	18	08	06	16 00	15	06	06	3 00	21	15 00	15 00	
<i>William Matthews</i>	Brantford																					
<i>William Thompson</i>	Oakland, Ont.																					
Talbot & Richardson	Buffalo, N. Y.	22	22	80	25	5 00	1 50	25	20	25	20	10	08	18 00	20	08	08	4 00	22	18 00	18 00	
<i>Richard Wood</i>	Port Dalhousie																					
<i>Alonzo Quackenbush</i>	do																					
R. T. Sutton & Co.	Brantford	23½	23½	85	26	4 00	1 75	25½	21	25½	20½	10½	09½	19½	21½	05	05	4 25	22½	19 00	18 00	
<i>Wm. Mathews</i>	do																					
<i>A. Morion</i>	do																					
Jas. Cotton & Co.	Ottawa	30	35	1 00	35	1 75	75	14	13	16	13	10	06	16	20	06½	08	4 00	35	30 00	20 00	
<i>Ed. Griffin</i>	do																					
<i>Wm. Mosgrove</i>	do																					
Grant, Yorke & Hayes	Toronto	23	28	50	50	5 00	1 75	24	20	24	18	18	08	19 00	25	05	07½	6 00	28	40 00	35 00	
<i>Rice, Lewis & Son</i>	do																					
<i>J. & R. O'Neill</i>	Port Hope																					
John Brown	Thorold	25	30	1 20	40	3 20	1 00	14	10	18	14	10	04	18 00	12	06	05½	2 50	40	50 50	40 50	
<i>Richard Miller</i>	St. Catharines																					
<i>Andrew Jeffrey</i>	do																					

N.B.—All materials measured in the work.

WELLAND CANAL.

TENDER FOR EXCAVATION AT THE "DEEP CUT."

..... the undersigned hereby offer to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, to furnish all necessary equipment, plant, tools, and labor, and, to execute and complete in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner, all the work connected with the removal of part of the bank on the East side of what is known as the "Deep Cut," Welland Canal, according to the plan, sections and specifications exhibited, at the rate or price stated in the following table, and hold..... ready to enter into contract for its execution, and offer the two undermentioned persons as sureties for the due fulfilment of the same.

EARTH Excavation, including dressing side of Cut to the required angle, forming Ditches and Drains, hauling and placing material in spoil bank in manner specified—per Cubic Yard.

Date.	Contractors.	Residence.	Sureties.	Residence.	Per Cubic Yard.
October 21	George Harvey.....	Walkerton ...	Edward Kilmer.....	Walkerton ...	\$ cts.
do 21	Edward Kilmer.....	do	Joseph Walker.....	do	0 18½
do 20	Michael Fitzgerald & Co	St. Fabien....	George Harvey.....	do	0 18½
do 25	Math. Battle.....	St. Catherines	Paul Ross.....	do	0 19
do 26	Robert Mitchell & Co...	Bic	John D. McCormick...	St. Fabien....	0 19
do 24	James Fitzgerald	Peterboro'....	John Hoban.....	do	0 22½
do 23	A. T. Sutton	Brantford	John Battle.....	Thorold	0 22½
do 21	John Elliott.....	do	John Connell.....	do	0 22½
do 23	Angus McDonald.....	Dunville	Alex. McDonell.....	Bic	0 22½
do 23	Andrew Elliott.....	Oil Spring	James Bailiff.....	Ottawa.....	0 23
do 20	John Brown.....	Thorold	James O'Neill.....	Port Hope....	0 23
do 20	Wm. Kingsford.....	Ottawa.....	John Maloney.....	Peterboro'....	0 23
do 23	Donald Robertson & Co.	Queenston	William Mathews.....	Brantford	0 23½
do 25	F. B. McNamee	Montreal.....	A. Morton.....	do	0 23½
do 23	Spalding & Bennet	Buffalo.....	James Weymis.....	do	0 23½
do 25	George Neilson & Co....	Belleville.....	Alex. Lattimore.....	Marshville	0 23½
do 23	Grant, Yorke & Hayes..	Toronto.....	Henry Prince.....	Petrolia.....	0 23½
do 23	Talbot & Richardson....	Buffalo.....	G. S. McPherson.....	Ossian.....	0 24½
do 25	Dixon & Gibson	Ottawa.....	R. Miller.....	St. Catherines	0 24½
do 23	E. A. C. Paw.....	Welland.....	Andrew Jeffery.....	do	0 24½
do 20	H. A. Rose.....	do	Alex. Manning.....	Toronto.....	0 25
	W. D. Jeffery.....	do	George Crain.....	Ottawa.....	0 25
			Alex. Robertson.....	St. Mary.....	0 25
			John Robertson.....	do	0 25
			James McShane.....	Montreal.....	0 25
			Thomas Trihey.....	do	0 25
			Wm. Mathews.....	Brantford	0 26
			Wm. Thompson.....	Oakland.....	0 26
			Alex. Fleck.....	Ottawa.....	0 26
			D. R. Leavens.....	do	0 26
			Rice, Lewis & Son.....	Toronto.....	0 28
			J. & R. O'Neill.....	Port Hope....	0 28
			Richard Wood.....	Port Dalhousie	0 28
			Alonzo Quackenbush...	do	0 28
			John Keith.....	Whitby	0 28
			James Caslan.....	Percy	0 28
			S. S. Hagar.....	Welland.....	0 30
			S. Moore.....	do	0 30
			James McClashen.....	do	0 30
			John Williams.....	Palham	0 35

By Telegraph from Brantford.

OTTAWA, 24th November, 1871.

Please withdraw my tender for work, Deep Cut, Welland Canal.

(Signed,) E. KILMER.

To F. Braun.

ST. CATHERINES, 30th November, 1871.

SIR,—Having tendered for the removal of the banks of the Deep Cut on the Welland Canal, to do the work for twenty-two and a half cents a yard, and understanding that the person who made the lowest tender declines to sign the contract for the work, I wish to enquire if it is awarded to me, as I understand I am now entitled to it as being the next lowest.

Be good enough to reply at an early day, as I am anxious to make preparations to get to work at once.

Yours truly,
(Signed,) MATHEW BATTLE.

F. Braun, Esq.,
Secretary of Public Works, Ottawa.

By Telegraph from Bic, Quebec.

OTTAWA, December 21st, 1871.

Your telegram to Fitzgerald, reference to works—absent from here at Quebec—have forwarded them at once to Quebec.

(Signed,) ALEX. McDONALD.

To F. Braun.

By Telegraph from Point Levy.

OTTAWA, December 22nd, 1871.

Will be in Ottawa twenty-ninth instant.

(Signed,) M. FITZGERALD

To F. Braun, Secretary.

(Copy No. 12,882.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, 11th December, 1871.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 30th ult., enquiring whether your tender for work at the Deep Cut, on the Welland Canal, has been accepted, and to say in reply that it has not, there being several tenders lower than yours.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Mr. Mathew Battle,
St. Catherines.

(Copy of No. 12,973.)

OTTAWA, December 18th, 1871.

Your sureties for Deep Cut work, Welland Canal, not known to Department. Could you furnish good substantial sureties known to Government if contract for that work was awarded you?

(Signed,) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Michael Fitzgerald & Co.,
St. Fabien.

(Copy of No. 12,998.)

OTTAWA, December 20th, 1871.

The operator will please to repeat my message of 18th to Mr. Fitzgerald, and request immediate answer.

(Signed,) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

M. Fitzgerald & Co.,
Care of Alex. McDonald, Bic.

(Copy of No. 13,027.)

OTTAWA, December 22nd, 1871.

Minister cannot postpone matter any further. Please furnish other sureties as asked for at once, otherwise Minister will take up following tender.

(Signed,) F. BRAUN
Secretary.

M. Fitzgerald,
Point Levy.

(Copy of No. 13,022.)

OTTAWA, December 22nd, 1871.

Please obtain and forward answer of M. Fitzgerald & Co. to my message repeated to them from Bic to Quebec yesterday.

(Signed,) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

The Operator, Quebec.

(Copy of No. 20,118.)

POINT LEVY, December 23rd, 1871.

SIR,—Since tendering, I have visited Deep Cut, Welland Canal. I find wages so high it is impossible for me to carry it through, I therefore withdraw.

M. FITZGERALD.

Mr. Braun, Secretary,
Board, Public Works.

(No. 13,077.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, December 26th, 1871.

MEMORANDUM,—The undersigned has the honor to report, that in pursuance of the Act of last Session, appropriating a sum of \$200,000 for "removal banks, Deep Cut, Welland Canal, above water level," the necessary plans and specifications for the work were prepared, and tenders subsequently called for and received—twenty-one in number.

That the three lowest tenders,* viz.:—George Harvey's, Edward Kilmer's, M. Fitzgerald & Co.'s, have been successively withdrawn by these parties.

That the fourth lowest tender, 22½ cents per cubic yard, is from Messrs. Robert Mitchell & Co., who offer Alexander McDonell, of Bic, and James Bailiff, of Ottawa, as sureties.

The undersigned requests authority to accept this tender.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

H. L. LANGEVIN,
Minister of Public Works.

(Copy of Report, 20,192.)

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 27th December, 1871.

On a Memorandum, dated 26th December, 1871, from the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, reporting, that in pursuance of the Act of last Session, appropriating a sum of \$200,000 for removal banks, Deep Cut, Welland Canal, above water level, the necessary plans and specifications for the work were prepared, and tenders subsequently called for and received—twenty-one in number.

That the three lowest tenders, viz.:—George Harvey's, Edward Kilmer's, M. Fitzgerald & Co.'s, have been successively withdrawn by these parties.

That the fourth lowest tender is from Messrs. Robert Mitchell & Co., who offer Alexander McDonell, of Bic, and James Bailiff, of Ottawa, as sureties.

The Minister requests authority to accept this tender.

The Committee advise that the authority requested be granted.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable the Minister of Public Works,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy of No. 20,655.)

OTTAWA, January 23rd, 1872.

DEAR SIR,—*In re* Robert Mitchell & Co., I shall feel much obliged (on behalf of the principal partner in the contract for the "Deep Cut," Welland Canal), if you would kindly grant permission for a copy of the contract to be given to Mr. Robert Mitchell.

Your kind compliance will much oblige,

Very truly yours,

JAMES BAILIFF.

Hon. H. L. Langevin, Esq.,
Minister Public Works.

(No. 13,378.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

OTTAWA, 23rd January, 1872.

SIR.—I have the honor to submit for your examination and approval, draft of contract with Robert Mitchell & Co. for the performance of certain works at the "Deep Cut," Welland Canal, and of the land in connection therewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

H. Bernard, Esq.,
Deputy of Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

* 18½, 18¼ and 19 cents per cubic yard.

(Copy of No. 20,641.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, January 23rd, 1872.

SIR,—I beg to enclose you draft contract of Robert Mitchell & Co. for the performance of certain works at the Deep Cut, St. Catherines, and of bond in connection therewith, which are correct for execution by the several parties to the same.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) H. BERNARD.

F. Braun, Esq.,
Secretary.

(No. 13,617.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, 10th February, 1872.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I beg to enclose herewith a copy of Messrs. R. Mitchell & Co.'s contract for works between Allanburg and Port Robinson, Welland Canal; also one of the duplicates of said contract, which I would ask you the favor of delivering over to the contractors.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

James Bailiff, Esq.,
Ottawa.

(No. 18,688.—Subj. 986.—Ref. 29,137.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, March 26th, 1873.Enclosed Address out of 29137, and copies
of following:—

Received.		Sent.	
19549, 18686, 20074,	12882, 12973, 12998,		
20065, 20118, 20192,	13027, 13022, 13077,		
20655, 20641, 20197,	13378, 13617, 19478,		
8, 9, 200, 1, 2, 3,	12620, 48, 12971, 13013		
4, 5, 6, 19514, 20163,	425, 12648, 12766,		
20496, 20601, 19515,	13078, 246, 375, 93,		
761, 20609, 925, 21085,	660, 925, 16415, 46,		
498, 8 tenders, 25381,	500, 604, 41, 43.		
438, 33, 673, 40, 817.			

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of tenders for work on the Welland Canal, called for by the enclosed Address of the House of Commons, dated the 13th March instant.

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

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

E. Parent, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State for Canada.

WELLAND CANAL.

TENDERS for Deepening and Clearing out the Feeder.

Names of Tenders and Sureties. <i>Sureties' names in Italic.</i>	Residences.	Dredging in deepening and clearing out channel and "passing places," and formation of new "passing places" complete, as specified; the whole material to be measured in the solid, and computed from soundings and sections.—Per cubic yard.	For clearing out weeds, and removal of obstructions to the free flow of the water on the entire line, from Dunnville to the Junction, not embraced in measurement. The bulk sum of	Completion of Channel per mile, instead of measuring material, &c.	
		For the deepening of present "passing places," and formation of others; material to be measured in the solid, and computed from soundings and sections.—Per cubic yard.			
		cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.
J. Cairnes & Co..... <i>H. H. Collier</i> <i>Henry Brownlee</i>	St. Catherines..... "..... ".....	30	450 00	4,850 00	30
H. W. Manning & Co..... <i>John Ferguson</i> <i>W. D. Stoddart</i>	Cookstown..... "..... ".....	35	4,200 00	6,360 00	30
John Brown..... <i>Henry Rolls</i> <i>J. Riordon</i>	Thorold..... "..... St. Catherines.....	39	5,000 00	5,550 30	37
Jas. Cotton..... <i>Wm. Bowles</i> <i>Wm. Mosgrove</i>	St. Catherines..... "..... Ottawa.....	40	7,000 00	7,700 00	25
F. B. McNamee, C. P. Morse and S. G. Hart..... <i>James McShane</i> <i>E. J. Charlton</i>	Montreal..... "..... ".....	39	1,000 00	8,000 00	30
Richard Fullerk..... <i>C. R. Smith</i> <i>S. E. Gregory</i>	Hamilton..... "..... ".....	60	1,800 00		
J. F. Tralick & Co..... <i>Jas. Harris</i> <i>J. C. Rykert</i>	St. Catherines..... "..... ".....	50	8,000 00	9,200 00	45
George Harvey..... <i>Edward Kilmer</i> <i>William McVicar</i>	Walkerton, Ont..... "..... ".....	27	4,200 00	6,700 00	29

OTTAWA, September 21st, 1872.

By Telegraph from St. Catherines.

To F. BRAUN.

We have been misled by your notice to contractors, which appeared in the "Toronto Mail" of the 9th, asking for tenders for deepening Welland Canal Feeder to the 29th inst. Have shown the notice to Mr. Bigger. Will you receive our tender up to 5th inst. Answer, Royal Hotel, Hamilton.

(Signed,) TALBOT & Co.

(Copy of No. 16,415.)

OTTAWA, September 23rd, 1872.

TALBOT & Co., St. Catherines.

Too late.—Tenders were opened when your telegram was received.

(Signed,) F. BRAUN, Secretary.

GODERICH, September 23rd, 1872.

SIR,—On examination of my tender for the Welland Canal Feeder, I find that an error has been made of ten cents per yard on material to be excavated, and consequently an error in proportion for the rate per mile. My price, as intended, was thirty-seven cents per yard, and nine thousand dollars per mile. The price for clearing out weeds is correct.

Should the change not be admissable at so late a date, I would respectfully beg leave to withdraw my tender.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) GEORGE HARVEY.

September, 25th, 1872.

By Telegraph from Goderich.

To F. BRAUN.

I have written you about my tender for Welland Canal Feeder, at the instance of my sureties. I will request you to withhold letter.

(Signed,) GEORGE HARVEY.

(Copy of No. 16,446.)

OTTAWA, September 26th, 1872.

J. CAIRNS & Co., St. Catherines.

Minister requests you to forward written consent of persons whom you could furnish as sureties for Welland Canal Feeder Works.

(Signed,) F. BRAUN, Secretary.

(Copy of No. 25,673.)

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 30th September, 1872.

On a memorandum, dated 25th September 1872, from the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, reporting that tenders, at Schedule rates, having been called for the deepening of the Feeder of the Welland Canal, eight tenders have been received, varying when extended, between \$93,000.00, and \$211,000.00.

That the lowest is that of Mr. George Harvey, of Walkerton.

That Mr. Harvey is already one of the contractors for the extensive Harbor Works at Goderich.

That he, the Minister, considers that Mr. Harvey should not be given a second contract, the work he has on hand being sufficient for the means he has at his disposal.

That the second lowest tender is that of Messrs. J. Cairns & Co., of St. Catherines, being when extended \$105,450 (one hundred and five thousand four hundred and fifty dollars).

He therefore recommends that that tender be accepted, provided Messrs. Cairns & Co.'s sureties prove to be satisfactory.

The Committee advise that the tender of Messrs. Cairns & Co., be accepted accordingly.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
C., P. C.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Public Works.

OTTAWA, 1st October, 1872.

J. Cairns & Co., St. Catherines.

No answer yet to my telegram of twenty-sixth (26) ult. Minister desires one without delay.

(Signed,)

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

(Copy—No. 25,640.)

Telegram.

ST. CATHERINES, October 2, 1872.

To F. Braun, Esq.,
Public Works.

Absence from home prevent my answering your telegram of 26th. Expect to be in Ottawa to-morrow.

(Signed,)

JOS. CAIRNS.

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., 6th October, 1872.

Hon. H. Langevin,
Com. Public Works, Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two telegrams from your office, dated 26th ult. and 1st inst., respectively, concerning my tender for work on the Feeder of the Welland Canal, and have to inform you with feeling of the deepest regret that contrary to my expectations I find it utterly impossible to procure the necessary plant to perform the work within the specified time, and would therefore most respectfully decline proceeding any further with the matter.

Very respectfully your obt. servt.,

(Signed,)

J. CAIRNS & Co.

(Copy of No. 16,604.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 7, 1872.

J. Cairns & Co., St. Catherines.

If you do not come, say to morrow, Minister will consider you give up your tender.

(Signed,)

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

(No. 16,641.)

OTTAWA, 9th October, 1872.

Memorandum.

The undersigned have the honor to report,

That by Order in Council of the 30th ult., the contract for the deepening of the Feeder of the Welland Canal was awarded to Messrs. J. Cairns & Co., of St. Catherines, but that these parties being unable to procure the necessary plant, have declined to proceed with the works.

That the next lowest tender is that of Messrs. Henry W. Manning & Co., of Cookstown, whose offer to do the work, per cubic yard, when extended, amount to about one hundred and twenty six thousand, seven hundred dollars, (\$126,700).

He therefore recommends that the Tender of Messrs. Manning & Co., be accepted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

H. L. LANGEVIN,
Minister of Public Works.

(Copy of No. 16,643.)

OTTAWA, Oct., 9, 1872.

SIR.—With reference to your letter of the 23rd Sept., stating that there was an error in your tender for the Welland Canal Feeder, I have to state that no alteration could be permitted therein, and that it was therefore, at your request withdrawn.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Mr. George Harvey, Goderich.

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA,

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

1872.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29 31 & 33 RIDEAU STREET
1873.

1872.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORT.

APPENDICES.

LIST OF ANNUAL REPORTS.

- 1.—Quebec Immigration Agent's Report—(*L. Stafford.*)
- 2.—Toronto Immigration Agent's Report—(*John A. Donaldson.*)
- 3.—Montreal Immigration Agent's Report—(*John J. Daley.*)
- 4.—Hamilton Immigration Agent's Report—(*R. H. Rae.*)
- 5.—Ottawa Immigration Agent's Report—(*W. J. Wills.*)
- 6.—Kingston Immigration Agent's Report—(*R. Macpherson.*)
- 7.—Halifax, N. S., Immigration Agent's Report—(*E. Clay.*)
- 8.—St. John, N.B., Immigration Agent's Report—(*R. Shives.*)
- 9.—Chatham, Miramichi, N.B., Immigration Agent's Report—(*W. Wilkinson.*)
- 10.—Winnipeg, Manitoba Immigration Agent's Report—(*G. McMicken.*)
- 11.—Dominion Travelling Agents Report—(*John Sumner.*)
- 12.—Grosse Isle Quarantine Report—(*Dr. F. Montizambert.*)
- 13.—St. John, N. B., Quarantine Report—(*Dr. G. J. Harding.*)
- 14.—Halifax, N.S., Quarantine Report—(*Dr. W. N. Wickwire.*)
- 15.—Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec Report—(*Dr. P. Wells.*)
- 16.—Belfast Immigration Agent's Report—(*C. Foy.*)
- 17.—Confidential Report—(*W. J. Patterson.*)
- 18.—Report of *Edward Barnard, jun.*
- 19.—Report Paris Agent—(*G. Bossange.*)
- 20.—Report of *J. A. N. Provencher.*
- 21.—Report of *Edwin Clay.*—(*England.*)
- 22.—Report of *Dawid Shaw.*—(*Glasgow.*)
- 23.—Report of *James Ross.*
- 24.—Report of *A. B. Daveney.*
- 25.—Report of *William Hespeler.*
- 26.—Report of *J. E. Klotz.*
- 27.—Report of *Henry L. Hertz.*
- 28.—Report of *Richard Berns.*—(*Antwerp.*)
- 29.—Report on Archives.—(*D. Brymner.*)
- 30.—Report of *Angus G. Nicholson.*
- 31.—Report of London Agent—(*William Dixon.*)

REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
OF THE
CALENDAR YEAR 1872.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye, of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye, of Balyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County of Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of The Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, and Right Commander of The Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Prince Edward.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

The Report of the Department of Agriculture, which I have the honor to submit, is made for the calendar instead of the fiscal year, in order to present the narrative of departmental operations in a more connected and intelligible form.

I. GENERAL REMARKS.

Four Acts affecting this Department were passed during the last Session of the Parliament of Canada, intituled, respectively :—

“ An Act to amend the Immigration Act of 1869.”

“ An Act to provide for the incorporation of Immigrant Aid Societies.”

“ An Act relating to Quarantine.”

And “ An Act respecting Patents of Invention.”

These Acts were assented to on the 14th of June last ; and their operation, so far, will be noticed hereinafter, under the heads of this Report to which they severally refer.

I had occasion to notice in my last Report a great augmentation in the business of the Department ; an augmentation which was also noticed as steadily progressing in the Reports of my two predecessors. It was relatively greater during the last year than any previous one.

The following is a statement of the letters received and sent by this Department for the two last years :—

	1872. Letters Received.	1871. Letters Received.	1872. Letters Sent.	1871. Letters Sent.
January.....	1,941	1,588	1,742	1,956
February.....	1,405	1,789	3,925	2,517
March.....	1,519	1,747	5,263	1,553
April.....	1,817	1,350	1,978	1,560
May.....	2,111	1,275	1,953	1,764
June.....	1,500	1,420	2,019	1,993
July.....	1,547	1,782	1,709	1,842
August.....	1,462	1,548	1,472	1,808
September.....	1,390	1,560	1,762	1,705
October.....	1,770	1,516	2,116	1,739
November.....	1,755	1,452	2,085	1,621
December.....	2,054	1,389	4,237	1,650
	20,271	18,416	30,261	21,709

It thus appears that there was an increase of 8,552 in the letters sent, and of 1,855 in the letters received, in 1872, as compared with the previous year.

The following table shows a statistical statement of the business of the Department from 1864 to 1872 inclusive :—

Years.	Total number of Letters received.	Total number of Letters sent.	No. of cases of Patents, Copyrights, and TradeMarks.	Total number of Immigrants.
1864	5,422	5,152	181	40,649
1865	6,604	7,638	200	47,103
1866	7,435	8,250	337	51,795
1867	7,571	10,679	840	57,873
1868	8,696	10,299	643	71,448
1869	9,516	13,654	965	74,365
1870	11,442	20,078	1,110	69,019
1871	18,416	21,709	2,035	65,722
1872	20,271	30,261	2,215	89,186

II. AGRICULTURE.

It was shown in my last report that this Department, although charged by Parliament with the subject of Agriculture, has hitherto dealt with it only incidentally, the necessary organization not having been completed, nor the necessary supplies voted, to make it one of the branches of its administration.

The subject, however, is of the very highest importance for the whole Dominion. Agriculture is its largest interest; and the wealth of the whole country would be materially increased by a single improvement in its practice. The various Agricultural Societies have rendered great service and promoted many improvements. But it may be contended that a regular technical agricultural education should be afforded; and as was remarked in my last Report, the Governments of other countries have recognized the importance of this truth—notably those of Great Britain, France, Russia and the Federal Government of the United States; and have supplied the necessary aid.

The subject of agricultural statistics has occupied the attention of the Department. It is in many ways a question of great public importance; and the results of such enquiry are of especial interest in connection with agricultural education and training.

III. IMMIGRATION

The total number of Immigrants from all parts who entered the Dominion in 1872, was 89,186. This shows a very large increase, as will appear from a perusal of the following comparative table.

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Via the S. Lawrence....	28,648	30,757	34,300	43,114	44,475	37,020	34,743
„ Suspension Bridge and Inland Ports of Ontario and Quebec....	23,147	25,631	36,511	30,326	23,857	27,365	49,130
Maritime Province and other ports.....	—	1,190	637	925	687	1,337	5,313
Totals.....	51,795	57,578	71,448	74,365	69,019	65,722	89,186

The number of Immigrant arrivals by the St. Lawrence route in 1872 showed a decline as compared with 1871—a decline which has appeared for the last four years commencing with 1869.

The subjoined statement gives the number of immigrants by the St. Lawrence route to the Port of Quebec from 1854 to 1872, inclusive:—

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.....	22,170
1863.....	19,419
1864.....	19,147
1865.....	21,355
1866.....	28,648
1867.....	30,757
1868.....	34,800
1869.....	43,114
1870.....	44,475
1871.....	37,020
1872.....	34,743

While a decline appears in the number of arrivals by the St. Lawrence route, the increase in the arrivals by the Suspension Bridge and other ports of the Dominion is very marked. This fact does not, however, in any manner affect the question of immigration to Canada proper. It merely shows that emigration to the West has been active; and that there has been great activity on the part of the Agents of the several steamship lines who have had interest to send emigrants by other than the St. Lawrence route.

There appears an increase in the arrivals at the ports of the Maritime Provinces, but the number of immigrants entering those Provinces is yet limited.

The national origins of the immigrants who landed at the port of Quebec during 1872, as compared with the two previous years were as follow:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
English.....	20,934	17,915	14,867
Irish.....	2,858	2,980	3,410
Scotch.....	3,279	3,426	4,165
German.....	595	9,300	764
Scandinavian.....	16,780	2,999	10,148
French and Belgians.....			1,366
Other Origins.....	29	4,000	23
	<u>44,475</u>	<u>37,020</u>	<u>34,743</u>

The following statement exhibits the trades and callings of the steerage male adults who landed at Quebec during the three years 1870, 1871 and 1872:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Farmers.....	4,144	2,989	2,336
Laborers.....	12,248	11,465	6,189
Mechanics.....	1,717	1,674	6,809
Clerks and Traders.....	146	89	79
Professional Men.....	10	4	14
	<u>18,265</u>	<u>16,221</u>	<u>15,427</u>

There is no classification of national origins and trades and callings of immigrant arrivals, except at the port of Quebec.

The numbers of Immigrants who passed through the Dominion and proceeded to the United States, during the last seven years, as reported by Dominion Governmen Agents, were as follow :—

1866.....	41,704
1867.....	47,212
1868.....	58,683
1869.....	57,202
1870.....	44,313
1871.....	37,949
1872.....	52,608

The numbers of those reported by the Dominion Agents at the several ports to have settled in Canada during the same period of seven years, were as follow :—

1866.....	10,091
1867.....	14,666
1868.....	12,765
1869.....	18,630
1870.....	24,706
1871.....	27,773
1872.....	36,578

The two preceding statements are those which are of chief interest in considering the question of immigration to Canada. The first shows increase in 1872 over 1871 in the number of those who passed through Canada to go to the United States; and the second shows that there was a very large increase in the numbers of those who announced to Dominion Agents their intention to settle in Canada. There appears considerable fluctuation during the seven years in the numbers of those who passed through Canada for the United States. But the increase in the numbers of those who stated they intended to settle in Canada has been steady, year by year; the apparent increase in 1872 over 1871 being 8,805, or 35.34 per cent. If we make the comparison with the first of the seven years of the statement, namely, 1866, the increase is still more marked, the figures being 262.48 per cent. An increase approaching the total number in 1866.

An impression has prevailed in many quarters, and it has appeared in statements in publications, to the effect that very large numbers of Immigrants come to Canada and then go on to the United States, because, after arrival, they do not find it advantageous to remain in Canada. Nothing could be further from the truth. The fact is, that the United States was the destination of these Immigrants before they embarked in Europe, and that they simply selected the St. Lawrence route as the shortest, the easiest and the best to reach the Western States. The distance from Liverpool to New York is 3,095 miles; that from Liverpool to Québec, by the route taken by the ocean steamers, is 2,649. The St. Lawrence route is thus 446 miles shorter, and possesses the advantage of smooth water—of inland navigation for about one-third of the whole distance. Passengers who take this route for the Western States for the most part come provided with through

tickets, and they do not stop at all on their way. These persons, therefore, cannot be regarded in any way as Immigrants to Canada, who, after arrival, had chosen the United States in preference; but they are simply passengers for the Western States who have chosen the St. Lawrence route.

The increase in the number of settlers in Canada appears contemporaneous with the remarkable increase of the prosperity of the Dominion since Confederation.

The remarkable increase during 1872 is in a measure attributable to the active exertions of the agents of the Dominion, to make known the resources of Canada and the advantages which it offers as a field for Immigration, in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe; and also to the fact that assistance was afforded to a considerable extent by the Dominion Government, by means of passenger warrants, enabling Immigrants to obtain passages at £4 5s., sterling, instead of £6, 6s.; children in proportion.

A very large proportion of all the Immigrants who come to this Continent are aided in some way or other. Very few of the poor labouring classes who have come, for many years past have been able to pay the cost of passage from their own means. They have been aided by individuals, by charitable societies who collected funds from the public, by poor law guardians, and to the largest extent by remittances from friends who had emigrated before them. The amount of these ascertained remittances in 1871 from North America, as reported by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, was about five million dollars; over half of which was in the form of prepaid passages. In some years the amount of these *ascertained* remittances (many were not ascertained) was more than double those in 1871. The ascertained amount from 1848 to 1871, was £17,036,799 sterling.

The greater part of this large sum was sent from the United States, the stream of immigration having, in the first place, more decidedly set there; and this, coupled with the large aid in the form of advances from companies of various kinds, to be repaid from wages, is the cause of the large continued immigration to that country.

In considering the extent of the labor needs of Canada, and the actual state of immigration to this country, it is important to bear these facts in mind. The class of Immigrants of whom Canada is most in need is agricultural and other labourers; and the Department of Agriculture is in possession of information which establishes the fact that unlimited numbers of these are both anxious and willing to come, but are wholly without the means to enable them to do so. The wages earned by agricultural laborers in the United Kingdom being from twelve to sixteen shillings per week, are not sufficient to enable them to support themselves, and save any surplus, particularly in the case of families.

It was in view of this state of things that the two acts, hereinbefore referred to containing provisions to incorporate Immigration Aid Societies, and to render valid contracts made out of the Dominion for advances for passage money, were passed during last Session of Parliament.

Farmers or other employers of labour in Canada can obtain the supplies of which they are in need if they will make advances of the passage money. As already stated, unlimited numbers of suitable labourers both in the United Kingdom and on the continent are willing to emigrate, and to enter into engagements to repay any advances made to

them for the cost of passage by savings from their wages, after arrival in Canada. And it is important for those who suffer from want of labour in this country to consider whether it is not advisable for them to make such advances. These would be taken in charge by the Dominion agents who would carefully make selections of emigrants and also make the necessary contracts with them. This principle was tried during the last season by the Ottawa Valley Immigration Society; it was found in practice to work well; and that very little loss occurred in the advances made. It may be added that a very large proportion of the persons whom that society assisted in the spring saved sufficient money to remit in the summer for their friends to join them in the fall. A copy of the constitution of the Society appears in the Report of Mr. Wills, the Ottawa agent, in the Appendix, to which I beg to call particular attention.

At the beginning of last season every indication seemed to be unfavorable to the expectation of a large immigration. There was a revival of trade and industry in the United Kingdom, and also in many parts of the continent of Europe following the war, together with increase of wages. The agencies for promoting emigration to several of the colonies of the Empire, to the United States, and parts of South America, were at the same time exceedingly active, while Canada was only just beginning by means of agents to enter the field. In view of these circumstances, I felt it to be my duty to state in my place in Parliament, on the occasion of asking for an appropriation for the purpose of immigration, that I did not anticipate any large result during the year 1872. I stated that I could not make any promise as to direct result from the efforts I proposed to make, and for which I asked Parliament for the means. I did not expect to be able to do more than maintain the number of the previous year of immigrant settlers in Canada. The increase of 35.34 per cent. in 1872 over 1871, may therefore, be accepted as a gratifying answer to the exertions of the Department and its agents; and also to the exertions of the several Provinces.

It is probable that the exertions which have already been made and those now being made will lead to much further increase in the number of arrivals during the year 1873. But still the broad fact will undoubtedly remain that those numbers might be very much augmented, while there are many thousands of persons of the class this country most requires, who are willing and anxious to come, both in the United Kingdom and on the continent, if they could obtain the means to do so. In fact they appeal both to the sympathies and interest of the people of Canada to enable them to come.

The Dominion Agents, without the use of exaggeration, have been very active in their exertions to awaken and enlighten the people in the overcrowded countries of the old world, as to the advantages which Canada offers as a home for the intending emigrant; by pointing out its vast undeveloped resources; by showing the field it offers for agricultural and other labourers; the channels it opens for artisans; and the demands for labour that will arise from the immense public works about to be undertaken; the labour for which must come, for the most part, from beyond the seas, the Dominion not having nearly sufficient, at present, for the supply of its own ordinary wants.

They have also pointed out the existence of millions of unsettled acres of prairie lands in Manitoba and the North West territory, of the richest productive capacity,—lands which are probably more favourable for the growth of wheat in greater abundance and perfection than those of any other country in the world ; and which at no distant day it is believed and hoped will become the homes of many millions of men from the old world.

The desire to emigrate having been awakened, the interest to do so clearly demonstrated, and the need for labour felt in every part of the Dominion, there comes the question of the duty of the people of Canada in the premises. It is of vast importance that they should supplement the action of the Government. The Government may do much to assist immigration ; and it is its duty to use the utmost exertion within its power. But whatever is done or expended by the Government must be paid for by the people indirectly. I have already, through the agents of the Department, made an appeal to the employers of labour in Canada to provide for themselves in the labour markets of the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe the supplies they need. They can do this without much risk, and indeed without any appreciable risk, if they unite in societies. The agents of the Government, as already stated, are instructed to receive the money advanced in this country ; they will make selections of the emigrants ; and they will make contracts with them, which are protected by law, to repay the money advanced, in labour. More can be done by this means than in any other way to enable many thousands of Immigrants to reach Canada ; the demands for labour will at the same time be supplied ; and that in the only way in which they can be. Both parties will thus be benefitted,—the employer of labor as well as the laborer ; as will also the Dominion, which will contribute its quota to the arrangement.

It will be the interest of every man in Canada to consider, before the season is too far advanced, where his labour this year is to come from. It may be stated with positiveness that it cannot come from the ordinary immigration. And I have the confident hope and belief that the appeal which has been made to the farmers, manufacturers, contractors, and others, in Canada, will meet with a favourable response, and that they will advance the means, to be repaid in full, for bringing to them the labour which they require and which they cannot otherwise obtain.

Should the appeal which has been made, fail to awaken that interest in the employers of labour in Canada in a great work that has been well begun, I should feel that a great opportunity had been lost to obtain a considerable influx of population, and that the efforts which have been made by the Government would be to some extent defeated, either by the apathy of the people or a too great reliance on what the Government can itself unaided do ; but in either case the result would be one to be regretted.

The total expenditure in the service of immigration, in 1872, was much larger than in previous years, as will appear from the following comparative statement for three years :—

		1870.	1871.	1872.
Quebec	Agency	\$31,000 30	\$26,263 79	\$36,715 62
Montreal	do	2,839 43	3,933 73	7,965 93

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Ottawa do	1,444 73	1,629 05	2,054 51
Kingston do	888 23	1,040 16	1,563 81
Toronto do	2,584 63	2,329 24	2,474 63
Hamilton do	1,152 91	1,195 40	1,167 85
Halifax, N.S. do	1,509 62	1,167 01	1,531 50
St. John, N.B. do	1,055 25	1,139 49	1,141 24
Miramichi, " do	478 44	485 00	497 25
North-West Agencies .....	.....	1,292 20	3,203 00
General immigration contingencies, including Immigration publications .....	.....	3,051 88	17,941 47
European Agencies and travelling agents	13,594 55	20,271 17	49,867 60
	<u>\$56,548 09</u>	<u>\$63,796 22</u>	<u>\$126,124 47</u>
Grosse Isle Quarantine	8,781 36	13,828 47	14,755 85
Halifax do	2,328 56	2,844 66	3,679 22
St. John, N.B., do	3,182 22	2,251 95	3,157 26
Inspecting Physicians, Quebec	2,600 00	2,599 99	2,599 88
	<u>16,892 14</u>	<u>21,525 07</u>	<u>24,192 21</u>
Total	\$73,440 23	\$85,321 28	\$150,316 68

A grant of \$70,000 was voted at the last session of Parliament in aid of the Provinces for the encouragement of immigration, as requested by delegates from the Provinces at the Immigration Conference, held in the fall of 1871, which was distributed, under the authority of your Excellency, as follows :—

To Ontario	\$25,000
„ Quebec	20,000
„ New Brunswick	10,000
„ Nova Scotia	10,000
„ British Columbia	5,000
	<u>\$70,000</u>

The increase in expenditure appears in the items of European agencies, including salaries and expenses; and the item of general immigration contingencies, including publications. There was also considerable increase at the Quebec Agency, arising from the greater number of persons to whom aid was given to proceed to points in the west of the Dominion. There was an increase of the same kind at Montreal, together with additional expenditure incident to the opening of the new immigrant station at Point St. Charles.

The amount collected from the Capitation Tax up to the time of its repeal (July 10th) by the Act of last Session, was as follows :—

Montreal	\$ 126 00
Quebec	18,311 00
St. John, N. B.	13 00
Halifax, N. S.	348 00
Total	<u>\$18,798 00</u>

The total amount of expenditure by the Dominion Government for affording assistance and transport to indigent immigrants was \$33,873.55 against \$21,112.31 in 1871.

The sums spent by the Dominion Government, both for inducing immigration and assisting immigrants on their arrival, were supplemented by considerable expenditure by the Provincial Governments. The Province of Ontario spent during the year, the sum of \$57,678.14; of which \$25,200.00 was in the form of refund bonus, \$12,303.16 in provisions, free transports, medicines, &c., for immigrants, and \$20,084.98 in other expenses.

The Province of Quebec spent during the year \$30,373.94; of which \$15,722.65 was for aiding immigrants, and \$14,651.29 for other disbursements. The Province of New Brunswick expended \$20,594.27; of which \$2,472.45 was for house building and furnishing for immigrants, \$10,656.79 for passages of immigrants and expenses connected therewith, \$6,428.01 for road building, chopping, &c., and \$1,037.02 for miscellaneous expenses. The Province of Nova Scotia expended \$3,000 in printing, establishing agencies in Europe, &c., and it has authorized an expenditure equal to \$12 per head in aid of emigrants.

The combined total expenditure for the service of Immigration and Quarantine in the Dominion, including the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in 1872 was, therefore, \$261,963.03; namely—\$111,646.35 by the Provinces, and \$150,316.68 by the Dominion.

At Quebec, Montreal and Kingston the new immigrant stations, referred to in my last Report as being erected, were opened for use during the season of 1872. A new station was also erected at Sherbrooke, for the use of Immigrants distributed in the Eastern Townships; also one at Winnipeg, for the use of immigrants in Manitoba.

It is proposed to erect early in the coming season, so as to be available during the summer, an Immigrant Station at London, Ontario.

All these stations are provided with facilities to enable Immigrants to wash and cleanse themselves, with facilities for cooking, and with large sleeping apartments. Provision is afforded at them, at the public charge, for absolutely indigent Immigrants; and meals are afforded at very reasonable charges to others.

The agents at the several stations afford to Immigrants every information within their power as to routes, and the points at which they can obtain employment; and, as a matter of fact, the Immigrants who arrived during the season of 1872 were immediately distributed, the numbers of the arrivals supplying only a small portion of the demand for labour.

A circular was sent out by the Department of Agriculture enquiring, among other things, as to the number of immigrants who could find employment in different parts of the Dominion. The whole of the returns are not yet in, but those which have been furnished ask for a supply of 146,615 immigrants of various classes.* The actual

* Since this Report was written subsequent returns to these circulars have been made up, from which it appears that the demand amounts to the number of 168,268; and all the returns are not in yet.

number which arrived in 1872 was 36,578, from which it will appear that the whole arrivals were only sufficient for about one fourth of the demand.

As a general rule the Immigrants who come to this country do well, and many of them in a few years become comparatively independent.

The reports of the several Immigration Agents published in the Appendix, furnish particulars of interest relating to the several localities.

That of Mr. Stafford, the Quebec agent, gives detail of the arrivals by the St. Lawrence route, and their distribution. He generally states, "the Immigrants of this season have been of a good class," and that all found immediate employment at high rates of wages. Of the number that arrived at this port, 22,166 remained in Canada; and 12,577 went to the United States. He remarks that a large number of French and Belgians settled in Quebec, and expresses the belief that they will be followed by many others. He states that the new station at Point Levis has been found in every way suitable.

Mr. Donaldson, the Toronto agent, reports that the distribution of Immigrants at that point was exceedingly active. He corroborates Mr. Stafford's statement respecting the good class of settlers during the year, and adds that many of them brought with them a considerable amount of capital, which was principally expended in purchasing improved farms. He states that the reports from the settlers in the free grant districts are generally satisfactory. He distributed at his station 9,565 Immigrants.

Mr. Daley, the agent at Montreal, reports that he found employment for 763 immigrants, afforded assistance to 2,050, and gave half-fare tickets to 630. He states that but a small proportion of the applications for laborers could be supplied, and that considerable numbers came to Montreal who did not pass through his office. The Province of Quebec, through its office at Montreal, distributed and found places for 2,013 Immigrants who arrived during the season.

Mr. Rae, the Hamilton agent, reports the arrivals *via* the United States were 45,704 at his station, of whom 11,049 remained in Canada, having destinations in different parts of the Dominion, the remainder being passengers to the Western States.

Mr. Wills, the Ottawa agent, states that he provided for 2,105 immigrants, but that there were applications for 6,614. The arrivals were, therefore, inadequate for the demand. His statement shows a marked increase in the arrivals at this station. The Ottawa Valley Immigration Society advanced means to bring out 200 Immigrants; and this system of advances having been found to be successful, will be continued and extended during this season.

Mr. Macpherson, the Kingston agent, states that there was a large Immigration to his agency during the past year over the previous year. But the demand for all classes of Immigrants (with the exception of clerks) was greatly in excess of the supply. He could have found situations for four times the number of those that arrived, and anticipates a still greater demand in the coming season. The total number of Immigrants distributed at his station was 4,890.

Mr. Clay, the Halifax agent, reports the arrival of 1,432 Immigrants at that port by sea. He states that there also came a considerable number of passengers from the United

States, mechanics and others, who settled in the Province ; but he was unable to obtain the exact number as they did not report at his office. Of those coming by sea, there was an increase of 882 as compared with the previous year, of whom 581 remained in Nova Scotia, the remainder going on to New Brunswick.

Mr. Shives, the agent at St. John, N.B., reports that 802 Immigrants settled within the limits of his agency during the year, being an increase of 106 over the previous year. The Immigrants were all of a good class, to whom the highest rates of wages were freely given. He states that the demand for agricultural laborers, boys, girls and artizans has been very great, and there is every reason to believe it will be still greater during the coming season. He further states that the new Danish settlement of New Hellerup, in the County of Carleton, which was commenced last spring, appears likely to increase; and the other new settlements in the same county are in a thriving and satisfactory state.

Mr. Wilkinson, the agent at Chatham, Miramichi, N.B., reports an increase in the whole number of Immigrants at his agency from all parts, as compared with the previous year. In 1871, the whole number of arrivals was 861, and in 1872, 1,177. 999 of the arrivals in 1872 were laborers attracted by work on the railway. Many of these have already applied for free grants of land with the intention to settle permanently in the Province. He states that the price of labour is generally high in his agency. The want of immigrants is much felt.

Mr. McMicken, the Agent at Winnipeg, reports the arrival of 1,400 Immigrants at that station during the year. An immigrant station has been erected there, and found exceedingly useful to Immigrants on their arrival. The agent states that henceforth there need not be any apprehension on the ground of too numerous arrivals. Those that arrived during the last two years have made rapid progress towards comfortable settlement; and a large area of surveyed lands now being thrown open for the settler, there is ample room for all who may go. 954 of the settlers during the last year were from the Province of Ontario, 115 from the United States, 78 from the Province of Quebec, and the remainder from other places. The population of the town of Winnipeg, Mr. McMicken reported, consisted of 1,019 males and 448 females. 124 buildings had been erected, comprising residences, stores and warehouses. It is expected that the growth of this town will be rapid.

The addition of the numbers of Immigrants stated by the several agents to have been distributed by them does not exactly tally with the numbers of those who announced their intention to settle in Canada. The reason is that many of the Immigrants went directly to their friends, without going to the Immigrant stations; and further, the reports of the distribution do not include a large portion of those who went to the Eastern Townships, or of those who settled in the District of Quebec.

Mr. John Sumner, the agent who was appointed by the Department to travel on immigrant trains, in order to see that the wants of Immigrants were properly provided for, and generally to afford them information, reported the accommodation afforded by the Grand Trunk Railway was on the whole satisfactory. The only exception arose from a

sudden and large influx of Immigrants at one time at Point Levis. But the Grand Trunk Company are providing for such emergency by increasing their stock of second class cars. This agent saw that the Immigrants were provided with suitable meals at reasonable prices at the way stations.

The reports of the various agents in the United Kingdom and on the Continent furnish information of interest as regards the existing state of things, in relation to the prospects of immigration. They appear in the Appendix.

The total number of Immigrants assisted by benevolent societies and individuals in 1872 was 2,435, as is shewn in the report of Mr. Stafford, Dominion Immigration Agent at Quebec. In 1871, the number was 4,590, shewing a decrease last year in Immigrants of this class of 2,155. The decrease is, of course, owing to the unwillingness of the public to subscribe money for the purpose of emigration in the face of revival of prosperity and absence of distress.

The following statement shows the numbers of Immigrants who were assisted by the different societies, and by individuals in 1872 :—

British and Colonial Emigration League.....	101
National Emigration League.....	404
Rev. Mr. Fletcher.....	20
Mr. Shipperly (Bristol).....	6
Rev. Mr. Herring.....	655
Rev. Mr. Oliver (Hertford).....	5
Red Hill Reformatory.....	4
Brighton Emigration Society.....	79
Shoe Black Brigade.....	7
Cow Cross Mission.....	132
Miss Macpherson.....	433
Hon. Mrs. Hobart.....	266
Mr. Hogg's Institution.....	11
Mrs. Spottiswood (Aberdeen).....	44
Risley Farm School.....	25
Sydenham Emigration Club.....	17
Feltham School.....	2
Home for little boys.....	3
Upper Bagot Asylum.....	2
South Dublin Union.....	4
Cheltenham Reformatory.....	2
Rev. Mr. Hartley.....	2
Miss Rye.....	187
Middlesex Industrial School.....	2
Tiffeld Reformatory.....	2
Rev. Mr. Smith.....	20
Total.....	2,435

IV. QUARANTINE.

The "Act relating to Quarantine," passed during the last session of the Canadian Parliament, repealed the provisions of the Act 31 V., c. 63, under which the Department of Agriculture was charged with the subject of Public Health.

GROSSE ISLE.

The number of vessels detained and inspected at this station during the season of 1872 was 26, with an aggregate of 5,037 passengers. The admissions to Hospital were 309, shewing an increase of 42 over last year.

The total number of deaths in Hospital is returned as 20, being an average of 6.47 per cent. of the admission or 1 in about every 15½. Fifteen of these occurred from contagious and 5 from non-contagious diseases. 38 deaths and 9 births happened at sea, and 2 births in hospital.

Infectious disease having occurred on board 8 vessels from continental ports, 2,105 passengers were landed and underwent quarantine.

Thirty-eight cases of relapsing fever, an infectious disease new to this country, and 69 cases of a virulent type of small pox were brought into hospital; and the spread of these diseases permanently arrested by the rigorous measures adopted by the Medical Superintendent.

The actual expenditure for the maintenance of the station during the year, including a special charge (\$408.52) for a partial re-arrangement of the station, amounted to \$11,970.85. A further sum of \$2,785 was expended for salaries and allowances to extra staff in special emigration service, forming altogether a total of \$14,755.85.

The Medical Superintendent's report (published in the Appendix herewith) contains an interesting description of the symptoms and the treatment adopted in the cases of relapsing fever referred to.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—PARTRIDGE ISLAND.

Every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of infectious disease at this station, and quarantine was strictly enforced wherever necessary.

The new landing pier has proved of great use and convenience.

The number of patients admitted into Hospital during the year is reported to have been three; two of whom were discharged cured, and one died.

The Quarantine buildings have undergone thorough repair, and the rooms have been put into a comfortable state for the reception of patients.

The expenditure for the maintenance of the station during the year amounted to \$3,157.26.

HALIFAX.

Several vessels arrived at Halifax during the season of 1872 with contagious diseases on board:

The steamships *Peruvian*, *Moravian* and *Austrian*, of the Allan line, each with small-pox on board, underwent the usual fumigation after the patients had been removed to the Hospital, and the vessels after undergoing that process were allowed to proceed on their way to Baltimore.

The fishing schooner *W. H. Foye*, of Gloucester, Mass., put in on the 26th June having an aggravated case of typhoid fever on board. But the disease did not spread.

Only one death from small-pox occurred amongst those landed at quarantine, in the case of a passenger on the *Peruvian*. The disease in this case assumed an unusually severe form, and death ensued the third day after the appearance of the malady.

Considerable alarm has existed in the Province of Nova Scotia with regard to small-pox throughout the past year, lest it should be introduced from vessels entering the port of Halifax ; and from that point spread among the community. No case however occurred in the city traceable to its introduction from vessels in quarantine.

The works at this Quarantine Station (Lawlor's Island) have been carried forward vigorously, and will in all probability be completed this season, when the station will be as complete in its requirements as any of the others of its kind in the Dominion.

Expenditure at the station during the year \$3,679.22.

V. MARINE AND EMIGRANT HOSPITAL AT QUEBEC.

The number of inmates in Hospital on 31st December, 1871, was 74. The number of admissions during the year is reported to have been 1,144, making a total of 1,218, and shewing a decrease of 109 as compared with 1871.

Out of these, 1,132 patients were discharged, 56 died, and 30 remained in Hospital at the close of the year. The average duration of each patient's stay was 21.27 days, the aggregate 25,919 days and the percentage of mortality 4.6, being an increase over that of former years.

The following is a comparison of the admissions to Hospital between 1871 and 1872:—

	1871.	1872.
Seamen.....	727	756
Immigrants.....	125	93
Citizens and Residents.....	475	369
	<u>1327</u>	<u>1218</u>

And the classification of sexes is thus given:—

Male adults.....	1033	949
Female ,,	227	226
Children	67	43
	<u>1327</u>	<u>1218</u>

The total expenditure of this Institution during 1872, amounted to \$21,779.32, of which sum \$17,155.07 was defrayed by the Dominion Government and \$4,624.25 by the Government of the Province of Quebec.

The excess of expenditure observable this year over that of former years is mainly attributable to the increased cost of provisions and of the other various articles of hospital consumption.

The Directors lay claim to the exercise of the strictest economy, and have nothing to add to the remarks and suggestions respecting the sanitary arrangements of the establishment contained in their former reports.

VI. CENSUS, STATISTICS AND ARCHIVES.

My last Report contained particulars of the taking of the first census of the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, under the Act Vict. 33, chapter 21, with reference to the second day of April, 1871. It also described the system adopted, the schedules used in obtaining the information recorded, the division of the country into census districts and sub-districts, the progress made in compiling and the expenditure. I have, therefore, simply to continue the statement up to the present date.

The number of compiling clerks during the year has varied from forty to fifty-four, and they have been since the 31st of May last, under the supervision of four instead of five chief compilers as mentioned in my last Report, one of them having resigned at that date, and it has not been deemed necessary to supply his place.

The first volume of the Census Report will be submitted to Parliament at the opening of the Session. The volume is accompanied with Census maps of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and comprises the compilation of superficies, dwellings, families, population, sexes, conjugal condition, population by religions, origins of the people, birth places, the population of electoral districts compared—1861 with 1871, the population of cities and towns having over five thousand inhabitants compared, and indexes for reference.

The classification of occupations is now completed, and the completion of schedules two and three referring to the returns of public institutions, real estate, vehicles and implements, is already well advanced. as is also the schedule relating to shipping and fisheries.

It is intended that the whole report shall be comprised in five volumes, printed in the English and French languages. By this system of arrangement the returns will be much more compact than by being printed in separate volumes in the two languages while a considerable saving in expense will be effected.

The expenditure during the year on account of the Census was as follows :—

Remuneration and travelling expenses of Staff Officers.....	\$1,135 00
“ “ “ Employés	52,686 46
“ “ “ Commissioners and Enumerators ...	4,899 44
Stationery	684 74
Printing	730 37
Miscellaneous	479 47
Total.....	\$60,615 48

The subject of General Statistics has occupied that attention during the year which its importance demands, having in view to mature a system for obtaining a registration of births, marriages and deaths, and also for collecting agricultural and other returns.

Upon a reference by a Committee of both Houses of Parliament, to the Minister of Agriculture, of a petition numerously signed by influential persons, setting forth the unsatisfactory state of the Archives of the Dominion, Parliament was asked at its last Session for a vote of \$4,000 for defraying expenses for their care. This preliminary work has been commenced ; and a statement of the progress made appears in the Appendix to this Report.

VII.—PATENTS.

The Patent Act passed during the last Session came into force on the first of September. The Rules and Regulations for carrying its provisions into effect having been previously carefully prepared, were distributed on the 1st of August, in order to give inventors, both in and out of Canada, time to have their papers made in accordance with them.

This Act opens to all inventors, whether foreigners or residents of Canada, the privilege of taking out patents in Canada, on condition that the articles patented shall be manufactured in Canada.

The opening of the Canadian Patent Office to foreigners has already led to many applications for patents by them ; and it is believed that the result will prove to be highly advantageous to the public, and particularly to the manufacturing interests of the Dominion.

From the first of September to the thirty-first of December, 1872, the number of applications for patents had more than doubled as compared with the corresponding periods of 1870 and 1871. About half of these applications have proceeded from citizens of the United States, and as the liberal provisions of the new Act become more widely known, we may look for still greater increase in the number of applications for patents from foreigners.

One of the amendments of the new Act permits the patent to be issued for periods of five, ten or fifteen years, at the option of the inventor. About 7 per cent. of the patents issued are for 10 years ; about 10 per cent. for 15 years ; and 83 per cent. for five years.

The regular work of the office during the year has been attended to with as much despatch as possible ; and it is believed to the satisfaction of the public. It may, however, become a question, in view of the rapidly increasing business of the office, whether the present mode of issuing patents may not be simplified, and whether it may not become advisable to follow the example of the Patent Office at Washington in the particular of causing to be printed complete specifications and illustrations of every patent instead of having them written and drawn in duplicate, as at present. The effect of such change would ultimately be a saving of labour in the office, as well as to inventors and

their agents. There would also be the very great advantage that full printed specifications and drawings of patents could then be furnished to the public in a more convenient form, and at a cheaper rate, if the anticipated increase in the business of the office takes place.

In the Model Room more space is required, and it is proposed to make some amendments in the classification of models. In the meantime, everything that could be devised has been done to make the Model Room as attractive as possible. It is visited daily by large numbers of persons, and possesses many objects of interest.

In view of the large increase of the business of the Patent Office, and the manifest importance of making the public acquainted with its operations, it has been thought advisable to follow the example of older countries, and publish an Illustrated Patent Record. An arrangement has been effected with Mr. G. E. Desbarats, of Montreal, for such publication, the illustrations being made by means of photo-lithography; the expense of which will be very moderate, while, on the other hand, it is believed its usefulness will be very great.

The following tabular statement exhibits the proceedings of the Patent Office • Canada from 1855 to 1872, inclusive.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Applications for Patents	99	120	126	116	142	170	160	180
Patents granted	92	108	115	98	112	150	142	160
*Caveats								
Transfers Registered	32	52	54	35	26	47	56	72
Designs Registered							2	
Trade Marks Registered							3	17
†Copyrights								
Timber Marks								
Assignments of Trade Marks								
Fees Received	\$ 1,911 30	2,370 50	2,406 76	2,105 00	2,479 75	2,644 07	3,012 70	3,650 90

* There was no Caveats provided for until the Patent Law of 1869.

† Transferred from the Department of the Secretary of State.

1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
207	170	184	274	369	570	781	626	279	752
156	145	162	263	218	546	580	556	512	670
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	132	151	184
78	74	70	126	193	237	470	431	445	327
4	1	1	.....	5	6	12	24	22	17
1	7	16	65	54	32	50	72	106	103
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	62	66	115	87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	195	64
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
3,789 90	3,267 95	3,518 76	6,132 78	8,110 00	11,052 00	14,214 14	14,540 07	14,097 00	19,578 65

VIII. — COPYRIGHTS, TRADE-MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS, AND
TIMBER MARKS.

The tabular statement subjoined shows the business of this branch of the Department from 1868 to 1872 inclusive :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Letters received	110	198	473	562	523
" sent	128	211	473	562	523
Copyright registered.....	34	62	66	115	87
Certificates of copyrights	34	62	66	115	33
Trade-marks registered	32	50	72	106	103
Certificates of trade-marks.....	32	50	72	106	103
Industrial designs registered	6	12	23	22	17
Certificates of industrial designs	6	12	24	22	17
Timber-mark registered	0	0	190	105	64
Certificates of timber-marks	0	0	190	105	64
Fees received	\$183 00	\$418 00	\$877 00	\$1092 00	\$927 00

It will appear from this statement that there were fewer Canadian works copy righted in 1872 than in 1871 ; also fewer trade-marks, industrial designs, and timber marks, registered. The accumulation, however, of the records of this branch is daily augmenting in extent and value. As remarked in my last Report :—Every applicant for a copyright is obliged to deposit in the Department of Agriculture two copies of the book, map, chart, musical composition, photograph, print, cut or engraving ; and in the case of paintings, drawings, statuary, or sculptures, a written description of such as are intended to be copyrighted. One copy of all the works so deposited is placed in the hands of the Librarian of Parliament, and the other is kept of record in the Department.

The record of this branch, therefore, presents a perfect repertory of Canadian literature, science and art.

The annual reports of the officers in charge of the several branches of the outside service of this Department are given in the Appendix to this Report.

The whole respectfully submitted.

J. H. POPE,
Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, 1873.

APPENDIX No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF QUEBEC IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. L. STAFFORD.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 27th January, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for the information of the Honorable Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, my annual report for 1872, with the usual tables and statements of expenditure.

The total arrivals in 1872, were :—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Add births at Sea.....	2,470	32,321 9	34,791 9
Deduct deaths at sea and in Quarantine.....	2,470	32,330 57	34,800 57
	2,470	32,273	34,743

The arrivals compared with those of 1871 show a decrease of 2,277 souls.

Comparative table of arrivals, 1871 and 1872.

Where from.	1871.		1872.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
England.....	1,911	21,799	2,127	19,585	.....	1,998
Ireland.....	200	2,693	174	3,100	381	.....
Scotland.....	192	4,792	169	4,853	38	.....
Total from United Kingdom.....	2,303	29,284	2,470	27,538	419	1,998
Germany.....	.....	5	.....	626	621	.....
Norway.....	.....	5,386	.....	3,788	.....	1,598
Other Countries.....	.....	42	.....	321	279	.....
	2,303	34,717	2,470	32,273	1,319	3,596
		2,303		2,470		1,319
		37,020		34,743		2,277

Showing a decrease of 1,579 in the immigration from the United Kingdom, and 698 in that from foreign ports.

The total number of vessels which arrived with passengers, was 116, viz. :—104 steamers, 157,615 tons, and 62 sailing vessels 44,524 tons.

The average passage of the Allan line was,—mail steamers from Liverpool, 11¼ days; Londonderry, 10¼ days. Extra steamers from Liverpool, 14¼ days; Queenstown, 13 days. Glasgow steamers from Glasgow, 14¼ days; Dublin, 13 days; Londonderry, 13 days; and from Liverpool, 16½ days.

Temperley's London line of steamers from London, 19½ days; Plymouth, 16½ days.

Dominion Line of steamers from Liverpool, 14½ days; Queenston, 12¼ days.

The average passage of sailing vessels from the United Kingdom was, 42 days; from Germany, 60 days, and from Norway, 48 days.

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

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Allan line mail steamers.....	1,850	15,716	17,566
„ extra steamers from Liverpool, occasionally touching at Glasgow and Queenstown.....	92	3,216	3,308
Allan line Glasgow steamers, occasionally touching at Dublin, Londonderry and Liverpool.....	171	5,048	3,219
Temperley's London line of steamers.....	249	2,730	2,979
Dominion line of steamers.....	93	576	669
Extra steamers.....	6	35	41
Steamers from Norway.....		87	87
Sailing vessels from United Kingdom.....	9	217	226
„ „ Germany.....		626	626
„ „ Norway.....		3,701	3,701
„ „ Other Countries.....		23	23
Via Portland, New York and Boston per Grand Trunk Railroad.....		298	298
	2,470	32,273	34,743

The nationalities of the passengers brought out by each line, was as follows :—

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Norwegians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Total.
Allan line mail steamers from Liverpool and Londonderry...	10,398	2,228		122	3,862	956		17,566
Allan line extra steamers.....	718	38	341	11	1,934	266		3,308
„ Glasgow steamers.....	2	958	3,674	2	562	21		5,219
Temperley's London steamers.....	2,979							2,979
Dominion line steamers.....	493	92	71			13		669
Extra steamers.....	8	1	32					41
Steamers from Norway.....					87			87
Sailing vessels from United Kingdom.....	187	5	34					226
Sailing vessels from Germany.....				626				626
Sailing vessels from Norway.....					3,701			3,701
Via Portland, New York and Boston per G. T. R. R.....	82	88	13	3	2	110	23	298
	14,867	3,410	4,165	764	10,148	1,366	23	34,743

The nationalities of the immigrants of 1872, compared with those of 1871, were as follows:—

	1871.	1872.
English	17,915	14,867
Irish	2,980	3,410
Scotch	3,426	4,165
Germans	299	764
Norwegians, Swedes, &c.	12,000	10,148
French and Belgians .....	.....	1,366
Other Countries	400	23
	<u>37,020</u>	<u>34,743</u>

As usual, for many years the season's immigration has been very healthy, only three deaths occurred on the voyage amongst the passengers by steamers; and 33 deaths, chiefly infants, from measles and small pox, on board sailing ships.

Table No. 2 presents a comparison between the number of passengers from each port in 1871 and 1872.

Table No. 3 contains the trades and callings of the steerage, male adults, which may be thus condensed.

Farmers	2,336
Laborers	6,189
Mechanics	6,809
Clerks, Trades, &c.	79
Professional Men	14
	<u>15,427</u>

Table No. 4 presents a comparative statement of the number of immigrants arrived at the port of Quebec from 1829 to 1872 inclusive, yielding a total of 1,287,822, or a yearly average of 29,269.

The following table gives the number of Emigrants assisted out by various societies in Great Britain, during season 1872.

Date of Arrival 1872.	Ship's Name.	By whom sent.	SEXES.			Total number of Souls.
			Males.	Females.	Children.	
April 30....	Scandinavian.....	Mr. Stiperlay, Bristol.....	6			6
" 30.....	"	National Emigration League	1	1	1	3
" 30.....	"	Rev. Mr. Fletcher, Devon...	2	1	2	5
" 30.....	"	Rev. Mr. Herring, London...	44	27	26	99
May 10....	Hibernian.....	Rev. Mr. Oliver, Hertford...	5			5
" 10.....	"	Red Hill Reformatory.....	2			2
" 10.....	"	Brighton Emigration Society	11	5	6	22
" 11.....	Varuna.....	Shoe Black Brigade.....	7			7
" 12.....	Medway.....	National Emigration League	32	22	33	87
" 12.....	"	Cow Cross Mission.....	18	4	11	33
" 12.....	"	British and Colonial Emigration Fund.....	13	6	9	28
" 19.....	Prussian.....	Miss Macpherson.....	31	12	60	103
" 19.....	"	East London Family Emigration Fund, (Hon. Mrs. Hobart).....	35	27	47	109
" 19.....	"	Rev. Mr. Herring.....	18	22	47	87
" 20.....	Nestorian.....	Rev. M. Fletcher.....	3	2	10	15
" 20.....	Scotland.....	Brighton Emigration Society	21	10	12	43
" 20.....	"	National Emigration League	11	11	13	35
" 20.....	"	Mr. Hagg's Institution.....	4			4
" 20.....	"	British and Colonial Emigration Fund.....	1	2	8	11
" 20.....	"	Cow Cross Mission.....	10	5	16	31
" 21.....	Germany.....	Mrs. Spottiswood, Aberdeen	11	16	15	42
" 22.....	Thames.....	National Emigration League	16	14	16	46
" 22.....	"	Cow Cross Mission.....	5	2		7
" 22.....	"	British and Colonial Emigration Fund.....	3	3	16	22
" 27....	Sarmatian.....	Sydenham Emigration Club	6	3	11	17
" 27....	"	Brighton Emigration Society	2			2
" 27....	"	Cow Cross Mission.....	2			2
" 27....	"	Rev. Mr. Herring.....	19	15	23	57
June 5....	France.....	Risley Farm School.....	25			25
" 5....	"	Feltham School.....	2			2
" 5....	"	Red Hill Reformatory.....	2			2
" 6....	St. David.....	Mrs. Spottiswood, Aberdeen	2			2
" 11....	Scandinavian.....	Rev. Mr. Herring.....	28	24	22	74
" 12....	Hector.....	Cow Cross Mission.....	11	5	6	22
" 12....	"	National Emigration League	1	2	5	8
" 12....	"	Mr. Hagg's Institution.....	6			6
" 12....	"	Home for little Boys.....	3			3
" 17....	Emperor.....	National Emigration League	1			1
" 17....	"	Cow Cross Mission.....	2	2		4
" 25....	Prussian.....	Miss Macpherson.....	16	20	74	110
" 25....	"	Rev. Mr. Herring.....	9	15	11	35
" 25....	"	Upper Bagot street Asylum.....		2		2
July 2....	Nestorian.....	South Dublin Union.....		4		4
" 2....	Niger.....	National Emigration League	2	2	3	7
" 2....	"	Cow Cross Mission.....	1			1
" 2....	"	British and Colonial Emigration Fund.....	1	1	3	5
" 2....	"	Brighton Emigration Society	1	1	5	7
" 2....	Adalia.....	National Emigration League	10	7	16	33
" 9....	Sarmatian.....	East London Family Emigration Fund, (Hon. Mrs. Hobart's).....	26	28	39	93
" 9....	"	Rev. Mr. Herring.....	25	18	23	66
" 9....	"	Brighton Emigration Society	1			1
" 9....	"	Cow Cross Mission.....	1			1
" 16....	Moravian.....	Rev. Mr. Herring.....	2	1	3	6

The following table gives the number of Emigrants assisted out by various societies in Great Britain, during season 1872.—*Continued.*

Date of Arrival 1872.	Ship's Name.	By whom sent.	SEXES.			Total number of Souls.
			Males.	Females.	Children.	
July 16.....	Moravian.....	National Emigration League	2			2
" 17.....	St. David.....	Miss Macpherson.....	15	13	35	63
" 17.....	Scotland.....	Cow Cross Mission.....	6	1	4	11
" 17.....	".....	National Emigration League	8	4	13	25
" 21.....	Scandinavian.....	Cheltenham Reformatory..	2			2
" 21.....	".....	Cow Cross Mission.....	1	1	2	4
" 21.....	".....	Rev. Mr. Herring.....	11	8	16	35
" 25.....	Thames.....	British and Colonial Emi- gration Fund.....	7	5		12
" 25.....	".....	National Emigration League	4	5	8	17
" 29.....	Hibernian.....	".....	1			1
" 28.....	".....	Rev. Mr. Herring.....	1			1
August 4.....	Prussian.....	East London Family Emi- gration Fund, (Hon. Mrs. Hobarts).....	17	17	30	64
" 4.....	".....	Rev. Mr. Herring.....	17	18	16	57
" 10.....	Emperor.....	National Emigration League	5	6	8	19
" 11.....	Peruvian.....	Miss Rye.....		12	100	112
" 11.....	".....	Brighton Emigration Society	1			1
" 18.....	Sarmatian.....	Miss Macpherson.....	20	24	113	157
" 18.....	".....	Rev. Mr. Hartley.....	1	1		2
" 18.....	".....	Rev. Mr. Herring.....	7	9	5	21
" 20.....	Hector.....	National Emigration League	5	5	10	20
" 20.....	".....	Cow Cross Mission.....	3	4	4	11
" 25.....	Erl King.....	Mr. Hagg's Institution.....	1			1
" 25.....	".....	Cow Cross Mission.....	2			2
September 1.....	Scandinavian.....	Middlesex Industrial School.	2			2
" 9.....	Hibernian.....	Rev. Mr. Herring.....	16	28	43	87
" 9.....	".....	Tiffield Reformatory.....	2			2
" 10.....	Medway.....	British and Colonial Emi- gration Fund.....		1	5	6
" 10.....	".....	Cow Cross Mission.....	3			3
" 14.....	Scotland.....	National Emigration League	32	21	39	92
" 14.....	".....	British and Colonial Emi- gration Fund.....		5	12	17
" 15.....	Prussian.....	National Emigration League	2	2	4	8
" 24.....	Nestorian.....	Rev. Mr. Herring.....	8	8	14	30
" 24.....	".....	Brighton Emigration Society	1	1	1	3
" 30.....	Sarmatian.....	Miss Rye.....		10	50	60
" 30.....	".....	Rev. Mr. Smith.....	8	6	6	20
November 11.....	".....	Miss Rye.....		14	1	15
			725	571	1,131	2,427

Ninety pounds and five shillings sterling, equal to \$439.20, was remitted out by various parties for the use of the emigrants, and was paid them on landing, viz. :—

	£	s.	\$	cts.
British and Colonial Emigration Fund.....	19	5	93	67
East London Family Emigration Fund, Hon. Mrs. Hobarts.....	59		287	13
South Dublin Union.....	6		29	20
Sundry parties.....	6		29	20
Total.....	90	5	439	20

The total number assisted with free transport by this office, was 12,151 souls, viz. :—

Males.....	5,526
Females.....	2,906
Children.....	2,714
Infants.....	1,005
Total of souls.....	12,151

Equal to 9,789 adults, at a cost of transport of \$28,946⁹⁷/₁₀₀, averaging \$2.38¹/₄ per capita, or \$2.95³/₄ per adult.

Their nationalities were :—

English.....	7,693
Irish.....	1,635
Scotch.....	1,402
Germans.....	373
Norwegians.....	109
French and Belgians.....	939
Total of souls.....	12,151

They were forwarded to the following places :—

	Souls.	Adults.
Eastern Townships.....	585	514
Montreal.....	1,994	1,745
Central Districts, east of Toronto.....	2,776	2,196 ¹ / ₂
Toronto.....	5,605	4,410 ¹ / ₂
West of Toronto.....	1,174	908
Lower Provinces.....	11	10
Boston (U. S.).....	1	1
Liverpool (England).....	4	3
Londonderry (Ireland).....	1	1
Totals.....	12,151	9,789

The general destinations of the steerage passengers, as near as can be ascertained from returns of the Grand Trunk Railway, were as follows :—

Eastern Townships.....	Adults. 668
Montreal.....	2,207
Central Districts, east of Toronto.....	3,526
Toronto.....	6,406
West of Toronto, in Ontario.....	1,698
Lower Provinces.....	17
Total.....	14,592
To which may be added ¹ / ₃ for children and infants.....	4,864

Making the total number of souls remaining in Canada 19,456

Western States, chiefly foreigners, and their families. adults	7,970	
Add $\frac{1}{3}$ for children and infants	2,657	
	<hr/>	10,626
Eastern States, chiefly adults, without families	1,791	
Children and infants	160	
	<hr/>	1,951
		<hr/>
		12,577
		<hr/>
		32,033

The total expenditure paid through this office for immigration purposes, at this port, for the twelve months ending 31st December, and for quarantine station Grosse Isle, for the six months ending 30th June, 1872, was as follows:—

QUEBEC AGENCY.

Transport of Immigrants	\$28,946 67	
Board, provision and assistance to emigrants	738 81	
Agency charges	1,163 96	
Salaries of Staff	2,949 88	
„ of extra Clerk	732 00	
	<hr/>	3,681 88
Guardians and new sheds, Levis	2,142 34	
	<hr/>	\$36,673 66
Inspecting Physicians salaries	\$1,800 00	
Maintenance of boats crew	799 98	
	<hr/>	\$2,599 98
Quarantine station, Grosse Isle, expenditure for six months, ending 30th June, 1872		6,376 52
		<hr/>
		\$45,650 16

The capitation tax collected at the Custom House, Quebec, up to 10th July, amounted to the sum of \$18,311.

The immigrants of this season were of a very good class, and all found employment at high wages. Over one thousand French and Belgians settled in the Province of Quebec, and they will no doubt be followed by still larger numbers of their countrymen.

It is gratifying to notice that of the total arrivals, the proportion remaining in Canada is yearly increasing. The active labours of our agents in Great Britain may help to account for this, but there is no doubt that the actions and printed reports of the various London Emigration Aid Societies, upon the success which has attended the honest industry of the thousands assisted out by them during the last four or five years, has tended in no small degree to show the advantages which this country offers as a field for the industrious emigrant.

The press reports of public meetings show that the people of England are now discussing the best means of improving the condition of the farm laborer, and it is pleasing to see that emigration to Canada is strongly recommended. This country is becoming better known to the rural population every day through the instrumentality of our agents, and when the farm laborer is thoroughly informed on this subject, he will not fail to see the great advantage to be derived by emigrating to Canada, and the assisted passages granted by the Dominion Government will enable many to come out, who otherwise could not find the means to do so.

In my report of last year I took the liberty of calling attention to the great inconvenience felt, and the serious loss accruing from the scarcity of labor in the country, and notwithstanding that we have had a considerable accession of valuable hands this season the same inconvenience is still felt. The Eastern Townships in Quebec, and the central districts of Ontario, east of Toronto, received comparatively few in proportion to their demands, and indeed the same may be said of nearly all parts of the country.

Most of the railways and public works referred to in my last year's report are in process of construction, and to complete which will require a vast amount of skilled and unskilled labor, so that immigrants of all classes arriving next season are sure of immediate employment at very high wages.

Our new sheds at the Grand Trunk landing, Point Levis, were completed early in the season; they are large, well ventilated, and in every way suitable for the purpose intended. The guardians were found very useful in assisting to maintain order, and in keeping the premises thoroughly clean. Doctor Rinfret, the quarantine medical officer, was most assiduous in his attention to the sick, never leaving the premises until after the departure of the immigrant trains.

The appointment of Mr. Summer, to accompany the emigrants in the train, to see that their wants and comfort were attended to, was a very good one, and I cannot speak too kindly of the manner in which that gentleman performed his duty.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. STAFFORD,

Emigration Agent.

John Lowe, Esq.,

Secretary of Department of Agriculture and Immigration,
Ottawa.

RETURN of the number of Emigrants embarked for Canada, with the number of births and deaths during the voyage and in Quarantine; the total number landed at Quebec, distinguishing Males from Females, and Adults from Children, with the number of souls from each country; also, the number of vessels arrived, their tonnage and average length of passage, during the season of 1872.

Whence.	Class.	Number of Vessels.	Average number of days on passage.	Tonnage.	Cabin Passengers.	Adults.		Children from 1 to 12 years.		Total Steerage.	Births.		Total number of Souls on board.	Deaths on Passage.				
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Infants.	Total.
England...	Steamers	98	151	128,264	2,124	9,444	4,956	2,205	1,848	946	19,399	...	21,923	...	...	...	2	2
	Sailing vessels	18	42½	16,617	3	97	39	15	30	7	188	...	191	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland...	*Steamers	14	14	1,158	174	1,551	1,001	218	201	128	3,009	...	3,272	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing vessels	1	42	1,158	163	2,592	1,172	461	406	196	4,827	...	4,990	...	...	...	...	...
Scotland...	Steamers	20	16½	28,604	6	223	188	92	87	55	645	...	34	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing vessels	9	41½	8,216	6	28	28	12	9	4	87	...	649	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steamers	2	60	1,247	6	223	188	92	87	55	645	...	34	...	...	...	...	...
Norway & Sweden	Steamers	1	19	648	6	31	31	12	9	4	87	...	649	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries...	Sailing vessels	25	48	15,243	...	1,244	1,137	638	533	174	3,726	...	3,731	...	...	...	...	...
Via Portland, New York, Boston, per C. T. R.	"	7	30	2,142	...	23	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...
Totals		190	...	202,139	2,470	15,427	8,582	3,661	3,134	1,517	32,321	...	34,800	...	...	...	23	36

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

TABLE NO. 2.—Statement of the number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, distinguishing the Countries from whence they sailed during the season of 1872.

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
ENGLAND.			NORWAY AND SWEDEN.		
Liverpool	20,523	18,721	Arendal		6
London	2,776	1,799	Bergen	1,348	1,382
Plymouth	400	1,185	Christiania	1,637	1,002
Lancaster	1		Drammen	343	
Bristol	3		Drontheim	312	
Swansea	2		Porsgrund	193	241
Cardiff	3		Skein	245	283
Barrow	2	4	Stravanger	1,130	793
Shields		1	Iværðstrand	174	
Pembroke		1	Shalversen	4	
Carnarvon		1	Laurvig		60
	23,710	21,712	Sarpsborg		20
			Kragerve		1
				5,386	3,788
IRELAND.			OTHER COUNTRIES.		
Belfast	10	1	Barbadoes (West Indies)	5	3
Cork	32	86	Antwerp (Belgium)	1	2
Kingstown	859	440	Bordeaux (France)	1	
Londoaderry	1,988	2,747	Jersey	3	
Limerick	4		Africa	1	
	2,893	3,274	Newfoundland	30	6
			Boston (United States)	1	
			Cagliari (Sardinia)		12
				42	23
SCOTLAND.			Via Portland and Boston, per G. T. R. R.		
Glasgow	4,964	5,004			298
Greenock	15	17	RECAPITULATION.		
Aberdeen	2		England	23,710	21,712
Leith	2		Ireland	2,893	3,274
Dundee	1		Scotland	4,984	5,022
Ardrossan		1	Germany	5	626
	4,984	5,022	Norway and Sweden	5,386	3,788
			Other Countries	42	23
GERMANY.			Via Portland and Boston, per G. T. R. R.		
Bremen	5	626			298
				37,020	34,743

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec since the year 1829 until 1872 inclusive.

Years.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany and Norway.	France and Belgium.	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	2,879	849		701	32,292
1851.....	9,677	22,381	7,042	870		1,106	41,076
1852.....	9,276	15,983	5,477	7,256		1,184	39,176
1853.....	9,585	14,417	4,745	7,456		496	36,699
1854.....	18,175	16,165	6,446	11,537		857	53,180
1855.....	6,754	4,106	4,859	4,864		691	21,274
1856.....	10,353	1,688	2,794	7,343		261	22,439
1857.....	15,471	2,016	3,218	11,368		24	32,097
1858.....	6,441	1,153	1,424	3,578		214	12,810
1859.....	4,846	417	793	2,722			8,778
1860.....	6,481	376	979	2,314			10,150
1861.....	7,780	413	1,112	10,618			19,923
1862.....	6,877	4,545	2,979	7,728		47	22,176
1863.....	6,317	4,949	3,959	4,182		12	19,419
1864.....	5,013	3,767	2,914	7,453			19,147
1865.....	9,296	4,682	2,601	4,770		6	21,355
1866.....	7,235	2,230	2,222	16,958		3	28,648
1867.....	9,509	2,997	1,793	16,453		5	30,757
1868.....	16,173	2,585	1,924	13,607		11	34,300
1869.....	27,876	2,743	2,867	9,626		2	43,114
1870.....	27,183	2,534	5,356	9,396		6	44,475
1871.....	17,915	2,980	3,426	12,299		400	37,020
1872.....	14,867	3,410	4,165	10,916	1,366	23	34,743
	435,163	501,982	141,240	194,827	1,366	13,248	1,287,822
Grand total.....						1,287,822	
Yearly average.....						29,269	

L. STAFFORD,
Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1872.

No 2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TORONTO IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN A. DONALDSON.)

TORONTO AGENCY, 6th January, 1873.

To The Honorable

The Minister of Agriculture and Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—According to instruction, I have now the honor of presenting the Annual Report of this Agency for the year 1872 just closed,

Showing, by accompanying statements, the number of arrivals during the season foot up in all to 18,563, of this number 17,213 came by the St. Lawrence route, while the balance, 1,350, came by the United States, some 8,998 passed through to the Western States ; and of those remaining in Canada—

	6,125	were English,
	1,636	„ Irish,
	1,705	„ Scotch,
	100	Norwegians and Germans,

making in all 9,565.

A statement also accompanies the Report showing the various points to which parties were distributed.

A more healthy or better class of settlers could not be brought to our shores, many of them having considerable capital, which has been expended principally in the purchase of improved farms. A number have located in the Free Grant District, and from that quarter the reports of the settlers generally are satisfactory. Another year, when railway communication will have reached their border, a much larger number will no doubt avail themselves of the liberal offer of the Ontario Government in granting large tracts of land to the permanent settler. The development of the Salt region in the County of Huron is attracting attention, and many of the newly arrived Immigrants found ready employment at the works. The Oil region also afforded a large share of employment at good wages.

Mechanics of every class were eagerly sought after by the different Railway works, foundries, woolen mills, &c. The drainage lands and new railways under construction absorbed a large share of the labouring classes, so much so that farmers had great difficulty in procuring the hands they required ; consequently, wages have ruled very high throughout the season, and in no branch has the supply of labour been anything like equal to the demand.

The demand for domestic servants is still largely on the increase, also boys from fourteen to eighteen years of age are much sought after, and a considerable increase of wages is freely offered for both classes.

The most satisfactory accounts have reached me of the attention shown by the agents at home.

Parties from the North of Ireland speak in the highest terms of the attention shown them by Mr. Foy at Belfast ; and from the number of additional agents sent to Europe this season by both Governments, we may safely look forward to a large increase to our shores another year.

Most beneficial results have been felt from the exertions of the Ontario agent (Mr. Haigh) at Point Levis. Many parties expressed their satisfaction at the civility shown and the information they received; not only those already destined for Canada, but parties intending to go to the United States changed their minds on the representations made to them by Mr. Haigh, and remained in Canada.

Much benefit is still felt by the exertions of the Misses McPherson and Rye, the demand increases for the children they bring out of both classes.

His Excellency the Governor General while in Toronto honoured us with a visit, and after inspecting the premises thoroughly, and talking to a number of immigrants who had only arrived a few hours before, expressed the great satisfaction he felt at the whole arrangements, and assured those within his hearing. Immigrants coming to Canada would find the country in a most prosperous condition far beyond his most sanguine expectations.

Fearing I have already trespassed on your valuable time, in conclusion, I would merely remark that every attention has been shown all parties arrived throughout the season—not a single complaint has reached my knowledge—strict attention has been shown on all lines of railways and steamboats, and at this agency the strictest economy has been used as will be seen in the trifling expenses incurred as per accompanying statement. The whole of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. DONALDSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

C.—TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1872.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Acton	10	King	9
Agincourt	3	Kingston	89
Allandale	1	Kleinburg	5
Alton	2	Lake Rosseau	19
Angus	11	Lake Joseph	12
Appin	5	Lefroy	18
Arthur	4	Limehouse	38
Aurora	25	Lindsay	4
Baden	11	London	596
Batteaux	30	Lucan	7
Barrie	60	Malton	40
Beaverton	25	Markham	12
Beachville	9	Meaforth	21
Belle Ewart	13	Mimico	22
Belleville	23	Mitchell	26
Berlin	82	Mono Road	10
Bothwell	31	Montreal	2
Bowmanville	5	Mount Brydges	5
Bracebridge	250	Mount Forrest	44
Bradford	50	Napanee	2
Brampton	45	Newbury	26
Bramley	30	Newcastle	1
Brantford	3	New Lowell	5
Bronte	13	New Market	35
Bruce Mines	9	Niagara	145
Cannington	11	Norval	15
Carlton	12	Oakville	47
Chatham	68	Orangeville	25
Charleston	3	Orillia	325
Clifton	4	Oshawa	55
Clinton	55	Ottawa	4
Cobourg	45	Owen Sound	42
Collingwood	138	Paris	21
Craigvale	1	Parkehill	4
Cornwall	1	Parry Sound	40
Davenport	6	Petrolia	8
Dorchester	3	Port Credit	15
Duffin's Creek	3	Port Hope	22
Dundas	26	Port Union	1
Eastwood	12	Prescott	3
Elora	4	Preston	8
Forrest	3	Quebec	15
Fort William	1	Queenston	12
French Man's Bay	6	Richmondhill	3
Galt	139	Rockwood	9
Gilford	22	Sarnia	52
Glencoe	14	Scarboro	32
Grimsby	3	Seaforth	32
Goderich	70	Sebringville	1
Gravenhurst	13	Silver Islet	13
Grafton	1	Shakespeare	3
Georgetown	22	St. Catharines	92
Guelph	120	St. Mary's	18
Hamburg	6	St. Thomas	56
Hamilton	915	Stayner	31
Harriston	2	Strathroy	30
Holland Landing	13	Stratford	73
Ingersoll	31		

C.—TORONTO AGENCY.—Continued.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Stouffville	4	Watford	39
Suspension Bridge	2	Waldemare	7
Sutton	1	Welland .....	..
Thamesville	2	Wellington Square .....	..
Thornbury	1	Weston .....	..
Thornhill	16	Widder	5
Thorold	23	Windsor	5
Thunder Bay	1	Whitby	25
Trenton	1	Woodstock	18
Unionville	2	Woodbridge	9
Uxbridge	26	Woodville	40
		<i>Total</i>	5,075

RETURN OF THE TORONTO AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1872.

1. State the number and nationalities of the Immigrants that reached you, the route they came by, and their probable destination.

Country.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via States	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to the States.
English	5,590	535	6,125	6,125	.....
Irish	1,490	145	1,635	1,635	.....
Scotch	1,585	120	1,705	1,705	.....
Germans	8,548	550	9,098	100	8,998
Norwegians					
American Citizens .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Previously reported	17,213	1,350	18,563	9,565	8,998

2. What was their general condition? How many applied to you for relief? How many were assisted, and in what manner did you dispose of them? Good. 5,908 applied for and received assistance, viz. : 2,867 Men, 1,011 Women, and 2,030 Children. Out of the whole number not a single death occurred, all were of a most healthy class, except one man, who became insane and was sent to the Asylum.

3. What description of labor is most required in your district? and how many persons of either sex could you probably find employment for? Any number of farm and railway labourers, mechanics, domestic servants and boys, from 14 to 15 years of age, will find ready employment, and at good wages.

4. Give the details of the expenditure at your Agency during the month? Transport, provisions, medical aid, printing, stationery and office rent, and incidental expenses, \$808.63.

5. State as near as you are able what capital has been introduced into your district by Immigrants, and how many have purchased land or settled, and in what localities ;

also add any remarks or suggestions which you may deem desirable? Capital brought in this season will amount to four or five hundred thousand dollars, principally expended in purchase of lands in the adjoining Counties, with a small share in the Muskoka District.

LIST OF RETAIL PRICES.

Ordinary articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes.

<i>Provisions.</i>		\$ cts.			\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.		0 14	Do green		0 80
Bread, best white, brown		0 14	Tobacco		0 30
Butter, salt		0 20	<i>Clothing.</i>		
Do fresh		0 25	(Coats, (under) Tweed		6 to 12 00
Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork		0 12	Do (over) do		8 to 12 00
Candles		0 20	Trowsers, do		4 to 6 00
Cheese		0 15	Vests, do		2 to 4 00
Coffee		0 25	Shirts, Flannel		1 to 2 00
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs.		3 00	Do Cotton		1 00
Eggs		0 25	Do (under) "wove"		1 00
Flour, per barrel, first quality	6 to 7 00		Drawers, (woollen) "wove"		1 00
Do do 2nd do	5 to 6 00		Hats, Felt		1 50
Do Buckwheat, per 100 lbs	3 00		Socks, worsted		0 50
Fish, dry or Green Cod, per cwt.	6 00		Do Cotton		0 25
Firewood, per cord	7 50		Blankets	4 to 6 00	
Ham, per lb.	0 15		Rugs	2 to 4 00	
Do Shoulders, per lb	0 14		Flannel	0 30	
Herrings, per barrel	5 00		Cotton Shirting	0 20	
Mustard, per lb	0 20		Sheeting	0 25	
Milk, per quart	0 05		Canadian Cloth	1 00	
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	3 00		Shoes, Men's	3 00	
Pepper, per lb	0 20		" Women's	2 00	
Potatoes, per bushel	0 40		Boots, Men's	4 00	
Rice, per lb.	0 05		" Women's	3 00	
Soap, yellow, per lb	0 05		India Rubber Overshoes, Men's	1 00	
Sugar, brown	0 10		Do do do Women's	0 75	
Salt, per bushel	1 00				
Tea, black	0 80				

RETURN of the average wages paid to Laborers, Mechanics, &c.

<i>General Trades.</i>	Per Diem.	By month with board.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bookbinders and Printers	1 00	15 to 20
Blacksmiths	1 25	20 to 25
Bakers	1 00	15 to 20
Brewers	1 00	15 to 20
Butchers	1 00	15 to 20
Brickmakers	2 00	25 to 30
Bricklayers or Masons	2 00	25 to 30
Carpenters, House	1 50	20 to 25
Do Carriage	1 50	20 to 25
Cabinet-makers	1 75	20 to 20
Coopers	1 00	15 to 20
Coachmen and Grooms	1 00	15 to 20
Curriers	1 00	15 to 20
Engine-Divers, per trip		
Farm labours, skilled	1 00	15 to 25
Farm labours, common	0 75	10 to 15

RETURN of the average Wages paid to Laborers, Mechanics, &c.—*Continued.*

	Per Diem.	By month with board.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>General Trades.—Continued.</i>		
Gardeners	1 00	15 to 20
Mill-wrights	1 50	20 to 25
Millers	1 00	15 to 20
Painters, House	1 50	20 to 25
Do Carriage	1 50	20 to 25
Plasterers	1 50	20 to 25
Plumbers	1 50	20 to 25
Shoemakers	1 00	15 to 20
Sawyers	1 00	15 to 20
Shipwright	1 50	20 to 25
Stonecutters	2 00	25 to 30
Saddlers	1 25	20 to 25
Stokers, Railroad		
Tanners	1 00	15 to 20
Tailors	1 00	15 to 20
Tinsmiths	1 00	15 to 20
Trimmers, Carriage	1 50	20 to 25
Wheelwrights	1 50	20 to 25
Whitesmiths	1 50	20 to 25
<i>Foundries and Machine Shops.</i>		
Boiler Makers	1 50	20 to 25
Fitters	1 50	20 to 25
Moulders	1 50	20 to 25
Pattern Makers	1 75	20 to 25
Rivettors	1 50	20 to 25
Turners	1 50	20 to 55
<i>Woolen Factories.</i>		
Carders	1 50	20 to 25
Designers	1 50	20 to 25
Dyers	1 00	15 to 20
Finishers	1 00	15 to 20
Fullers	1 00	15 to 20
Spinners	1 00	15 to 20
Warpers	1 00	15 to 20
Weavers	1 00	15 to 20
Woolen Assorters	1 00	15 to 20
<i>Cotton Factories.</i>		
Card Room Hands	1 00	15 to 20
Overlookers	1 50	20 to 25
Weavers	1 00	15 to 20
<i>FEMALES.</i>		
Cooks		8 to 12
Dairymaids		4 to 6
Dressmakers and Milliners		8 to 12
Household Servants		4 to 6
Laundry Maids		6 to 8

No. 3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MONTREAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN J. DALEY).

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION STATION,
MONTREAL, 10th January, 1873.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honor to transmit my Report and Statistics for this Agency for the year 1872, and respectfully submit the same to your favorable consideration.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN J. DALEY,
Government Immigration Agent.

J. C. TACHE, Esquire,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, &c.,
Ottawa.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION STATION,
MONTREAL, 10th January, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Annual Report for 1872, giving statistics and such information as I consider necessary for the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.

Following instructions from your office of December 18th, 1872, (as I understand them) I keep my figures in the same consecutive order as last year, as a "sequel" to that Report.

INDIGENT IMMIGRANTS.

Two thousand three hundred and thirty nine (2,339) souls, equal to two thousand and fifty and a half (2,050½) adults, have applied to me during the year, on whom I have expended four thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars and ninety-three cents (\$4,515.93), being an average of two dollars and twenty cents (\$2.20) per head.

They were distributed thus :

To the Province of Ontario, say from Cornwall, Kingston,	
Toronto.....	1,306
To Ottawa and Ottawa District.....	575½
To St. John's and Eastern Townships.....	169
Total.....	2,050½

I classify thus :

Males.....	1,111
Females.....	687

Children	505
Infants.....	36
	<u>2,339</u>
Equal to adults as above.....	2,050½

The Grand Trunk Railway and the Steamboat Lines have freely granted aid in giving tickets at half fare to six hundred and thirty (630) deserving immigrants, who, though not absolutely without means, were poor—this at no expense to the Government.

EMPLOYMENT FOUND.

I have found employment for seven hundred and sixty-three (763) in the neighbourhood of this city.

RECAPITULATION.

Full assistance granted to.....	2,050½
Half fare (no expense to Department).....	630
Employment found for.....	763
	<u>3,443½</u>

NATIONALITIES.

English.....	2,271½
Scotch.....	425
Irish.....	473
Germans.....	212
French.....	62
	<u>3,443½</u>

The above have applied to me for immediate help, employment or transportation to the destinations,—hundreds of others have gone West for settlement in the Dominion with means of their own, not needing relief from me. Such persons of course, have not been registered on my books. I have had conversation with this desirable class of persons, and believe the number to be large.

EXPENSES, MONTREAL AGENCY, 1872.

Transport of indigent immigrants.....	\$4,515 93
Provisions furnished to indigent immigrants, 2,536 meals at 25 cents each.....	634 00
Rent of old office to expiration of lease, 4 months to 30th April, 1872.....	66 66
Printing, advertising, stationery, taxes, postage, telegrams and gas.....	235 70
Fire wood for Station.....	215 00
Disinfecting powder, soap, brushes, towels, 100 feet of hose.....	185 11
Furnishing offices, station, glazing, plumbing, large sign for outside of the station building.....	183 59
Incidental expenses.....	515 94
	<u>\$6,551 93</u>

Thus :

1st quarter ending 31st March	\$ 445 33
2nd do 30th June.....	1,620 07
3rd do 30th September.....	2,384 15
4th do 31st December.....	2,102 38
	\$6,551 93

SALARIES.

J. J. Daley, deducting Superannuation Tax.....	\$1,152 00
D. McClanaghan, caretaker and messenger to Station, 214 days at \$1.00.....	214 00
	\$1,366 00
Total disbursements.....	\$7,917 93

Dr. Reddick, house surgeon of the Montreal General Hospital, reports the number of Immigrants treated in that institution as seventy-one (71) indoor and forty-five (45) out-door.

A. M. Delisle, Esquire, Collector of Customs is so obliging as to give me a return of "Immigrant Tax," shewing one hundred and twenty six (\$126) dollars received at this port for the year 1872.

J. B. Hawson, Esquire, Auditor Grand Trunk Railway, obliges me by stating the number of Immigrants carried by the company during the year, was thirty-six thousand eight hundred and forty-seven (36,847) of whom nineteen thousand five hundred and thirty (19,530) were booked to places in Canada, and the remainder to points in the United States.

As in my report last year—so in this—I am happy to state that no infectious or contagious diseases have occurred amongst the immigrants; and so far as I am informed, but *one* death, an infant.

APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.

My register shews upwards of two thousand applications from Agriculturalists, Manufacturers, and Private Families and others for assistants, to whom good wages and constant employment could have been given. I am sorry that the supply has been inadequate to the demand.

An unlimited number of good farm hands, mechanics, and (more especially) domestic servants, male and female, could find immediate employment.

CLERKS.

It has been frequently said, but cannot be too often reiterated, that clerks, office hands, dry-goods assistants and others of that class, unused to manual labor, are not in demand, and should be advised to remain at home, where their friends might obtain for them that employment which in the Dominion is very uncertain; nevertheless, I have been so fortunate as to secure many such persons situations. I would not advise such immigrants to rely on me. I want persons accustomed to manual labor—skilled and unskilled mechanics, farm hands and indoor male and female servants. I can find employment for any unlimited number at good wages. Such persons of trustworthy and of steady habits may rely on securing in a few years a certain independence.

I took charge of one hundred and twelve (112) children brought out by Miss Rye, and eighty-seven (87) by Miss Macpherson. I am glad that these philanthropic ladies have been so successful with their proteges.

In my report of last year, I had occasion to make some observations on the inconvenience experienced by immigrants coming through United States ports—thanks to your Department and European Agents, this matter has been rectified. I find now

(since the navigation of the river has been closed) arrivals of 60 to 100 a week from Portland, Boston and New York. They have little or no trouble with regard to tickets or baggage. The Department may take much credit for having effected this desirable change.

The Dominion Government Immigration Station, erected last year, was opened in May last, near the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway at the old Point St. Charles Station. The Department has provided every accommodation for the reception of immigrants; sleeping arrangements and baths are provided, and contracts made by which the stranger can obtain meals and all other necessaries at lowest possible rates and of best quality, on an approved tariff.

Immigrants have availed themselves of the advantages thus offered. Indigent immigrants are provided gratis. Not having been before able to offer these advantages, I am happy to bear testimony to the efficient working of the system this year inaugurated.

Had the siding of 600 or 700 yards been made (as I understood it was to be) from the Grand Trunk Railway, to the Immigration Station, business would be much facilitated and great expense saved. It is necessary that I should meet all arriving and departing trains, my object and duty being to give welcome and the least possible inconvenience to all. If trains could be shunted to the Immigration Station, much would be gained in this respect. The weary passenger, stranger as he is, would greatly appreciate the accommodation, his scanty means be saved, and his appreciation of Government care proportionately enhanced. If arrangements can be made for a siding, I most respectfully submit that the change would be highly desirable.

Mr. Kirkham, Station Master at the Bonaventure Station of the Grand Trunk Railway, is entitled to my best thanks for the facilities he has offered me in carrying out my duties, and for his kindness to immigrants in providing cars for themselves and baggage.

I have to offer my thanks to Messrs C. J. Brydges, A. Milloy, and J. B. Lemere, respectively managers of the Grand Trunk Railway, Canadian Steam Navigation Company, and the Richelieu Company, for their uniform courtesy and assistance.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,
Your most obedient servant,
J. J. DALEY,
Government Immigration Agent for Montreal.

F. C. TACHE, Esquire,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 4.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HAMILTON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. R. H. RAE).

DOMINION AND LOCAL.

STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing the Arrival and Destination of Immigrants at Hamilton Agency, for the year ending 31st December, 1872.

Country.	Viâ St. Lawrence.	Viâ States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to States.
English	2,776	8,497	11,273	5,973	5,300
Irish	45	173	218	204	14
Scotch	394	136	530	528	2
Germans	25	27,680	27,705	1,054	26,637
Norwegians	1,608	785	2,393	31	2,362
American Citizens	*	3,182	3,182	3,182	.....
Swedes	29	3,224	3,253	35	3,218
French .....	.....	234	234	19	217
Danes	2	170	172	2	170
Hollanders .....	.....	1,052	1,052	.....	1,052
Bohemians .....	.....	535	535	15	520
Belgians .....	.....	33	33	3	30
Italians .....	.....	3	3	3	.....
Total	4,879	45,704	50,585	11,049	39,536

* The Majority came viâ Suspension Bridge.

(Signed), R. H. RAE, Immigration Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HAMILTON, 27th January, 1873.

TABLE No. 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, displaying the Nationality and Number of Immigrants arrived at Hamilton Agency, who brought money to the country during the years 1871 and 1872.

No. Families and Single.	1871.				No. Families and Single.	1872.			
	Total.	Nationality.	Amount.	Total.		Total.	Nationality.	Amount.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
18	English, Qr. March.	15,900 00	181,450 00	37	English, Qr. March.	16,000 00	382,200 00	
53	do June ..	94,700 00		158	do June ..	172,700 00		
51	do Sept. ...	34,000 00		182	do Sept. ...	113,500 00		
32	do Dec. ...	35,850 00		174	do Dec. ...	80,000 00		
154					547				
1	Irish, Qr. September	600 00	2,600 00	2	Irish, Qr. March ..	1,000 00	24,000 00	
1	do December.	1,000 00		3	do June....	2,500 00		
2					2	do Sept....	20,500 00		
4	Scotch, Qr. March..	3,500 00	38,500 00	7			205,350 00	
18	do June ...	15,500 00		2	Scotch, Qr. March.	2,850 00		
4	do Sept. ...	7,000 00		72	do June ...	128,500 00		
10	do Dec....	12,500 00		26	do Sept....	25,000 00		
34				21	do Dec. ...	29,000 00			
3	Germans, Qr. March	1,900 00	44,100 00	121			86,900 00	
25	do June .	17,200 00		19	Germans, Qr. March	8,900 00		
14	do Sept..	7,800 00		42	do June .	32,300 00		
34	do Dec..	17,200 00		52	do Sept..	23,900 00		
76				81	do Dec..	21,800 00			
1		French, Qr. Sept....			224			2,000 00	
		<i>From United States.</i>			1	French, Qr. Sept..			
5	Germans, Qr. March	3,200 00	25,700 00	1	<i>From United States.</i>		800 00	
1	do June .	2,000 00			Germans, Qr. March			
1	do Sept..	500 00						
2	do Dec..	20,000 00						
9									
		Balance in years of 1871—72.....		291,550 00				701,250 00	
				409,700 00					
278				701,250 00					

(Signed), R. H. RAE, Immigration Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HAMILTON, 28th January, 1873.

Dominion and Local.

STATEMENT No. 2.—Showing the Number and Class of Destitute Immigrants (for settlement in Canada), who received Government Aid in Railway, Stage, and Waggon Transport, and partially in Provisions, at Hamilton Agency, for the year ending 31st December, 1872.

Country.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
English	600	266	422	1,288
Irish	53	33	21	107
Scotch	92	38	52	182
Germans	23	13	14	50
Norwegians	15	8	14	37
French	3			3
Swedes	24	1	1	26
Danes	2			2
Welsh ..	1			1
	813	359	524	1,696

MEMORANDUM of those merely supplied with Provisions included in above Statement.

Country.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
English	232	96	168	496
Irish	11	9	2	22
Scotch	20	6	6	32
Germans	1	1		2
Norwegians	1			1
French	1			1
	266	112	176	554*

* Equal to 524 adults.

STATEMENT No. 3 (abridged).—Showing the Number and Class of Indigent Immigrants (for settlement in Canada), who received Government Relief in Railway, Stage, and Waggon Transport, and partially in Provisions, at the Hamilton Agency, for the year ending 31st December, 1872.

Country.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	No. of Adults.
English	368	170	254	792	613
Irish	42	24	19	85	72
Scotch	72	32	46	150	117½
Germans ..	22	12	14	48	38½
Norwegians ..	14	8	14	36	27
French	2			2	2
Swedes	24	1	1	26	25
Danes	2			2	2
Welsh	1				1
	547	247	348	1,142	898

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT No. 3.—Displaying the Expenses incurred in Railway, Stage, and Waggon Transport of Destitute Immigrants, at Hamilton Agency, for the year ending the 31st December, 1872.

From.	To	Route.	No. of Adults.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hamilton	Fort Erie	Great Western Railway Company	4	62	2 48	
"	Suspension Bridge	" "	6	44	2 64	
"	Clifton	" "	19	45	8 55	
"	Thorold	" "	4	34	1 36	
"	St. Catharines	" "	47	32	15 04	
"	Jordan	" "	5	27	1 35	
"	Beamsville	" "	12	21	2 52	
"	Grimsby	" "	5	27	0 85	
"	Winona	" "	5	12	0 60	
"	Wellington Square	" "	3	7	0 21	
"	Bronte	" "	1	.....	0 14	
"	Toronto	" "	60½	40	24 20	
"	Dundas	" "	16	7	1 12	
"	Copetown	" "	2	12	0 24	
"	Lynden	" "	2	16	0 32	
"	Harrisburg	" "	3	19	0 57	
"	Brantford	" "	102½	27	27 68	
"	Galt	" "	48	31	14 88	
"	Preston	" "	10	35	3 50	
"	Guelph	" "	18½	47	8 69	
"	Fergus	" "	6	63	3 78	
"	Drayton	" "	3	78	2 34	
"	Palmerston	" "	1	.....	0 90	
"	Harriston	" "	8	95	7 60	
"	Clifford	" "	18	1 02	18 36	
"	Walkerton	" "	6	1 14	6 96	
"	Faisley	" "	12	1 32	15 84	
"	Paris	" "	67	29	19 43	
"	Eastwood	" "	3	43	1 29	
"	Woodstock	" "	23½	48	11 28	
"	Beachville	" "	5	53	2 45	
"	Ingersoll	" "	45	57	25 45	
"	London	" "	124½	76	96 13	
"	Mandamin	" "	1	1 28	1 28	
"	Strathroy	" "	9	97	8 73	
"	Watford	" "	6	1 10	6 60	
"	Petrolia	" "	5	1 27	6 35	
"	Sarnia	" "	11	1 38	15 18	
"	Longwood	" "	5	97	4 85	
"	Glencoe	" "	1	.....	1 07	
"	Newburg	" "	23	1 13	25 99	
"	Bothwell	" "	11	1 18	12 98	
"	Thamesville	" "	7	1 26	8 82	
"	Chatham	" "	56	1 41	78 96	
"	St. Thomas	" "	10	91	9 10	
"	Belle River	" "	1	.....	1 69	
"	Windsor	" "	40	1 86	74 40	
"	Jarvis	Stage	4	.....	6 70	584 50
"	Creighton	"	1	.....	0 88	
"	Hagersville	"	3	.....	5 75	
"	Ballsville	"	3	.....	3 15	
"	Port Dover	"	72	.....	1 00	17 48
Paris	Hagersville	Waggon	3	.....	.....	5 00
"	Tavistock	Great Western Railway Company	1	.....	0 23	
"	Seaforth	" "	2	38	0 76	
"	Dunville	" "	7	46	3 22	
"	Caledonia	" "	3	24	0 78	
"	Port Colborne	" "	8	63	5 04	
Carried forward			992½	30 78	10 03	607 03

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT No. 3.—Displaying the Expenses, &c.—Continued.

From.	To	Route	No. of Adults.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>			992½	30 78	10 03	607 03
Paris	Fort Erie	Great Western Railway Company	3	82	2 46	12 45
"	Drumbo	" "	2	8	0 14	
London	St. Thomas	London & Port Stanley Railway	19	30	5 70	8 70
St. Catharines	Port Stanley	" "	6	50	3 00	
	Welland	Welland Railway	6	45		2 70
			898			631 08

(Signed),

R. H. RAE,
Immigration Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HAMILTON, 27th January, 1873.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT No. 4.—Exhibiting the Expenditure incurred in Transport, Provisions, &c., to Destitute Immigrants for the Dominion and Local Governments, at Hamilton Agency, during the year ending 31st December, 1872.

Quarter.	For what Service.	—	Amount.	Total.
	<i>Dominion.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
31st March	Postages	3 48	83 73	187 85
	Stationery	1 35		
	Incidental expenses	78 50		
30th June	Postages	4 34	18 37	
	Stationery	4 18		
	Incidental expenses	9 85		
30th September	Postages	5 36	41 44	
	Stationery	7 83		
	Medical aid	12 75		
	Incidental expenses	15 50		
31st December	Postages	3 06	44 31	
	Stationery	0 70		
	Incidental expenses	40 55		
<i>Local Government.</i>				
31st March	Transport	24 35	36 76	
	Provisions	10 50		
	Incidental expenses	1 91		
30th June	Transport	254 95	422 50	
	Provisions	159 40		
	Incidental expenses	7 95		
<i>Carried forward</i>			459 26	187 85

ABSTRACT STATEMENT No. 4.—Exhibiting the Expenditure, &c.—Continued.

Quarter.	For what Service.	—	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		459 26	187 85
	<i>Local Government.—Continued.</i>			
30th September	Transport	234 17		
	Provisions ..	198 80		
	Incidental expenses.....	6 61	441 58	
31st December	Transport	115 41		
	Provisions	70 50		
	Incidental expenses.....	6 48	192 59	
	SUMMARY.			1,093 43
	<i>Dominion.</i>			1,281 28
	Postages	16 44		
	Stationery	14 24		
	Incidentals.....	144 40		
	Medical aid	12 75	187 85	
	<i>Local Government.</i>			
	Transport	631 08		
	Provisions	439 40		
	Incidentals	22 95	1,093 44	
				1,281 28

R. H. RAE,
Immigration Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE.
HAMILTON, 28th January, 1873.

No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT OF OTTAWA IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. W. J. WILLS.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 8th January, 1872.

Honorable J. H. Pope,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following annual report of arrivals of immigrants at this Agency during the year 1873 :

Nationalities.	Viâ United States.	Viâ St. Lawrence.	Total.
England.....	102	726	828
Ireland ..	56	534	590
Scotland.....	21	307	328
Germany.....	71	221	292
France.....	12	55	67
	262	1,843	2,105

The above were disposed of in the following order, viz.:

County Carleton	263
" Lanark	113
" Russell.....	125
" Renfrew.....	383
" Prescott	27
" Ottawa	197
" Pontiac	78
Province Manitoba.....	5
City of Ottawa.....	851
" Toronto	20
" Kingston	13
" Montreal.....	6
Town of Brockville.....	15
Left for United States.....	9

2,105

They were composed of the undermentioned class of mechanics, &c., who sought employment, and were provided with it at once on arrival here :—Agricultural Laborers, 310; Brickmakers, 114; Bakers, 4; Bricklayers, 11; Blacksmiths, 6; Butchers, 6; Boys, waiters, 23; Carpenters, 41; Cabinet Makers, 4; Clerks, 72; Coopers, 1; Dress-makers, 3; Druggist, 1; Engine Drivers, 2; Gardeners, 13; Grooms, 22; Jewellers, 3; Laborers, common, 148; Millers, 3; Masons, 24; Machinists, 6; Musicians, 3;

Marble Polisher, 1; Moulders, 2; Metal Polisher, 1; Photographer, 1; Plumbers, 3; Painters, 11, Printers, 9; Plasterers, 6; Rope Maker, 1; Riveters, 2; Shoemakers, 10; Sailors, 2; Stone Cutters, 34; Surveyors, 4; Saddlers, 1; Servant Maids, 150; Sailors, 7.

The arrivals here for this year are not only in the aggregate large as compared with last year, but they are moreover of a most satisfactory nature, being principally composed of the working classes, whose means on arrival here were limited, and whose disposition was easily and readily affected.

The applications and rates of wages for labor in 1872 were as follows :

	Number required	Rate of wages per month with board.		Number required	Rate of wages per month with board.
		\$ cts.	<i>Brought forward</i>	6,365	\$ cts.
Agricultural Laborers.....	2,248	15 00	Grooms.....	6	14 00
Common do per diem \$1.40	2,390		Gardeners.....	16	20 00
Servant Maids.....	1,403	6 00	Harness Makers, per d., \$1.50	24	
Blacksmiths, per diem, \$1.75.	45		Plasterers, per diem, 1.75	4	
Brickmakers, do 1.75.	63	10 00	Stone Masons, ,, 3.00	70	
Boys, Waiters.....	38		Shoemakers (work by the job)	37	
Bricklayers, per diem, \$3.25..	49		Tailors, ,,	47	
Cabinet Makers, ,, 1.50..	7		Wheelwrights, per diem, \$1.50	25	
Carpenters, ,, 1.75..	118		Waiters.....	20	14 00
Carriage Painters, ,, 1.75..	3				
Coopers, ,, 1.50..	1				
<i>Carried forward</i>	6,365			6,614	

Passage orders and temporary relief to those requiring assistance were granted to the extent of 874 souls, equal to 730 adults, at a cost of \$2.22 per adult.

Nationalities.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Totals.
England.....	129	53	115	297
Ireland.....	126	53	65	244
Scotland.....	45	10	13	68
Germany.....	89	82	76	247
France.....	18	0	0	18
Totals	407	198	269	874

The expenses may be estimated thus :

Governments.	Salaries.	Office expenses, repairs emigration house, etc.	Medical Aid.	Transport.	Provisions.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dominion.....	1,129 50	580 26	91 75	399 50	294 50	2,201 01
Ontario.....				711 15	60 14	1,005 65
Quebec.....				177 68		237 82
	1,129 50	580 26	91 75	1,288 33	354 64	3,444 48

There has been a marked increase in the number of arrivals at this Agency during 1872, over that of the previous year; the amount in 1871 being 981, whilst last year it reached the large number of 2,105, in addition to these last figures. I also wish to state that they only represent the immigrants who reported their arrival to me, whilst upwards of 1,500 others arrived here from the United States, being partly young men and partly families who, having lived here previously, and finding Canada preferable to the country they had tried, returned, and having connections here did not deem it necessary to report themselves at this office.

The gratifying increase of last year is due to several causes, the principal one of which is the policy of the Dominion Government in granting passages at reduced rates: for persons eight years and upwards, £4 5s. 0d.; for persons between one and eight years, £2 2s. 6d., and for children under one year, £0 14s. 2d. stg. Another cause to which the increase may be attributed has been the zeal exhibited by the officers of the Dominion and Ontario Governments at Quebec. Messrs. Stafford and Haigh, who exerted themselves strenuously to direct a number of immigrants here, and who were the means of inducing 165 Germans, only 50 of whom were bound for the Ottawa District, to join relatives, to come direct to this agency. These were all at once located by me in Renfrew, some on land for themselves, and others hired out to the farmers. Messrs. Stafford and Haigh also induced many who were destined for the United States to come on to this District, and these parties now settled here express thorough satisfaction with the change made in their plans through those officers.

Mr. Foy, the Dominion Agent in Belfast, has also been instrumental in forwarding a large number of first-class emigrants of all descriptions, servant girls and other parties in demand here.

Another cause to which the increase of arrivals may be traced is the circulation of the official emigration publications issued by the Government, and the pamphlet by Mr. H. B. Small, on the "Resources of the Ottawa District." This latter I placed in the hands of emigrants already located here, who sent it home to their friends as a reliable description of the country, endorsing the statements made in it, and I may safely say with very beneficial results.

The Ottawa Valley Immigration Society have also through their system of advancing passage money been the means of bringing more than 200 immigrants to this locality.

To give some idea of the demand for labor compared with the supply I would state that the total amount of available help arriving here last year was only 985, against a demand of 6,614 all told. As an instance, more particularly, I received applications for 2,248 agricultural laborers, but was only able to supply 310. Common laborers were applied for to the number of 2,390, whilst only 148 arrived. For female domestics I received 1,403 applications, but only 130 passed through my hands. This comparison shows to a certain extent the excess of demand over the supply.

The only class of immigrants for which there was *no demand* was clerks, of whom I received 72. This class of persons should be most positively notified by the Agents at home that there is no prospect of their services being utilized with advantage to themselves, as the country is fully supplied, and in fact overstocked with persons of this class.

According to instructions from the Department, I made an extended tour through my district early in the year to ascertain the probable demand that existed for labor, and to make arrangements for the disposal of immigrants on their arrival. This visit was attended with good results, and enabled me to judge personally not only as to the actual state of agricultural and other wants, but also enabled me to see if the immigrants previously disposed of by me were prospering and satisfied with their position.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

Wm. F. WILLS, Agent.

OTTAWA VALLEY IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

To Farmers and other Employers of the Ottawa Valley.

GENTLEMEN,—It is well known that for several years past, the want of farm laborers, mechanics and house servants has been more or less felt throughout this part of Canada, but last season the scarcity was greater than before, causing a great increase in wages, and consequent inconvenience to employers generally. The Ottawa country being off what is called the main line of travel, emigrants arriving have been chiefly drawn westward, where there has also been a scarcity of labor.

It is now certain there will be a still greater demand for laborers next season. The Society has therefore made special arrangements with the Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, who has placed at the service of the Ottawa Valley Immigration Society, the emigration agents who represent the Dominion in Europe. These agents will be placed in a position to render material aid to such suitable emigrants as are required by farmers and other employers in this locality, by advancing part, or perhaps in some cases, all their passage money, they entering into contract to serve six months at fixed wages, repaying the monies advanced by the different parties requiring their services, by monthly instalments or otherwise. It will be seen by the constitution that to become a member of the Society, a payment of only two dollars is required. This money is to be applied in payment of incidental expenses, such as printing, advertising, &c., and also affords a guarantee against loss to those who advance money to import labor. There will be no charge upon the Society either for office rent or management at Ottawa, so that it is hoped the two dollars entrance fee will cover all expenses, or nearly so.

The agents are men thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of the people here, and are instructed to take the emigrants, as much as possible, from the agricultural districts, and engage none but those having good characters, and the reputation of being industrious and faithful servants.

By this means, it is believed a superior class of emigrants will be secured, such as will give satisfaction to their employers.

Parties wishing to become members, can do so by enclosing the \$2 to Wm. John Wills, Secretary of the Society, and requesting him to place their names to the constitution. They will at the same time send in the accompanying requisition, filled out, explaining the kind and number of hands they require, and what wages they are willing to give. This should be done without delay, in order that parties may be engaged to come out early in the Spring.

It is proposed to have printed legal forms of contract, which will be binding in this country, to be signed by parties engaged, and by the European agents on behalf of the employer.

I am, gentlemen,
respectfully yours,

J. M. CURRIER,

on behalf of the Committee of Management.

W. J. WILLS,
Secretary.

CONSTITUTION OF THE OTTAWA VALLEY IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

1st.—That the Society shall consist of such persons as may desire to form its ranks, having for its object the facilitating of immigration of farming hands, mechanics and female servants in the Valley of the Ottawa.

2nd. All persons enregistering their names in person or by proxy, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and upon payment of an entrance fee of two dollars towards defraying the expense of maintaining the Society, shall be regular members.

3rd. Subscribers shall elect from among themselves a President and four members, who shall thereafter be known as the President and Managing Committee of the Ottawa Valley Immigration Society, who shall hold office until the second Wednesday in November next, and on that day and in each and every subsequent year, the subscribers of the Society in good standing shall elect their officers from among the members then in good standing.

4th. That the President and Managing Committee shall have the right to appoint a Treasurer, Secretary, Agent or Agents either as paid or unpaid servants, and shall define their duties by By-law, and may also require security to be supplied for the faithful performance of the duties entrusted to them, as the interests of the Society may be deemed desirable or necessary.

5th. That all monies shall be paid to the Treasurer who shall be obliged to deposit the same in one of the Chartered Banks in the name of the Ottawa Valley Emigration Society, and that the same shall not be withdrawn therefrom except by cheque, signed by the President and countersigned by the Treasurer.

6th. That quarterly meetings of the Society be regularly held on the second Wednesday in the months of February, May, August and November, in each and every year, at the office of the Society in the City of Ottawa.

7th. That any five members in good standing may request the President to call special meetings of the Society at any time on notice of six (6) days clear, and if he shall refuse that, then a public notice inserted in one of the newspapers of the city, signed by any five members shall entitle the meeting to be held, notwithstanding such refusal of the President to call a meeting.

8th. In case of absence of the President from any cause, at any meeting of Committee or members, then those present shall appoint a chairman, who, for the time being, shall exercise all powers devolving on the President.

Richard McConnell,
Wm. Byres,
Thos. Clarke,
Hamilton Bros.
J. M. Currier,
Francis Clemow,
Hon. Jas. Skead,
Wm. McKie,
H. J. Odell,
Hon. Geo. Bryson,
John Rochester, M. P.
E. B. Eddy,
Messrs. Moore & Cutler,
J. Poupore,
H. Davidson,
J. & J. Beaman,
Hon. Richard W. Scott,

Alex. Fraser,
David Moore,
James Barry,
Edward Wright,
I. B. Taylor,
Gardner Church,
Richard Nagle,
Estate of R. Conroy.
J. A. Snow,
T. A. Stevenson,
Wm. McCurdy,
J. Sipple,
A. & P. White,
A. Foster,
James Hart,
John Heney,
James Walker,

J. Baird,
Wm. McK. Wright, M.P.
Thos. Wilson,
J. T. Brown,
Lawrence Naismith,
John Boland,
Thomas Smith,
R. Y. Green,
W. H. Berry,
E. T. Dartnell,
John Nevil,
F. C. S. Ridgway,
Alex. Begg,
Robert Kenney,
A. M. Doll,
Wright & Batson.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OTTAWA VALLEY IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

To the Members of the Society:—

GENTLEMEN,—The President and Managing Committee of your Society have much pleasure in making the first annual report of its operations, and beg leave to make the following statements and suggestions :

In compliance with the resolution of a general meeting of the Society held in January last, your Committee waited upon the Honorable Minister of Agriculture and Im-

migration for the Dominion, and sought his permission to procure laborers through the agencies in England, Ireland and Scotland, and they have much pleasure in saying that the Minister cordially granted their request. The Dominion agents gave their services in the promotion of the objects of the Society, and the necessity for employing special agents, at first contemplated, was thus obviated.

Having obtained permission to employ the Dominion agents for the purposes stated, the Secretary of your Committee remitted to them and to other parties from time to time, a total sum of \$4,683.75, for the whole of which he holds vouchers, and has prepared a detailed statement in accordance therewith. The total number of emigrants assisted to this part of the country, through the means sent by your Committee's Secretary, numbers nearly three hundred adults, and it is satisfactory to know that the whole of these persons are now in the country.

Your Committee have great pleasure in stating that, all things considered, the operations of the Society have been attended with success. But they have to report that certain losses have been sustained, amounting to about seven per cent. of the whole receipts, owing to the non-fulfilment of their engagements by a number of the immigrants. The failures are attributable mainly to the two following causes: First, owing to a want of uniformity in the rate of wages offered by members of the Society—for instance, some members offered at the rate of \$12 per month for a particular class of labor. When this was discovered by some of those who had been engaged at the lower rates, they refused to fulfil their engagements. Second, owing to the fact that, after the arrangements of the Society had been made to engage emigrants for the term of twelve months, and after instructions to that effect had been sent to the Agents in England, an Act of the Dominion Legislature was passed, limiting the term of labor engagements with immigrants to six months. The operation of this clause of the Act was not discovered until it was too late to change the arrangements of the Society; and the consequence was that engagements were made for your Committee which could not be enforced in law, and several immigrants took advantage of the flaw to get out of their engagements.

These are drawbacks to the efficiency of the Society, but your Committee do not consider the proportion of failures to be any higher than is experienced in the ordinary working of any of the large lumber establishments of the country, and perhaps not so high as some anticipated would be the result from the system of giving assisted passages. But it is gratifying to find that through the instrumentality of the Society nearly three hundred adult persons have been brought to the Ottawa Valley, who, in all probability, would not have immigrated without the assistance rendered, and it is satisfactory to know that every one of them has remained in the country, and, as a rule, all of them are doing well; while it is certain that the addition of three hundred to the working population of the district must be attended with advantages, directly or indirectly, or to the members of the Society and the industries of the country generally. It is well known to your Committee that numbers of those who have been assisted by your Society have already found the "ways and means" to assist, in turn, their friends; and many others have made known their intention of assisting their friends, during the coming winter and spring. Your Committee would here beg to remind you of the well-known rule of computing the value of Immigration on the other side of the boundary line, namely, that each adult immigrant is worth to the country one thousand dollars; and assuming this to be a correct rule of computation, it will be seen that your Society has added to the wealth of the country nearly three hundred thousand dollars.

Your Committee are of opinion that the Society has during this first year of its operations, served a very useful purpose, and they believe that with the experience gained, combined with greater efforts and means, it may in the future be productive of much greater usefulness; and, assuming that it is the unanimous desire and intention to continue its existence and operations, your Committee beg to be allowed to submit the following suggestions:

First.—That an alteration should be made in the By-laws of the Society, so as to bring them into harmony with the Act of the Dominion Legislature, to which reference has already been made.

Second.—That in the future a uniform rate of wages should be agreed upon to be paid to the respective classes of workmen, laborers and domestic servants, as they believe that neglect of this very desirable rule has been one of the chief causes of failure during the present year.

Third.—That all persons who advance money to assist immigrants to the country, but whose servants fail to fulfil their engagements, shall be indemnified against losses on that account.

Fourth.—That in view of the necessity for increased effort and greater means, your Committee would suggest the advisability of applications being made to the city and county councils in the locality for advances of money to aid the Society in the promotion of immigration, all such monies to be borrowed on ample security, and to be repaid within twelve months.

Your Committee have had under consideration the desirability of seeking laborers in other parts of Europe than Great Britain and Ireland, as from the prevalence of high wages and the actual scarcity of labor there, some difficulty is experienced in obtaining emigrants. It has appeared to them that owing to the very low rate of wages which prevailed in Norway and Sweden, there would be very little difficulty in obtaining a large number of an excellent class of immigrants from that country. The Swedes and Norwegians are hardy, industrious and frugal in their habits, are accustomed to a climate very similar to that of Canada, and as they are well skilled in the use of axes and farming implements, they would be eminently suitable for the lumbering operations and general farming of the country. Your Committee would therefore suggest the advisability of having an agent appointed for that country.

Your Committee have great pleasure in acknowledging the benefits which have accrued from the arrangements effected with the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, by the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Immigration, whereby the passage of adult immigrants were reduced from £6 6s. to £4 5s., the result being, without doubt, a much larger emigration to Canada than would otherwise have been the case. They would also tender their acknowledgments to the Hon. Mr. McKellar, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, for his action in granting a refund bonus to the Society at the rate of six dollars per adult on all immigrants who have been assisted out by the Society, and resident in the Province for three months.

Your Committee feel greatly indebted to the Right Hon. Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of Calne, and Mrs. Williamson, of Bath, for their valuable services in the cause of emigration generally, and the special interest they have manifested in your Society. The thanks of the Committee are also due to the Dominion and Ontario agents, Messrs. Dixon and Connolly, London; Foy, Belfast; Larkin, Dublin; Madden, Monaghan; Ross and Begg, Scotland; Shaw, Glasgow; Downs, Bristol; W. Crosby Snape (Allan's agent), Torquay; and Messrs. Stafford and Haigh, Quebec; all of whom have rendered special and valuable services to the Society.

Your Committee have very great pleasure in stating that the working expenses of the Society for the year have been very trifling, being mostly for the printing of blank forms required by agents, and that the whole amounts to only \$37.25.

In conclusion, your Committee cannot refrain from expressing their high appreciation of the gratuitous services of their Secretary, Mr. W. J. Wills, upon whom has devolved the whole of the laborious work, and they beg to be allowed to tender their warmest thanks to him in the name of the Society.

(Signed),

J. M. CURRIER, President,
J. SKEAD.
J. BEARMAN.
R. McCONNELL.
F. C. S. RIDGWAY.

No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE KINGSTON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. R. MACPHERSON.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 6th January, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for the information of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, the annexed statistics shewing the working of this Agency, for the year 1872, viz. :—

1st. Statement (A) shewing the number of immigrants arrived at this Agency during the past twelve months; their nationality; the number assisted with free passes to their destination.

2nd. Statement (B) shewing the monthly arrivals within this Agency during the past year; the number fed and distributed each month.

3rd. Statement (C) shewing the number and destination of immigrants forwarded from this office by free passes during 1872.

4th. Statement (D) shewing the total number and destination of immigrants placed within this Agency by free passes for past year.

5th. Statement (E) shewing the estimated number of adult immigrants required within this Agency for present year, and their calling.

6th. Statement (F) shewing expenditure in connexion with this Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December last, as paid by the Dominion and Ontario Governments respectively.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the immigration within this Agency was greater the past year than that of any previous one during my connexion with the office here. Also, that there has been but little sickness among the immigrants, and no deaths occurred to my knowledge.

Although the number of arrivals last year within this Agency was considerably increased over the years immediately preceding it, still the demand for all classes (with the exception of clerks) was greatly in excess of the supply, and I am satisfied, fully four times the number that arrived could have been well placed in good situations where, with industry, sobriety and perseverance, all would prosper. The demand will be even greater during the coming season than that of past years, owing to the increased construction of railroads, opening up of the country, and the great increase of manufactures. When visiting my Agency last season, I was pleased to see the extent to which manufactories had attained in the different towns within its limits, and in all places was urgently requested to send a more numerous supply of immigrants to enable the employes of labor to carry on their works.

I may mention that I met with great encouragement throughout the Agency. All the officials of the different towns and employers of labor, taking an active interest in the welfare of immigrants, and using every exertion to promote their proper distribution throughout their different municipalities. I may also add that I found Mr. Haigh, the Ontario Agent at Quebec, most prompt, efficient and painstaking in distributing immigrants to the different localities within this Agency when I required them sent.

Miss Macpherson and Miss Rye are doing a noble work in bringing out children, and should receive every encouragement. The former emigrated four hundred and fifty-three (453) children last season, and placed them in good homes in Canada. Trusting there will be an increased immigration to this Agency during the coming season,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MACPHERSON,

Immigration Agent.

John Lowe, Esq., Secretary,
Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

KINGSTON AGENCY.—A.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1872, and their nationality, the number assisted with provisions, and with free passes by railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

Country from.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with provisions.	Number assisted with free passes.
England	2,022	42	2,064	2,045	1	321	185
Ireland	537	15	552	552	.....	99	53
Scotland	462	7	469	463	.....	85	56
Germany	48	16	64	64	.....	5	14
United States .....	.....	1,730	1,730	1,730	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	10	1	11	11	.....	1	6
	3,079	1,811	4,890	4,865	1	511	314

Remarks.—18 English and 6 Scotch passed to the Province of Quebec.
Value of the effects of settlers from the United States,
\$64,318 00.

R. MACPHERSON,
Immigration Agent.

KINGSTON AGENCY.—B.

STATEMENT shewing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Kingston Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1872.

Months.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via the United States.	Total.	Number fed.	Number distributed by free passes.
January	13	4	17	3	7
February .....	.....	12	12	.....	10
March .....	.....	5	5	5	5
April	37	6	43	18	24
May	703	17	720	188	65
June	716	9	725	90	47
July	437	12	449	49	52
August	417	5	442	42	33
September	399	5	404	47	29
October	209	2	211	35	18
November	114	4	118	20	12
December	14	.....	14	14	12
Settlers from the United States .....	.....	1,730	1,730	.....	.....
	3,079	1,811	4,890	511	314

R. MACPHERSON,
Immigrant Agent.

KINGSTON AGENCY.—C.

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this office by free passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1872.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Brockville.....	11	Belleville.....	10½
Pakenham.....	6	Jones Falls.....	7
Toronto.....	27	Millbrook.....	1
Scarboro.....	20	Quebec.....	5½
Bowmanville.....	2	Montreal.....	10½
Port Hope.....	23	Amherst Island.....	4
Sand Point.....	8	Newboro.....	1
Cornwall.....	24½	Oshawa.....	2
Prescott.....	17	Darlington.....	2
Ottawa.....	19½	Lancaster.....	1
Mill Point.....	7	Peterboro'.....	4
Picton.....	4	London.....	1
Fredericksburgh.....	1	Hamilton.....	2
Whitby.....	18	Carleton Place.....	1
Port Huron.....	1	Perth.....	1
Napanee.....	10	Arnprior.....	2
Newcastle.....	6½	Irish Creek.....	1
Adolphustown.....	5		
			267½

R. MACPHERSON,
Immigrant Agent.

KINGSTON AGENCY.—D.

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants placed within this Agency by free passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1872.

Station.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Landsdown.....	0½	Newcastle.....	35½
Lancaster.....	20	Rockwood.....	1
Cornwall.....	35½	Frenchman's Bay.....	1
Morrisburg.....	13	Millbrook.....	7
Brockville.....	154	Scarboro.....	21
Gananoque.....	9	Matilda.....	8
Kingston.....	312½	Duffin's Creek.....	6
Napanee.....	36	Williamsburgh.....	3
Belleville.....	265	Grafton.....	2
Colborne.....	28	Aultsville.....	1
Port Hope.....	335	Landsdown.....	2½
Peterboro'.....	158½	Picton.....	5
Lindsay.....	47	Mill Point.....	7
Oshawa.....	246	Fredericksburg.....	1
Bowmanville.....	192½	Port Union.....	1
Cobourg.....	120	Adolphustown.....	5
Whitby.....	144	Jones' Falls.....	7
Prescott.....	34½	Amherst Island.....	4
Brighton.....	6	Newboro.....	1
Dickinson's Landing.....	11	Darlington.....	2
Trenton.....	21	Perth.....	1
Shannonville.....	6	Irish Creek.....	1
Omence.....	5		
			2,322½

R. MACPHERSON,
Immigration Agent.

KINGSTON AGENCY.—E.

ESTIMATED number of Adult Immigrants required within the Kingston Agency during the year, 1873.

Females.	General servants.....	4,000	Harness makers.....	50
	Factory girls.....	150	Laborers.....	4,000
	Dress makers.....	100	Lathe hands.....	30
	Milliners.....	50	Machinists.....	70
	Tailoresses.....	200	Masons.....	100
	Nurses.....	100	Millers.....	10
	Agricultural laborers.....	8,000	Millwrights.....	10
	Bakers.....	60	Moulders.....	50
	Blacksmiths.....	150	Painters.....	50
	Boiler makers.....	30	Plasterers.....	100
	Brick makers.....	80	Plumbers.....	30
	Brick layers.....	150	Shipwrights.....	30
	Butchers.....	20	Shoemakers.....	200
	Carpenters and joiners.....	250	Stone cutters.....	75
Cabinet makers.....	80	Tailors.....	200	
Coach makers.....	20	Tanners.....	20	
Coopers.....	30	Tinsmiths.....	30	
Engine drivers.....	20	Upholsterers.....	20	
Factory operatives.....	100	Vice hands.....	30	
Gardeners.....	20	Wheelwrights.....	50	
Grooms.....	10			
			18,775	

R. MACPHERSON,
Immigrant Agent.

KINGSTON, 31st December, 1872.

KINGSTON AGENCY.—F.

STATEMENT shewing expenditure at this Agency on account of Immigrants, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1872, as paid by the Dominion and Ontario Governments respectively.

Service.	Amount paid by Dominion.	Amount paid by Ontario.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Transport.....		342 41	342 41
Provisions and Lodgings.....		204 64	204 64
Incidental, rent, taxes, postage, disinfectants, fuel, printing, water, telegrams.....	237 18	30 25	267 43
Alterations in building and furnishing, with travelling expenses in visiting Agency.....	289 63		289 63
Medical aid and medicine.....		37 00	37 00
Salaries of Agent and Messenger.....	1,005 00		1,005 00
	1,531 81	614 30	2,146 11

R. MACPHERSON,
Immigrant Agent.

No. 7.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HALIFAX IMMIGRATION AGENTS.

(MR. EDWIN CLAY.)

Annual Report of the Nova Scotia Immigration Agent for 1872.

SIR,—In compliance with the instructions forwarded in your letter of 19th December, I hereby enclose a report of our doings for the year ending December 31st, 1872.

The work has been a continuation of last year's, and during the time that I was absent on the agency in England everything was done by the gentleman appointed by the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. John Murray) to make the condition of those seeking a home in our Province as pleasant and comfortable as possible, and in giving them all necessary aid and assistance.

The immigrants arriving at this port are as follows:—

Married, male adults.....	212
Do female do	197
Single male do	477
Do female do	198
Children between 1 and 12, male	164
Do do do female	113
Infants, male	39
Do female	32
<hr/>	
Total	1,432

The above came directly from the old countries, and though the number is not large, you will perceive an increase of 581 remaining in this Province, and of 882, counting those who have been forwarded to New Brunswick, over last year; and that there arrived at this port 1,187 English against 245 from other parts of Britain, which, to a large extent, was the result of my agency to the West of England, while a large number went from those parts direct to Quebec and Ontario, so that from six to eight hundred at least must have come over as the result of last year's labours as your agent.

Farm laborers and servant girls can find an abundance of work in every part of the Province, particularly the agricultural counties.

We have at present no way to obtain a correct list of the number of passengers coming from the United States; quite a large number of mechanics and others from the Union have, and still are settling in our Province, and yet their numbers are not counted, while the Immigration Agents of the United States are not only giving in their reports the actual number who settle from the Provinces of the Dominion, but also count those as actual immigrants who cross the line on business or for pleasure.

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

EDWIN CLAY.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Agriculture, &c., &c.
26—9

IMMIGRATION FOR 1872.

By St. Lawrence.	By Dominion Ports.	By United States.	Number remaining in Nova Scotia.	Number sent to other Agencies.	
None.	1,432	None.	1,081	351	35 passed through on their way to Maine.

Country.		Men.	Women.	Children.
English	1,187			
Scotch	137	689	396	347
Irish	88			
Foreigners	20			
	1,432	689	396	347

Trades and callings so far as given :—

Mechanics	267
Laborers	219
Servants	29
Plumbers	1
Joiners	9
Farmers	14
Shipwright	1
Clerks	4
Masons	1
Tailors	1
Printers	1
Seamstresses	1

Total 549

Leaving, after deducting 347 children, 536 without any given trade or calling.

No. 8.

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

(MR. R. SHIVES.)

ST. JOHN, January 9th, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose my annual report for 1872, and likewise my account for the quarter just ended, and I trust both will be found satisfactory and correct.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

R. SHIVES.

John Lowe, Esq.,
Secretary to Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
ST. JOHN, N. B., January 10th, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, a statement of the transactions of this agency, for the year 1872.

The immigration for the season just closed has been of a class that was much required in the Province, comprising a fair proportion of skilled mechanics, farm laborers, servant women, boys and girls, and ordinary laborers.

It is almost needless to say that in every branch of industry there was a great demand, and that the highest rates of wages were freely given, thus affording a good reason why those who were successful should, as early as possible, communicate the result of that success to their friends at home, in order that they might be induced to embrace the many advantages offered by the Province, to better their condition by coming out to the country and making it their home.

The Allan Line of steamers which call at Halifax, has brought a large portion of this season's immigration; and the Anchor Line from Glasgow and Liverpool, likewise calling at Halifax—but occasionally coming direct to St. John—has been the means of conveyance for the remainder.

There were but eleven arrivals *via* the United States, viz. : nine natives of Denmark and two Swedes. I am now speaking of those only who have had my personal supervision. There is no doubt, but that a very considerable number come out to New York, Boston, and other American ports, and thence find their way to the Province, but it is not in my power to give, with any degree of correctness, an estimate of their number. For several years the Immigration Bureau of Castle Garden, New York, was kind enough to furnish this office with a statement of arrivals destined for New Brunswick, but latterly when applied to, they have not complied with the request. In the Counties of Carleton and Victoria, lying on the River St. John, and adjacent to the State of Maine, many American citizens, anxious to avail themselves of the rich agricultural lands on the British side of the Boundary Line, cross over and become permanent settlers.

IMMIGRATION OF 1872.

Total number of Im- migrants by way of the St. Lawrence.	Total number of Im- migrants direct by Dominion Ports.	Number remaining within the limits of this Agency.	Number sent to other Agencies for settle- ment.	Total number by Way of the Unit- ed States.
None.	791	791	None.	11

Natives of England	490
" " Scotland.....	204
" " Ireland.....	19
" " Denmark	59
" " Sweden.....	27
" " Germany.....	3

Total..... 802

Male adults.....	311
Female.....	221
Boys, 12 to 15 years of age.....	108
Children, both sexes, 1 to 12 years of age.....	162

Total..... 802

The number of arrivals in 1871 was 696, the increase this year is small, being only 106.

The following statement will show the occupations and callings of a portion of those arrived.

Blacksmiths.....	2	Masons.....	6
Bakers.....	1	Milliners.....	3
Butchers.....	1	Machinists.....	1
Carpenters.....	14	Millers.....	1
Cabinet Makers.....	4	Paper Makers.....	1
Cigar Makers.....	2	Painters.....	3
Drapers.....	5	Plate Layers.....	1
Farmers.....	21	Sawyers.....	1
Fishermen.....	1	Seamen.....	2
File Makers.....	1	Traders.....	3
Farm Laborers.....	69	Tinsmiths.....	2
Gardeners.....	2	Tailors.....	6
Grocers.....	1	Watch Makers.....	4
Hostlers.....	3	Female Servants.....	97

Total..... 262

Leaving 146 without any calling.

Of the 108 boys brought out by Miss Rye, 100 were placed with farmers, only 8 remaining in the city.

There is one fact in relation to this year's immigration that cannot fail to strike the attention of the most casual observer. I allude to the almost total cessation of emigration from Ireland to this portion of the Dominion. In former years large numbers arrived, whilst of English and Scotch there were but few; now, as already shown, the number from Ireland is so exceedingly small, that unless I was fully cognisant that but twenty-seven came, and those under my own supervision, I should have grave doubts that such could be the fact.

Coming, as the passengers do, in small parties, varying from twelve to fifty, and having to be placed in lodging houses, and those by the Allan Line via Halifax, arriving late at night, it is next to impossible—no lists being furnished—to make up a satisfactory statement of their nationality, sex and calling; and it is only at considerable labour that I am enabled to furnish the preceding one. Besides, in order to save expense, it is necessary that they should be forwarded to their destination as early as possible.

The greater portion of the emigrants from England were sent to York County, on the River St. John.

There is no depot at this port, in which to lodge passengers, and the want of one is much felt. If there should be any great increase in the number of arrivals next season, it will become necessary that measures should be taken to supply this want.

The demand for agricultural laborers, boys, girls, and artisans, has been very great; and there is every reason to expect that it will be still greater during the season of 1873. Every industrious man and woman who may come among us, is assured that they will find steady employment and good wages.

The Danish Settlement of New Hellerup, in Carleton County, only opened up last spring, bids fair to increase, the other new settlements in Carleton County are in a thriving and satisfactory state; and it is to be hoped that the liberal provisions of the Free Grant Act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, giving to all persons over eighteen years of age, one hundred acres of the Crown Lands, will prove an incentive not only to emigrants, but likewise to the young men of the country, to become cultivators of the soil.

Amount disbursed at this agency, for the transport, maintenance, &c., of immigrants, during the past season.

NEW BRUNSWICK GOVERNMENT.

Transport.....	\$250 85
Board and lodging.....	1,185 96
Advertising, &c.....	75 03
Telegrams, &c.....	10 50
Incidental expenses.....	26 55
	1,548 94

EXPENSES OF THE ST. JOHN AGENCY FOR 1872.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

Stationery, printing and copying press.....	\$27 93
Boat hire, &c.....	7 00
New office, furniture, stove &c.....	107 10
Postage and postage stamps.....	15 84
Coals.....	11 15
Office sweeper.....	50 00
Incidental expenses.....	49 62
	\$268 64
Salary of Agent, less Superannuation Tax.....	828 12
	1,096 76

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

F. SHIVES,

Immigration Officer.

J. C. Taché, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT AT CHATHAM,
MIRAMICHI, N. B.

(MR. WM. WILKINSON.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, 14th January, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the following report from the Miramichi Agency for the past year.

I am glad to be able to report a very great increase in the whole number of persons coming into this agency from all parts, as compared with the previous year. In 1871 the whole number reported was 261, whereas in 1872 the number is 1,177. This number is made up as follows, viz. :

There came to us, <i>via</i> Cape Breton, of Highland Scotch descent..	561
Of Irish descent.....	29
(Of these 528 were laborers, 62 masons and stone cutters.)	
From other parts, there came to us, <i>via</i> Prince Edward Island, of Highland Scotch descent, (of whom 155 were laborers and 5 masons and stone cutters).....	160
From Newfoundland there came to us, of Irish descent, all of whom were laborers	120
Of Norwegians, most of whom were runaway sailors and went to work on the railways as laborers, we got.....	50
Of Dutch we got, laborers.....	20
Of Englishmen, masons.....	15
Of Scotchmen, masons.....	15
From other parts of Nova Scotia we got, of Highland Scotch descent, of whom 120 were laborers and 30 masons and stone cutters.....	150
There landed here, direct from Limerick, Irishmen.....	6
There came, <i>via</i> steamer to Halifax, and hence by steamer, a Swede, a watchmaker by trade, who first worked here as a journeyman, but now he has got a shop of his own and is doing well.....	1
From other parts of Canada, as foremen.....	50
	In all.....
	1,177
Another classification is—	
Highland Scotch.....	886
Irish	155
Norwegians	50
Dutch	20
Canadians	50
Swede	1
English	16
	1,177

Of these, 999 were laborers, 127 masons and stone cutters, fifty foremen on railway work, and one watchmaker; nearly all of whom got immediate employment at the railway work now being prosecuted through our country.

It is not likely that all who have thus come into the country, most of whom, no doubt, came with the simple view of working on the railway while in progress, will remain after it is finished. But it is a very encouraging fact that many of these have already applied for free grants of land, under our local free grant system, which, as you are aware is of the most liberal description, and applies equally to the people already in the country, as to those who may come in. Blocks of land are laid off by our Local Government in different parts of the Province, generally in the vicinity of the railways; and I have lately asked that this may be done in this country in anticipation of applications, and so that I may be enabled, with as little delay as possible, to point out to applicants eligible and convenient places to settle; this has been done partially already, and, I have no doubt, it is the desire of our Local Government to co-operate and make these arrangements as complete and satisfactory as possible. The free grant system offers so many and such great advantages, that I attach a good deal of importance to it as a powerful auxiliary to the great exertions now being made by this Department, in this and in the mother country, to settle our lands and induce immigration. By it heads of families having two or more children under eighteen years may get a free grant of two hundred acres of land; and unmarried persons over eighteen years may get a free grant of one hundred acres, on the conditions of settlement and cultivation.

I have little doubt that many of those who only came to work on the railway, seeing the great advantages our country affords to settlers, the high price of labor, the high price at which farm produce sells, ready markets, cash payments, and the unsurpassed security to life and property which our country affords, will be induced to cast in their lot with us, and having become inured to our country, accustomed to its work and invigorating climate, and having formed new associations and family relations, will remain as settlers, adding wealth, strength and stability to our steadily and rapidly growing Dominion.

It is also gratifying circumstance that already I have had enquiries from Carthage, Culdaff, Ireland, Philadelphia, Needham, Mass., and other places, from intending settlers in regard to our fisheries, mill sites, free lands, the price of farm produce, cash payments, &c.; and as the replies to these enquiries may be interesting to others, I subjoin a few extracts from answers to enquiries:—

“I beg to say that free grants of land are made by our Local Government, and this under the most favorable conditions of settlement; the head of a family having two or more children can get 200 acres, and unmarried persons over eighteen can get 100 acres. The conditions are, 1st. To commence chopping and clearing in a month after approval. 2nd. Building a house in a year fit for habitation, not less than sixteen by twenty feet, and sowing or planting three acres. 3rd. To clear ten acres in three years, and continuously cultivate all chopped. 4th. Actual settlement for three years, excepting the months of July, August, January, February and March in each year, and the Government will cause roads to be made through the lands so laid off and settled.”

“In all parts of our province the markets are now supported by a good liberal cash system, barter seems entirely banished.”

“Where grist mills exist they seem to do a good business, and even in the town of Chatham I think a good grist mill would pay very well. Oats are a sure crop with us. The price of cattle varies from \$5 to \$10 per one hundred pounds, \$7 or \$8 is about the average. I will direct a map of the province to you and some other papers, &c.”

“As regards your enquiries, I beg to say that fishermen do claim the exclusive right of fishing salmon in front of their lands and in front of stations leased to them by Government; and regulations are made by the Fishery Department in regard to the modes, times and distances at which nets are to be placed for taking fish, a copy of which I send you. But it is very doubtful if there is any strictly legal exclusive right in such claimants, so long as you do not trespass on another land, or to place your nets as to interfere with the nets of others lawfully fishing; and there is nothing to prevent anyone fishing in parts of the river not occupied by others, and subject to the regulations. The Indians are comparatively few, and are a poor class, and do not by any

"means do the principal fishing, but the business is principally done by British settlers
 "and their descendants, many of whom have made a good deal of money; and I doubt
 "not, from the experience you seem to have had, but that you would soon find some good
 "opening and do well."

"In summer time we are connected by steamer and rail with St. John, which can
 "be reached in a day, and Boston is now connected by rail, which can be reached in about
 "another day; steamers also ply three times a week between St. John and Boston. If
 "you were bringing anything out it would be better to bring them direct here by sailing
 "vessel."

Another thing which I think will operate favorably, as soon as the Intercolonial is built, is the low rate, namely, one and a-quarter cents per mile at which immigrants can travel on the Government railways.

The more accessible the district, all else being equal, the more likely is the settlement of it, for which reason I hardly expect any great influx of farm settlers in this agency, till the completion of the road, and our country is made known by easy communication, and through the many agencies at work, and the gradual settlement of our free lands. What would stimulate the settlement of this part of the country, more than anything I know of, would be the establishment of Miramichi as a trans-atlantic steamboat terminus, the advantages of which have been already pointed out; a subject likely to develop itself, and at no distant day to receive the most careful attention of men of large grasp, commercially and politically.

Practically, so far as immigration is concerned, it is found difficult to induce British emigrants to leave their home to take a long and uncertain sea voyage by sailing vessels, but shew them that in ten or twelve days they can be transported from a state bordering serfdom and poverty to be land owners in a country offering besides so many other advantages, and a great point will be gained. And here is surely work for the Philanthropic societies of the mother country, and the co-operation of the Imperial and Dominion Governments to subsidize a line of steamers for this purpose. If such a grand scheme were accomplished we should be much more likely to keep the immigrants coming into the Dominion than when they go *via* the St. Lawrence; in the latter case too many are sure to find their way into the neighboring Republic.

The price of labor is as high here as ever, and the want of immigration as much felt. More laborers are required for the railways and other public works, to whom \$1.20 to \$1.30 per day will readily be given; and in summer time, for loading ships and other pressing work, from \$1.50 and upwards is readily attainable. House rent here is low, and plank houses for laborers can be put up at a small expense, and in summer time laborers and others can get firewood from the mills for the taking it away. If we had more carpenters and other men accustomed to shipbuilding, there are great inducements to revive the trade, and I have no doubt it would be done. Carpenters readily command from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. There is also a good demand for men and boys as farm servants; and servant girls, for house and farm work, are much in demand, who could receive from \$3 to \$6 per month, and I should think from 300 to 500 would find ready employment. Laborers to load ships, mill men, farmers, fishermen, and, in fact, every kind of labor will find ready employment in this young country at good wages, and no one who is willing to work will fail to make a comfortable living here.

A portion of the tide of immigration is surely turning to this Dominion, a good impression has already been made by the agencies at work, the seed is germinating, and after many days, I doubt not, we shall see much fruit.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

WM. WILKINSON.

To the Honorable J. H. Pope,
 Minister of Agriculture,
 Ottawa.

No. 10.

REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT AT WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

(MR. G. McMICKEN).

DOMINION IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 21st June, 1872.

SIR,—Your telegram authorising the erection of temporary accommodation for the housing of incoming settlers have been received. I have selected the site and secured the timber for it, and will have the building put up forthwith.

A very excellent class of settlers have arrived—altho' the arrivals have not been so numerous as was expected, yet the number is quite up to the preparations of survey, 22 for them. The weather has been very unpropitious and forbidding, and a few of the weak-hearted ones, appalled by the scant accommodation here and the wet and cold, have turned their backs upon the country without trial or examination. These are few in number, however, and of a class whose loss is not likely to be regretted. In general, all take quite a hopeful view of things, and as soon as they fix upon a location for settlement seem quite contented and happy. I have done and continue to do all in my power to aid and encourage, and, so far, I have the satisfaction of believing that my efforts have in this respect been appreciated.

The crops look exceedingly promising—and the only cause of regret is that there had not been more settlers in, to put more of this fertile land under crop.

Mr. Bradley, Acting Immigration Agent at North Pembina, reports to me that a number of arriving immigrants from time to time have evinced a desire to settle near the frontier, if the lands in that quarter were ready for settlement, and wishing to be so furnished with information that he might be able to direct them to lands open for location. I regret that the surveys in that quarter are not sufficiently advanced yet to meet his wishes in this behalf, as the settlement of a reliable volunteer element in a quarter where their services might be in an emergency relied upon, is very desirable. I write to the Lands Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State to day on this subject.

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

G. McMICKEN,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

HON. J. H. POPE,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, 30th November, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that some time since, I transmitted under cover to the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture a statement in detail of the settlers who had arrived in this Province within the current year up to the date thereof,—and more recently a statement of account of expenses incurred in relation to the same.

You will observe the total number of those actually visited is—1,265, to which was added for those not met with, such as men known to be engaged with surveying parties

and some doubtless settled in remote places—135, making a grand total of 1,400, which I am quite confident represents to a nearness the actual number of settlers arrived in 1872, up to the date named. I am pleased that a greater number did not present themselves this season, as it would have been impossible to have provided for them or located them so expeditiously or so satisfactorily. The previous settlers had been so recently domiciled, and their accommodations so scanty, as also their locations so widely scattered, that little aid could be given to the new comers, but what was in the power of the old settlers to do for the new was done with right good will and thorough hospitality. Almost all on arrival were met here, and all information afforded them which was in my power to impart, and a kind welcome and a friendly word was duly appreciated. I also had, as permitted by your kind sanction, a suitable person engaged to show intending settlers over the country, an attention which was much appreciated.

The Immigrant Building which you authorised to be erected here will be found of great utility, and be a great boon to immigrants on their arrival. There are 30 (thirty) apartments in the main building, with two commodious cooking-houses contiguous to it, one on the east side, the other on the west, with other comfortable and necessary conveniences attached. The buildings are situated just at the confluence of the two rivers—Red River and Assiniboine—where, of course, water is convenient, and the situation in every way desirable.

Henceforth, there need be no apprehension on the ground of too numerous arrivals. The rapid progress towards comfortable settlement of those who have arrived within the last two years, the vast area of surveyed lands now thrown open to the settler, with the beneficial arrangements ordered by you, leave little to be desired further by the immigrant within the field of reasonable expectation.

Referring again to the statement of settlers arrived in 1872, it may be interesting to note the place from whence they came ; to wit :—

Ontario, County of Huron.....	131
" " Bruce.....	96
" " Grey.....	85
" " Lanark.....	60
" City of Toronto.....	54
" County of Wellington.....	51
" City of Ottawa.....	41
" County of Perth.....	47
" " Ontario.....	39
" " Kent.....	29
" " Grenville.....	33
" " Middlesex.....	28
" " Simcoe.....	26
" " Waterloo.....	25
" " Lambton.....	15
" " Northumberland.....	15
" City of Kingston.....	14
" County of Elgin.....	12
" City of London.....	11
" County of Leeds.....	11
" " Preston.....	10
" " Brant.....	9
" " Essex.....	19
" " York.....	8
" " Victoria.....	7
" " Haldimand.....	7
" " Dundas.....	6
" District of Algoma.....	5
" County of Lennox.....	5

„	„	Peel.....	4
„	„	Wentworth.....	4
„	„	Welland.....	2
„	„	Hastings.....	2
„	„	City of Hamilton.....	2
„	„	County of Russell.....	2
„	„	District of Muskoka.....	2
„	„	County of Stormont.....	1
„	„	Glengarry.....	1
„	„	Addington.....	1
„	„	Lincoln.....	1
At Large.....			33
Total from Ontario.....			954
United States.....			115
Of these it is to be remembered that about two thirds of the number were originally from Canada.			
Province of Quebec.....			78
Canada at large.....			45
England.....			32
Nova Scotia.....			18
New Brunswick.....			9
Ireland.....			7
Scotland.....			5
Cape Breton.....			4
			1,265
Unknown.....			135
			1,400

Of this number there was found on 1st November to be 626—viz., males 430 females 196—settled in Winnipeg.

The population of Winnipeg is now—males 1,019, females 448; Total 1,467.

Between 1st March and 1st November there have been 124 buildings erected in Winnipeg, which may be classified thus:

One Storey.....	34
1½ „.....	33
2 „.....	56
2½ „.....	1
Total.....	124

comprising residences, stores and warehouses.

Having employed the most careful, painstaking and trustworthy enumerators, the method adopted of a personal visitation amongst the settlers has had this most gratifying result—that I am enabled to state to you that the settlers express themselves satisfied with the change they have made, and are very hopeful in their anticipations of the future. They readily acknowledge that their experience convinces them that the country surpasses their expectations and preconceived ideas of it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

G. McMICKEN,

Dominion Immigration Agent.

HON. F. H. POPE,
Minister of Agriculture, Ottawt.

No. 11.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MR. JOHN SUMNER, DOMINION TRAVELLING
AGENT.

CARLETON PLACE,

5th December, 1872.

SIR,—In accordance with my appointment as Travelling Emigration Agent, and acting under your instructions, I proceeded to Quebec in May last, and at once had an interview with Mr. Stafford, Dominion Emigration Agent at that port.

The first steamship after my arrival was the mail steamship *Prussian*, on the morning of Sunday the 19th of same month, with a large number of emigrants, and Mr. Stafford gave me every assistance to enable me to make my start with the emigrants.

During the season now brought to a close, I have taken the emigrants of nearly forty steamships; had them fed and properly cared for, and left off at the several points where destined, East of Toronto, and at Toronto. Four times I have been to Toronto, twice to Port Hope, four times to Belleville, three times to Napanee, fourteen times to Kingston, twice to Brockville, three times to Prescott, and three times to Montreal.

I also had interviews with Messrs. Rae at Hamilton, Donaldson at Toronto, McPherson at Kingston, Wills at Ottawa, and Daley at Montreal, and have invariably telegraphed the same on my way, in good season, so they would be prepared to receive the emigrants on their arrival, which I found attended with good results.

The accommodation given by the G. T. R. Co. during the season with a few exceptions, has been as good as could be expected, but I would suggest that the Company should provide an additional number of second class cars, and grant the same privilege to emigrant specials, as the express trains have; enabling the trains to reach Toronto from Quebec in about thirty hours.

I am happy to be able to state that the road is now in pretty good order, and with the additional steel rails now being laid down will shortly be as good as the Great Western Railway.

The refreshment rooms on the line, kept by Beaufort & Sons, from Quebec to Toronto are pretty good, and I am happy to bear testimony to the uniform kindness of Agents and Conductors for placing the trains at my disposal at the same, an hour and longer if necessary being given me to give families plenty of time to feed their children, and I have endeavored to have all satisfied.

It will be absolutely necessary that a refreshment room, and indeed an Emigrant Station should be provided at Lachine Junction by the next season, the late accommodation there being wholly inadequate.

In my intercourse with the emigrants on the different trains, I have shewn them every kindness, giving such attention and information as I should have been glad to receive if similarly placed, for they need such care, and knowing the country so well, my attentions have, I am sure, been appreciated.

I also distributed amongst them a number of maps and pamphlets furnished by the Department.

The accommodations at Point Levi are good. Water closets for males and females, also washhouses; the latter I fear but little used. Greater cleanliness should be enforced.

I would suggest that agents on duty at Point Levi wear a badge that emigrants may know to whom to apply for information, whereby tavern runners may be kept from them as much as possible.

The keeping of a travelling agent, is in my opinion indispensably necessary, and attended with the best results, but he must be kind and know the country.

In conclusion, I have to thank the several agents at Quebec for their great attention, and to Mr. Hall, despatcher of trains there, for giving me all required information.

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

JOHN SUMNER,
Dominion Travelling Emigration Agent.

THE HON. J. H. POPE,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 12.

QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE, ANNUAL REPORT, 1872.

(F. MONTIZAMBERT, Esq., M. D.)

The Honorable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith, in tabular form, the Annual Returns of the proceedings and expenditure of the Quarantine Station of Grosse Isle, for the year 1872.

The admissions to the hospitals have been : 38 cases of Relapsing Fever, 77 of Small Pox, 8 of Scarlet Fever, 45 of Measles, 26 of Dysentery and Diarrhoea, and 115 of other non-contagious diseases ; a total of 309, being an increase of 42 over last year.

The 38 cases of Relapsing Fever, occurred amongst the passengers, chiefly Polish, of the barque *Sumatra*, from Bremen. These people were very dirty in their persons and habits, and exhibited in a marked degree every indication of poverty and squalor. Epidemics of this infectious fever have been recognised during seasons of famine and destitution since 1739, all exhibiting a similarity in the sudden onset, the wide diffusion, and the small mortality, and all characterized by the fact that at a certain period of the convalescence, there is a relapse, with a recurrence of all the symptoms. Amongst the peculiar features of the disease, which I observed on this occasion, I may mention that the onset was sudden, with shivering, frontal headache and muscular pains, followed in a few hours by strong febrile reaction, with a peculiar thick white moist coating of the tongue, and a more rapid pulse than is usual in the early stages of other fevers. The temperature of the skin also appeared to be unusually high, but I much regret that, owing to an accidental injury of my clinical thermometer, I was unable to make exact observations on this point. Pain in the epigastrium was a marked symptom, and was much complained of by all these patients. Most of them vomited bitter greenish, bilious looking fluid. Pain in the back and limbs was generally present, and there was much restlessness, and occasional delirium, especially at night. Jaundice did not occur; nor did I detect any enlargement of the liver or spleen. One case was complicated with parotites, and one woman mis-carried. No petechia were discovered, nor were the sudamina—considered so characteristic by some observers—found to be present, possibly from the non-occurrence of critical sweating. Crisis occurred on the 7th day, and in every case the attack terminated by free bleeding of the nose. The usual termination by profuse perspiration did not once occur spontaneously, nor did I once succeed in my endeavours to solve the attack by perspiration instead of hemorrhage. After the critical bleeding, rapid convalescence took place, and in a few days each patient, although weak, seemed well advanced towards recovery. About the 6th or 7th, however, after the bleeding, and the 13th or 14th from the commencement of the illness an abrupt relapse, with a repetition of all the symptoms took place ; and this in spite of all my efforts by quinine and other anti-periodics to prevent it. The second paroxysm of fever was relieved in four or five days by a second critical bleeding from the nose. After this convalescence was uninterrupted in most of the cases. In a few of them, however, a second but slighter relapse was observed.

Small pox this year has been of a severe type. Many of the cases, even in those who had been vaccinated in infancy—but not re-vaccinated, were of the confluent form. Two adult patients died even before the eruption was well established, struck down at once by the intensity of the disease. The admissions for small pox have been seventy seven, the deaths nine ; being 11.68 per cent, or one in about every 8½.

The total number of deaths in the Hospitals, has been twenty, being 6.47 per cent. of the admissions, or one in about every 15½. Nine deaths were from small pox, five from measles and its sequela, one from dysentery, and five from non-contagious diseases, viz : one from pthisis, one from capillary bronchitis, two from marasmus, and the fifth, an infant born by a woman dying from confluent small pox. It only survived for two days, but had no eruption or other characteristic symptom of Small Pox.

Two children were born in the Hospitals, one of whom subsequently died as mentioned above.

The facts connected with two of the vessels inspected at the station during the year, seem worthy of remark, as well illustrating the efficiency of Quarantine in protecting the country from threatened invasion of an infectious disease that is unknown to it, and from the renewed invasion of one with which it is more familiar.

The Barque *Sumatra*, Baumann, Master, from Bremen, with 309 passengers, arrived at Grosse-Isle on the 16th of May, with nine cases of relapsing fever on board. In accordance with the usual practice at the Station, the patents were immediately sent to the proper hospital in the sick division. The remaining passengers were then landed at the healthy division, which is separated by more than a mile of woods from the hospitals. There the washing and disinfecting of their clothes and effects were at once proceeded with. They were carefully inspected one by one, by me twice each day ; moreover the constables on duty amongst them had, as usual, strict orders to send for me immediately if at any time—night or day—between the inspections, they noticed any symptom of illness in any one of them. By these means any person threatened with illness is at once detected, and is removed from amongst the rest before his disease can have become sufficiently developed to be capable of being communicated. He is placed in a ward of observation, from thence to be transferred to the proper hospital as soon as the nature of the disease can be determined. During the first few days of the detention of the *Sumatra's* passengers, twenty-nine persons were thus weeded out from amongst the healthy, and in all of them, the disease proved to be relapsing fever which they had contracted before leaving the vessel. The period of incubation—or hatching—of this disease has been variously stated, but the maximum may be placed at nine days. No case occurred after the seventh day from the landing of these passengers, a proof of the success of the means used at the healthy division to prevent the spread of disease. I considered it wiser, however, to exceed this period, and it was not till the thirteenth day, that those passengers who had remained healthy were released from Quarantine.

Epidemics of relapsing fever, have occurred, from time to time, in some parts of Europe, and it has prevailed to a considerable extent in Ireland, and occasionally been imported into Great Britain, but I have every reason to believe that this is the first time it has threatened to establish itself in Canada. The officer who accompanied the *Sumatra's* passengers to the United States, reported that no sickness occurred amongst them. It may thus be fairly claimed that the disease has been “ stamped out ” at Grosse Isle.

The Barque *Ragnhild*, Jacobsen, Master, from Christiana, with 300 passengers, arrived at the station on the 7th of June, with nineteen cases of small pox on board. Her passengers were subjected to the usual regulations of the station, as partially detailed above. During the first few days fifty persons were eliminated from amongst the healthy, and ultimately sent to the small pox hospital.

Thus had it not been for the Quarantine Laws, amongst the passengers from these two vessels alone, taken by way of illustration, thirty-eight cases of relapsing fever—an infectious disease new to the country—and sixty nine cases of a bad type of small pox would have occurred, by daily instalments, on the journey westward through Canada, would have soon spread disease broadcast, and have themselves become centres of infections at every stopping place from Quebec to Sarnia.

Particulars of the other vessels inspected will be found in a return annexed hereto. Infectious disease had occurred on board eight of these, and 2,105 persons from them performed Quarantine.

Nine births occurred at sea, and thirty-eight deaths. Eighty-four sick were landed from the vessels; the remaining 225, of the 309 admitted to the hospitals, have been those who—although apparently well on arrival,—had contracted disease on the voyage, which declared itself within a few days after landing.

For further particulars as to the proceedings and expenditure of the Station, I have the honor, respectfully, to refer you to the returns submitted herewith.

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

FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., Edin.,
L. R. C. S. E. &c., &c.,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL RETURN—Quarantine Hospitals, Grosse Isle, 1872.

Countries.	Distribution.			Admissions.							Deaths.							Discharged Convalescent.				Religions.						
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Fever.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Non contagious Diseases.	Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Fever.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Non contagious Diseases.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Total.	
Norway and Sweden	29	76	66	171	25	1	71	8	66	171	1	9	1	5	15	27	72	37	156	171	171	171	171	82	51	133	3	
Prussia and Prussian Poland	21	52	60	133	.....	37	5	45	46	133	.....	5	5	5	5	21	52	55	128	82	21	52	55	128	82	51	133	3
England	2	1	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	3	3	3
Scotland .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1
Ireland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Totals	53	130	126	309	26	38	77	8	115	309	1	9	5	20	51	126	112	289	83	226	309	309	83	226	309	3		

Births. Two males, Norwegian.
 One, whose mother had confluent Small Pox.
 Died 48 hours after birth. The mother died also. F. M.

FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., Edin.,
 L. R. C. S. E. &c., Medical Superintendent.

QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE.

		\$	cts.
<i>Synopsis of Expenditure, Fiscal Year, 1871-72.</i>			
Pay of officers and extra officers		9,179	04
General supplies		1,743	38
Medicines and medical comforts		464	37
Printing and Stationery		120	48
Steamboat Service		1,400	35
Contingencies		932	24
			13,839 86
<i>Synopsis of Expenditure, Calendar Year, 1872.</i>			
Pay of officers and extra officers		9,047	96
General supplies		2,195	53
Medicines and medical comforts		489	37
Printing and Stationery		173	89
Steamboat Service		1,334	10
Contingencies		1,033	92
			14,294 77
<i>Synopsis of Expenditure, Half Year to Dec. 31st, 1872.</i>			
Pay of officers and extra officers		6,299	44
General supplies		737	69
Medicines and medical comforts		146	00
Printing and Stationery		62	26
Steamboat Service		782	70
Contingencies		350	68
			8,376 77

F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., Edin.,
Medical Superintendent

STATEMENT of Expenditure, in all details : Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, for calendar year, 1872.

1872.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
January 31.....	Contingencies—Allowance to paid Sea-Assistant.....			91	80
April 15.....	Official visit of medical superintendent to Ottawa.....			40	00
" 20.....	Pay list, balance for Wintering Party.....			296	25
May 6.....	for April.....		816	11	326
" 31.....	for May.....				55
	Medicines, J. E. Burke.....	884	75		
	Medical comforts, R. Shaw.....	134	59		
				219	34
	Printing & Stationery, Middleton & Dawson.....			111	63
	Steamboat Service, P. Turgeon.....			350	00
	Supplies— Dry goods, J. Hamel Frères.....	850	29		
	Hardware, Chicin & Beaudet.....	145	39		
	Flour, Connolly & Co.....	99	25		
	Milk and butter, J. Anderson.....	35	90		
	Coal Oil, T. O. Vallerand.....	32	40		
	Paint & Oils, J. Fiset.....	29	95		
		1,193	04		
	Credit by sales of supplies.....	62	17	1,130	92
	Contingencies as per voucher.....			297	64
					2,925
June 30.....	Pay list of permanent Officers.....	844	61		
	Temporary Officers.....	467	09	1,311	61
	Medicines, J. E. Burke.....	49	61		
	Medical comforts, R. Shaw.....	74	42		
				124	03
	Steamboat Service, P. Turgeon.....			201	40
	Supplies— Hardware, Chicin & Beaudet.....	118	06		
	Meat and Vegetables, W. Doran.....	103	72		
	Flour, Connolly & Co.....	82	80		
	Milk & Butter, J. Anderson.....	59	07		
	Straw, Chs. Faguy.....	36	00		
		399	65		
	Credit by sale of Supplies.....	72	73	326	92
	Contingencies as per voucher.....			273	80
					2,237
July 1.....	Brought forward, half year to June 30th.....				5,918
31.....	Pay list of permanent Officers.....	845	36		
	Temporary Officers.....	589	00	1,434	36
	Medical comforts, R. Shaw.....			99	40
	Steamboat Service, P. Turgeon.....			161	70
	Contingencies as per voucher.....			81	91
	Supplies—Flour, Connolly & Co.....	126	25		
	Milk and Butter, J. Anderson.....	100	85		
	Coffin's & Picketts, M. Jolicœur.....	38	00		
				265	10
					2,042
August 31.....	Pay list of permanent Officers.....	845	36		
	Temporary Officers.....	589	00	1,434	36
	Medicines, J. E. Burke.....			18	10
	Printing and Stationery, Middleton & Dawson.....			62	26
	Steamboat Service, P. Turgeon.....			205	00
	Supplies—General, J. Hamel Frères.....	166	29		
	Meat and Vegetables, W. Doran.....	123	11		
	Tin Ware, &c., A. Rowe.....	62	79		
	Hardware, Chicin & Beaudet.....	17	90		
				375	09
	Contingencies as per voucher.....			6	84
					1,101
					65
	Carried forward.....				9,062
					12 1/2

STATEMENT of Expenditure, in all details : Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, for calendar year, 1872.—Continued;

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1872.	<i>Bought forward</i>		9,062 12
September 30.....	Pay list of permanent Officers	845 36	
	Temporary Officers	570 00	
	Steamboat Service, P. Turgeon		1,415 36
	Contingencies as per voucher		164 00
			251 85
October 31.....	Pay list of permanent Officers	845 36	
	Temporary Officers	570 00	
	Advance to wintering party	598 00	
	Medicines, John E. Burke		2,013 36
	Steamboat Service, P. Turgeon		28 70
	Supplies—Hardware, Chinié & Beaudet	46 45	252 00
	General, J. Hamel Frères	27 70	
	Coal Oil, T. O. Vallerand	23 35	
	Contingencies as per voucher		97 50
			10 08
	Total		2,401 44
			\$14,294 77

F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., Edin., &c.,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL RETURN of Vessels Inspected at the

No.	Rig—Name	Master.	Pert.	Sailed.	Arrived.	Cargo.
1	Barque, Sumatra	Baumann	Bremen	April 4	May 16	General
2	Ship, Giant's Causeway	Dunn	Liverpool	" 13	" 16	Ballast
3	" Josephine	Smith	Laurvig	March 23	" 16	"
4	Barque Rjukan	Reynholds	Skien	April 12	" 23	"
5	" Concordia	Christiansen	Christiania	" 18	" 24	"
6	" Victoria	Boyd	Hull	" 7	" 24	Coal
7	Ship, Edda	Anderson	Christiania	" 25	" 28	Ballast
8	Barque, Nord Stiern	Paust	Bergen	" 25	" 28	"
9	" Pera	Cluver	"	" 24	June 1	"
10	Ship, Laurdal	Pedersen	Forsgrund	" 13	" 2	"
11	Barque, Immanuel	Ihve	Bergen	May 4	" 4	"
12	" Skien	Melancthon	Skien	April 15	" 7	"
13	Ship, Ragnhild	Jacobsen	Christiania	May 3	" 7	"
14	Barque, Maryland	Fredericksen	Bergen	" 25	July 1	"
15	" Tjomoc	Boed	Christiania	" 19	" 1	"
16	Christopher Columbus	Wesenberg	Bergen	" 23	" 1	"
17	S.S., St. Andrew	Wylie	Glasgow	June 16	" 6	General
18	Barque, Johan	Reumann	Stavanger	May 24	" 8	Ballast
19	S.S., Nile	Dowell	London	June 20	" 12	General
20	Barque, Orvarodd	Johanisen	Stavanger	" 1	" 17	Ballast
21	" Agda	Dietricks	Bremen	May 18	" 24	General
22	Brigantine, Echo	Richardson	Pernambuco	June 9	" 25	Sugars
23	Barque, Dagmar	Lusk	Liverpool	" 1	" 25	Iron
24	Ship, Venus	Arrowsmith	Savannah	" 4	August 3	Timber
25	S.S., Woodham	Halgesen	Christiania	" 28	" 15	Iron
26	Ship, Nordhavet	Myhre	Hull	August 13	Sept. 26	Ballast

Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, for 1872.

Passengers.		Crew.	Born.	Died.	Sick.	Consigned to.	Discharged.	Remarks.
C.	S.							
.....	309	16	1	3	33	Biling & Lamoth	May 28....	Relapsing fever, small pox & measles.
.....	22	.....	.....	1	.....	Order	" 16....	Seaman died of small pox, April 27th.
8	48	18	.....	.....	.....	Falkenberg	" 16....	All well.
.....	67	16	.....	1	.....	Hagens	" 22....	A young woman died of consumption.
7	283	14	.....	.....	.....	Order	" 24....	All well.
.....	.....	13	.....	.....	1	Allan Rae & Co	" 24....	One seaman with common continued fever.
.....	312	14	.....	.....	.....	Falkenberg	" 28....	All well.
3	295	13	1	1	.....	Order	" 28....	An old man died of encephalitis.
.....	150	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	June 1....	All well.
14	226	16	1	.....	1	Falkenberg	" 2....	One case of febricula.
.....	241	13	.....	.....	4	Order	" 8....	One case of scarlet fever.
.....	215	16	.....	3	.....	G. Burstall & Co	" 7....	One passenger washed overboard, and two died of non-contagious diseases.
.....	300	13	.....	6	19	Hagens	" 25....	Small pox. Ship cleared on the 16th.
2	101	15	.....	1	.....	Order	July 1....	An infant died of bronchitis.
.....	321	14	.....	1	4	"	" 2....	Rubeoloid eruptions. 24 hours quarantine of observation.
.....	309	15	2	1	.....	Shipman	" 1....	An infant born on board, died a few days afterwards.
54	283	63	.....	.....	1	Allan Rae & Co	" 17....	Small pox. Vessel cleared on the 7th.
14	290	15	1	.....	.....	Order	" 17....	All well.
7	75	38	.....	.....	1	Ross & Co	" 19....	Small pox. Vessel cleared on the 13th.
2	223	15	.....	1	.....	Order	" 17....	All well.
.....	334	16	3	15	10	Falkenberg	" 28....	Measles.
.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....	Redpath	" 25....	Two seamen died of typhoid fever.
.....	.....	21	.....	1	.....	Bailey	" 25....	A seaman died of inflammation of the bowels.
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	Ross & Co	August 3 . . .	The master convalescent from a feverish attack.
.....	88	25	.....	.....	.....	Billing & Lamoth	" 15....	All well.
.....	.....	16	.....	1	.....	Order	Sept. 26....	A seaman died of inflammation of the lungs.
111	4,450	476	9	38	84			
	111							
	476							
	5,037							

F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., Edin.,
Medical Superintendent.

No 13.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ST. JOHN, N. B., QUARANTINE.

(DR. G. J. HARDING.)

QUARANTINE OFFICE, ST. JOHN, N.B.

10th January, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith to the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture a report of the proceedings of the Quarantine Station, St. John, for the calendar year 1872.

REPORT.

On the 4th of February, the brigantine *Little Fury*, from Ramsgate via Halifax, Wyman, master, arrived and was inspected by me. A case of small-pox having occurred among the crew after leaving Halifax, the sick man was placed in hospital the next day. On the 7th the captain with the remainder of the crew also landed with all their baggage and clothing for purification at the expense of the owner of the vessel. The brigantine was whitewashed and fumigated prior to the crew leaving her, and a steam tug the same day towed her to the wharf. On the 10th of February the healthy seamen were discharged after vaccination.

On the 4th of April the steamship *Alexandria* arrived from Liverpool, with fourteen passengers, and was inspected by me.

On the 24th of April, the ship *Alexander Marshall*, of 1,507 tons, Gardner, master, arrived from New York. Two days before her arrival one of the crew shewed an eruption of small-pox pustules, and was landed on Partridge Island. The vessel was detained five days in quarantine for purification.

The steamship *Niger* arrived from London on the 20th of the same month with thirteen passengers, and was inspected by me.

On the 22nd May, the schooner *A. D. Henderson* arrived, shewing a signal for inspection. The disease proved to be intermittent fever, and the vessel was discharged after purification.

On the 12th of June the ship *Olympia*, 1,527 tons, Young, master, arrived from Glasgow with 642 passengers. The vessel after landing her passengers for St. John, proceeded to New York. There had been no deaths on the passage.

On the 22nd July, the steamship *Acadia* from Liverpool via Halifax, was inspected and allowed to proceed up the harbor.

On the 24th September the steamship *Sidonia* arrived from Glasgow, and was inspected.

On the 15th of September, and twelve days after the vessel's arrival, I was sent for, and found the steward of the *El Cano*, from Boston, ill with what proved to be Hæmorrhagic small-pox. I had him at once removed to the hospital on Partridge Island, where he died on the fifth day of his illness. The vessel was purified and the disease spread no further.

The hospital buildings at the Quarantine Station, under instructions from the Department, have undergone thorough repairs, and the rooms put into a comfortable state for the admission of emigrants.

Dr. W. S. Harding, Assisting Inspecting Physician, has at all times rendered me any assistance that was required.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), G. J. HARDING, M. D.
Inspecting Physician, Port of St. John.

ANNUAL RETURN of Sick and Disabled Seamen, admitted into the Pest House, Partridge Island, at St. John, N. B., between the 1st day of January, 1872, and the 31st day of December inclusive.

No. of Admissions.	Date of Admission.	Name of Seamen admitted.	Age.	Place of Nativity.	From what Vessel Received.	Where the Vessel came from.	Master.	Nature of the Disease.	Date of Discharge.	Disposal of the Case.
1	Feb. 5.	George Culinanis.....	21	Greece...	Brig Little Fury....	Halifax.....	Hyman...	Small-pox, infectious	March 2...	Sent up to city, cured.
2	April 25.	John Burns.....	19	Liverpool.	Ship Alex. Marshall.	New York..	Gardner..	Small-pox	May 16	Sent up to city.
3	Sept. 17.	Wm. A. Harrington	30	Boston...	Ship Elicano	Boston	Brown....	Malignant small-pox	{ Died Sept. 20 }	Buried on Partridge Island.

Remaining on the first day of January, None Admitted during the year, Three. Total Discharged, Two. Deserted, None. Died, One. Total, Three.

Respectfully submitted.

G. J. HARDING, M.U.,
Physician and Surgeon.

No. 14.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HALIFAX, N.S., QUARANTINE.

(W. N. WICKWIRE.)

QUARANTINE OFFICE,
HALIFAX, 12th March, 1873.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following Quarantine Report, for Port of Halifax, for the year 1872.

On the 11th of February, the S.S. *New York* from Bremen for New York, arrived at this port short of coal, with one case of small pox on board. The case had been carefully isolated in the hospital of the ship. I allowed her to be coaled in the stream, and kept a guard on board, allowing no communication except as far as was absolutely necessary for the purposes of coaling. This case was not removed, as the captain did not require it. The ship left the next day after her arrival for New York.

On the 20th of April, the S.S. *Peruvian* of the Allan Line, from Liverpool for Baltimore, *via* Halifax, arrived with a large number of immigrants. The next day after her arrival two cases small pox broke out among the steerage passengers. I had them removed at once to the Quarantine station, and took every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease. No other case had occurred on the ship, when she arrived at Baltimore.

On the 1st of June the S.S. *Moravian*, of the Allan Line, from Liverpool to Baltimore, arrived, and was brought to at Quarantine anchorage, having one case of small pox on board, which I had removed to the Quarantine Station.

After the hospital was cleaned and fumigated, the ship was allowed to come up and discharge her mails and freight, taking every precaution to avoid unnecessary communication with the town.

On the 26th of June, the schooner *W. H. Foye*, a fishing vessel of Gloucester, Mass., arrived with one case of small pox, and one of a very severe form of typhoid fever. These cases were removed to the Quarantine Hospital, and the vessel with the remainder of the crew kept in Quarantine for ten days, the crew having been vaccinated, and the vessel cleaned. No other case developed itself.

On the 23rd the S.S. *Austrian*, of the Allan Line, from Liverpool to Baltimore arrived, having one steerage passenger ill from small pox, which was removed to the hospital, and the ship allowed to discharge her mails and freight, the usual precautions and restrictions having been carried out.

On the 19th of September, the S.S. *Peruvian*, from Liverpool for Baltimore, arrived with two of the seamen labouring under small pox. These cases were removed, and the ship allowed to come up and discharge her freight and mails.

The above comprise the cases of disease brought into this port during the year, which required to be placed in the Quarantine Hospital.

The only death was that of a man by the name of Auld—one of the two cases removed from the *Peruvian* on the 20th of April. The disease in this case assumed an unusually severe form, and the patient died on the third day after the first appearance of the disease.

In consequence of small-pox prevailing to a large extent in some ports of the United States, as well as in several ports of the Dominion, there has been created in the community at various times during the year, considerable alarm lest the disease should be introduced by vessels into this port; but I am happy to say, that no case has occurred in

the city traceable to that source, and I consider that the Quarantine rules, as amended, will give me a better chance to act effectively in the future, in case of alarm or emergency.

The different works at the Quarantine Station (Lawlor's Island), have been carried forward with as much vigour and rapidity as circumstances would permit. I would urge the early construction of the wharves and the remainder of the roads. The station then will be highly creditable, and is likely to answer well all our present requirements.

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

W. N. WICKWIRE, M. D., Edin.,
Inspecting Physician, Halifax.

HON. J. H. POPE,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.,
Ottawa.

No. 15.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MARINE AND IMMIGRANT HOSPITAL, QUEBEC.
(MR. P. WELLS, SECRETARY).

[*Translation*].

MARINE HOSPITAL,

QUEBEC, 10th February, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith the Report of the Trustees for the year 1872, as well as the different statements which accompany it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

P. WELLS,

Secretary.

J. C. Taché, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.

The Trustees of the Marine and Immigrant Hospital, Quebec, have the honor to submit their Annual Report, as follows:—

The expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the hospital, during the year 1872, amounted to \$21,779.32; of this amount, \$17,155.07 was defrayed by the Dominion Government; the balance, namely \$4,624.25, was provided for as follows:—

By grant from the Province of Quebec	\$4,000 00
Rent of beach	120 00
Board of House Surgeon	140 00
do Matron's son	30 00
do Patients	326 25
Sale of ashes	8 00
	\$4,624 25

The several statements herewith furnish all requisite information as to the details of this expenditure.

The report of the House Surgeon as to the admissions, discharges, and deaths, may be summarized as follows:—

No. of patients remaining in hospitals, 31st December, 1871....	74
do Admissions	1,144
	1,218
do Discharges	1,132
do Deaths	56
do Patients remaining in hospital, 31st December, 1872	30
	1,218
Average duration of stay in hospital	21.27 days.
Collective duration	25,919 do
Percentage of mortality, 4.6.	

The Trustees have, this year, nothing to add to the remarks included in their former reports respecting the hygienic condition of the hospital, its warming, ventilation, and whitewashing; nor to the improvements they have suggested on these points.

The expenditure for the maintenance of the hospital has reached a higher figure than ordinary ; this is entirely owing to the fact that food, firing, bedding, clothing, everything in short was much dearer than in previous years, inasmuch as the trustees, in the matter of expenditure, exercised the same control and the same discretion as heretofore.

The whole humbly submitted,

P. WELLS, Secretary.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE, 1872.

	\$	cts.	
Salary of officers and servants.....	5,395	66	
Allowance to chaplains for vehicles.....	288	00	
Provisions supplied to officers and servants.....	2,123	70	7,807 36
Dieting of the sick.....	4,222	48½	
Medical comforts.....	48	00½	
Wine, beer and spirits.....	533	10	
Drugs and surgical instruments.....	789	07	5,592 66
Cartage.....	64	15	
Fuel—coals, \$10.80; fire-wood, 307½ cords.....	1,732	65	
Ice.....	28	00	
Interments.....	131	00	
Light.....	693	93	
Straw.....	16	72	
Washing.....	1,042	32	
Water.....	400	00	4,108 77
Advertising, printing and stationery.....	96	80	
Children born in the hospital, to provide for.....	400	00	
Crockery.....	94	87	
Dry goods.....	956	03	
Furniture.....	108	95	
Hardware.....	150	20	
Insurance premiums.....	270	00	
Sewing.....	62	80	
Sundries.....	187	02	2,326 67
Gasfitter's work.....	204	21	
Joiner's work.....	731	33	
Plumber's work.....	727	68	
Smith's work.....	280	64	1,943 86
			21,779 32

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GROCERIES, 1872.

	\$	cts.
Arrowroot, 6 lbs.....	0	90
Bacon, 6 lbs.....	1	08
Baking Powder, 5 pkgs.....	0	75
Barley, 2,000 lbs.....	60	00
Blacking, 5 bottles.....	1	95
Blacklead, 2 lbs.....	0	60
Blue, 12 lbs.....	4	20
Brandy, 26½ galls.....	53	00
Brooms (Corn), 6 doz.....	12	00
Butter, 3,068 lbs.....	460	20
Candles (Belmont), 54 lbs.....	12	90
Carried forward.....		12,248

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GROCERIES, 1872.—Continued.

	\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>	122	48
Candles (Tallow), 122 lbs	12	78
Cheese, 50½ lbs	15	84
Chocolate, 1½ lbs	0	30
Clothes-pins, 6 doz	0	30
Cocoa, 4 lbs	2	00
Coffee, 143½ lbs	35	87½
Currants, 24 lbs	2	40
Dusters, 3	0	33
Filberts, 3 lbs	0	45
Finnan Haddies	7	35
Fish (Dry), 60 lbs	3	00
Floats, 4 boxes	0	11
Flour, 15 bags and 3 brls	35	64
Gelatine, 3 pkgs	0	75
Gin, ¼ gall	1	00
Grapes, 3 lbs	1	60
Ham, 183½ lbs	33	10
Honey, pots	1	00
Lard, 43 lbs	5	38
Lemons, 16 doz	5	03
Lemon Essence, 24 bottles	6	10
Lemon Peel, 3½ lbs	1	95
Linseed Meal, 968 lbs	63	02
Lobsters, 13 tins	2	60
Marmalade, 7 pots	2	60
Matches, 6½ gross	5	20
Mustard, 12 lbs, and 5 bottles	4	79
Oatmeal, 2,200 lbs	55	00
Oil (Olive), 3 galls	3	75
Oranges, 17½ doz	5	25
Pails, 1 doz	1	56
Peas, 20 lbs	1	00
Pepper, 22 lbs	5	25
Pickles, 23 bottles	6	05
Porter (London), 5 doz	10	00
Raisins, 22 lbs	4	70
Rice, 198 lbs	7	43
Sago, 74 lbs	5	18
Salt, 5 bottles and 5 bags	7	75
Sardines, 1 tin	0	20
Scrubbers, 8 doz	8	00
Soap (Brown), 1,920 lbs	76	80
(Windsor), 34½ lbs and 42 pieces	11	10
Soda (Washing), 14 lbs	0	28
Spices	7	30
Starch (Corn), 520 lbs	55	20
(Washing), 19 lbs	3	20
Sugar (Crushed), 519 lbs	62	28
(Brown), 126 lbs	21	42
(Loaf), 28 lbs	3	36
(Maple), 26 lbs	2	60
(Muscovado), 3,648 lbs	328	32
Syrup, ¼ gall	0	10
Tea, 559 lbs	225	00
Vinegar, 1 gall	0	70
Whiskey, 113 galls	124	30
Whiting, 12 lbs	0	60
Wine (Collis), 217 galls	263	00
(Spirits of), 28 galls	42	00
Worcester Sauce, 11 bottles	5	50
	2,212	25½

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF EXPENDITURE, 1872.

	\$	cts.
Advertising	26	66
Ale, 924 quart bottles and 72 pint bottles	81	80
Allowance to clergy for vehicles	288	00
Apples	23	45
Biscuits, 77 lbs	9	62½
Bread, 38,730 lbs	1,295	58
Butter (fresh), 328½ lbs	82	12½
Cartage	64	15
Children left at the hospital to provide for	400	00
Coal oil, 4 galls	2	30
Coals	10	80
Crockery	94	87
Culler's work	5	00
Deals	90	00
Deeds	14	50
Drugs	663	13
Dry goods	956	03
Ducks, 4	1	40
Eggs, 410½ doz	80	83
Fire-wood, 307½ cords	1,539	60
Fish (fresh)	71	47
Fowls, 200	59	62½
Freight for drugs	7	74
Furniture	108	95
Gas	660	64
Gas-fitter's work	204	21
Geese, 3	2	25
Groceries	2,212	25½
Hardware	150	20
Hares, 24	3	00
Ice	28	00
Insurance premiums	270	00
Interments	131	00
Joiner's work	731	33
Manure	20	00
Meat, 33,242 lbs	1,719	26
Milk, 6,994 galls	1,217	15
Pigeons, 6 doz	6	40
Plumber's work	727	68
Post-office box	1	50
Potatoes, 516 bushels	270	97
Printing	9	50
Salaries	5,395	66
Sausages, 47½ lbs	7	35
Sewing	62	80
Smith's work	280	64
Stationery	60	64
Straw, 333 bundles	16	72
Sundries	53	28
Turkeys, 6	8	00
Vegetables	47	57
Washing	921	40
Water	400	00
Wood-cutting	182	25
	21,779	32

RETURN OF SICK in the Marine and Immigrant Hospital, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1872.

Diseases.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Diseases.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Abcessus.....	13	1	1	15	Necrosis.....	1	.....	.....	1
Anasarca.....	4	1	.....	5	Ophthalmia.....	2	.....	.....	2
Arthritis.....	5	1	.....	6	Orchitis.....	19	.....	.....	19
Ascites.....	.....	.....	1	1	Paralysis.....	5	3	.....	8
Ambustio.....	3	1	.....	4	Periostitis.....	6	.....	.....	6
Amaurosis.....	1	.....	.....	1	Phthisis.....	25	4	.....	29
Anaemia.....	1	1	.....	2	Pneumonia.....	10	3	.....	13
Bronchitis.....	10	1	.....	11	Paronychia.....	9	.....	.....	9
Bubo.....	14	1	.....	15	Paraphymosis.....	1	.....	.....	1
Cancer.....	2	4	.....	6	Pleurodynia.....	17	.....	.....	17
Catarrhus.....	43	2	.....	45	Rheumatismus.....	62	6	.....	68
Cephalalgia.....	9	1	.....	10	Rubeola.....	1	1	5	7
Comp. cerebri.....	2	.....	.....	2	Scarlatina.....	3	22	3	28
Conc. cerebri.....	9	.....	.....	9	Scrofula.....	4	.....	.....	4
Contusio.....	61	2	.....	63	Syphilis.....	65	7	.....	72
Cynanche.....	3	4	1	8	Scabies.....	1	7	.....	8
Conjunctivitis.....	12	1	.....	13	Stricture urethræ.....	10	.....	.....	10
Colica.....	4	.....	.....	4	Subluxatis.....	11	.....	.....	11
Diarrhœa.....	40	5	.....	45	Ulcus.....	36	1	.....	37
Dysenteria.....	15	.....	.....	15	Variola.....	10	2	2	14
Dyspepsia.....	14	2	.....	16	Vulnus.....	22	.....	1	23
Erysipelas.....	1	1	.....	2	Disease of the skin.....	15	1	1	17
Epilepsia.....	2	1	.....	3	Neuralgia.....	5	.....	.....	5
Epithelioma.....	.....	1	.....	1	Odontalgia.....	6	.....	.....	6
Febris.....	40	18	6	64	Disease of the brain.....	6	1	.....	7
Febris-inter.....	15	.....	.....	15	Angina pectoris.....	1	.....	.....	1
Febricula.....	33	1	.....	34	Corriza.....	1	.....	.....	1
Fistula.....	1	.....	.....	1	Amputatio.....	1	.....	.....	1
Fractura S.....	27	3	.....	30	Adonitis.....	8	.....	.....	8
Fractura C.....	12	.....	.....	12	Delirium tremens.....	4	1	.....	5
Funiculus.....	4	.....	.....	4	Parotiditis.....	1	.....	.....	1
Gelatio.....	6	.....	.....	6	Debilitas.....	8	2	.....	10
Gastritis.....	6	.....	.....	6	Diabetes.....	2	.....	.....	2
Gonorrhœa.....	23	1	.....	24	Polypus nasi.....	3	.....	.....	3
Hæmorrhoides.....	2	.....	.....	2	Ebrietas.....	6	2	.....	8
Hernia.....	11	.....	.....	11	Congestion of the lungs.....	1	1	.....	2
Hydrocele.....	2	.....	.....	2	Gangrene sen.....	2	1	.....	3
Icterus.....	4	.....	.....	4	Stomatitis.....	1	.....	.....	1
Insolatio.....	3	1	.....	4	Poisoning.....	1	.....	.....	1
Iritis.....	9	.....	.....	9	Otitis.....	1	.....	.....	1
Luxatio.....	6	.....	.....	6	Hæmatimesis.....	1	.....	.....	1
Lumbago.....	23	.....	.....	23	Not sick, or not classified.....	47	18	18	83
Morbus cordis.....	9	.....	.....	9	Brought dead to hospital.....	3	.....	.....	3
Morbus hepatis.....	1	.....	.....	1	Partus or Gestatio.....	.....	87	.....	87
					Total.....	949	226	42	1218

RETURN OF SICK in the Marine and Immigrant Hospital, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Remained.	Since admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Men	46	903	949	884	45	18
Women	21	205	226	208	10	8
Children	7	36	43	38	1	4
Total	73	1,144	1,218	1,132	56	30
<i>Seamen.</i>						
Seamen	16	740	756	726	19	11
<i>Immigrants.</i>						
Men	2	40	42	35	5	2
Women	1	21	22	20	.....	2
Children	2	26	29	26	.....	3
Total	6	87	93	81	5	7
<i>Citizens and Strangers.</i>						
Men	28	123	151	125	21	5
Women	20	184	204	188	10	6
Children	4	10	14	12	1	1
Total	52	317	369	325	32	12

NO. OF DAYS IN HOSPITAL.

Seamen	11,502
Immigrants	1,917
Residents	12,500
	<hr/> 25,919

RELIGIONS.

Protestants	690
Catholics	528
	<hr/> 1,218

DEATHS.

56, besides 3 brought dead to hospital.

RETURN OF SICK in the Marine and Immigrant Hospital, &c.—*Concluded.*

COUNTRIES.			
1 England	288	15 Newfoundland	4
2 Canada	254	16 Greece	4
3 Ireland	217	17 Portugal	4
4 Scotland	166	18 Malta	3
5 Norway	86	19 Austria	2
6 Sweden	61	20 Belgium	1
7 France	29	21 Algeria	1
8 United States	21	22 East Indies	1
9 Germany	20	23 Arabia	1
10 Denmark	19	24 Spain	1
11 Italy	9	25 St. Helena	1
12 Russia	9	26 Asia Minor	1
13 Holland	7	27 Mexico	1
14 West Indies	7		
		Total	1,218

CAUSE OF DEATH.			
Phthisis	15	Bronchitis	1
Febris	8	Concussio-cerebri	1
Varicla	4	Paralysis	1
Carcinoma	4	Albuminuria	1
Fractura-cranii	3	Ambustio	1
Congestion of the lungs	2	Morbus-cordis	1
Gangrene	2	Disease of spinal cord	1
Pneumonia	2	Partus	1
Disease of the brain	2	Ascites	1
Debility from old age	2	Compound fracture	1
Scarlatina	1	Under the influence of chloroform	1
		Total	56

L. CATELLIER,
Resident Physician.

No. 16.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BELFAST EMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. CHARLES FOY.)

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
OFFICES : 11 CLAREMONT STREET,
BELFAST, January 1, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Report of this agency for the year 1871 :—

I am much gratified that the anticipations of a large emigration, expressed in my Report of March last, have been realised. The number of emigrants who went directly through this office in 1871, was 285 ; the number in 1872 was over seven hundred. The increase I attribute to the assisted passages, as many families numbering ten or twelve were enabled to go ; whereas, had the assisted passage system not been in existence, they would have been compelled to remain in this country, however anxious to get to Canada. The modes of working I have adopted are the following :—

I took an agency from Allan Brothers. I appointed a number of agents throughout the rural districts—men, schoolmasters and others, to whom the commission allowed by Allan Brothers is a consideration. I instruct them to take deposits from intending emigrants, to send the deposits, short of their commission, to me, and I send them the tickets.

The people of this country are very suspicious of the ordinary Shipping Agent, and require to be approached very cautiously on the subject of emigration. The Emigration Agent to be successful, must be a man in whom they have confidence, and whom they respect. They are supposed to be very democratic in their notions, yet no people have a greater respect for members of old families, or as they say in their homely language, "one of the old stock," a stranger might use the eloquence of a Cicero to no effect ; the remark, "he's paid for saying so," would be all the result. Several families have been induced to go to Canada by the advice of the squire of a neighbourhood, whose word they prefer to almost the oath of one of their own class. As an instance of their caution, I published a letter from an emigrant named Egan, who wrote a very favorable account of Canada to his father-in-law. Men from miles distant went to the father-in-law, a respectable farmer in the County Cavan, to ask if the letter he received was the same as the printed copy. I may, in passing, say that a brother-in-law of Egan's is going in March next.

I employed boys to distribute pamphlets at the several railway stations in this town at the starting of the trains. People read more in railway cars, I think, than elsewhere, especially the classes from whom I expect emigrants.

I contracted for the exhibition of large placards, stating the advantages of Canada, at the several railway stations in the North of Ireland. I not only thought this a good plan of attracting the attention of emigrants, but as the Emigration Agent for New Zealand adopted it, in self defence I had the placards I supplied hung alongside of the New Zealand placards. I have no doubt they will do much good, as the farming classes almost invariably arrive at the railway station in advance of the time, and when waiting for the train read every line of the placards.

The pamphlet which, by your authority, I published in November last, is in great request. You may perceive it contains some very favorable letters from the emigrants of last spring and summer. I have, as you may perceive, introduced the letters by a description of the extent of the Dominion, and by a synopsis from the several pamphlets printed by the authority of the several governments of the several Provinces, giving a

description of each Province. Instead of sending printed matter from their side of the Atlantic, I got printing done for the Ontario Government on this side, and had letters favorable to Ontario inserted.

The favorable letters of emigrants and the money sent by them, are arguments more convincing to the canny Northerners than any amount of eloquent descriptions of the country. I utilize my agents collecting them; they no sooner hear of a "good letter" than they make for a copy; in many cases they are the persons asked to read them.

I have the North of Ireland completely organized, and have good reason to expect a very large emigration in the coming spring. I returned on Monday the 31st ultimo from a tour through the rural districts, and the complaints of the farmers are loud and pitiable. The season has been the wettest known for forty years; the crops were poor and hard to save; the potatoes very small in size and "bulk badly;" corn does not yield, neither, a fourth of the same quantity of meal yielded in ordinary years; turf-stacks in the bogs are so covered with water they cannot be removed; numbers of farms are for sale. A good number of the small farmer class have signified their intention to go to Canada. I go to Newless, in the County Monaghan, on Friday the 3rd instant, to see a farmer, who sold his farm for £350 a few weeks since, and whom, I am informed by a friend in the neighborhood, intends to emigrate. I go from there to see some farmers on Colonel Clements' property, near Cootehill, who, I hear also, intend to emigrate. One of them has a brother living near Port Hope, who went last year, and gave £1,300 for a farm; another has friends near Peterboro', and another, friends near Lindsay. If all who are enquiring go, the seven hundred of last year will be increased to over two thousand this year.

During the season, I wrote to the Secretary of War, and obtained advances of six months' pension for a good many pensioners; in this I had the kind aid of Colonels Macpherson and Childs. I also sent a number of the men of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who have written so favorably of the country that I am warranted in hoping that many of their former comrades will follow their example.

In a speech made at Virginia, in the County Cavan, the late Governor General, Lord Lisgar, conveyed the idea that the advantages of emigration were over-rated; that while wages were not much higher in Canada, living was much more expensive than in Ireland. The press, notably the *London Times*, always ready to write down emigration to Canada, took advantage of the expressed opinion of a noble Lord just returned from Canada, and warned the people to remain at home. I thought it my duty to reply to His Lordship, which I did in a very plain rule of three arguments; and I have reason to know that the effect has been, the emigration of many who never before gave so much thought to Canada. When His Lordship said that four shillings a day in Ireland were equal to five shillings a day in Canada, the people in Belfast and other towns, knew that they were paying one shilling sterling a pound for beef, and one shilling and fourpence sterling for fourteen pounds potatoes, and one shilling and eightpence a dozen for eggs. They also know that no small farmer in Ireland could afford to give £30 a year to his laborer, while I engaged them at £35 a year for the Ottawa Valley Immigration Society. For a month after the appearance of my reply, I was inundated with letters for copies of the pamphlets I had sent to His Lordship. I am convinced that Lord Lisgar served the cause of emigration as he, as it were, put Canada on her trial, and was replied to by plain stubborn facts which any peasant could understand. I have letters from Protestant Rectors and others, congratulating me upon the temperateness and clearness of my reply, while the small farmer and the laboring classes were delighted. The landlords are becoming frightened at the prospect of the emigration of the small farmer class; they find that the consolidation of small farms will not pay. The men who work themselves and their families, in the ditches, are satisfied with the poorest living—poorer than the farm laborer, or the owner of 100 acres would be content with, and can pay rack rents that the farmer who labors none, but merely superintends, could not, nor would not pay; *hinc ille lachrymæ*. But the small farmers will be obliged to go for the very reason Lord Lisgar gives against emigration—the assimilation of wages in Ireland

and Canada. The farmers complain even now that their men are better off than they are, while every year the men are demanding increased wages. Let the farmers of Canada follow the example of the Ottawa Valley Immigration Society, and before three years there will be an exodus of the small farmers of Ireland unequalled since the years 1846 and 1847.

I was much pleased to see that the Ottawa Valley Immigration Society purpose continuing their operations during the coming spring. I would impress upon them the necessity of sending the list of hands required as early as possible. I advertised free passages in the coming spring, in order to give me full time to make every enquiry as to the characters and capabilities of applicants; also to prevent their accepting the offer of free passages to New Zealand, or Queensland. Last year the Society were late in sending me the list of help required, as many had engaged for three months, and by the time I got the assisted passages well advertised the list was filled. I then had to turn away many excellent hands. Sometime after I got another list, but the applicant had in the meanwhile engaged for six months, and I had to take others, without making all the enquiries I would wish, in order to have them in Ottawa before the winter.

In conclusion, I venture to hope I will be pardoned for feeling proud that every year since the first I came to Belfast, the number of emigrants has considerably increased—last year more than threefold the year 1871; and I am confident that the year 1873 will shew a large increase over 1872.

I flatter myself I have turned the stream of emigration from the North of Ireland to Canada, and that every year the stream will increase in volume. Emigration Agents coming to the North of Ireland *now*, would find not only the ground ploughed and seeded, but the harvest ready for the sickle. I think it were justice to myself to speak thus of my exertions, lest others, who might reap where I have sowed, should take the credit. I purpose travelling through the rural districts from the 3rd instant until the first week in March.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

CHARLES FOY.

The Honorable J. H. POPE,
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

No. 17.

W. J. PATTERSON'S REPORT OF HIS VISIT TO ENGLAND.

MONTREAL, 13th December, 1872.

SIR,—On re-examining the materials from which were selected the various particulars comprising the *Confidential Report* which I had the honor to lay before you, under date 30th ultimo, I find some incidents and statements of a general character, relating to emigration &c., which may, with propriety, I think, be brought to your notice. Having put them in readable form, they are herewith respectfully submitted in sections, entitled as follows:

- B. Introductory remarks.
- C. Instrumentalities for promoting emigration.
- D. Agencies which have been or still are in operation, for promoting emigration to Canada and other colonies.
- E. Prospects for emigration in 1873, and suggested re-organization of agencies.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed),

WM. J. PATTERSON.

Hon. J. H. Pope,
Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

PAPER B.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

On arriving in London, I without delay placed myself in personal communication with Mr. Wm. Dixon, Chief Emigration Agent, thereafter resolving to investigate the various arrangements for promoting emigration, entered into by the different British Colonies and the United States, and, as soon as possible, to make journeys of observation in each of the three kingdoms and on the continent. I have to preface a summary of observations during the different itineraries, with a general remark to the effect, that I have been painfully surprised at the lack of knowledge which still prevails respecting the Dominion of Canada, its extent, resources, and the large area available for settlement,—a lack not confined to any particular class of the population, but observable in probably nine-tenths of the people with whom I have come in contact, or of the very much larger number with whose views and opinions I have made myself acquainted. On the other hand, it is gratifying to be able to state, that there is now far less difficulty than was experienced but a few years ago, in securing the attention of mechanics and laborers to the subject of emigration to Canada,—success in directing emigrants to any particular country or colony depending entirely upon the substantial benefits presented to them.

I may remark here, that towards the end of September, having made a very considerable détour for the occasion, I was favored with an opportunity to attend the annual autumn meeting of the "Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom," held at Southampton. Delegates were present from the principal cities and towns. At close of the sessions, I had an opportunity afforded me, in reply to a complimentary call, to make a few statements relating to the Dominion of Canada. Alluding to the misapprehensions which prevailed about Canada, and the misrepresentations which were being systematically and persistently made, I referred to the character and enterprise of our population,—to the mineral resources of the Dominion, coal, timber, &c.,—spoke of

the climate, and extent of the Dominion since Confederation, stated that Canada had immense quantities of good land, from which to donate free homesteads to multitudes of people,—that emigration to Canada was not practically expatriation, like emigration to the Antipodes, but was simply a transfer of residence to a country at their own doors, where the flag of Old England was respected and honored. Allusion was also made to the present and prospective commercial progress of Canada, that the Canadian Pacific Railway, would not only help to make us a greater people, but that the British merchants would have a highway through Canada, which would bring them nearer to China and Japan than by any other route, and where no embarrassing fiscal restrictions would be encountered. The proposed public works were mentioned,—improvement of St. Lawrence navigation, enlargement of canals, &c., &c.

OBSERVATIONS DURING JOURNEYS— CANADA BEGINNING TO ATTRACT ATTENTION.

England.—The rates of wages obtained in England for some time past, by various descriptions of mechanics, miners and others, has to some extent lessened the movement of those who may be designated the emigrating classes;—the outflow has, however, been greater than ever, and any check to industrial operations, will give a great impetus to the movement next year, the record of which, it is already predicted, will exceed all previous experience. There is an evident desire on the part of mechanics and laborers, to procure reliable information relating to Canada, and those of the Emigration Agents who have in this year (1872), been laboring in this part of Great Britain, inform me that they have uniformly obtained a fair hearing, and have almost invariably been well received,—the main requirement being continuous effort to counteract the statements prejudicial to Canada, made sometimes covertly, and oftener openly, by the multitudinous agents, not only of United States Land and Emigration Companies, but of other British Colonies. Large numbers of agricultural laborers are now looking forward, in the hope of next year being able to better their present condition and prospects by emigration,—and inducements are being held out by some of the colonies at the Antipodes, as well as by certain of the United States, to attract them thither. The great difficulty, however, with agricultural laborers as a class, is that they are poor, living so to speak constantly from hand to mouth, and are almost all absolutely unable to pay even part of the passage money for the short and comparatively unexpensive voyage to North America.

According to returns of the number of persons emigrating from the United Kingdom in 1872,—as collected by the British Commissioners of Emigration, the aggregate is largely in excess of that for any year since 1852. The following are the comparative figures for the first two quarters of 1871 and 1872 :—

—	United States.	British N. America.	Australia.	All other places.	Total.
1871—31st March	24,310	76	2,188	1,167	27,741
30th June	86,090	18,304	3,058	986	108,438
1872—31st March	32,660	412	1,144	1,330	35,555
30th June	100,619	16,817	5,066	1,625	124,127

The figures for the third quarter of the present year were :—

—	United States.	British N. America.	Australia.	All other places.	Total.
1872—30th September	58,533	11,648	3,693	1,961	75,835

There would thus seem to have been a decrease to all British North America, during the first six months of 1872, as compared with the preceding year, of 1,151 emigrants, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. I call attention now to these figures, for they will be published by-and-by, —to point out how much they understate the actual facts of the case. It appears from the records kept by the Agents of your Department, that the emigration to Canada during the present year, is considerably in excess of that recorded for 1861, the figures for nine months of 1872, showing a total of 37,341 remaining in Canada, or an increase of 9,608 immigrants as compared with 1871. The material difference between the two statements is accounted for by the fact that there is a large and increasing immigration to Canada *via* the United States.

Scotland.—Extensive inquiries in North Britain among mechanics, farmers, and gentlemen who know the condition of the people, convince me that a large emigration to Canada can be promoted,—but in Scotland as in England, there is a remarkable lack of information as to the advantages offered to emigrants to the Dominion. There is a class of farm-laborers (or hinds, as they are sometimes designated) in the Lothians, who, I am informed, would make good settlers. There are also the tenant-farmers in Kincardineshire, Aberdeenshire, and other north-eastern counties, among whom there is a growing desire to better their condition, while the disposition to emigrate is on the increase in most of the northern shires. The people of Shetland are very poor, and said to be unambitious,—in consequence of their patient toil and endurance, but they might be stimulated to try to help themselves, if it were demonstrated that they could effectually do it by emigrating. The question of emigration is also not unknown in Orkney, and I am informed by a gentleman who has recently travelled there, that the Orcadians would make good settlers in any country where they had a fair chance to better their condition.

Ireland.—The arrangements made in this part of the United Kingdom for promoting emigration to Canada, are latterly becoming more and more effective; and the result is a steady increase in the number of persons who make choice of the Dominion as their future home.

Continent of Europe.—Heretofore, emigration to Canada from the Continent has been small, considering the numbers who annually leave their native countries to seek new homes elsewhere. To what extent this year (1872) the numbers coming to the Dominion have been increased, I am not (while writing this) prepared to say; but of this, I feel sure, as the result of personal observation and inquiry, that Canada, as a suitable field for emigrants from the north of Europe, is daily becoming better known and appreciated, and this has been effected by engaging the services of local agents at central points, and in the principal shipping ports.

France and Germany.—One effect of the recent war between these two countries, has notably been to inspire multitudes of the populations of both, with a wish to leave places and scenes which only remind them of carnage and bereavement,—to say nothing of national calamity,—and to seek quieter and happier homes elsewhere. The instability, or at least uncertainty of the political institutions of France, is inducing more thoughtfulness among the workingmen of Paris and the Provinces,—and Canadian Agents have assisted to bring the Dominion into notice, as is evidenced by the numbers reported to have come recently to Canada.

During the period of my journeyings in Germany, there was much feeling manifested on account of the policy adopted by the Government relative to emigration from the father-land,—and especially as that policy affected the de-nationalised people of the Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. I had been informed on that point before leaving Canada, and subsequently, in London, was made aware of certain stringent regulations which had been adopted. My visits, therefore, to various places, so far, at least, as the question of emigration was involved, was simply one of quiet observation. There appeared to be a current belief, that there will be a very large emigration next year; and

that when (as is expected) the Government at Berlin relaxes present restrictions, and allows a more liberal policy to take effect at the commencement of 1873, the tide of out-flowing population to the Dominion will be greatly increased.

Belgium.—The demand for the products of mechanical and manufacturing industry in this country has enabled employers of labor to pay comparatively high wages to their workmen. The emigrating classes at present, therefore, would be chiefly those employed in agricultural operations, for reaching whom hitherto there has been no adequate provision.

PAPER C.

INSTRUMENTALITIES FOR PROMOTING EMIGRATION.

BRITISH COLONIES.

Queensland.—There is an office in London, with a Board of Commissioners and office staff, their duties being to give information respecting settlement in the Colony, and advantages offered by the Government to settlers,—assisted and free passages being granted in certain circumstances.

Agents are occasionally sent into the country to induce immigration, and special efforts are in progress to arrange for the transportation of numbers of agricultural and other laborers to Queensland. In some parts of England advertisements and placards are numerous, drawing attention to the question.

New Zealand.—The representative of this Colony has an office in London, with a staff of Clerks, and attends to matters relating to emigration. Agents have been endeavoring with partial success to induce people in the North of Scotland to emigrate to New Zealand, by offering assisted passages and other inducements. There is an agent of the New Zealand Railways in a country town in England, who has sent off a large number of laborers to that distant region, and others are preparing to follow.

Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia.—All of these British Colonial Possessions have been and are more or less engaged in the work of promoting emigration thither, through their agents and officers in London. And a fresh stimulus appears to be given to the general efforts by the necessitous condition of many of the agricultural laborers of England.

Brazil.—I am informed that for the purpose of drawing large numbers of English agricultural laborers to that country, the Brazilian Government are preparing to offer very liberal terms, almost in fact amounting to a free system.

United States.—The immense emigration which takes place annually from Great Britain and the Continent to the United States, affords abundant evidence of the systematic activity of the various agencies set in motion to promote and increase it.

Part of the direct machinery employed consists of periodicals (published weekly and monthly) and pamphlets containing copies of letters and general information for emigrants. There are five or six such special publications issued in London, and disseminated throughout the United Kingdom. The press on the continent is also being brought extensively into requisition for the same purpose.

An efficient land agent for the State of Minnesota, has an office in London. Highly salaried, he is the active manager out of doors for Messrs. Jay, Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and administers the immense land grant received from the United States Government by the Corporation of the Northern Pacific Railway. He visits and occasionally lectures whenever he can in any way promote his object,—the disposal of the lands. At his instance, a Congregational Minister, Rev. G. Rogers, visited Minnesota last summer,—who, having returned to England, is now engaged in forming a colony in Dorsetshire, designated the "Yeovil Colony", for the purpose of emigrating to that State, and settling upon land to be purchased by these emigrants from the Northern Pacific Railway Company. This minister is now paid a fixed week y salary, besides travelling expenses, for his services in forming the proposed colony.

Scotland.—The Rev. Robert Kerr of Forres, has also been in the State of Minnesota as an explorer, and having returned, is now promoting the formation of a “Temperance Colony” in the Red River Valley, on lands along the line of the Northern Pacific Railway. I have not sufficient information to justify the assertion that this project is part of the plan of operations of the indefatigable agent above mentioned; but in a prospectus which I have before me, the Rev. Mr. Kerr says:—“Through the kindness of a gentleman who takes a special interest in the matter, I am enabled to give free lectures on the subject during the winter,” &c., &c.

Lecturers in various interests are frequently travelling in Great Britain, awakening an interest in one or other of the different speculative land schemes, and all conspiring to represent the superlative desirableness of the American Republic as a home for the emigrating classes.

A panorama of the Northern Pacific Railway route has been on exhibition in some parts of the United Kingdom. The representation is said to have been artistic and attractive; the description of the country glowing, and the admission fee moderate. All the concomitants, however, suffice to indicate that, although the exhibition is not avowedly gotten up and managed in the interest of the land scheme, yet the drift of the plan appears to be shrewdly calculated to create an interest in it by disseminating statements.

There is further, in London, an agent for the State of Nebraska (a passage broker), acting in the special interest of the land department of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, his object being in that connection to promote the emigration of such as may invest in lands.

An “English-American Emigration Bureau” has recently been established in Liverpool. One of the objects of this Company is “To obtain from the different State Governments of the United States, and from Railroad Companies owning land, pamphlets and other documents issued by them, and a sufficient sum of money to cover the cost of sending the same to the Agents of the Association throughout Great Britain for distribution, and a small proportion of the working expenses.”

Another is “To appoint reliable men in all towns as agents of the Association, and to assist their work by constantly giving Free Lectures on Emigration, and by advertising.”

[A handsomely printed “Handbook for Immigrants” has been prepared by the “American Social Science Association,” and published in New York City for the Association. The preparation of the book has been assisted in by several eminent men in the United States, and it will be printed in the different European languages. It contains in a concise form, such information as any person proposing to emigrate requires, in order to decide *first*, whether he had better leave his old home, and *second*, how to settle himself in a new one;—and is intended for distribution by Emigration Agencies in Europe, Steamship Lines, Boards of Immigration, and State Charities, and Railroad and Land Corporations in the United States. The Missouri and Burlington Railroad Company procured insertion in it, of a map of their land grant in Nebraska.]

Texas, United States.—It has been stated that the Government of this State are considering the propriety of adopting a free system of emigration, particularly for the purpose of inducing a large immigration of agricultural and other laborers from England.

Bonuses to Passenger Agents.—It is well known that the sale of transatlantic steerage passage tickets is almost if not wholly in the hands of passage-brokers, the commission paid to them by the Steamship Companies upon the fare, being understood to be five per cent. In certain cases, however, a considerable extra sum is paid as a bonus to leading brokers at some of the principal ports; and the additional amount is believed to be sufficiently large to induce them to use the influence they wield in sending emigrant passengers by certain lines of steamships, and into particular localities. The supplementary sums given in such cases are alleged to be various, but in all cases sufficient to make agents exert themselves strenuously in favor of particular routes and schemes.

PAPER D.

AGENCIES WHICH HAVE BEEN OR STILL ARE IN OPERATION, FOR PROMOTING EMIGRATION TO CANADA AND OTHER COLONIES.

There have been various kinds of agencies originated in Great Britain, for the purpose of facilitating the emigration of mechanics, laborers, and others, to Canada, and elsewhere, some of which are still in operation, while others have only a nominal existence,—some having died out.

National Emigration League.—The “National Emigration League” was originated about ten years since;—it was revived in 1867, I understand, but merely as a semi-political organization, under influential auspices, continuing until the winter of 1869–70, when, without any formal dissolution, its meetings were discontinued. Since that time the “League” has had no actual existence,—as I am informed by John Bate, Esq., its Secretary, who claims to have originated and carried on the Association. Since its discontinuance, the Rev. Horrocks Cocks has announced himself as Secretary of the League, ostensibly continuing its arrangements, announcing Honorary Patrons, Directors, and so forth. Mr. Bate, however, never having resigned, nor been removed, or superseded, so far as can be ascertained,—*except from Mr. Cocks*,—he really acts as little else than a Passage-Broker, and emigrants with whom he may claim to have had to do, were sent to the United States or to Canada, by him, simply in that capacity. He claims to have assisted numbers to Canada.

Working Man's Emigration Association.—A “Working Man's Emigration Association” was carried on for some time, but it has not been in operation for a number of years, although the Secretary occasionally mentions himself as still the executive officer of the Association.

British Colonial Fund—East End Emigration Fund.—Associations have been in operation under the designations of the “British and Colonial Fund,” and the “East End Family Emigration Fund,” assistance being granted by either, as applied to, in aid of needy but deserving emigrants.

Clerkenwell Association.—The “Clerkenwell Association,” under the direction of its active and disinterested chairman, Rev. A. Styleman Herring, has assisted since its commencement, more than 3,000 emigrants to go to Canada, of whom he reports that the majority are doing well.

Miss MacPherson.—The movement carried out by Miss MacPherson, has resulted in the transference of many young people from England to Canada, where homes or occupations are ultimately found for them. The funds to enable this lady to carry on her enterprise, are raised chiefly by voluntary contribution.

Miss Rye.—The arrangements of Miss Rye, which have been carried on for a number of years, have enabled her to bring several companies of young women and others, who have been placed for the most part as domestic servants in different cities of Canada. Latterly, Miss Rye has brought a number of young girls to the Dominion.

British and Colonial Emigration Fund.—This organization is presided over by the Lord Mayor of London, *ex officio*; but the Secretary, F. Standish Haley, Esq., is the actual and active director, who has given effect to all its operations. I am informed that in former years, a great deal has been done through its instrumentality, to assist and send needy but deserving emigrants to Canada; the means now at its disposal, however, are not so adequate as formerly, and unless its treasury is recruited, it is feared it, must fall into disuse. It is believed that an appeal will by-and-by be made on behalf of what has heretofore been a useful institution.

COLONIZATION MOVEMENTS.

Among the efforts to attract emigrants to Canada, the most note-worthy and interesting to the general public as well as the emigrating classes, are the schemes for colonizing parties which are coming into vogue. One of the most prominent of these at present is the

New Kincardineshire Colony.—Captain Brown, the originator and manager of this enterprise, is a native of Stonehaven, in Kincardineshire, Scotland,—hence the name of the organization. It is intended to commence the settlement of “New Kincardineshire” in New Brunswick next Spring,—the Government of that Province having made most liberal provision, pecuniarily and otherwise, for facilitating its immediate establishment. The tract of land assigned, containing 50,000 acres, near the centre of which will be located the city of “New Stonehaven.”

A German Colony.—The attention of the friends of German emigrants has also been drawn to the advantages offered for colonizing, and you are aware that on application, a tract of land (a township) is to be set apart on certain conditions for their use.

A proposed Temperance Colony.—Certain influential gentlemen, connected with Temperance Societies in Scotland, have proposed to make arrangements for colonizing a portion of the Red River or Saskatchewan Valley,—and on the subject of locality, extent of grant, &c., with the necessary conditions, you are soon to be officially communicated with.

Emigration of Laborers.—The Committee of the “National Agricultural Laborer’s Union,” in England, as an efficient means of ameliorating the condition of their numbers, have given attention to the question of emigration. Propositions and suggestions from different parts of the world are understood to be under consideration, and an extensive movement towards some new country, will most probably be inaugurated next spring. While the largest element of such an emigration would naturally be agricultural, still that classification, it is believed, would be to a considerable extent nominal, the adaptability of such laborers to other departments of unskilled labor being known.

Former Opinions Confirmed.—In my annual Report on the Trade and Commerce of Montreal for 1866, speaking of Immigration, I made a remark as follows:—

“The experience of late years in the United States is, that new regions cannot be rapidly and efficiently settled by individuals or single families plunging so to speak, “into the dense forest, and, axe in hand, hewing out their future destiny; organised emigration has been successfully tried; friends and neighbors, by fifties and hundreds, have banded themselves together for mutual help,—taking with them schoolmasters and ministers of the Gospel,—and towns and villages have thus sprung up in a day, “the people carrying all the concomitants of civilization with them.”

My recent experience in Great Britain is, that colonizing plans are beginning to take hold of the popular mind,—and strongly confirms the view contained in the foregoing extract. That view was based upon what I had seen nearly twenty years ago, in one of the newly organized territories of the United States. Some of the towns in the State of Kansas (notably the City of Lawrence) were established, I may say, in a single day, by the setting down of colonies of settlers from New England, who forthwith entered upon organized social and civil life. This was rendered easy by the fact that in travelling from New England (mainly by railway) to the Western frontier, the arrangements for transportation were as complete as ordinary foresight could make them,—the parties travelling under the direction of a guide or conductor, who indicated the several points along the route at which refreshments were to be obtained, &c.

What was at first an opinion is now a firm conviction, that the plan of colonizing is the best for rapidly filling up a new country with desirable settlers,—and I would solicit for the question your early and earnest attention. Colonization arrangements for Manitoba, the North West, and British Columbia, might be of two kinds:—(1) Colonies of laborers and mechanics who intended first to labor upon some of the Public Works, and afterwards settle in a particular locality; and (2) Colonies consisting of persons who intended from the beginning to settle down upon lands which had been settled and set apart for their immediate use. In the first case, pecuniary assistance might be rendered towards transportation, to be refunded by instalments, under contract, from wages; while in the second, the assistance should perhaps be in the form of certain preliminary needful work, such as making roads, clearing land, &c., the outlay for which would also be refunded.

You will observe that in the United States Colonizing projects, lands are to be purchased ;—the *free* land system of the Dominion would, if properly presented, be most attractive.

PAPER E.

PROSPECTS FOR EMIGRATION IN 1873,—AND SUGGESTED RE-ORGANIZATION OF AGENCIES.

There is a very prevalent opinion in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, that the Emigration from Europe to America, during 1873, will far exceed that of the present year. The commercial out-look in England is towards a re-action that will be most unfavorable to the operative and laboring classes ;—the destruction of crops in many districts of Scotland, will act like blight upon the hopes of multitudes of the tenant farmers ; while a partial famine in Ireland will cause a cry of distress ; —and the looked for result in each of these varied conditions of suffering will be an ardent longing for a home beyond the Atlantic.

S. Walcott, Esq., one of the Emigration Commissioners for Great Britain, assured me that in his opinion, (based upon the observation of many years), what is required to almost indefinitely increase the emigration from Great Britain to Canada is to make arrangements for placing the advantages offered in the Dominion to the industrial and agricultural classes, clearly and truthfully before them.

But there is a peculiar obstacle to be overcome. While there is much ignorance respecting Canada, among otherwise well-informed people, as well as among the emigrating classes themselves,—there is also confusion in the public mind in Great Britain, in consequence of the diverse and seemingly opposing Agencies employed for enlightenment. The masses of the people in Europe do not yet comprehend the distinctions created by our federal system of Government, nor appreciate wherein the General and the Provincial Governments harmonize. In many instances, different Provincial Agents work in accord, and co-operate heartily with Dominion Agents ; but cases have sometimes occurred, where at the same public meeting, rivalry and special pleading for particular Provinces have been openly indulged in.

The agency hitherto employed to disseminate information, has consisted of persons, sent out principally as lecturing Agents for short terms, among whom there was no unity of effort—their labors, besides almost always commencing too late to be of permanent service in inducing intending emigrants to alter their plans or places of destination. It is of primary importance that a well organized system be adopted to meet the requirements of the case, and more largely than heretofore turn off the living stream of emigration towards Canada.

There can hardly be a doubt that the duty and responsibility of carrying forward the work of promoting emigration to Canada, ought to have rested with the Dominion Government. As it is, however, an efficient and harmonious emigration policy might be established upon some such basis as the following :—

A.—An Efficient Personal Agency.

A Chief Agent or Commissioner, under your own direction, whose duties would be to organize and superintend the Emigration movement from Europe towards Canada, and Immigration into the Dominion.

I. The arrangements for directing the flow of population from Europe to Canada should include :

1st. Deputy Agents or Commissioners at Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin,—each of whom should supervise and order the movements of all local or travelling agents and Lecturers.

2nd. While the work of disseminating information would be largely accomplished through the medium of the press, by lecturing agents, &c., the Deputy Agents or Commissioners should hold themselves in constant readiness to visit particular localities, for

the purpose of addressing meetings, or otherwise giving information regarding Canada in general or any particular Province.

3rd. There should also be a Deputy at London, with an office in a suitable locality, where could be kept on view specimens of the products of the Dominion, including all the woods, minerals, agricultural products, &c., and where would also be kept on file, copies of the principal newspapers, and all publications respecting the progress in Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Mining Industries, &c.

4th. The Dominion Government should appoint local Agents from time to time, for the purpose of promoting Emigration to Manitoba, the North Western Territory, and to British Columbia.

5th. The Government of each of the older Provinces of the Dominion might appoint as many local agents for lecturing and canvassing purposes, as should be deemed expedient, determining the locality in which they are to labor; care being exercised in appointing only such persons as are well informed on the general question of emigration, and who are discreet and careful as well as zealous.

6th. All agents appointed by Provincial Governments should be under the general supervision of the Deputy for the Kingdom or country into which he may be sent.

II. *Immigration.*—Without amplifying details under this head, it may merely be said that the constant aim of arrangements should be to secure the utmost possible comfort, in the circumstances, to every immigrant; by attention to them on landing from the ships at Quebec, by supplying immediate information about friends, labor, &c.; by seeing that comfortable means of transportation to the interior is furnished by railway or other conveyance to point of destination; and by sending a special conductor along with all large parties.

B.—*Agency of the Press.*

There is a wide-spread feeling among the emigrating classes, that the pamphlets and other printed matter sent out from the Colonies is partial and one-sided—the object being merely to induce emigration; and anything in newspaper form, especially when not of present date, is deemed transient and unimportant. The most generally and permanently serviceable document for extensive circulation would be a neat *Hand-Book* or *Guide* to the Dominion, containing statements relative to each Province, such as the great mass of emigrants desire to get and preserve. A handsomely printed duo-decimo volume of 112 pages could be made to contain all that is required,—including some pictorial illustrations,—and could be produced in London, Liverpool or Glasgow at a very low rate.

A frequent and liberal use of the British and Continental newspaper press should especially be provided for,—not by the establishing or subsidizing of distinctive periodicals, but by insertion in newspapers throughout the country, of editorial correspondence from Canada, letters from settlers, news items, &c., &c.

C.—*Agency of Passage Brokers.*

The position occupied by Passage Brokers in the Emigration movement, and their ability to influence the destination of many who desire homes in some new country: render it expedient that their co-operation be secured.

No. 18.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MR. EDWARD BARNARD, JR., IMMIGRATION
AGENT IN EUROPE.

SIR,—On the 27th December last you honored me with a mission to Europe, as Special Immigration Agent in France, Belgium and South Germany, for the space of six or eight months. I was moreover directed to co-operate with your agents in Great Britain and elsewhere, whenever it might be desirable.

I was also requested to study and report upon some agricultural subjects, such as agricultural instruction and the production of beet root sugar.

My Travels.—I left Montreal on the 15th January, *en route* for Liverpool *via* Portland. My correspondence since that date has kept you aware of my principal movements; you will see by the *memo* annexed, in support of claim for travelling expenses, that I was never more than five days in any one place.

Visiting Sub-Agents.—As several sub-agencies of Mr. Berns, of Antwerp and Strasburg, and Mr. Bossange, of Paris, your agents on the continent, had just been established, it appeared to me of the greatest importance to keep them well posted up on every subject of interest to the emigrant.

When I left Europe on the 18th of April last, these sub-agencies, regularly organized, already numbered about twenty-five in Belgium, Germany, (including Alsace-Lorraine) and France, besides a considerable number of general agents with whom Mr. Berns and Mr. Bossange were in regular correspondence respecting immigration.

Circulating Information.—As no information respecting Canada existed in a printed form for distribution on the continent, I caused a large number to be printed. The quantity struck off I circulated up to date, is as follows: 25,000 French pamphlets, 25,000 Flemish, 100,000 French sheets, 5,000 posters, besides circulars, &c. Besides the above, a short pamphlet in German is now being printed, under the superintendence of Mr. Klotz, and was kindly transcribed from the French by Mr. Gaertner, Mr. Berns' able representative in Strasburg—another pamphlet in German and French, specially intended for distribution in Alsace is also being printed under the direction of Mr. Bossange. This will necessitate a considerable outlay; however, it enables your agents to do, in a few weeks, what could not be done otherwise, by any number of agents, *viz.*, making our country—its resources &c.,—better known all through these extensive regions and their crowded millions.

Canada unknown.—A Canadian on the continent finds out very soon how painfully ignorant the population is of everything relating to Canada, whilst the United States are considered, by the majority, the most attractive country in the world. This will surprise no one if it be remembered what number of Americans overrun the continent every year, sowing their gold broadcast, not only in pursuit of pleasure or knowledge, but also in the furtherance of schemes which, sooner or later, secure for them millions of foreign capital in investments of all description, from government bonds, to mortgages on wild lands, in the most distant parts of their unimproved territory; bringing out also streams of men and women, often the strongest, the most energetic and most desirable in the land.

How to secure Immigrants.—If our disunited provinces were unable until now to cope with the Americans, either on the continent or in England, it must be evident that, with confederation and our immense public works soon to be actively carried out, it will only require joint action on the part of our different governments,—a thorough organization both in this country and in Europe—and an unsparing but judicious use of “printers' ink” to prove to the European emigrant that we can offer him a country equally rich, more stable institutions, a fairer population, fully as good remuneration for his labour, and cheaper necessaries of life, than he could find in any part of the United States.

A Central Immigration Office required in Europe.—Now that so many special agents are sent from this country to Europe, both by your government and by those of the different provinces, forming the confederation, it appears to me indispensable that a person, of more than ordinary ability—one of strict honour and entire devotedness to our country, *as a whole*—should represent the government of Canada in some central part from which he could easily communicate with your Department when necessary, and, especially, direct and superintend the efforts of our special agents both federal and local, so that the best results might be obtained and nothing be done which by depreciating one province to bolster up another, might tend to discredit our country as a whole.

With the best intentions, it can hardly be expected that every one of the special agents sent out can have an intimate knowledge of every part of Canada, and feel equally devoted to the interests of every province; and yet, without these qualifications, or without due superintendence from a person so qualified, our country cannot be made to appear what it is, injustice must be done in many cases; and, consequently, a bad impression left in the minds of the emigrants. This is understood in British colonies of less importance than our own; and Australia as well as New Zealand have, besides their special agent, their “general agents in London,” who, from the position they occupied in their own country, are naturally in daily and most friendly intercourse with “the best in the land,” and are therefore better enabled to obtain success, not only in matters relating to immigration, but also in all others of common interest to the mother country and to the colony they represent.

Wages in Europe, and assisted Immigration by Contracts.—In the north of Belgium I have conversed with gangs of Flemish labourers,—able bodied, hard working men,—who were “ploughing the land with spades” for one franc (twenty cents) a day of 12 hours heavy work, without food or lodging, and this, in a country where the necessities of life cost more than in Canada. In many other provinces the wages of farm labourers ranged from one franc fifty to two francs fifty centimes (30 to 50 cents) a day. In fact this is considered a high average, the year round, for country labourers in most continental countries. From what I have seen, I entertain no doubt that many thousands of honest, industrious, frugal, able-bodied workmen could be secured by contracts, for a year or more, at wages much lower than those now paid in most parts of Canada; that these men would be happy to fulfil their engagements, and would repay faithfully, out of their wages, what advances would be made to bring them out. It is certain that wages on the continent are fully one half lower than in Great Britain, and the labourers as industrious, less exacting and much more economical. However, people of this class can hardly be expected to possess sufficient means to come over to this country in numbers; it therefore appears to me evident that, if we want to bring over large numbers of the labouring class, we must necessarily make contracts for a given time and advance the passage money.

So convinced were all your agents on the continent of this fact, that I was particularly requested, by every one of them, to return home sooner than expected, and whilst the legislature was still sitting—to explain these views to you and to those interested, so that a trial might be made this very season, with a view of testing the practical working of such a scheme. I feel great pleasure in stating that there is now every prospect of working it out, through an arrangement between your Department and that of the Province of Quebec. As far as I can see, success must follow, *if proper care be taken in the selection of assisted emigrants*, and honest and reasonable employers be found for them, on their arrival.

Recent immigration to Canada from the Continent.—Although this movement is yet but slow, it is gratifying to see that it has fairly begun. For many years past, the total immigration from France, Belgium, Switzerland and South Germany, never averaged more than five or six individuals. In the last official report published by the Department of Agriculture (1871), it was stated by your agents that after nearly two years' work on the continent only *two* emigrants had been secured, and that nothing more could be done for several years to come, on account of the war and other causes. Shortly after my arrival in Belgium in 1871, emigrants from that country found their way to Canada, and several

hundreds settled here during the summer. Over one hundred came from Belgium alone in the last winter months (January, February and March) although I made great efforts to keep them back until the opening of navigation. A good many are now coming in each steamer,—some farmers bringing with them, to my knowledge, over \$10,000 in cash. Mr. Berns and Mr. Bossange,—both unpaid agents of your department,—write most encouraging letters, thanking the Government of Canada, and that of Quebec, for the successful efforts made, by which they are now enabled to ship emigrants to Canada every week, whilst none came at all until this country had been made known by the circulation of printed matter and otherwise.

My Report of 1871.—To complete this analysis of my operations as Special Immigration Agent to the Continent, I beg leave to give here the subjoined extracts of my previous report, dated 30th of October 1871, and addressed to the Honorable The Commissioner of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec. I am happy to state that our organization, both in Canada and in Europe, has been greatly perfected since that date.

Immigration prospects in 1871.—On arriving at Liverpool, I saw the Messrs. Allan, Brothers, with a view of obtaining information as to the extent of immigration from the Continent. They informed me that all their efforts towards emigration from France, Alsace, Lorraine, Germany and Switzerland, had been so far unavailing; and that, notwithstanding the great activity of their agent at Antwerp, Mr. Richard Berns, the emigration from Belgium was still very small, and what emigrants did leave went to the Western States of America.

Prejudice and Ignorance.—This want of success is attributed to the lack of knowledge, amongst all classes of the continental population, concerning Canada generally, and particularly of this Province. The Messrs. Allan informed me that, even in England, the most unaccountable prejudices generally exist against the Province of Quebec, and that the Dominion itself is far from being sufficiently known by most emigrants. They expressed their regret that our Dominion Emigration Agents had not yet been in a position to make known our immense resources, by means of the press and by numerous special pamphlets and other printed matter for general distribution. However, the measures taken by this Province to foster emigration were fully approved of.

Proposed Organization.—The Messrs. Allan informed me that their passenger and freight agents in the United Kingdom numbered about (600) six hundred: these agents are all active business men, whose interest it would be to induce emigration to Canada and increase our trade, thereby increasing their own. All they require is information, in a form which would allow them to give it thorough circulation in their district. They would be willing to distribute, at their own expense, all printed matter supplied them by the Canadian Government, and, should the Government be willing, these agents might be made Canadian Emigration Agents, and perform all duties appertaining to that charge without any remuneration whatever, as their general business would be greatly increased thereby. (See Appendices A. and B.) In this case, they would be willing to place themselves at the disposal, and under the control of the Dominion Emigration Agent, for all matters connected with their official duties.

It is my duty to state that whilst in England, I heard a great many complaints as to our want of organization in respect to emigration. It was thought that, with the annual grants for this object, much better results could be obtained. The general cry seemed to be for printed information in such a form as could reach the hundreds of thousands who leave the United Kingdom every year. It was suggested that special emigration commissioners be appointed in Canada, whose duty it would be to collect all information tending to increase emigration towards Canada, viz., by the registration of labor through all parts of Canada, showing how many hands could find employment in the various trades and occupations, the wages offered, &c., &c., by supplying all the emigration agents in Europe with the public documents, the newspaper articles, &c., making known our resources, the inducements to their development, and generally, all information of interest to persons who might think of becoming Canadian settlers. Another important duty, to be performed by these Commissioners, would be to direct

without loss of time, the emigrants to their destination, and prevent American agents from plying their trade, on the arrival of emigrants in Canada, and sending to the States those whom we have brought here at a considerable cost.

Should foreign immigration and the return of Canadians from the United States, become considerable, it might be found advisable to appoint in this Province an Immigration Commissioner, to superintend this Department, and also take measures to prevent emigration from our country; for it seems evident that if the wants of labor were regularly and thoroughly registered, and the results published, many Canadians, now obliged to search for labor in the States, would in many instances find better employment at home.

It was also repeatedly told in England, that our Dominion Emigration agencies in the United Kingdom, are far from being as successful as they might become, not that the agents are themselves to blame,—but from the want of organization and superintendence. Thus, out of the four agencies in the United Kingdom (at London, Dublin, Cork and Glasgow), I am told that the first only is allowed an assistant; consequently, the other offices must be closed whenever the agent has to leave his office, which must frequently happen. Then it seems that none of them have the statutes either local or federal, nor the public documents published by our divers administrations, nor the most important books containing trustworthy information on Canada. They often are even without the emigration pamphlets published by the Province of Quebec and Ontario, and must, sometimes, wait several weeks for a fresh supply. As the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company have agencies in every place of some importance in the United Kingdom, it is clear that should their terms above mentioned be accepted by the Dominion Government, the four emigration agents would be well employed in superintending, from a central Dominion Emigration Agency, all the sub-agencies thus formed. This central agency could then correspond directly with the Emigration Commissioners in each Province, obtain from them all necessary information respecting emigration, and circulate regularly this information through the English Press, and all their sub-agencies.

It is difficult to exaggerate the important services which would be rendered to Immigration by the Press of Great Britain and the Continent. In the United Kingdom, only, the Montreal Ocean Steamship Co., advertises regularly in more than (350) three hundred and fifty different newspapers. These papers all have a large circulation, which, in the aggregate, sums up to several millions of readers. They would, it seems, be willing to published frequent articles relating to emigration, give statistics on Canada, and circulate through the whole of Europe, information which would do more to foster immigration into our Provinces than the unaided efforts of hundreds of agents.

Should the numerous agencies of the Messrs. Allan, become emigration sub-agencies of the Canadian Government, by keeping them constantly supplied with printed matter and information relating to immigration into Canada, we would no doubt secure excellent results. And to obtain from this organization the greatest advantages, it would only be necessary to secure a constant and through superintendence of the sub-agents, by frequent visits and regular correspondence from the principal Dominion Emigration agency in England.

Prejudices very frequently exist against passenger agents; they are supposed to direct at their will emigrants into one country in preference to another. However, as a rule, emigrants are mainly influenced by information which reaches them at home, either by what they hear or what they read; and generally, they communicate with emigrant or passenger agents only when their choice is made of the country in which they intend to settle. It also seems to me a mistake to suppose that the interest of passenger agents induces them to send emigrants as far as possible, with a view of receiving a larger commission on the passage money. As far as the Montreal Ocean Steamship Co., is concerned, they derive no profit whatever, I am told, on the sale of tickets further than Quebec. Their only inducement in the sale of *through tickets* to the States is to secure, for their steamers a traffic which would otherwise be completely in the hands of American lines. On the other hand, every emigrant who is induced to settle in Canada, must become a source of revenue to their company. A proof of these statements lies in the fact that this company

has published and circulated, at its own expense, two pamphlets, printed by the hundred thousand copies, one in French and the other in English, in which the advantages of Canada as a field for emigration, are very fully explained. A map showing the St. Lawrence route, as compared with those in the United States, accompanies each pamphlet. If it be remembered that the Dominion Government had not yet published any emigration pamphlet, the efforts of this private company will be better appreciated. At all events, it will be clear to every one that the Montreal Ocean Steamship Co., finds its interest in forwarding emigration to Canada, and that it would not willingly allow its agents to work against the Company's welfare, by inducing emigrants to settle in the States in preference to Canada. Moreover, as a ticket from Liverpool to Quebec, can be purchased for about one half of what one for the Western States would cost, it is evident that many emigrants might be induced to come here, when their means would not allow them to pay for a more extended voyage; and a larger business could therefore be done by the passenger agents. It will thus be seen that these agents will, in their own interest, favor emigration to Canada, if emigrants can only be induced to come. But, to obtain this object and counteract the efforts of the numberless agents interested in emigration to the United States, it seems evident that great efforts must be made to circulate information, respecting the inducements Canada can offer to emigrants. Let it be clearly proved and made known that a certain class of emigrants will readily find constant and remunerative employment in this country, and wants will very soon be supplied.

These suggestions, at first sight, might appear quite irrelevant to my mission; however, I take it as part of my duty to thus enter into this subject, because the action taken by the Dominion Government must necessarily command more influence abroad, than what could be secured by the local Government; and also because our success in bringing immigration into this Province must necessarily be greater and much more economical, if the Dominion Emigration agencies can be made thoroughly efficient.

Another consideration, important to the welfare of the whole country, is that our Dominion agencies abroad, if well managed, and by their constant circulation of information on Canada, can induce many tradesmen and manufacturers to settle in Canada, who must bring with them a considerable capital. In fact, should proper pains be taken, it is possible to secure, for this country, an important share of the superabundant wealth, industry, and skill of Europe.

I beg leave to call your attention to the want of special information, printed in such a form as to interest the commercial and industrial classes of Europe, so that they might obtain an insight into our resources, the extent of our commerce, what produce we can dispose of, what are our tariff dues, our navigation laws, and in short, a synopsis of such matter as might open us new channels of trade. Information of this nature, carefully selected and freely circulated by all Dominion Emigration agents, would no doubt be most beneficial to this country. I may here state that, during my short stay in Europe, questions of this nature were asked wherever I went.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners.—Mr. Dixon introduced me to Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, who showed me great attention, and kindly procured me, from Lord Granville, special letters of introduction to Her Majesty's Ambassadors on the continent, which proved very useful.

Her Majesty's Commissioners called my attention to the fact that their duties, which mainly consist in directing, towards British Provinces, the large flow of emigration which leaves the United Kingdom every year, enabled them to be particularly useful to Canadian immigration.

They would feel thankful for all information which might enable them to send to Canada the class of emigrants which we need. Out of the 256,940 British subjects who emigrated from the United Kingdom in 1870, only 35,295 came to Canada, out of which number about one-half must be deducted, who are known to have taken *through tickets* to the Western States. The mere annual emigration from the United Kingdom exceeds a quarter of a million persons, and it is certainly strange that so small a portion should choose Canada for their future home.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners declare that, of all countries receiving this large annual exodus of British subjects, they know of none which possesses more attraction for emigrants than Canada does; and if our share of emigrants, with the large aggregate wealth they carry, is so small, it is entirely due to the fact that our undoubted advantages have not been sufficiently made known.

Besides their annual report, Her Majesty's Commissioners publish a pamphlet headed "Information for Emigrants to the British Colonies," containing what information they can secure, to which is added a small map, showing the route to the different British colonies, and their respective distances. This pamphlet can be purchased in many parts of the United Kingdom for four cents, (2d). They also publish a large pamphlet, headed "Colonization Circular," which contains, besides the above, more detailed information respecting the names and addresses of Emigration and Immigration agents in Great Britain and the colonies, cost of transport, assisted passages offered to Emigrants by certain colonies; statements relating to the labor market.

A synopsis of Emigration laws; a synopsis of laws relating to the sale of lands; a synopsis of qualifications required to practice different professions in the colonies; a synopsis of the naturalization laws.

The working of gold mines; notes on the climate of different colonies; wages, salaries, cost of provisions and other valuable information to emigrants. This pamphlet is sold 12 cents, (6d).

I was requested by Her Majesty's Commissioners to call your attention to the statements contained in the above mentioned pamphlets, so that they might be looked into, and, if necessary, corrected and improved before the next year's edition. I give in the margin the list of pages relating to Canada.

Emigration from Alsace and Lorraine.—Whilst waiting for my passports and the promised recommendations to Her Majesty's Ambassadors on the continent, I corresponded with M. Keller, then deputy for Alsace in the National Assembly sitting at Bordeaux, on the subject of Alsatian Emigration. It was arranged that we should meet at Paris on the 20th March, but on the eve of my departure the Paris Revolution broke out, I therefore decided to begin my operations in Belgium. I met M. Keller some weeks later, and found him quite favorable to the immigration of his countrymen into Canada. He moreover assured me that, as a rule, we would find the Alsacians a moral, hardy, industrious and generally desirable population.

However, at that time the Prussian Government seemed quite unfavorable to emigration from the newly conquered provinces. Any person advocating emigration without a special license was liable to a heavy fine with imprisonment. After consultation with Her Majesty's Ambassador at Brussels, I thought it more prudent not to ask this special license in the name of your Government, but to interest a gentleman connected with the Montreal Ocean Steamship Co., who desired to establish himself as their agent in Strasbourg. However, and notwithstanding all his efforts to obtain the desired permission, I had to see the authorities myself in Strasbourg, who at last consented to allow an emigration agency in Alsace-Lorraine, on the condition that eight thousand dollars would be deposited with the Government, as a guarantee in favor of the emigrants. The Messrs. Allan consented to deposit this sum of money, establish a general agency in Strasbourg, with numerous sub-agencies in different parts of the Province. They have since informed me that these arrangements had been completed.

Emigration from Belgium.—In the meantime, I visited Belgium carefully, to ascertain what emigration could be secured out of this industrious but very dense population. The letters which were given me by the Hon. M. Chauveau, were here most useful to me. Through these letters, and those from Her Majesty's Ambassador, I was placed in communication with the Belgian Government, who informed me that no objection would be made to emigration, if my mission were successful. Although the general impression seemed to be that the prosperous state of that country would render our efforts unavailing, I have convinced myself that a very considerable stream of emigration from Belgium to Canada may be kept up, if we can only prove to their densely packed

agricultural population, that our country offers them a larger and better field for their energies, and if the advantages we offer are widely made known.

To fulfil my mission and secure a moral and law-abiding population, a considerable danger had to be avoided. Unfortunately, Belgium, with the rest of the continent, has not escaped from the anti-social element which had just brought France to ruin, and whose main end is the total demoralization of the working classes, by teaching them to set at nought all principles of morality and justice.

With a view of avoiding this "revolutionary element," I thought it necessary to secure the assistance of the Roman Catholic Clergy in Belgium, the only religious organization in that country. After consultation with the Rev. Mr. Laforet, Principal of the Louvain University, their Lordships the Bishops of Malines and of Namur, I caused to be printed in French, Flemish and German, 15,000 posters, 6,000 hand-bills, and 25,000 circulars.

A copy of your pamphlet on Emigration to this Province, was then sent to the Clergy, to the Mayors, and other influential persons in Belgium, Switzerland, Alsace-Lorraine, the Northern and Western Provinces of France, with a circular in which was explained my mission, the wants of our population, and the advantages offered in the Province of Quebec to respectable emigrants. I also enclosed a few hand-bills, with a request that they should be circulated amongst such persons, in each locality, as might be induced to emigrate.

Similar documents were also addressed to the continental press, which at once responded in the most flattering manner to our appeal. I collected, in a short space of time, about sixty different papers, which were sent you, in which our country was very favorably spoken of. Many have since published long extracts from your emigration pamphlet, and some French and German papers have republished the whole of it without any remuneration whatever.

This extensive distribution of printed matter had but commenced when questions of all description came pouring in. I had recourse to other printed circulars, in which answers were given to the most usual questions; to those were added notes giving the special information called for.

On my arrival at Antwerp, Mr. Richard Burns, the Belgian Agent of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Co., kindly placed his offices and staff at my disposal. I thankfully made use of both. However, to forward the considerable work of distribution above mentioned, I was obliged to secure the assistance of three clerks during one month; one of them, Mr. De Vos, has since been constantly employed in giving the necessary information required and informing me, during my absence, whilst travelling, of all important questions as they occurred.

Agricultural Tour.—My stay in Belgium extended from the 20th March to the 1st July. As it was then useless to go to France or Alsace-Lorraine, on account of the disturbed state of these countries, I thought it best to acquiesce in the desire of the Council of Agriculture, and visit, as its delegate, the most important agricultural shows of England, Ireland and Scotland. I first attended the "Bath and West of England Show" held at Guildford. I was afterwards present at the great trial of implements at Stafford, connected with the Royal Agricultural Society of England's Show, which took place immediately after at Wolverhampton.

I then visited the County Show of Oxford, and had there the advantage of inspecting the immense agricultural implement works of the Messrs. Howard. I then went to London, and there I saw the great horse show of 1871, and the International Exhibition.

Whilst in London I looked into the process most recommended for the utilization of sewerage and other manures, which are generally allowed to go to waste in our cities, towns and villages.

After careful examination of the irrigated farm of Mr. Hope at Rumford, I visited for the same purpose the small town of Rochdale, whose system of dried sewerage is considered the best in England. Hence I went to Scotland for the Highland agricultural show of Perth, and from there to the Royal show at Dublin.

I then visited the Festineog Railway, with a view of studying the most useful and economical system of communications for the settlement of our wild lands. This railway, which runs from the highlands in Wales to the Irish Sea, is only 23½ inches gauge, and carries, it seems, more freight per mile than our Grand Trunk Railway.

Emigration prospects in divers countries.—On the 10th of August I returned to Antwerp, and after conferring with M. Berns and M. De Vos, and leaving them what instructions they might require during my absence, I started on an extended voyage, to visit the different European countries from which a suitable emigration might be expected. I went round Holland, then through the whole of Belgium again for the third time ; then I made several stays in the Provinces along the Rhine, and hence to Strasbourg, where permission was granted to open an emigration agency as above mentioned. I afterwards visited Switzerland carefully, and then went through France. With the exception of Switzerland, I found in these different countries an exceedingly dense agricultural population following generally an excellent system of cultivation. Moreover, in all the Rhenish Provinces, the consequences of the last war have been most destructive, and this population which until now had always been so attached to the soil, is preparing to leave their country in very large numbers. We can, no doubt, easily find in those countries the laborers we want. However, it must be remembered that although this population is industrious, economical, and far advanced in the practice of agriculture, yet they would find themselves here in circumstances entirely different from our own. They are accustomed to obtain the sustenance of a whole family on a few acres of ground ; but their mode of farming requires a wonderful amount of manual labor ; a system which could hardly be economical in this Province. Emigration from these countries would supply us with able gardeners, excellent farm and other servants, clever mechanics &c. ; but it might be a mistake to expect them to manage our farms, or to settle with advantage on our wild lands, until they have acquired experience by a residence of some years in this country.

The farmers who, in my opinion, are best suited to serve as models for the cultivation of our ordinary sized farms, and whose experience seems best adapted to our country, must be looked for in the low lands of Scotland. Our agricultural societies and other persons interested in the agricultural improvement of this province, would do a great amount of good if they could induce two or three good Scotch farmers to settle with their families in every county, and if possible in every parish in this Province. Were rented farms, already stocked, offered them on reasonable conditions, a much larger revenue could be secured for the proprietors ; in the same time, really model farms would be established in each locality, which would necessarily tend to improve greatly the system of agriculture in the vicinity. Were liberal terms offered, I have every reason to believe that many excellent Scotch farmers could be brought out and induced to settle in our french districts.

The Messrs. Allan and Immigration.—On my arrival in Paris, I called on Mr. Bossange the principal agent of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Co., in France. This gentleman, so long and so favorably known in this province, gave me every possible assistance, and did his utmost for the success of my mission. So far the French Government has not been favorable to emigration to foreign countries. No emigration agent is allowed to act in France without a special permission, which cannot be obtained without a deposit of 40,000 francs, \$8000. As this sum was not deposited, Mr. Bossange felt it very difficult to act. However, after communicating with Mr. Ennis at Liverpool, Mr. Bossange was authorised to apply at once to the authorities for the necessary permission, the Company promising to deposit the required sum when needed. In the meantime, the same company had authorised Mr. Berns at Antwerp, to apply to the Prussian Government for permission to establish a general immigration agency at Cologne, and to promise that the necessary guarantee of \$8000 would be deposited when desired. The different sums thus advanced by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Co. to secure immigration to Canada, amount to twenty-four thousand dollars, besides the very great expense needed to keep up so many agencies. I feel it my duty to mention these facts as deserving the greatest praise. Mr.

Bossange was at that time preparing for the Messrs. Allan a French pamphlet on emigration to Canada, in which the advantages offered to emigrants from the continent, by the Province of Quebec, are very fully developed. On his request, I looked it over, and caused a few notes to be added which I trust will prove useful. One hundred thousand copies of this pamphlet will be circulated through France, Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium, and will, I hope, bring to our shores next spring a large current of immigration. I think myself bound to call your attention to these efforts of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Co., Mr. Ennis, Mr. Bossange, and Mr. Berns, who have proved of such assistance in the furtherance of my mission.

In conclusion, I again beg leave to call your attention to the importance of a thorough organization, which will secure a careful selection of the emigrants to be sent to this province, and will find suitable employment for them shortly after their arrival in Quebec. Should it so happen that those who come first have reason to be dissatisfied, their unfavorable reports may neutralize our best efforts. On the other hand, if they are pleased with the employment they find on their arrival, the letters they will no doubt write home must secure us a larger stream of immigrants than all that could be said or done by our agents.

Beet Sugar Factories.—As I have written a special report on this subject, dated the 28th March, 1872, (published in last year's report) it will suffice to say here that the production of beet root sugar has appeared so important that, for more than 25 years, fabulous premiums, amounting in some cases to one million of francs (about \$200,000, were offered in France, Belgium, Germany (the Zollverein) Russia, and to encourage experimenters and secure the permanent establishment in those countries, of an industry which is now acknowledged to have increased five fold the value of beet producing farms, tripled the whole production of the soil, given permanent and remunerative work to an increased agricultural population, caused lands to be underdrained, roads to be macadamized, and railways to be built.

After careful study of the subject, I may give it as my opinion, that Canada is particularly well adapted to the production of beet root sugar, both on account of its soil and its climate, and that no greater boon could be given to our increasing but somewhat disheartened agricultural population, than by taking the necessary means to foster this all-important industry.

Agricultural Instruction.—On my previous visit to the continent in 1871, under instructions from the government of Quebec, I placed myself in communication with the Director General of Agriculture in Belgium, and studied carefully the subject of agricultural instruction in that country. I also passed a month at the State Agricultural Institute at Gemblong, and took all the means at my disposal to form a correct idea of what is being done to advance agriculture in that truly enlightened country.

Provincial Agricultural Societies. Advantages offered.—Each Province of Belgium has its own Agricultural Board, directed by the Department of Agriculture. Each Board receives a grant, both from the general and the provincial government. The inducements offered are so great that, as a rule, every farmer finds it to his advantage to be a member of the Provincial Agricultural Society. The subscription is only about sixty cents per annum; this small sum not only confers the ordinary advantages which such societies generally offer to their members, but also secures the receipt free of expense and postage, of a small but good practical weekly agricultural paper.

Free Agricultural Newspapers.—On expressing my surprise that amongst renowned agriculturists, such as the Belgians are, it was still necessary to give away agricultural papers, I was told that the intention was to diffuse correct information as much as possible,—that, as a rule, those who were most in need of instruction were the last to seek it, and that as nearly every farmer took an interest in the society, he would read its paper, and was thus induced to study out the subject of agricultural improvement which could benefit him.

Lectures on Horticulture and Arboriculture.—For many years past the government has also gone to considerable expense to have horticulture and arboriculture taught all

over Belgium. The most practical professors in those branches were engaged and sent from village to village, giving lectures in the field, pruning trees and exemplifying as much as possible all their teachings on the spot. The result can now be seen at every little railway station, around all schools and in fact, even near the dwellings of the poorest classes—all seem to be excellent gardeners and tasty aboriculturists, and, as a rule, a small patch of ground, not over half an acre in extent, supplies half of the necessaries of life to a family of several individuals.

The State Agricultural Institute of Gemblong.—Having thus provided for the instruction of the peasantry, it was decided to teach the owners of the soil and those having capital, the higher branches of agriculture. The Agricultural Institute of Gemblong was thus founded, and is yet supported by the State. It aims at making, what are termed in Europe “Agricultural Engineers.” The principles of every branch of industry connected with agriculture are taught by men of science, and exemplified in the field and the factory when possible. A large farm is attached to the school, where students can follow every operation, although no manual labor is exacted from them.

The Institute of Gemblong has such a reputation in Europe, that many are to be seen there who hail from all parts of the world. Whilst there, I met several South Americans and many from divers British Colonies, although none came from Canada. I was much struck by the fact that 19 Italians, who had obtained academic honors in their own country, were maintained at Gemblong during the whole course of three years, at the entire expense of the Italian Government. It is thus that professors are formed, who, in a few years will be able to diffuse through the whole of Italy the knowledge thus acquired.

The school of Gemblong has already furnished some of the most renowned manufacturers of beet root sugar in Europe, besides many students who are now at the head of extensive agricultural establishments where their produce is manufactured on the spot into spirits, cheese, prepared flax &c., &c., thus occupying all the year round many laborers who otherwise would be idle a considerable part of their time. The number of students varies from 120 to 200 every year. The board and tuition costs about \$120 dollars a year.

Agricultural College of Cirencester.—I also visited the Agricultural College of Cirencester in England. As it is conducted very much on the same principle as Gemblong, except that it receives no aid from the State, I will only say that it is prosperous, that over one hundred students follow its courses regularly, and that it has already given England some of its most distinguished and most practical agriculturists.

Hohenheim University.—At the world renowned Agricultural School of Hohenheim, while I visited in March last, the system is somewhat more complicated and, in my opinion, more perfect. Unfortunately, neither French nor English is spoken by many of its professors. There is first a course of practical instruction specially intended and adapted to the large class of small farmers, who must work with their own hands from early morn till sunset. These are taught to work in the best manner to suit their circumstances; they are paid for their work, and they moreover receive a lecture every evening after their days' manual labor.

The higher institute is somewhat similar to those described above. No money or pains are spared to secure the best talent, the most complete libraries and museums, improved implements of all kinds &c., &c. This institution was founded by the late King of Wurtemberg, and is liberally endowed by the State.

Experimental Stations in Germany.—One distinguishing and remarkable feature in the German course of agricultural instruction is the “Experimental station.” Here experiments are constantly being made with the greatest care by specialists, on the most complicated questions, and the results, when fully established, are made known to the public. Many of these establishments directed by the State, are maintained in various parts of Germany, under the superintendence of such men as Liebig, Thaer, Schwartz &c.

The Result.—The results obtained from these various efforts have already been most wonderful. They have many times repaid the large outlays made to establish them and keep them up, and may be fairly said “to have renovated the face of the earth” in the countries fortunate enough to possess them.

My resignation.—When offered this mission in December last, I stated that my occupation here would not allow me to accept for a longer time than six months, although I consented to stay over for eight months if you thought it indispensable. On my return I therefore requested you not to insist on my going back at this season, to which you kindly consented.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

EDWARD BARNARD.

MONTREAL, 22nd June, 1872.

No. 19.

ANNUAL REPORT OF G. BOSSANGE.

PARIS, 31st December, 1872.

SIR,—By an Order in Council of date the 10th day of February, 1872, sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor General on the same day, I had the honor of being appointed the Emigration Agent of the Dominion of Canada, in Paris.

I received the official intimation of the passing of this Order a little late, but being then diligently employed in promoting French emigration to Canada, my efforts were assisted by the title which was conferred upon me.

I had already obtained from the French Government authority to promote emigration. Messrs. Allan, of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Co. of Liverpool, had proposed to me to deposit the required security; but a guarantee signed, jointly and severally, by Mr. Hector Bossange, my father, and myself, was deemed sufficient.

I was a little late in commencing operations, the months in which emigration takes place, by groups or by families, having almost passed away, and I could not hope for immediate success. I have done my utmost to save time and have succeeded, as you will see hereafter, in inducing a number of emigrants, relatively important, if we consider the small means placed at my disposal, to go to Canada; the movement became more and more important, and I was obliged to check it towards the end of the summer, on account of instructions received from the Government of the Province of Quebec.

I believe then, I may safely affirm, that if I had been in a position at the commencement of the year to organize this movement, it would have been much more considerable, in fact I might say almost double.

It appears to me that two points require to be placed in a prominent position to decide the emigrant on his destination.

1st. It is not a foreign country that offers him work, it is "New France, Canada, an ancient French Colony, where there are more than 1,000,000 French."

2nd. The promised work is certain, since the Government boards and lodges the emigrants until such time as he gets employment.

It is by insisting on these two points, and in causing them to appear prominently, both on placards and in pamphlets, that I owe, in part, the success hitherto obtained.

Four hundred posters placarded Paris and its environs (copy of which is attached to this Report) which brought to my office several thousands of persons. My employees counted more than 300 in one day, and we had to divide them into groups of ten, in order to give them the desired information, and to distribute to them the pamphlet entitled, "New France, Canada: Appeal to the Working Classes of France," a copy of which I also affix to this Report.

Since the spring of 1871, I had proposed to the Messrs. Allans to draw up a pamphlet on Canada, which might attract thither French emigration; the war of 1870-71, the Commune, the suffering which prevailed all over France, paralyzing industry, stopping all building, and arresting trades of every kind, seemed to me to have created, for many, the desire to emigrate, to go to a distance, and there to re-achieve a lost position, to toil without stint, not allowing their spirits to be cast down at being obliged to re-commence at the bottom round of the ladder, although they previously had been in a respectable if not a prominent position.

It appeared to me that to aid this emigration, to direct it towards a country still French by tradition, and there to reinforce French influence in North America, would be to serve, at once, both France and Canada.

The Messrs. Allans, at my request, furnished me with all necessary instructions, and shortly, after the receipt of the pamphlet, "Canada and European Emigration," afforded me very valuable and exact information, for which I cannot sufficiently thank the author, who has edited this pamphlet with as much talent as intricate knowledge of his subject.

Mr. Edward Barnard, Emigration Agent of the Province of Quebec, arrived in Paris in the month of August, 1871, when he kindly reviewed my labor, and suggested certain modifications which I at once carried into effect, and for which I am greatly obliged to that gentleman.

I found in him a co-operation as devoted as it was assiduous, and that convincing proof of success, that persevering desire to succeed, that can alone secure the victory of an enterprise as difficult as that which we attempt.

He forwarded to me one thousand copies of the pamphlet, "Canada and European Emigration," and I had struck off three thousand copies of my pamphlet, and it was with these slender means that I commenced the campaign.

Your Government in doing me the honor of naming me its Agent, did not authorise the incurring of any expense, but I had so sufficient faith in the success of Canada in obtaining the desired emigration, that I did not hesitate to undertake, at my own expense, to direct my assistant, Mr. Boettcher, in the month of May last, to establish Agencies in the undermentioned Departments in France,—

North, at Douai.
 Somme, at Amiens.
 Marne, at Chalons, Epernay, Rheims.
 Upper Marne, at Chaumont, Nogent.
 Meurthe, at Luneville, Nancy.
 Vosges, at Epinal, Remiremont, St. Dié.
 Upper Rhine, at Belfort.
 Doubs, at Audincourt, Monthéliard.
 Upper Saône, at Lure, Vésoul.
 Savoy, at Albertville, Chambéry.
 Upper Savoy, at St. Julien.
 Loire, at St. Etienne.
 Upper Loire, at Le Puy ;

and in

Alsace and Lorraine, at Metz, Mulhouse, Strasbourg, Thau, Wissembourg.
Switzerland, at Bale.

I organized, by correspondence, an Agency in

Italy, at Genoa, having connections with the principal cities in Piedmont and Lombardy.

Mr. Barnard then authorized me to have compiled for account of your Government, in French and in Low Dutch, a *resumé* of my pamphlet, to assist our efforts in Alsace and Lorraine. I intrusted the editing of this pamphlet to an Alsacian professor of considerable merit (*émigré*) resident in Paris.

We had 10,000 copies of this pamphlet printed, and it was stereotyped.

I availed myself, to a considerable extent, of the conscientious work of Mons. L'Abbé Verbist, "Les Belges et les Alsaciens Lorrains."

A copy of my pamphlet accompanies this Report (Franco-Alsacienne.)

Sundry circumstances, which I trust to explain in a satisfactory manner, hindered the distribution of this pamphlet, which, consequently, could not exercise its proper influence.

They are as follows :—

It appeared to me, and I often expressed my conviction to Mr. Simeon Lesage, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, that in order to succeed in Alsace and Lorraine, it was necessary that the impulse should come from France, from Paris, and that our efforts should, above all, bear the French stamp.

It appeared to me a feasible undertaking, to persuade natives of Alsace and Lorraine, who were leaving their own country, that they might not lose their own French Nationality, that in emigrating to Canada they would find a country where they would, at least, find all the elements and all the habits of their own. To this I should have been happy to have devoted my energies, without reserve, and Canada could not desire a better population, "friends of order and morality."

This I could not do.

Mr. Richard Berns, Canadian Government Emigration Agent, deemed it preferable to establish a new Agency at Strasbourg, to promote emigration to Canada, the more so, as it was in communication with a long established Alsacian house, considering this fact alone a sure guarantee to the public generally, and one which, a new house could not acquire for many years, no matter how honorable, or what ability and prudence it might possess.

That which might have been possible before then, was no longer so after; every new rule experiences trouble in making itself acceptable to a people tried by the horrors of a siege and exasperated against their conqueror.

Mr. Berns comprehended the difficulty of the position, the delicacy of the situation, and thought to succeed there by naming his Agency the "Maison Suisse," and in placing at its head two very intelligent gentlemen of great experience, of whom one was a German Swiss. This did not suffice, it became necessary to style it the "Maison Alsacienne," all the more so, as this name carried with it greater *ancienneté*.

I believe that this is one of the causes to which it may be attributed that greater success was not obtained in Alsace and Lorraine.

There was yet another:

Several Transatlantic Companies reasoned rightly that the cost of the voyage is the principal consideration of the emigrant, and they kept, during the whole season, their price for the passage from Havre to New York, from 20 to 30 frs. below that which was fixed by the Canadian Companies for the passage from Havre to Quebec.

If, then, the Canadian Government had made a sacrifice, and had authorised its Agents to advance a certain sum, in order that the price of passage would have been the same or even lower than that asked for to New York, I believe that greater results would have been attained.

Emigration is generally a risk to the emigrant who, little instructed, is always attracted towards the country where there is a better market for labor, and to reach which costs the least.

And that is one of the reasons which leads me to hope that in a short time Canada will obtain the preference over the Argentine Republic, which at present draws a large portion of French Emigration.

Towards the end of the season the Havre companies took passengers to Quebec at the same price as to New York, but that could no longer be of any great advantage to Canada, as the time for Emigration in large numbers had passed.

After all, the United States, with reference to the Alsacian Emigration, have the advantage over Canada, of being longer established, but this is not to be recognised as of sufficient influence to warrant their success in taking the great majority of emigrants.

I thought that in making a union with a house in Alsace, I could aid in the furtherance of our enterprise, and I made arrangements with Mr. C. E. Ehrmann, whose Emigration Agency, established in 1838, is of an excellent reputation, in order to forward Alsacian Emigrants on to Canada *via* Havre.

In consequence of the competition of several Companies, the price of passage from Havre to Canada then fell below that which it was from Antwerp, and Mr. Berns complained that I was doing him a serious injury, and asserted that if he were left the sole master of the field there, perfect success was certain.

I cannot well understand the depth of the above complaint, through having some doubts as to the realization of his hopes. I have, myself, recommended my agents to

proceed with their work with the greatest circumspection, but, apart from the pamphlets which I have forwarded to them, I was unable to support them as I wished.

I can only hope that the results obtained may have been equal to the efforts made, which were seconded by the publication of pamphlets, notices, circulars, &c., &c.

Forced to restrain my action in Alsace and Lorraine, where my agents have only registered eighty passengers for Canada, I turned all my attention towards France, and I see myself recompensed by a success which is scarcely credible. I found myself at all times oppressed with many difficulties which it is my duty to enumerate.

In a society shaken by a disastrous war, and torn by a detestable revolution, there are elements both to be attracted and to be shunned.

Of the latter class it is necessary, to speak plainly, as they are the most venturesome, and do not require a great amount of persuasion to induce them to emigrate.

Many of them presented themselves at my office, and being informed as to their character, I refused to ship them, though they have gone to Canada *via* New York.

This is one of the inherent drawbacks to all Emigration at its start, but it disappears as soon as experience is gained, as the industrious and orderly emigrant, frequently timid, because he comprehends the responsibility of his position, requires to be shown that it is the route and the right route, and that it does not require that a man more daring, because perhaps he is less scrupulous, should be the pioneer.

It is my intention during the coming season, to rigorously exact the production of testimonials setting forth the fitness of the emigrant.

I have been several times deceived by clerks, &c., &c., who, knowing from my pamphlets that I would refuse them, have abused my confidence by representing themselves to be what they were not.

The excellent elements for emigration of which I spoke, are often composed of men ruined by the war or the revolution, desirous of emigrating, but unable to do so, on account of their families, whose passages they have not the means of defraying, and in consequence, they decide to remain.

They offer to a new country intelligent labor and fruitful industry, of which they furnish proofs, and ask for a little assistance to help them, which my instructions did not authorise me to grant.

Determined upon trying the experiment as far as possible, convinced that the example would be followed, I decided to advance small sums to those who appeared to me worthy of being encouraged.

These sums amounted to fifteen hundred francs, and which have since been returned to me, part directly and part by the interposition of the Government of the Province of Quebec.

In introducing the system of "Warrants" that the said Government later on decided to a certain extent upon adopting, it proved to me to be a measure which has assisted me greatly in securing the success obtained.

Apropos of this, I believe I ought to point out to the Government what I think of the system of advances under the form of "Warrants."

This system should ever be maintained, and in all cases very precise instructions should be given to all agents on this point.

I would propose, for instance, to agree upon advancing to emigrants, by form of Warrant, on the cost of the passage;

From twenty-five to fifty francs to every unmarried male emigrant previously well known for his industry and his capabilities, in order to bring to Canada a proficiency and certain amount of skilled labor, which would indemnify the country for the risk of the amount advanced.

Fifty francs to every married emigrant, accompanied by his wife, if he be a farmer or farm laborer, or one whose labor would suit Canada.

Seventy-five francs to every married Emigrant, accompanied by his wife and child, or children, if he be a farmer or farm laborer, or one whose labor would suit Canada.

Finally, all looms, machinery, and tools carried by Emigrants for *bona fide* use a their calling in Canada, should be carried thither at the expense of the Government of Canada.

These advances would be made by the Agents of the Government, on their own responsibility, and be re-imbursed by Mr. William Dixon, Canadian Government Emigration Agent at London, England, on the surrender of the "Warrants."

These payments should be made only with the greatest economy and circumspection, and granted not as a rule, but as an exception.

It would be useless to have anything to do with the Steamship Companies regarding these advances ; in fact, all outlays which would increase the price of the passage should be avoided.

The Agencies having been established as above stated, I supplied them with pamphlets and posters, the result of which was immediate.

Mons. l'Abbé Verbist, Emigration Agent of the Province of Quebec, with whom I had then the honor of becoming acquainted, lent me his co-operation, and, aided by his great activity and unflagging spirit, weighty results would have been obtained had his time not been limited ; his sojourn in France was too short to allow him further to promote the object we both had in view.

I ought to state that the efforts of Canada to obtain emigration from the Continent, have been especially directed towards Belgium, and that had they been equally directed towards France, we would have reached, during the first year, the number of three thousand Emigrants.

At present, an Agent of the Dominion Government, Mr. J. A. N. Provencher, makes, it is true, frequent stays in Paris, and the constant and assiduous support he gives me, the experience he has in Canadian affairs, which I often use to advantage, render me great service ; but he has not given any directions for the same means of action as have been in use in Belgium, as he can only state what ought to be done and refer it to his Government.

As you will prove by the figures cited further on, the emigration obtained is more from the manufacturing than the agricultural class ; it is the very opposite of this that we should seek to obtain ; but the effecting of this requires a publicity much more extended and expensive than that of diffusing in the manufacturing centres the name of Canada and the wages offered there, as there the workmen are congregated in large numbers.

The Government can easily satisfy itself what success a great publicity would accomplish when it takes into consideration the fact that I have only distributed 11,000 pamphlets and only posted 5,000 notices. The French text of the pamphlet "Franco Alsaciennes," was printed separately. I enclose a copy of that abridged pamphlet. The number of emigrants enregistered at my office, or those of my Agents, during the year 1872, amounted to 782, comprising : -

Adults.....	650
Children from 1 to 12 years.....	97
" under 1 year.....	35
	782

of the following nationalities :

French.....	605
Alsacian and Lorraine.....	81
Belgian.....	32
Italian.....	37
Swiss.....	16
German.....	6
Divers, (Spanish, Russian and Dutch).....	5
	782

Of the 605 French, there were :		
From the Department of Seine, (Paris).....	57	
From other Departments.....	548	
		605
Of the 650 Adults, there were ;		
Men.....	504	
Women.....	146	
		650
Composed of :		
Families without children.....	42	
do with do.....	85	
		127

The above 85 families had 148 children, of whom 16 were adults.

Ten women, with their children, rejoined their husbands at the end of the season, and several have informed me that they will start in the month of April next.

The occupations of the 650 Adult Emigrants were as follows :—

MALE ADULTS.—504.

Butchers.....	5	Refiners.....	3
Bakers.....	15	Ribbon weavers.....	2
Carpenters.....	12	Saddlers.....	4
Wheelwrights.....	} 14	Locksmiths.....	11
Blacksmiths.....		Domestic Servants, Coachmen, and } 32	
Veterinary Surgeons and Farriers..		Laborers.....	
Coppersmiths.....	9	Tailors.....	5
Firemen, Stokers.....	8	Stone Cutters.....	8
Engineers.....	7	Tanners, Leather Dressers & Curriers	8
Shoemakers.....	9	Upholsters and Cabinet Makers...	5
Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Confectioners	12	***Navvies ..	13
*Farmers.....	43	Coopers, Butlers.....	5
* do with Families.....	19	Turners in Wood.....	} 2
Distillers.....	5	do Metal.....	
Foundry Men, Moulders, &c.....	11	Other Occupations as follows :—	
Chimney builders and Stove makers...	3	Bleachers.....	} 14
Watchmakers.....	3	Brewers.....	
** Horticultural Gardeners	13	Pasteboard makers.....	
** do with families 3	16	Nailers.....	
Masons, Plasterers and Bricklayers..	31	Hair Dressers.....	
Marble Cutters.....	4	Gilders.....	
Pedlars.....	5	Copper Engravers.....	
Mechanics, &c., &c.....	76	Lithographers.....	
Carpenters and Joiners.....	36	Doctors.....	
Millers.....	2	Bronzers.....	
Miners.....	3	Steel-Polishers and Ironmongers	
House Painters and Decorators.....	36	Dyers.....	
Plumbers, Tinsmiths and Roofers....	8	Basket Makers.....	

FEMALE ADULTS.—146.

Washerwomen.....	6	Charwomen and Seamstresses.....	86
Boot and Shoe Makers.....	5	Ribbon Weavers.....	4
Cooks.....	7	Domestic Servants.....	12
Music Teachers.....	4	Farm Servants and Gardeners.....	22

I have assisted thirty-eight adults and five children, equivalent to forty and one-half adults, by advancing to them 1,520 francs, which is at the rate of thirty-eight francs per adult. I have been re-imbursed these advances in the manner already explained.

The Government of the Province of Quebec authorized me, towards the end of the summer, to grant aid, under form of awrrants, to a certain number of suitable emigrants. I caused to be printed a form of warrant, a copy of which is annexed to this Report, and forwarded them, duly authenticated to Mr. Simeon Lesage, Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec.

The number of passengers thus assisted amount to 119 adults, and twenty children, equivalent to 129 adults. I have advanced to them 9,204.75 francs, which is at an average of 72 francs per adult.

I have been careful, also, to forward to Mr. Simeon Lesage and Mr. C. E. Belle, the latter Agent of Immigration for the Province of Quebec, by the steamer carrying the emigrants, a statement of the age, nationality and occupation of those shipped by me.

I have forwarded the same statement to the "*La Minerve*" requesting its insertion, in order to assist us in disposing of the Emigrants, which has been done with punctuality and which I mention with thanks.

I enclose a copy of this statement.

The price of the passage from Paris to Canada, *via* Havre and Liverpool, has varied as follows :—

<i>Paris to Havre,—</i>	
Adults.....	francs 9.35
Children from 1 to 12 years.....	„ 4.70
<i>Havre to Quebec,—</i>	
from the first of April to the end of June :—	
Adults.....	francs 130
Children.....	„ 65
Infants.....	„ 0
<i>Assisted Passages,—</i>	
Adults.....	francs 146
Children.....	„ 73
Infants.....	„ 0
and from the end of June to the first of October ;	
Adults.....	francs 110
Children.....	„ 55
Infants.....	„ 0
<i>Assisted Passages,—</i>	
Adults.....	francs 146
Children.....	„ 73
Infants.....	„ 0
<i>Havre to Quebec via Portland,—</i>	
from the first of October to the thirty-first of December :—	
Adults.....	francs 145
Children.....	„ 72.50
Infants.....	„ 15
<i>Assisted Passages,—</i>	
Adults.....	francs 170
Children.....	„ 85
Infants.....	„ 15

It may be remarked that the benefit of the warrant granted to the emigrant is in part lessened by the sudden advance in the price of the passage money.

The emigrants have taken at my office, letters of credit on the Quebec Bank, amounting to the sum of 46,112 francs.

As a large number of emigrants hesitate to exchange their money for that which, to many of them, is only considered as so much paper, I estimate that the amount of gold brought to Canada through my Agency, and other means, would reach a sum of from *sixty to eighty thousand francs*. I have frequently paid sums ranging from 20 to 300 francs, received in Post Office Orders on London, &c., &c., to relations and friends of emigrants, remitted by the latter according to promise.

Several letters have been received by me containing complaints, which I have been careful to enquire into the truth of, and I have found that they were either untrue or very much exaggerated.

I have now the greatest confidence in the vitality of the movement, which with the co-operation of Mr. Barnard, Mons. L'Abbé Verbist and Mr. J. A. N. Provencher, I have been enabled to establish, and of which Mr. Simeon Lesage and Mr. C. E. Belle have assured the success. The last two named gentlemen have zealously and actively exerted themselves to find employment for my emigrants, and place them to their satisfaction; the difficulty of which can easily be comprehended when we take into consideration the fact that the greater portion of the emigrants have occupied in France a higher position than they can hope, at once, to attain in Canada, and that they have contracted tastes and habits which they cannot shake off in a day, and in consequence, often act unreasonably, for which we ought to allow every indulgence in our efforts to advance their condition.

Finally, to avoid all misconception and misrepresentations, I have had printed "*Guaranties*," in the name of the Dominion of Canada, securing board and lodging to the emigrants until employed, as also free transport to the point at which they will find work, and which sets forth the nationality, name, surname, age and occupation, also the wages expected to be paid to them.

A Register, with this information, has been forwarded to the Agent, whose duty it is to receive the emigrants, and who should then see that they were properly cared for.

I enclose a copy of this "*Guarantie*," which at once gives confidence to the emigrant and protects us. I intend to continue this system, as it has given good results.

French emigration to Canada will soon return to its normal condition, and the difficulties will disappear.

The condition of France, due to the events of which she has been the theatre, ought not to alarm us; in fact, we should rather say that it has created a movement which, without such agency, it would have been extremely difficult to produce.

I must observe, here, that we ought, in view of the important immigration which has been set on foot, and of which I receive, every day, tangible proofs, to place the immigration offices of Quebec and Montreal in such a position, that they might rapidly meet all the demands for labor made on them.

The Quebec office, retaining such emigrants only as it can provide for, has comparatively an easier task than the Montreal office, which receives all those who have not found employment, and who require to be disposed of at once.

Apròpos of this, I would hope that a similar method may be adopted in the Montreal as in the Quebec office, *viz*:—That the emigrants who are unable to find work there, may be sent forward to other places, so that they might be finally settled. It may be remarked that such has not always been the case.

The Province of Quebec has almost solely the chance of profiting by French emigration; it is true, Quebec, alone, actively corresponded with me, and promptly gave me the instructions which I solicited in vain from other Provinces.

A great number of my emigrants are, notwithstanding this, settled in the Province of Ontario, where they prosper well.

I would have wished that each Provincial Government had forwarded to me lists of the classes of emigrants required, pointing out what inducements, in form of "Warrants,

it might be disposed to offer, and I would have actively employed myself to furnish their requirements.

If the Dominion Government should agree with me, I think it would be desirable to come to an understanding at once, with the Provincial Governments, so that their instructions might reach me by the beginning of March next.

Mr. Wm. Dixon, Dominion Government Agent in London, has frequently corresponded with me, and has courteously given me all information required of him; he has a most comprehensive knowledge of Canada.

Mr. W. T. Patterson, Secretary of the Board of Trade of Montreal, spent several days in Paris about the end of September last, and I have had conversations with him regarding our common mission, and of what should be done to make it fully successful.

With the encouragement given by him, I decided to avail myself of the liberal offer of the Messrs. Allan, who placed at my disposal a free passage to Canada and back, and I sent there one of my Chief Assistants, Mr. E. Boettcher, an Alsacian by birth, and who had resided many years in Mulhouse, acting as Agent of Emigration, and who possessed on this subject an experience which has been of great service to me.

It was necessary for him to learn by experience what Canada and its resources actually were, before undertaking a decisive campaign throughout France, Alsace and Lorraine, Switzerland and Italy.

Starting out at the end of October, he met in Canada, on the part of the Government, with a very kind reception, all the more to be appreciated, as it materially encouraged me to persist in obtaining a success which must be developed when Mr. Boettcher, on his return, will travel through the country, diffusing to Frenchmen and others, the knowledge which he will have then acquired.

The Messrs. Allan have lent me a very efficient co-operation, of which I cannot speak too highly, and have seconded my initiatory efforts with a zeal that I am forced to acknowledge, and besides this, have generously placed at my disposal the means of diffusing information which was of the utmost importance to me.

To this firm chiefly belongs the merit of the results obtained, although it must have been very unprofitable in the face of the great expense incurred by them.

At my suggestion, this firm also undertook the expense of the translation into Italian, and of the printing of many thousands of copies of the French text of my Franco-Alsacienne pamphlet.

I annex a copy of this pamphlet to this Report.

The composition being stereotyped, it will be easy to make a much more important publication of it.

We can find in Piedmont and Lombardy excellent farm laborers, stone cutters, masons, bricklayers, &c., &c.

Finally, I should not omit to mention the cordiality and readiness with which Mr. Farrance, one of the Editors of the "*Journal Officiel*," has placed at our disposal his editorial pen, in order to diffuse a thorough knowledge of Canada, its resources, and its products.

The following is a list of articles published in this paper, from the beginning of May to the end of December:

Military Forces of Canada.

Canada, its Finances, its Emigration.

Emigration to Canada.

The Canadian trans-Continental and the new Trans-Atlantic Cable.

Commerce of Chicago with Canada.

The Canals of Canada.

The Parliament and the Elections of Canada.

The Canadian Pacific route.

The Island of Anticosti.

Canada, its Imports and Exports.

Canadian Immigration in 1871.

Climate, Resources, and Production of Canada.

Lead Mines of the New World.

River Ottawa.

Extracts from these articles have been put together in pamphlet form, copy of which I enclose.

The Government will readily perceive all the assistance which we owe to Mr. Farrence, the "*Journal Officiel*" reaching, in fact, all Mayors, Civil Officers, &c., &c., and from its columns frequent clippings are made by other papers.

Mr. Farrence wrote other articles on Canada in the "*Messenger de Paris*."

Mr. Farrence expresses a strong conviction on "the necessity of emigration for a country like France, and the importance of the development of its influence," the realization of which he worked for with untiring energy.

He has seconded our efforts with sincerity, and has exercised great talent in doing so.

I think that the Government would advance its interests, in plainly announcing its policy with regard to emigration, and in coming to some understanding with the press of Paris and the different Departments of France, in order that Canada and the current wants of the country might be kept prominently before the public.

I would recommend, also, having posters circulated in 500 chief cities or towns of the Cantons, and having pamphlets distributed on a large scale; the whole undertaking would cost about 15,000 francs.

This scheme would not be permanent, and necessarily, would be considerably reduced as soon as Canada became sufficiently known.

A like result would accrue to Canada as to the Argentine Republic, the latter of which requires but little effort to make it known, and to which the Government contributes sparingly. Emigration to the Argentine Republic has no assistance, and reached a total of 40,000 in 1872.

On my part I shall be most happy to contribute to a result so desirable, and I am ready to devote to it all my energy, with the experience I have lately acquired, and which is increasing daily by constant intercourse with your Government and emigrants themselves.

I am with respect, Sir

Your very humble servant,

(Signed,)

GUSTAVE BOSSANGE,

Dominion Emigration Agent.

To the Honorable J. H. POPE,
Minister of Agriculture, &c., &c., &c.,
Ottawa.

P. S.—Finally, to secure every protection to the emigrant on his embarkation at Havre, I have decided upon establishing an Agency there, thus completing our arrangements, which will be entirely under our directions.

This Agency will be of material use, as it will be the means of directing a large number of Emigrants who arrive at Havre, undecided as to their destination, to Canada, when without its means they would proceed elsewhere.

No. 20.

J. A. N. PROVENCHER'S REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS IN EUROPE.

PARIS, 31st December, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to lay before you, for the information of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, the following report on emigration from France, Belgium, and in part from Germany to America, for the year ending this date.

On my arrival on the European Continent at the end of June last, I found French emigration to Canada in full activity, and already giving results, certainly of a nature to surpass the hopes we had up to that time entertained on the subject. Canada was commencing to be known; it was either the subject of writings in the press or the subject of conversation in business circles and in the work-shops. The knowledge possessed of it may not have been the most correct or exact, as often our country is mistaken for others on account of our common geographical position as portions of the American Continent; but notwithstanding this, there is considerable progress made, which will always increase; and the success obtained is the more important in the face of the difficulties against which it has had to contend.

The credit of this success ought to be given to the Canadian Government Agents, both permanent and those sent to Europe during the past two years. In the system adopted—of giving the country every publicity, they have shown proof of much knowledge of the elements, favorable or otherwise, on which they had to calculate; at the same time, they have displayed great activity in the execution of the plan traced on by them.

The number of emigrants who set out for Canada this year, principally on account of the efforts made during the preceding year, suffices to show that these agents perfectly comprehended the importance of the duty confided them, and the means requisite to render it successful.

The Canadian Government Agent at Paris, Mr. Bossange, whose zeal and devotedness cannot be the subject of too much praise, has registered at his office, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 782 emigrants for Canada. In noticing that the official reports only mention 30 French emigrants for the year 1871, and that there were none for more than 100 years previously worthy of mention, there is certainly room for congratulation on the number attained in the year 1872.

It should be further stated on this subject that the number has been on the increase, and would have been from 200 to 300 more if the emigration had not been stopped, to avoid disappointment to new arrivals, at the end of October last,—the approach of winter causing a complete or partial stoppage in some of the most important Canadian manufacturing factories.

During the winter season emigration to Canada was regarded too favorably in France, so much so that to postpone departures, it was urged the difficulties which the bad season of the year would cause them,—the less direct route by Portland, the severity of the winter to those who cannot prepare themselves for it during the autumn, the trouble in procuring employment, and lastly the notice which the Government of the Province of Quebec, in which Province they desire to settle, had circulated, whereby it guaranteed, only in summer, to see to their wants and to provide suitable positions for them; yet even when all those motives for delay were fully set forth, many of them still desired to take their passage at once for Canada. They reckon on the success of those who have preceded them, and on the advantages of a country of which they have heard so much.

Seeing on my arrival here that the emigration supply would sufficiently meet the demands of the year, and that it would also be amply proportionate to the preparations made to co-operate with it on the other side of the Atlantic, I considered it to be my

duty to assist in its direction and proper management, also to superintend in carrying out the instructions which you have done me the honor, from time to time, to forward to me, transmitting information required for special cases.

At the same time, I have endeavored to collect information which could be utilized to the greatest advantage in measures to be taken on the subject of emigration.

The report of Mr. Bossange will give you complete details of the social position, age, occupation and origin of the emigrants registered at Paris. I will remark merely that the great majority came from the Provinces, 57 only coming from the Department of the Seine (Paris,) which will be sufficient to dispel the fears of those who represented French emigration as composed exclusively of persons, citizens of Paris, devoted to manufactures that would be of little use in a new country like ours, and who had habits and principles which our people had no interest in seeing diffused amongst them.

From France, emigrants cannot be shipped directly to Canada; they must go by way of Liverpool or by way of New York to reach their destination. The agents of the Canadian Government, who are also agents of the Messrs. Allan, have naturally shipped their passengers to Quebec by way of Liverpool.

The price of passage from Havre to Quebec, from the 1st of March to the 30th of June last, was 130 francs per adult, during the following four months 110 francs, and from the 1st of November to the 31st of December the price of passage from Havre to Portland was 145 francs.

The price of assisted passages was uniformly maintained at 146.20 francs according to conditions previously agreed on.

The above prices include the cost of passage by steamer from Havre to Liverpool—which is 26.85 francs, but regarding emigrants from Paris we must add 9.35 francs, for transport by railway to Havre.

Several of the principal trans-atlantic lines run steamers from Havre to Liverpool in connection with their ocean steamships. The Allan Line has not yet organized this service, but its relations with the Inman and Cunard Companies secure favorable conditions for its passengers. Steamers of the Inman Service have been principally used this last summer. They are well constructed, fast, and possess all the necessary comfort for a voyage which is only of about fifty hours duration.

Emigrants leave Paris four days before the day of their departure from Liverpool, and by virtue of a special agreement with some of the hotel keepers at Havre, their expenses in that city are only from 3 to 4 francs *per diem*; but from the moment they step on board of the steamer all expenses are borne by the Steamship Company, which is also responsible for all hotel expenses at Liverpool until their departure for America.

All these details are completely arranged, and are of such a nature as to prevent imposition of a serious nature.

In France the authorities very minutely watch over the interest of emigrants, even of those who come from other countries and merely pass through it. The Commissioners appointed at Paris and Havre attend the arrival and departure of each batch of emigrants. Their diet and the means to ensure their health on board the steamers are carefully attended to. The same care and attention is displayed at the hotels which receive them. The Commissioners always enquire of the emigrants themselves as to any complaints they wish to make.

The owners of steamers at Havre derive great advantages from this transport of emigrants, and consequently do everything in their power to increase the traffic. They have the greater reason to watch over this important branch of their business, as formerly this port was held in very bad reputation by shippers on the Continent. Switzerland, for 15 years, has cautioned its inhabitants to choose another route, but this could not be permanent, and Havre has not been long in attaching to itself the principal part of the emigration which should come to it from the North and East of France, from Switzerland and the borders of the Rhine, and even from Italy.

These steamship companies of Havre have been powerfully aided in this matter by the Eastern and Western Railway Companies, which give great advantage to emigrants

both by the reduction of the fare and in carrying baggage,—thus, the ordinary fare from Strasbourg to Havre, third class, is 47.20 francs, whilst to emigrants it was reduced to 35 francs ; from Paris to Havre the reduction was equally great, viz : from 15.45 francs to 9.35 francs ; at the same time there is an allowance of 200lbs. instead of 60lbs. of baggage in favor of the emigrant ; in excess of 60lbs. ordinary passengers used to pay at a very high rate.

The liberal measures above mentioned taken by the French Companies have greatly contributed to the success of the Havre route, and the more so as similar measures have not been introduced by foreign Railway Companies,—for example, emigrants from Strasbourg who choose the Antwerp route, have to pay the ordinary fare, 21.75 francs for 120lbs., which appears to be the ordinary weight of baggage carried by each emigrant, or 48.10 francs for 200lb. the weight allowed by the French Railway Companies.

Mr. Berns, Canadian Government Agent, at Antwerp, in Belgium, registered 318 emigrants for Canada during the last year. The Official Reports for the past year only mention 85. The result as regards France is highly satisfactory. This success is due to the activity displayed by Mr. Berns and his agents, who are placed in all parts of the country, as also to the vigorous and healthy impulse given the movement by Mr. Barnard and the Abbé Verbist.

It is needless to repeat the remarks which Mr. Bern's report will contain respecting the emigrants despatched, their occupation, social condition, &c.

Belgium emigration to Canada is by way of Antwerp, Grimsby and Liverpool. The price of passage from Antwerp to Quebec was 160 francs.

The Port of Antwerp, one of the most considerable on the Continent has, nevertheless, not the same importance as in the past with regard to emigration. The advantages offered by the French Railroads, and the direct lines of steamships between France and North and South America, have diverted a large number who formerly went by way of Belgium.

There might, however, be an improvement in this trade, owing to the establishment of new and direct Trans-Atlantic lines, which are spoken of as probable, and which would be largely subsidized for carrying the mails.

Belgian legislation is still very imperfect, and offers to emigrants less advantages than are offered from French, English and German Ports. This matter is said to be the object of special attention, and it may be expected that the arrangements will soon be perfect.

Mr. Bern's Agency at Strasbourg has forwarded to Canada 96 emigrants. They are composed almost totally of young men, who propose to send for their relations as soon as they are comfortably settled in their new country.

This number is not large, if we compare it with the total emigration from Alsace and Lorraine, which was for the past year about 300,000 persons, but it should be stated that many from the latter Provinces have taken their tickets for Canada at Paris or Antwerp.

Further, there is a powerful cause which to a great extent prevents this emigration to Canada. For about thirty years the population has flowed yearly by thousands towards the United States. All those who now emigrate have relations or friends already settled there, and they naturally follow them. Of the above 96, 57 went by way of Antwerp, and 37 by way of Paris.

French, Belgian and Alsatian emigrants were forwarded by the agents of the Government of Canada from the following places :—

Paris.....	782
Antwerp.....	318
Strasbourg.....	96

Total..... 1,196

To this number must be added from two to three hundred more sent by other Agents.

During the summer the *Compagnie Nationale* has taken passengers from Havre to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Portland and Quebec for 80 francs. The Agents who have no reason to favor the Allan Line have profited by this extraordinary low rate. The Ehrmann Agency have sent 80 persons to Quebec by this route. It was impossible to learn how many of them arrived there, but in every instance the best means have been taken to protect them from the snares of the United States Agents. The railway tickets from the place of embarkation to Quebec are placed in a sealed envelope which is to be opened only by the persons at Castle Garden, who are in receipt of formal instruction to forward them immediately to the locality indicated therein.

All houses engaged in forwarding emigrants, seeing the great strides Canadian emigration has made at its start, have begun to interest themselves in it personally. Upon all advertisements, placards, &c., the name of Canada is found side by side with the United States, and in a more prominent position than that of La Plata and Brazil.

It is very important to remark the rapidity with which Canada has attracted notice in the eyes of business men, and that its share in the emigration of this continent is proportionately large enough to cause it to be of interest to them.

On the 28th of June last, at Paris, I received advice from your Department that the Government of the Province of Quebec felt disposed to make an advance, as an experiment, of a moiety of the price of the passage on 300 emigrants from Havre to Quebec, and from Antwerp to the same place. This measure was very favorably received, and in a short time 177 availed themselves of the offer from Paris and 62 from Antwerp.

Following the instructions you did me the honor to forward on this subject, particular care was made in the choice of the class of emigrants sent, and it was only on account of the required qualification being too exact that the number of 300 was not reached.

Each of these emigrants signed an acknowledgment of the debt contracted, which have been forwarded to the Honorable the Commissioner of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec.

It can be safely predicted that each year emigration from France will increase considerably. The late events there have certainly a great deal to do with the condition of affairs that now exist, and which events have not yet ceased to exert their influence. The rise in the taxes and the falling off of business means nothing more than increased cost in the necessaries of life with less money to procure them.

The idea of revenge which exists amongst the French people, produces a somewhat similar effect. Those who have been partially ruined by the late war foresee the possibility of the repetition of events from which they have already so much suffered, and whatever may be the results of a new conflict they feel that for them they remain only new losses. In this uncertain state of affairs they refrain from making new investments in their own locality, preferring rather to gather together the wreck of their fortunes and take the whole to a country offering to them greater security. But to effect this properly there must not be too much haste, or their contemplated project may be delayed perhaps for one or two years.

Besides, emigration has always more or less existed in France,—sometimes by expatriation on account of political events,—sometimes excited by the love of gain, adventure or renown, and sometimes by the desire of extending to distant lands the influence and commerce of France. A large number of expeditions has set out from Brittany and Normandy for all parts of the Globe. Since the first voyage of Jaques Cartier, in 1534, and the attempt at colonization made by Admiral de Coligny in Brazil, in 1555, France has not ceased founding Colonies, and that which at another time was principally an object of political interference has now become a social necessity, created by the increase of population, by political troubles, and by the fluctuation in the price of labor. If we estimate for a century the number who have yearly left the mother country for the Colonies at

20,000 or 30,000, we are justified in believing that this number will be far surpassed in our era, by giving the movement every facility for increasing itself.

Besides the causes peculiar to France, there yet exist several others which influence even more strongly the necessity of emigration.

The means used for diffusing information employed by the different countries of America have increased, and the rivalry between them produces conditions more and more favorable. The lines of steamers can now be counted by the dozens making direct communication with all parts of the world, and the passage is shortened in duration by $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$ th of that which it was twenty years ago.

Public opinion in France on the subject of emigration has become much modified, and although the authorities still regard it with disfavor it has yet many partisans amongst the people, political economists and men of business. The prejudices so long entertained on this subject are disappearing little by little, and public opinion as it becomes better enlightened will soon demand from the Government measures still more favorable than those which now exist. People now understand that emigration, which is a source of wealth for the country which receives it, does not impoverish the country which supplies it; as every emigrant leaving the country gives more room to those who remain, and consequently this movement causes an increase in labor and wealth and also an increase in population.

The various European Countries reap commercial advantages from emigration which are becoming more and more appreciated. Their people take with them to distant countries the tastes and habits of their own, and in a short time they cause the introduction of articles of commerce to which they have been accustomed, by which means their own tastes and habits are often established. These commercial relations, small at first, multiply in proportion as their mutual knowledge increases, and oftentimes reach a magnitude never anticipated.

Thus one-fourth of the whole commerce of England is carried on with her own Colonies, whither she has sent four millions of her people. In La Plata French commerce exceeds that of England, because there are more than 25,000 French, while there are only 10,000 English. In Algiers where the Spanish is at least 60,000, and French 125,000, in a total European population of 220,000, Spanish commerce stands next to that of the French.

All these commercial facts, of which it would be easy to give other examples, are attributable to the one cause, viz. : emigration.

The statistics of Canadian commerce for the current fiscal year will show an increase of commerce with France, notwithstanding that the emigration, which is the cause of the increase, has not yet reached 2,000.

Up to the present time the French Government has made no formal opposition to emigration. The Legislature confines itself to the protection of the emigrant in seeing that all engagements undertaken by steamship companies are performed. The law of France on this subject is almost the same as that of England. All citizens, who wish to act as Emigration Agents, must give security to an amount varying from 15,000 to 40,000 francs in order to cover any demand that may be brought against them. It is well to understand that the responsibility of these agents go no further than the transport of emigrants, and cease the moment the latter arrive at their destination.

There are now in France about 100 of these licensed agents, each of whom has the right, by Power of Attorney, to employ as many sub-agents as he pleases, and by which the principal agent is always held responsible. According to the provisions of this law Mr. Bossange, Licensed Emigration Agent at Paris, became represented throughout the country by twenty sub-agents provided with the necessary Powers of Attorney.

In Germany, and throughout the newly annexed Provinces, the authorities regard emigration with disfavor. After the last war the military question was the one above all others, and it was only with much difficulty and with numerous formalities that permission to emigrate was granted to young men who had not completed their time of service;

and agents are strictly forbidden to forward emigrants who have not received this permission.

Three Agents at Strasbourg have lately been suspended for three months for infractions of this law, and a sub-agent, representing a house temporarily deprived of its license, was condemned to eight days' imprisonment for circulating pamphlets on emigration.

It cannot be believed, however, that this policy will seriously retard the progress of German emigration, which amounts to about 150,000 annually; the most stringent laws would be powerless to arrest it.

Apart from military legislation, the German Government interferes, in no way with emigration. In some of the States they have even encouraged it, and for many years the Grand Duchy of Baden has heavily taxed its budget for the object of emigration. In 1851 the expenditure was 110,754 florins, equal to \$47,400 for this purpose. By these means it succeeded in sending out of the country, in the single year of 1854, not less than 21,500 persons (according to official returns); and even increasing this number by one-fourth would bring it much nearer the mark.

About the year 1845 pauperism had reached such proportions that it was found necessary to have recourse to these extraordinary measures. If they were forced to give them up, it was because emigration was recruited from amongst the poorest class, who landed in a foreign country in a state of complete destitution, proving rather an incumbrance than an advantage to it. Canada itself protested at the time against the abuse of the system which circumstances have now happily reformed; this drain fulfilled its purpose, for the population thus withdrawn has been replaced by a thrifty and industrious class. Official returns show the number of emigrants from 1840 to 1868 to be 114,285, or about one-tenth of the whole population, which was in 1867 only 1,438,872. The emigration, now, does not exceed 3,000 annually.

In Bavaria, from 1830 to 1869, it is stated officially that there were 274,533 emigrants out of a total population in 1867 of 4,824,421. This being at the rate of 6,000 annually.

These data sufficiently show what a vast field is open to emigration in this part of Germany, especially if we bear in mind the present causes favorable to it in addition to those of which the results have just been given,—the stagnation of trade caused by the late war,—the increase of taxes,—the demands made for military service, which appear the more burdensome when contrasted with the liberty enjoyed by the inhabitants of a new country,—the large number whose position in life have been deeply affected by the disasters and misfortunes which war always leaves after it,—and finally the examples held out by those who have made comfortable positions in the new world; all these I say will contribute largely to increase the tide of emigration which is now only surpassed by that of the United Kingdom.

In Belgium the Government has already, as in Baden, morally and pecuniarily encouraged emigration; the urgent necessity is easily explained when it is stated that the density of its population is greater than that of any other country, viz., 423 inhabitants to the square mile.

In 1848 a project was submitted to the Belgian Legislature favorable to Flemish emigration; no decision, however, as to the destination of the movement was made. It was a question of Algiers, United States, Brazil and the Argentine Republic. This proposition raised a great deal of opposition; the large proprietors and manufacturers saw with dislike the accomplishment of a project which would ultimately cause an increase in the price of labor. But the Government persisted, and in 1849-50 over 100 persons were sent to the United States, where the first trial was made. Two colonies were founded, one in Pennsylvania and the other in Kansas; but the American authorities put a stop to a class of emigration composed of persons perfectly destitute and scarcely able to work.

It is estimated that the number of emigrants who left Belgium from 1841 to 1860 was 133,000—45,400 in the first decade and 88,607 in the second. Since the year 1860 the number has amounted to 10,000 or 12,000 yearly, and was composed of a much

superior class of emigrants. Business is more prosperous, wages have increased, and the emigrants being principally recruited from amongst the agricultural class, leave their country only in consequence of the scarcity of land, which renders the acquisition of it almost impossible to people of moderate fortunes. Those who leave their country under these circumstances are generally in a position to raise sufficient means to meet the preliminary expenses of settling in a new country. Some capitalists have gone to Canada with several hundreds of thousands of francs with the intention of investing it, and should they succeed they will be certainly followed by others.

Our country is in a favorable position to secure a great portion of Belgian emigration, as up to the present time it had no settled direction. Algiers, the Brazils and the Argentine Republic have received but a small portion. The United States, where the greater portion went, received only 12,000, where they met with, as a rule, very questionable success.

Abandoned to themselves in the midst of a population totally foreign by language, religion and social habits, the Belgians encountered obstacles which have almost discouraged them.

In consequence of the system of intense culture of the land to which they are accustomed, some years of experience are requisite to them to reap and benefit from the mode of farming adapted to America, where the severity of the climate and high price of labor renders it necessary to farm on a large scale to improve the land to advantage.

Clearing the land offers also many difficulties to the new comer, and this has proved to the Belgian settler a pregnant cause of failure in the Western States, and notably in Wisconsin.

At the commencement of emigration an attempt was made, both in the countries supplying and those receiving emigrants, to organize a system, the details of which were arranged before their departure, and under which, in consideration of subsequent advantages, their individual character and responsibility gave way to the interests of the whole.

Recourse was had sometimes to unity of action, as being preferable to individual action; sometimes to capitalists who consented, with a view to speculation, to bear the cost of bringing them out and first settling them; and sometimes to the Governments, which, to serve both political and social interests, desired to found settlements for the reception of the incoming strangers.

Experience has conclusively shown us that the results of the above system have not been of such a nature as to recommend itself in the future.

It is principally regarding Brazil that our knowledge is obtained on this subject.

The first emigrants prevailed upon to go to this country was in the year 1827, composed of about 3,000 Irish. At first they had to serve as soldiers, with the promise, afterwards, of free grants of lands for settlement in the country. Shortly after their arrival, being under the impression that the Brazilian Government had not fulfilled its engagements with them, they refused to obey the authorities, and the latter, in order to compel them to return to their duty, thought it necessary to put in force the most extreme measures. Great bloodshed followed, and only about 700 of them were reconciled to the country. It can be easily understood that reports, arising from the above treatment, have discouraged their fellow countrymen from following in the same footsteps.

Seeing the uselessness of making any further efforts in the direction of Great Britain after these deplorable events, Brazil turned its attention towards the Continent.

Germany and Switzerland responded to its appeal, but very soon difficulties arose which engaged the attention of all Europe. The Governments interested interfered, and an examination was made by special commissioners, who adjudged that the complaints of the settlers were exaggerated, and that they had only to submit to the conditions accepted by them; but public opinion was more severe, and emigration to Brazil suffered another relapse; in fact it was considered nothing more than a white slave trade.

For 20 or 30 years Brazil made enormous sacrifices to do away with these first impressions. The amount expended from the years 1837 to 1870 was \$7,500,000. It has given grants of money and made concessions of lands to companies and capitalists for the sole object of furthering its schemes on emigration. No less than 60 largely paid agencies by it have been commissioned to send emigrants to Brazil, but their efforts have been in vain. Of 250,000 promised by these agents only 18,000 have been sent. The number of European emigrants settled in Brazil does not exceed 60,000, and out of a total of 500,000 who annually leave Europe for the colonies 5,000 only go to this vast empire.

Analogous facts can be quoted of all the countries of America; new settlements have been founded in Mexico, Peru, Paraguay, and even in the United States itself, and in all cases similar circumstances have produced the same results.

In order to obtain greater success, advances have been made to emigrants on the price of the passage money and first settlement, which advances the emigrants have pledged themselves to reimburse out of the proceeds of their labor. But they soon become discontented with the state of things, as they imagine they are overworked, and they seize the first opportunity to abandon their benefactors, who appear to them nothing more than hard and exacting creditors.

At the same time, there spread throughout Europe a cry directed against all countries authorising measures as above mentioned, and years of the most prudent and wise policy have not been sufficient to amend the harm done.

The United States have had greater success than any other country in attracting the stream of emigration to its shores.

The policy used to insure such brilliant results has always been in diffusing a knowledge of their country, its extent, its political liberties, its agricultural resources, the progress of its industry and of its commerce. All legislative efforts have been made to protect the new-comers from those likely to take advantage of their inexperience or ignorance of the ways of the country; and it is by such conduct as this that their projects of settlement have been facilitated.

With its system, the United States have defied all competition, and, even now, with taxes as high as the necessities of life are expensive, they receive four-fifths of the whole European Emigration.

Next to the United States, the Argentine Republic receives the greatest number of emigrants. The following table shows the increase of emigrants to the latter country for the last twelve years:—

Year.	Emigrants.
1860	5,656
1861	6,300
1862	6,716
1863	10,400
1864	11,680
1865	11,770
1866	13,960
1867	17,046
1868	29,244
1869	38,000
1870	39,667
1871	31,614
1872 (first nine months)	23,405

The total of this last year probably amounted to 40,000.

This emigration is obtained without the direct intervention of the government. Each emigrant is required to pay his own passage money of from 250 to 300 francs. The authorities bind themselves to meet the expense of board and lodging for a few days,

and offer to all emigrants free transport to the interior, with a lot of land to those wishing to engage in agricultural pursuits.

Regarding this country, it may be said that it is well known, the climate is good, the government has always been sufficiently liberal to all new comers, and extensive commercial relations exist, by means of various lines of steamers, with all the principal ports of the European continent. These facts sufficiently explain the results above stated.

Further, emigrants to the Argentine Republic, like those to the United States, are free from all engagements and constraint, and they are at liberty to act according to their wishes, while at the same time they know they can only depend upon their own exertions. This freedom of action, and the responsibility arising from it, generally re-doubles their energy, thus making a large number successful, a source of encouragement to those following them.

This idea of personal independence to the emigrant should never be lost sight of; to obtain it, Europeans leave their homes in such great numbers for the New World. They desire, above all things, to become owners of land, and, by their industry, to render it of more value.

If they find, in their new country, the same drawbacks from which they have fled,—if they fall under the control of companies or governments which are constantly on the look out to obtain from them, little by little, the repayment of advances made to them,—if they are not allowed to gain their livelihood in the manner they desire, then the principal reasons for which they have emigrated are scattered to the winds.

All the guarantees, conditions, and promises demanded from emigrants for advances made, appear to them of little importance on their departure, but, on their arrival, they assume a totally different aspect. If they have not to disburse money immediately, we can find an indefinite number of persons in any country ready to go anywhere; but, whatever may be the manner in which they are treated, it is certain that numerous complaints will be made immediately after their arrival. These complaints may be without foundation, yet the effect produced is precisely the same regarding the country against which they are directed, as they are diffused amongst those who are not judges of their truthfulness.

To abandon their country in order to make a home in a new one, isolated and unknown, is above all things a mark of courage and devotedness, the cause of which can only be explained by a firm conviction they have in future prosperity for themselves and their children. This is the sole reason of the conduct of those pioneers who are found in all portions of the New World, and who, withdrawn from civilization, without any connection with the outer world, are deprived of all the enjoyments which society affords, living isolated and alone, with the hope only that, at some future time, they will be recompensed for their privations and labor, when their locality, in the regular course of events, becomes populated, and when they will find themselves in such a state of prosperity as can be the more appreciated because their sacrifices have been great, and their reward dearly purchased.

Individual liberty and new prospects are the two great levers of colonization and emigration, and they cannot be too highly esteemed. The permanent results will always be in proportion to the individual interests which may be put in force.

It is not meant by this that the government ought to remain passive with regard to immigration; its duty is to contribute as largely as possible in proportion to the advantages which ensue from it. There is every reason to make known the resources which it offers to foreign industry and labor.

Those who have sufficient confidence in it to trust their future and that of their children, have indeed the right to demand that their inexperience should be protected, and that they should be warned against misconceptions, through which the country itself would be the victim; but this protection should never become a hindrance,—support should never be misconstrued into patronage.

The emigrants who do not succeed, and of whom there will always be some, should be made to feel that they must look to themselves and not to the government.

The subject of advances on the price of passage is now a very great question in Canada. I have, as far as possible, striven to explain at length my views regarding it. I ought to add, however, that these remarks have reference only to the system as applied generally. In some cases, this system of advances, with or without conditions of re-payment, presents advantages which ought not to be overlooked; and I have every reason to believe that, in the measure of its application during this year, by the Province of Quebec, it has proved of valuable service.

For an individual, or a class representing a branch of industry required in our country; for an agriculturist, or a good mechanic with a large family which cannot be left behind, and whose passage he is unable to pay,—it would be well to continue to act as we have done during the last six months; but each application ought to be weighed separately, and accepted on the responsibility of the agents, whose duty it would be to act with the greatest discretion, and be confident that the system would not be abused.

In consequence of this, the agents of the Canadian government have sent to the Province of Quebec only 177 emigrants at reduced rates, when their instructions permitted them to forward 300. This number could have been easily obtained, but it was deemed preferable to select only those suitable, rather than to send indiscriminately the number allowed.

As to the system of entirely free passages, it would have the most disastrous results. Emigrants forced to have recourse to it, are altogether unsuited to the stern realities of colonization. Further, the only security which is possessed of the emigrant's good faith, and of the worthiness manifested in him, is by advancing a portion of his necessary expenses for settlement in our country. We should not lay ourselves open to the risk of granting free passages to America, nor of recruiting emigrants for the United States.

Without being too exacting towards the classes of emigrants who wish to come to our country, it would not be advisable to sacrifice altogether quality to quantity. It will be remembered that Belgian emigrants, brought out free to the United States, were, by the New York authorities, sent back to Antwerp; and that the class of emigrants from Baden and Bavaria justified the remonstrances of the Canadian Government.

At the start of every undertaking there is required special encouragement, but at the same time the example of Brazil sufficiently shows what abuses may result from a misdirected assistance.

The policy adopted by Canada has so far succeeded well, and it would not be advisable to stop it. The publication of the resources of the country has been conducted with the zeal and forethought the subject requires. It is now completed by letters from the emigrants themselves (nothing could be of more service), filled with praises of the vast resources of the country, the manners of its population, and of the cordiality with which they are greeted everywhere.

Our country is beginning to be appreciated, not only for the advantages which it offers to the working and agricultural classes, but also for the advantages which it offers in a manufacturing and commercial point of view, from its public works and its financial position. Business men, merchants, capitalists and bankers will soon regard it as the equal of other countries of the new world. Hitherto, our comparatively unknown condition has greatly retarded our success.

The multiplicity of commercial, and the creation of financial relations, will exert a direct and immediate effect in the cause of emigration. The direction given to capital is a guide to the people. The press will not be slow in taking its part in the movement, by treating Canadian questions with the same interest as displayed in the cases of Brazil and the United States.

I believe that the above facts should be taken into consideration in regard to the publicity to be given to Canada. Pamphlets and advertisements are extremely useful, but they appeal only to one class of emigrants. There should, to complete it, be a publication of information more extended, more varied, and of such a nature that the interest of the general public may be excited; in fact, that laborers or peasants seeking intelli-

gence respecting Canada, should not always receive the answer that the country is absolutely unknown.

The efforts in favor of emigration to Canada have necessarily been suspended for the last three months, but they will be resumed by the beginning of the month of February, in time for the first immigrants direct to Quebec. That Province continues to have the preference, as the class of emigration offered is more suitable for it.

Brittany and Normandy will be the object of very special attention. These two Provinces furnish now but a very insignificant number of emigrants, and this may be regarded as an advantage. We shall not encounter the difficulties which competition always creates, neither will we be obliged to struggle against a settled direction of emigration as in Alsace, and we may hope eventually, that if success is obtained, it will be more durable and unanimous, since we shall have been the first to start the movement.

It is under consideration to establish a line of steamers which will perform direct service between Marseilles, Bordeaux and the St. Lawrence. The realization of this project would be of great service to us, above all in the Mediterranean, whence the emigration is very large.

It has always been a matter of regret that there has been no direct or regular communication between Canada and the Continent.

Passengers do not like the Liverpool route, it is suggestive of waste of time, expense, and above all, of inconvenience; without these objections, the most favorable results would be promoted.

Mr. Bossange has also insisted that the Allan Line send one or two steamers, at least, in the spring, to take emigrants from Havre and carry them direct to Quebec, and it is to be hoped that his request may be acceded to. This arrangement would particularly suit the passengers from Belgium and Germany, who would profit by it. Under these circumstances, and with the means of action at our disposal, I believe that I do not exaggerate when I say, (unforeseen events excepted) that emigration from France, Belgium and the Banks of the Rhine to Canada, will next year be at least five thousand. In the course of two or three years it ought to reach twelve or fifteen thousand, when it would be able to maintain itself and dispense with the support of the Government.

Some of the Agents of the Allan Line, (all of whom, we know, favor Emigration to Canada) have been already appointed in Switzerland, others are about to be associated with them throughout the different Cantons. Swiss emigration now amounts to about 12,000 annually, and is constantly increasing; first, because of the disproportion between the population of the country and its resources, which is becoming greater and greater; second, because of better directed efforts a more thoroughly organized system has been given it by influential politicians of the Republic, who are anxious to ameliorate the condition of the working and laboring classes, by means of emigration.

In the middle of last summer, I placed myself in correspondence with Dr. Foss, one of the principal promoters of the above movement, and for a time it seemed possible to bring about an immediate emigration of some hundreds of families, of the class most suitable to lay the foundation of Swiss settlements in Canada, but eventually it was found that the demands made were of such a character that the Canadian Government could not accede to them, and this project had consequently to be set aside, although I believe it is not yet abandoned. In addition, we can in Switzerland, as in other countries, appeal directly to the public, and we have every evidence that this appeal will not be in vain.

The Allan Company has also established several agencies in Italy, and it has just had translated into Italian and printed to the number of several thousand, a pamphlet on the subject of Emigration to Canada.

Italian emigration amounts annually to about 30,000, and is attracted principally towards the Argentine Republic. It is recruited in Piedmont, amongst agriculturalists accustomed to a very rigorous Climate and the labor entailed by it.

The first of these emigrants who will be sent to Canada, will be chosen with care as a test of their suitability, and to see whether it will be expedient or not to continue our efforts in Piedmont.

Both in Germany and in Belgium, as in France and Switzerland, the number of agents and sub-agents of the Allan Company continue to be increased, with an organized system of advertisement on the best footing, at least, so far as the authorities of these countries will permit. I should not omit to mention the great interest which the Allan Company continue to evince with regard to Emigration to Canada, and the great service rendered by them to that cause. All its Agents are also Emigration Agents, and repeated instructions remind them of that portion of their duty. They have never failed to give the promptest attention to every suggestion which has been made to them on this subject. All the publicity made by them by means of advertisements, notices, &c., &c., contain a special paragraph on Emigration, and so the name of our country is constantly placed before the eyes of the public in every portion of Europe. Beyond all this, we owe to them the publication of several pamphlets, of which they have borne the entire expense, and which have been, and will still be, utilized with great advantage.

I have the honor to call the attention of the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, to the following questions, as being of such a nature as must have a great influence on the success of our future operations.

The postal relations between France and Canada are at present in a most unsatisfactory state, a letter cannot be forwarded from one to the other country for less than one franc by the Canadian Lines, and one franc and thirty centimes by way of New York. The tariff is so anomalous, that if we send our letters first to England and thence to Canada, the double postage only amounts to sixty centimes. By a recent tariff established between the United States and France, the postage has been reduced to sixty centimes, and it is to be presumed that a like request made by Canada, would be favorably received. Emigrants should be able to correspond, at a low rate, with their families and acquaintances remaining in France. It is the most positive way of diffusing exact information of our country. Money Orders, which are coming into use more frequently, show the necessity of extending this accommodation throughout the countries on the Continent. The remittances made by emigrants represent only small sums, and are of such a nature that they are with difficulty negotiated by Banks. Up to the present time the French and Belgians have sent English Post Office Orders or Canadian Bank Bills, which show conclusively the inconveniences which the present system entails. Their actual value (in current money) cannot be obtained except at a great loss. Canadian Agents always make it their business to effect the exchange of money on the best possible terms, but it is not always convenient to employ their services.

For some years past, there has existed between the United States and Germany a Treaty, by which the latter Government engages to release such of its subjects becoming American citizens from the obligations they owe to their parent country. Without such a Treaty, according to the laws of Germany, these obligations continue for ten years, so, that young men who may have left, without having completed their term of military service, are liable to be embodied in the army, if they should happen to return to their mother country, even temporarily, before the expiration of this term.

The large number emigrating from Germany to Canada, is sufficient to show of what great importance it is that their position should be thoroughly defined. It should not be forgotten that if 300,000 people have chosen French nationality in Alsace and Lorraine, it is chiefly because the young men would have been forced into the ranks of an army, which, but a short time since, they had fought against.

In the month of September last, the Government of the Province of Quebec gave instructions to stop the forwarding of more Emigrants, as the lateness of the season would not permit of a certainty of employment. This suspension caused several hundreds to go to South America instead of coming to Canada. This impediment would be annoying were it to exist another season. This suspension of business during the whole winter, would place us in a very inferior position in comparison with other

countries. Emigration will always be less in winter than in summer, but it should be so arranged, that all emigrants, complying with the conditions required, should receive a welcome. I have no doubt that this difficulty might be settled, if the Government of each Province could only make known regularly and as often as possible, either directly or through your Department, the number and class of emigrants that they could absorb, with as full information on the subject as possible; so that, even during winter, there would be little difficulty in settling all emigrants coming to the country.

It is well known that Canadian productions have been especially noticed at the various Exhibitions held in Europe, and that many commercial enterprises have been influenced by it. In continuing this system, it can be easily seen that in having Agencies, affording information on our country, established first at Paris and then in other cities, (if the first experiment succeed), which would contain collections of Canadian productions, with all the particulars connected with them, the publications of the country, treating of agricultural, industrial, commercial or financial questions, also the Governmental reports on the Legislation and general Statistics of the Country, that it would serve as a general medium of diffusing information, and that it might be made use of as well by the merchants as by the manufacturers of Canada. The cost of such agencies would not be very great, and would not last beyond a few years, and eventually would be able to sustain themselves. This would be means of supplying, to a great extent, the want which exists, from the absence of Consular representatives of our country.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

J. A. N. PROVENCHER.

Emigration Agent.

No. 21.

REPORT OF SIX MONTHS' MISSION TO ENGLAND AS A LECTURER
ON CANADA.

(MR. EDWIN CLAY.)

To the Honorable Mr. Pope,
Minister of Agriculture, &c., &c.

SIR,—In complying with your directions, I now lay before you a short report of my six months' mission to England. The manner in which my time has been occupied is fully stated in my "Diary" which accompanies this.

I received your "instructions" late on the evening of February 26th, 1872, and sailed for England at 1. p.m. on the 27th. Arrived in Liverpool, March the 8th, a.m. After spending a few days in Liverpool, I proceeded to London for further instructions, and for the purpose of procuring means to illustrate my lectures, such as maps of the different Provinces, &c., which, I was surprised to find, could not be obtained in London, until prepared under my own directions; and to lecture without the means of fully demonstrating the portions of the Dominions of which one is speaking, is not much better than a waste of time in many parts of the country; for a vast majority of the rural population of England has not the slightest idea of the relative position, extent, or form of the Dominion.

In Liverpool, London and Woolwich, I devoted a portion of every day to gathering groups of workmen, and addressing them, on the different subjects connected with emigration to the Dominion, and found all classes very anxious to obtain information of a reliable character.

The "Yankee Agents" have for the past twelve or fifteen years circulated such fearful statements, with reference to the climate, productions, and politics of the Dominion, that vast multitudes of British people had given up all idea of even looking towards Canada as a future home for themselves or their children.

I then (with the advice of Mr. Dixon) proceeded to the west of England, making my headquarters for some time in Exeter, visiting the rural districts around, and lecturing also a number of times in the city. There I met with opposition from three different sources—the "*Radical Communist*" or Infidel Republican, who opposed me on the ground that no Englishman should leave his own country until a redistribution of property proved there was not enough for them all in their native land, and also from the gentleman farmer, who feared the results that would follow the removal of a large number of farm labourers; and from some of the upper class, who feared that we were playing the same game as the "Yankee Agents."

I visited a large number of the small towns along the south of Devonshire, circulating printed information, delivering addresses, and lecturing as often as I could. Also among the market people and at the fairs, I found good opportunity to spread information respecting our country. I visited the great County fair and cattle show, in Bodmin, in the county of Cornwall, and circulated among the thirty thousand people present, a large case of papers, and pamphlets, and addressed several large gatherings. I lectured also in Lostwithiel, and Liskeard, and conversed with a large number of Cornish miners, and those who were working small farms.

I often found myself placed in a very awkward position, when parties would question me with reference to portions of the Dominion which I had not seen. They would say, "Well, then, you have not been there, but are just speaking from hearsay, or, like ourselves, from what you have read." So that I found my visit to Ontario last fall, under the instructions of the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Dunkin, to be of vast benefit to me when speaking of those portions of the country over which I travelled.

As I met comparatively few people looking towards Nova Scotia, I found it necessary in doing my duty to the Dominion, to take up one Province after another, beginning

with Nova Scotia, the first night, then devoting a portion of time to each of the other Provinces until I reached Vancouver Island, to which place a number of families have gone, for the benefit to be derived from the mild climate of that portion of Canada.

In Plymouth the Mayor very kindly consented to take the chair, and introduced my mission in a very able manner, showing the great advantages to be obtained in Canada by the workmen of England, and the great fact, that in moving to Canada they were still in their own country, under their own laws, with the protection of the same time honoured "Flag." Quite a number have since crossed the Atlantic to make a home among their Canadian brethren, from that part of Devonshire.

One of the great difficulties I found in the way of circulating information among that class of the people best suited to our country (the farm labourers) was the fact, that it was almost impossible to get them together in the evenings. For after their day's work for "the master" was accomplished, their own garden plot kept them until dark, and not one in a hundred of them ever reads or sees a newspaper, so that letters, reports of lectures or other statements of facts in connection with the prospects of such persons becoming independent by settling as farmers in the Dominion, does not reach one in a thousand of the farm labourers back from the towns and small villages.

The only way that appears to me to meet the difficulty, is, by the lecturer being furnished with a horse and carriage by which he would be enabled to visit all the farm labourers in any given district, calling at their houses in the evenings after their work was finished. And then by gathering small companies into the best room that could be procured, and addressing them, in the most suitable manner, illustrating his lecture with the best means in his power. Very much could be gained with that class of people if the lecturer could present the subject of his oral efforts to the minds of his hearers, through the organ of vision, as they can comprehend and understand what they see much better than what they hear.

In my lectures I often found it a very difficult task, to get an English farmer or farm labourer to understand how grain of any kind could be harrowed in among the stumps. I found no difficulty however, in making the whole process clear and plain to every one present. When at Woolwich, Mr. W. H. Edwards, the gentlemanly and obliging proprietor of a Panorama of different points of Canada, allowed me to take the platform and explain the "Backwoodsman's beginning;" while a view of a field in stumps and a log cabin, was being exhibited. So that a number of maps of different parts, and some rough sketches of lumbering, and farm clearing in its different stages, would be a very powerful addition to the strength and power of the lecturer's address.

In the towns and cities, we can secure large gatherings of people, many of whom are entirely unfit for Canadian life, on the new land offered to the public by the Government. And they are generally a class of whom but few comparatively are required in a new country. Still a very large amount of good arises from our city lectures. Many good men from amongst them are induced to try their hands and fortunes on Canadian soil, thus introducing a good supply of skilled labour; and at the same time the reports from the press of the cities and towns will reach a large number of intelligent farmers and others in the villages and small towns. Nothing can be more marked than the evidence presented to a Canadian of the utter ignorance existing in the rural districts of England, men of good education often asking if there were any prospects of railroads being started in Nova Scotia soon; and if coal and iron had been discovered in sufficient quantities to pay for working; while those without education often wish to know what part of the "United States," Canada is in?

To secure even a small portion of the emigration from Great Britain, it will be necessary to keep up a constant supply of information for the people, both by the circulation of printed matter, and by plain practical lectures, in a style that the workmen will be both interested in, and instructed thereby. We have to meet not only all that has been said in favour of the Western States as "a land without winter storms, or blasting frosts, where sunshine and rain come just when required, with heavy crops, and still heavier prices for the productions of the soil, where no deadly fever strikes down the

settler, and where *freedom* of the brightest and purest character is enjoyed by every inhabitant of the land—freedom from all taxation, from all “want and care,” in fact, from everything which afflicts humanity in England or the Dominion; but we have also to meet the direct falsehoods charged against the Government of the Dominion, its climate, its productions and soil, as well as its moral and political institutions. To meet the difficulties thus thrown in the pathway of the Canadian lecturers, it will be necessary to afford them all possible assistance; first by securing the aid and co-operation of the local shipping agents by leaving the issuing of all passengers tickets in their hands, and by securing, as far as possible, the aid of all leading men, in both religion and politics.

There is no doubt but the plan adopted by the Government of giving some aid to worthy emigrants by paying a portion of their passage money, will continue to be of great service to a large number. Many who have settled in Nova Scotia, and other parts of Canada this summer, would not have been able to have left the old country had it not been for the assistance thus afforded.

Among many of the farm labourers of the poorer class, there is a great dread of starting in the woods without a cabin, and this dread is particularly strong in the minds of those who are holding small farms. Such people have often enquired, if from twenty to fifty families would come out together, would the local governments clear them from four to six acres, and put up a log cabin allowing them to pay the interest, until they could in a few years pay the principal.

If such arrangements could be made in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, large settlements of industrious farmers could be brought over, and placed upon the lands that are still under the Government control. Everything should be done both by the Government and people of the Dominion, to make the agricultural immigrant feel at home when he arrives in our country, for one letter from a well settled family sent home to their friends, does more than a dozen lectures delivered by one with whom they have no acquaintance.

The last six weeks of my stay in England I devoted to lecturing in Lincolnshire, where I found that very little indeed was known about our Lower Provinces. My last lectures were delivered in London where through the kindness of Revd. C. H. Spurgeon, I was allowed the gratuitous use of the large lecture hall, of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, which was well filled for nights. During the five months and a half in which I was engaged in speaking, I delivered seventy-three lectures, and addresses, in over thirty of which I spoke two hours, and answered questions for half an hour longer.

I am not prepared to give the results of my labour up to the present, or an exact account of the number who have left England this season, as the results of my lectures. The local shipping agents holding a government license, issued all the passengers tickets. We need not expect, however, that men renting small farms, or farm labourers hired by the year, can, on hearing a few lectures, or reading the pamphlets circulated by the Government, at once give up their farms, or leave their situations to embark for a new country. They must think the matter over, with care, and consult with their friends. And then it will require some months to prepare for a voyage.

Then the unusually high wages, and the abundance of employment have had a very marked effect in deterring men from leaving their native land; we have, therefore, good reason to believe that the results of the past summer's work will be seen for years to come, particularly if followed up by a continuation of lectures and the circulation of suitable printed material. Having faithfully worked to make every part of the Dominion popular as a home for the workingmen of England, and that in a manner to enable me, whenever I shall meet an immigrant family which I have been the means of bringing to this land, to say, were not my statements *perfectly true*, as it regards our soil, climate, agriculture, privileges and political freedom, as well as with regard to the difficulties to be encountered in the life of a new beginner.” Trusting that my humble endeavours thus to do my duty may meet with the approval of your Honor,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obt. Servant,

EDWIN CLAY, M.D.

No. 22.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GLASGOW EMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. DAVID SHAW.)

43, YORK ST., GLASGOW,
15th July, 1872.

SIR,—For the information of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture and Emigration, I beg respectfully to report that the business of this agency has been for the current year more satisfactory than any that has preceded it since my appointment in 1869. This has arisen from several causes, the more important of which are,—

1st. From the work performed through this agency, since my residence in Scotland, producing a harvest of palpable results, steadily on the increase.

2nd. From the decided pleasure manifested by the emigrant class in the early part of the season, and still evinced at the offer of the Ontario Government of free transport within that Province to any part of it, with a bonus of six dollars in money to every adult after three months continuous residence. For months, after the advertisement of which, my office was thronged up till 10 o'clock at night with enquirers, and the letters by mail in the same proportion.

3rd. From the reduction of the ocean passage to £4 5s., effected by the Dominion Minister of Emigration, which though hampered and belated as it was in its coming into operation, virtually combined with the other causes stated, has placed Canada in a position very decidedly better than ever it was before as a field and home for the Scottish emigrants, and much now depends on how this excellent position so gained is sustained, improved and made the most of.

A detailed or statistical report for the current seasons' work cannot be given with any degree of accuracy before the end of the year, when I propose fully to discuss the whole question of my mission in Scotland for the last three years; which, with the approval of the head of the Department, will be published for the information of the people of Canada generally, who are but ill informed as to the work done, doing and to be done, or the difficulties to be surmounted Departmentally or by individual agents.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID SHAW.

Emigration Agent.

John Lowe, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 23.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

(MR. JAMES ROSS.)

GOULD, September, 1872.

Honorable Mr. Pope,
Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, contained in a letter addressed to me by Mr. Lowe, dated 9th inst., I beg leave, respectfully, to give in this letter a general review of my proceedings as special Emigration Agent to England and Scotland, during the six months which ended on the 1st August last.

As my monthly diary, which I regularly transmitted to Wm. Dixon, Esq., of London, gives a full account of my travels and labours, I deem it unnecessary in this letter to give any details of my proceedings.

Very shortly after my arrival in Scotland, I discovered that I should have been in that country in the month of December instead of February. I found that all farm labourers entered into a re-engagement with their employers on the 1st of January in each year.

That a great number, after having heard me read the pamphlets which I distributed among them, would have emigrated to Canada this year, but could not as their employers refused to release them from their engagement. I ascertained also, that farmers, artisans, and others decided on or about the 1st January, what course to pursue for the ensuing year. I discovered amongst all classes the most incredible ignorance of our Dominion, its climate, extent and resources. I had the greatest difficulty in explaining to the labouring classes the difference between the Dominion of Canada and the United States. I also found a deep rooted prejudice existing against Canada, even among the intelligent part of the community. The cold of our winters and the heat of our summers are looked upon as something awful. The best argument I found to combat these prejudices, was, that having myself passed forty years of my life in the coldest Province of our Dominion, whether I looked any the worse for the wear than most men in Great Britain? I ascertained that these and other erroneous impressions about Canada are industriously circulated by the paid agents of railroad and land speculators in the Western States of America. I also found that the agents of the Governments of Australia and New Zealand, if they did not misrepresent, most certainly underrate the advantages offered by Canada to intending emigrants, so as to induce as many as possible to emigrate to the former rather than to the latter country.

I encountered, while endeavouring to carry out the objects of my mission, the bitterest and most persistent hostility from landed proprietors, large farmers and generally employers of skilled and unskilled labor. In consequence of this hostility, I found, in England especially, the greatest difficulty in getting access to the labouring classes. In Scotland, where the laboring classes generally read the newspapers, I had not so much difficulty in imparting information. In short, I found, that in order successfully to prosecute my mission and induce any considerable number of emigrants to make Canada their new home, I had to carry on a constant species of warfare with the parties already mentioned. To embrace every opportunity in public, through the press and otherwise, to expose their falsehoods and misrepresentations about Canada, I found the public press in both England and Scotland, with few exceptions, either lukewarm or utterly indifferent on the subject of emigration to Canada. The truth is there is not one public paper in a thousand that publishes a word of information about this country. In publishing the telegraphic news from America, a person seldom sees a line about any of the Provinces of our Dominion.

In view of all these circumstances, it appears evident to me that a good deal not yet attempted must be done to turn the tide of emigration to Canada. I think active intelligent and energetic agents should be settled permanently, or for at least seven months in the year, in England and Scotland. I will not undertake to state the number of such agents that I consider necessary. I think that Liverpool requires an Emigration Agent more than any other part of Great Britain, as from that port all English as well as many German emigrants to America take their departure.

I think there should be at least two or three others to labor in the Eastern, Middle, and Southern Counties of England.

Glasgow being the only port of embarkation for all Scotch emigrants to America, I think an agent should be permanently stationed there, and another in the North of Scotland. All these agents ought to itinerate during the winter months; hold public meetings in all the centres of population in the rural districts, and by lectures, conversations, distribution of pamphlets, impart as much information as possible about the different Provinces of the Dominion. From the 1st of May to the 1st of October, the agents stationed in Liverpool and Glasgow, ought to be in their offices in these cities, and hold constant correspondence with the other agents, whose business would be to direct as many emigrants as possible to the former, who would see them shipped. I am of opinion that all accredited agents should be authorized to give assisted passage tickets; for, although Mr. Dixon does all that any man can do to forward these tickets on application, there is still a vexatious delay in getting them. I have met with a great number of married men in the agricultural districts in England and Scotland, who would make the very best of settlers and would be glad to come to Canada, but are, even with the reduced rate of passage, unable to emigrate. I think something might be done to enable this excellent class of emigrants to come to Canada. I have reason to believe that there are hundreds of farmers in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, who would be glad to avail themselves of the services of these agricultural labourers, and would be willing to advance a part of their wages to enable them to emigrate.

Could not the Government open an office in each Province, where application might be made by parties requiring the services of the class above referred to and state the amount of money they would be willing to advance? If this were done, the money might be sent to certain accredited Emigration Agents in England and Scotland, who would send on the number of families asked for, and prepay the advance made only when tickets for passage to St. John, New Brunswick, or to Quebec were taken out.

I have briefly reviewed my proceedings during the six months I have been employed as Emigration Agent for the Dominion.

I have also indicated the means which, in my opinion, should be adopted for promoting immigration to the different Provinces of our Dominion. There are many matters of detail which I could suggest, but which would take too much space to be given in this letter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES ROSS,
Special Emigration Agent.

No. 24.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE EASTERN COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.

(A. B. DAVENEY.)

COBOURG, ONTARIO,
September 9th, 1872.

SIR,—In reply to the request contained in your communication of August 9th, 1872, copy of which you handed me in Ottawa, September 5th, 1872, I have the honor to submit the following Report of my proceedings as Special Emigration Agent to the Eastern Counties of England, for the six months ending August 31st, 1872.

On my arrival in Norfolk, I opened an office at Norwich, the chief city of the county, and one of the largest sheep and cattle markets in England, and where, it is estimated, that on market days (Saturdays) and on fair days, often as many as five or six thousand farmers, millers, traders, laborers and others from the neighboring Towns and Villages resort for the day. I advertised the opening of my office, and my personal attendance there on Saturdays, for the purpose of giving reliable and correct information about Canada; and also that, at any time, books, pamphlets, &c., about Canada, could be obtained free on application. I then had printed a lot of small slips, giving my name and address, and stating that "For persons unable to pay the whole cost of the voyage out, the Government of Canada would pay £2 1s." I pasted these slips on the covers of all the books and pamphlets, and also at the foot of the free grant land placards which had been supplied to me for distribution. I also had printed some handbills (copy enclosed) and filled up the blank space as required, so that when I went to visit any place the people were notified when to expect me.

I then went to the inns and hotels in Norwich, where the country people generally put up for the day, and posted up in the publishing rooms, the large handbills and maps shewing the free grant land system, and distributed among the farmers and country people I met there, books and pamphlets on the several Provinces of Canada.

Subsequently, I went from village to village and pursued the same course. I also, from time to time, wrote letters to the newspapers about Canada as a field for emigration, so that my mission and office soon became well known, and on Saturdays I had a great many visitors at my office, and am glad to say that many of them are now settled in Canada.

Being so well satisfied with the result of these proceedings in Norwich, I adopted the same plan at Dereham, where the market day was Friday, but not meeting with the same encouragement, I gave up going there.

About this time there was a general strike among the carpenters and builders of Norwich, so I went there specially and visited their Committee Rooms several times, and distributed books, &c., to them, and having learnt that a special meeting of them was to take place on the evening of April 5th, I went there, and having obtained permission from the chairman, I gave them an address on Canada.

I next moved to Yarmouth, and visited the villages about there, adopting the same plan, and as the East Norfolk Militia were then under training there, I went twice to their barracks, gave them an address about Canada, and distributed a lot of books and papers among them; there were about seven hundred men there, who appeared much interested, and received the papers I gave them with thanks, and on being disbanded will take them to their homes in most of the villages in East Norfolk.

My next move was to Cambridge, where I learnt that the bricklayers, stonemasons, and carpenters had just struck for higher wages. I called at their Committee Rooms, and having explained my position, was requested to address them at their mass meetings. I

did so on the 1st and 3rd of May, on each of which occasion, there were present nearly a thousand men. I also distributed among them a lot of Dominion pamphlets.

Having learnt from the papers that agricultural unions were being formed in this and the adjoining counties, I called upon the secretaries of these unions, and offered to address their meetings or give a lecture in any hall, on "Canada as a field for Emigration," and shortly afterwards received invitations to give lectures at Thetford and Wymondham. I accepted the offers, and on 25th May, I delivered a lecture at the Temperance Hall, Thetford, and on 29th May, I delivered another at the School-house, Wymondham. The Agricultural Laborers' Association provided the halls and advertised the lecture, and at their close accorded me a hearty vote of thanks. Reporters were present from Norwich, who made full reports of the proceedings, published my lecture in full, and also gave me very flattering notices.

After these lectures, I assisted out several families from Norwich, five from Cambridge, two or three from Thetford; and at the close of the lecture at Wymondham, a collection was taken up to assist out four families from there. I also heard of several other families going from the neighboring villages.

Having, by these means, now become well known, I had a great deal of correspondence with the secretaries of the agricultural unions and others, and gave them permission to advertise me as going to address any meetings they proposed getting up, and thus arranged to address fifteen large public meetings of agricultural laborers in Norfolk, Suffolk, Bedford and Hertford, viz.: at Alleboro', Hemshaw, Harpenden, Cheverell's Green, Slopsley, Barton, Mundham, Blofield, Seagrave, Harpenden Common, Beechwood Green, Bennington, Toddington, Lingwood and Blofield, and I also visited and worked in the counties of Essex, Cambridge and Nottingham.

The reports of these meetings generally appeared in the newspapers of the nearest towns, and frequently my address was published in full. I found the members of the "Press" very willing to give insertion to the communications I sent them about Canada, and I generally received great assistance and encouragement from them.

I also called upon and met several clergymen and ministers of other denominations, and received great assistance from them; without exception, their sympathies were in favor of encouraging emigration to Canada; with many of them I left small supplies of books and papers about Canada for them to distribute among their parishioners.

I regret to state that I found great ignorance displayed about Canada, and most absurd ideas entertained about the so-called severity of the winter, and other matters. All the talk seems to be about America. America is everything, and appears to be everywhere. In several cases, amongst men who ought to have known better, I found it difficult to make them believe that America contains as many different peoples, nations and Governments as Europe. The prevailing idea seems to be that the United States is America, and Canada and the other parts of America small, out-of-the-way places, destined soon to be absorbed by the States.

It is only by public addresses and lectures got up specially for the people in the country that these erroneous ideas can be eradicated.

A great emigration movement is now taking place in England, and I found that the States of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Pennsylvania are making great efforts to attract emigrants. The Brazils, Paraguay, Australia and New Zealand are also vying with each other as to which of them can offer the greatest inducements and attractions to emigrants to settle in their midst. They employ energetic agents all the year round, and advertise very extensively. I believe that an awakening in the people's minds is taking place as to the superior advantages offered by Canada, but there is no doubt, that to obtain the full share of emigration Canada is justly entitled to, that we must make the same constant and strenuous efforts as other countries.

There is no want of inclination on the part of the agricultural laborer to come to Canada, it is the lack of means to pay the ocean voyage across, alone, which prevents thousands of families from seeking homes in this country.

At the close of my lectures and speeches, having informed the audience that I would remain in that village till next day, and would be glad to give any further information and advice to any of them who would like to call upon me, I had sometimes over forty applications for free passages out, from men anxious and willing to go to Canada, and offering, if I would but send them out, to repay, by instalments, the whole cost of the voyage.

In consequence of the high price of food and coal in England, there will be great distress there this winter, already meat costs a shilling sterling a pound, and coals two pounds sterling per ton; these prices will accelerate emigration, so that now is the time to put forth our best endeavors to secure emigrants for Canada. Every family we bring out now will, by their accounts home to their friends, induce others to follow in their footsteps hereafter.

The difficulty with the agricultural laborers is, that they are nearly all married men with families, they have not been able to save money out of their scanty wages, and the sale of their household goods would not realize enough to pay the cost of the voyage across the Atlantic. Would it not be good policy to charter one or two emigrant ships next summer for the purpose of bringing out agricultural laborers and their families, altogether free, or at such low prices as they would be able to pay? I saw by advertisements in English papers, that both Australia and New Zealand are granting free passages to servant girls, and to a limited number of good ploughmen and shepherds. If you thought well of the idea of chartering a vessel and granting a certain number of free passages, I would respectfully suggest, that only two or three families should be selected from one village or parish, so as to confer the boon upon several different places. I have not the least doubt but that the full complement of passengers for half-a-dozen or more voyages could be easily obtained from laborers of the best class.

As to female servants, the rate of wages they obtain in England is now so high, *viz.* : from £12 to £15 a year for ordinary servants, that it is almost in vain to expect any of them to come to Canada, particularly when we see Australia and New Zealand offering them free passages to go there. Some years ago I resided in Belgium, and often remarked the industrious habits and willingness of the Belgian servants; they were a very numerous class there, and worked for very low wages, I am therefore of opinion that it is to Belgium we must go for our domestic servants.

Last year the English Emigration Commissioners granted free passages to over 200 girls to New South Wales, would it not be advisable to inform those gentlemen that Canada is equally in want of servants, and request them to send the next two hundred to this country?

From information I gathered in England, I am led to believe that domestic servants when alone, will only go to those countries which grant them free passages, mechanics and artisans generally manage to pay their own fares to wherever they wish to go, and that the actual farm laborers are, in most cases, assisted out either by friends who emigrated years ago or by charitable associations in England. I know of a few cases where, in small families, the father came out to Canada alone, intending, as soon as possible, to bring out his wife and family, but very few will consent to do that.

In my intercourse with the gentlemen who are assisting to form the agricultural laborers' unions in England, I was informed that they had assisted over three hundred to emigrate, some to Canada, some to the United States and some to Australia. They informed me that they fully believed in the advantages of emigration, both to those who go and those who stay at home, and that they would be very willing to consider any plan we might propose to work together to send to Canada any members of their association whom we could persuade to go there.

In consequence of the present high cost of living, and the unsettled condition of the agricultural and other classes, I am persuaded that the next year or two will see the greatest emigration from England that has ever taken place. I would therefore like to see some plan adopted to either grant free passages or prepay them, and bind them to repay them by instalments.

I would also represent the harvest is just over in England, that the laborers there this year received £7 10s. sterling extra for harvest work, so that it is while these men still have their money about them that it is the fittest time to approach them. As I told them in my more recent addresses that they were getting much more money this year for their harvest, and I hoped that they would not fritter it away in the public houses but that they would take care of it, and then, with the assistance I would give them from the Government of Canada, they would be able to start for Canada in the spring.

At this time also, there are a great many public meetings being held in the rural districts, I therefore consider it very advisable that I should be sent back to England as early as possible, so as to be present to speak at these meetings on behalf of Canada, and thus not leave the field clear to the emigration agents of the United States and other countries.

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

ARTHUR B. DAVENEY,
Special Emigration Agent.

To the Honorable J. H. Pope,
Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

COBOURG, September 26th, 1872.

SIR,—As a supplement to my Report of September 9th, I would urge upon persons in Canada requiring help of any kind, to combine or form associations for the purpose of aiding emigrants by the prepayment of their passages out to Canada. There are thousands of agricultural laborers willing and most anxious to come, but they have not the means of paying the cost of the voyage across the Atlantic.

As a rule their wages have been so low and the cost of living so high, that they have not been able to save any money.

If, therefore, there is a necessity of introducing a supply of farm laborers into this country, there is also the necessity of providing the ways and means of bringing them here.

I had numerous applications to be sent out to Canada by good men offering to work out or pay, by instalments, the whole cost of the voyage, if I would but send them, and I believe that any such agreement entered into with the agricultural laborer would be faithfully kept.

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

A. B. DAVENEY,
Special Emigration Agent.

To the Honorable J. H. Pope,
Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

No. 25.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS IN GERMANY AND SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

(MR. WM. HESPELER.)

STRASBOURG, May 20th, 1872.

Hon. J. H. Pope,
Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SIR,—I wrote to you on the 20th ult. from London, which place I left on the 22nd, and reached Strasbourg on the 25th, where I met Mr. Jacob E. Klotz, who had been ordered here by Mr. Barnard. In consulting over matters of emigration, he informed me that as yet a very limited portion of emigrants from these parts have left for Canada, as seven-eighths of the people had never heard of the Dominion. The Allan agent here is very energetic, and does all in his power to make Canada known, and is distributing our pamphlets to all parts. I found that my original idea will and must be the most effective one to further emigration to our Dominion; which is, to go from place to place and call upon the clergy and Government officials, which I find are the best informed of who and where the people are to be found who are intending to leave their homes.

I started for the upper part of Alsace, and made the tour from Bale to Strasbourg, calling at all the principal towns and villages, and on the principal people therein. I found that the most of the intelligent people favor the idea of recommending emigration to Canada, and from many influential people I gained warm promises of their support. So far only the United States were known to the general people, and the people of course found their way there, which makes the work very difficult. Up to the present I could only do my duty with the concession of the Allan Line agents, and under the name of one of them, as the Government here, as you are aware, do not allow unconsessionist agents, neither do they seem to favor emigration.

I intend to go to Berlin, to obtain the permission from the German Government, when I hope to accomplish my mission.

Several parties (laborers) from Mulhausen to Strasbourg left last week for Canada, and I hope larger numbers will soon follow. Mr. Klotz will return to the northern part by the latter part of this month.

Hoping soon to be able to inform you that my mission to Berlin proved to be a success,

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

WM. HESPELER,

Special Emigration Agent for Germany

STRASBOURG, 17th June, 1872.

Hon. J. H. Pope,
Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SIR,—I wrote to you on the 20th of last month, and since I have been in Berlin, Hamburg, and at some of the principal places in the north of Germany.

My mission to Berlin has not met the success I hoped for, and my former fear has to some extent been realized. It took me two days before I could get an audience at the British Ambassador's, to whom I delivered the letters I received from the Foreign Office in London, with the request to introduce and assist me in getting an audience at the

German Government, which was granted to me after several days delay, as the Minister of that Department was much engaged at the time, the Confederate Parliament being in session.

At the interview I was informed that the Government is not inclined to assist emigration in any shape, but that no objection could be raised to my official attitude as Canadian Government Agent in Germany, as long as I regard the existing law, which prevents me from making open personal announcements to the people. Consequently, it must be done in the name of the local licensed steamship agents, and in our case through the Allan Line agents, which are very numerous in Elsass and Lothringen, and in the north of Germany; some of them are very energetic, and of great assistance to me and to Mr. Klotz. I shall not meet with any difficulty in publishing statements about Canada, which I am now doing in some papers, or in calling upon intending emigrants, what I am constantly doing, discovering them, through the Allan agents, and the clergy in every place I visit.

Before I left Berlin I wrote to the British Ambassador, requesting him to obtain me an introduction to Herr Von Moeller, the Provincial President of Elsass and Lothringen, as in Berlin I was advised to notify him of my appointment as Emigration Agent for the Dominion in Germany; but up to the present I have not even received an acknowledgment to my letter from the Ambassador, and getting tired of waiting, I went to the President and introduced myself, who received me very kindly, and promised me every protection in his power.

I have travelled through nearly all the principal towns in these two Provinces, distributed pamphlets, and met many people whom I think will choose Canada for their future home; but as the public here had never before heard of Canada, we cannot expect to meet at once with that success which a country like the United States meets, where nearly every family here has a relative or friend. Besides, I was late in coming here; but, nevertheless, I hope my labors will have their effect by next spring. I met a party who wishes to go to Manitoba early next spring, and expects that if the country will suit him a large number of his neighbours will follow. I offered him to pay his expenses from Quebec to Manitoba and back; should he not like to remain there.

Mr. Barnard ordered 25,000 pamphlets, of which I received 5,000; the balance will be ready shortly. Mr. Klotz returned some days ago to Hamburg and the north. The greatest number of emigrants from here to Canada go *via* Havre to Liverpool. My address is in care of Richard Berns, Esq., Strasbourg.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. HESPELER.

STRASBOURG, 28th August, 1873.

Hon. J. H. Pöpe,

Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SIR,—I arrived at Berdiansk (Southern Russia) on the 25th of July last, and my first call was upon the British Consul (Mr. Zohrab), as directed by you.

His (Mr. Zohrab's) first question was: If I was in possession of instructions to him from Earl Granville? which question I had to answer in the negative. To which he replied that he should deem it his duty to keep quite separate from me, as a contrary course would bring him in a very different position, which he could not assume without Lord Granville's direct orders. Of course by that I was no little surprised, as I expected that he (the Consul) had received instructions from the Foreign Office in regard to me and my mission. He advised me to leave Russia without delay, as on account of a telegram I had addressed to him, my object was known to the authorities (having signed myself "Agent for the Canadian Government,") and I would certainly be arrested,

in which case he could do nothing for me. I knew very well that in Russia the penalties imposed upon such who further emigration are very severe, but after having once made that long and tedious voyage, I felt not inclined to give up and return without having made an effort, and felt determined to risk the consequences.

Not being pleased with the Consul's conduct, I begged him to direct me to one of the leading Menonites in the town, to which he complied. My first acquaintance was with a Mr. Jansen, who is residing in Berdiansk, where there are only a very limited number, and by him I was received in a most welcome manner.

Mr. Jansen took me to all the other members of their congregation, and by every one I was treated with the greatest attention. After having seen all the principal parties, all of whom took the greatest interest in my mission, I thought it advisable to leave town and go to the Colonies, where these Menonites are spread over hundreds of miles, pursuing agriculture. I was recommended from place to place, and for the greatest part accompanied by one or two of their members. In this way I travelled for twelve days, until I reached the last Colony. The greatest number I found living on Crown land, about 180 acre lots, and quite a number on their own lands, which consist in many cases of plantations from 4,000 to 10,000 acres, raising principally sheep, cattle, and horses.

As in those extensive Colonies the police are limited in numbers, and being careful not to make my cause known outside the leading parties, I was successful in delivering my mission, by bringing before them the exemption from military service, the advantages offered by the Canadian Government as regards free grants of land, and in giving all further information in my power respecting the prosperity awaiting them in Canada. My offers and information were most favorably received, and I received the assurance from all sides that the selection of Canada for their future home is the most favorable one in view. The offer to send two members from among themselves to visit Canada, made an impression of great confidence, and as soon as the next deputation which is going to be sent to St. Petersburg in October next, with a petition to the Emperor, should return (as expected) with a refusal to their prayer, they will decide at once, and nothing will prevent them from leaving their well established homes. In such case they will take advantage of the offer made by your Department, and will send a deputation of two of their members to Canada, to report upon the localities and advantages the Dominion offers. They will write to me at the proper time, for me to furnish them letters to your Department, and to give them all other necessary information.

If they return with a favorable account, there will be hundreds of the most wealthy families ready to leave next summer. The majority are still in hope that the Government in St. Petersburg will decide in their favor, but the leading men seem to be fully persuaded that the decision will be against them; in the latter case, they will get the privilege to emigrate up to the year 1882. They are a hardy, industrious, orderly and intelligent race, and they would prove a valuable acquisition to Canada. Their villages are patterns of order and industry; large orchards and gardens spring up where originally could not be found a tree. Their intention is to obtain contiguous lots of land, so as to form their own communities.

I called their attention in particular to Manitoba, which Province I am convinced, through the experience I gained amongst them, would suit them best, as the country they are now living in is entirely level, and they are not accustomed to the use of the axe.

Some three weeks before I left for Russia, I forwarded a large case filled with German pamphlets to my address to Berdiansk; but they never arrived, and it is now certain that the Russian Government seized them as they came across their line, which I very much regretted, as it deprived me of a great advantage. I have however, since sent a number of pamphlets to the leading parties by mail, which, perhaps, may reach their destination.

They have promised to keep me informed of their movements as soon as their deputation returns from St. Petersburg, and I have assured them of rendering them all possible assistance and information. The long distance from that part of Russia to the

Atlantic ocean will be a matter of great inconvenience to the emigrants; this is, however, a matter to arrange when once they have decided to emigrate.

I was informed by Mr. Jansen (one of the most zealous) that, a few days before my arrival there, he had handed to Consul Zohrab a letter addressed to the Governor-General of Canada, asking for information (referring to the report from the Minister of Militia and Defence, dated Ottawa, 16th April, 1872, 17th section of the Act, respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada) what is understood by saying in the above-mentioned Report,—“by which they are exempted from military service, when balloted in time of peace or war, upon such conditions as the Government in Council may from time to time prescribe.” This—to them a very important question—was put to me for explanation from all sides, and my answer to it was: That the guarantee offered to them in the stated Report, *grants them full exemption from military service in time of peace and war*; and that the words, “upon such condition and regulation as the Government in Council may from time to time prescribe,” only mean that—in time of war, or through the results of war, they can be called upon by the Government to contribute and assist in a pecuniary measure.

Please inform me if I was correct or entitled in giving such an explanation; at the same time, I promised to give them a fuller account and explanation upon this, to them, very important point, as soon as I received your reply.

I received a letter a day or two ago from one of their chief members, whom I met there, advising me of his intended visit to the north of Germany, where there are a number of Menonites living, which, in the event of their emigrating, would, to the greatest part, follow their brethren. He proposes to meet me there, as by that time the deputation to St. Petersburg will have returned.

I arrived here on the 17th inst., and have taken up my mission in Elsass and Lothringen, where apparently the flow of emigration will soon cease for the present year; but my experience has taught me that, in order to induce intending emigrants to go to a country of which they have formerly heard nothing or very little, it is necessary to bring the advantages and inducements of such country before them some time before their departure; and, as there will be a large emigration by next spring from these provinces, and I am fully convinced that the months of October, November and December are the most suitable for preparing people to choose and select the country for their future homes; and as I was drawn from my labor in these provinces just after I had gained knowledge of locality, and had made valuable connections at the time when you instructed me to proceed to Russia,—I think I can fully earn and doubly overtake and bring to good account the time and money spent during the first months of my labor here.

Should your views be in accordance with mine on this point, you will please give me your instructions.

I have the honor to be, Hon. Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. HESPELIER,
Special Emigration Agent.

STRASBOURG, October 21st 1872.

Honorable J. H. Pope,
Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SIR,—I am in receipt of Mr. Lowe's letter of the 16th of last month, through which I am glad to find that the Russian Menonite move is by you so well understood, and your decision according to my experience well directed.

Just at this time I am anxiously waiting to hear from Russia, as regards the Menonite deputation meeting the Emperor at Livadia, on his way from Berlin to St. Petersburg.

On the receipt of your authorization, I telegraphed (as letters take from 10 to 12 days) to one of their most energetic and leading elders, asking him if they had decided upon leaving their present homes; and, if so, whether I could meet one or some of them in the north of Germany, where they thought of visiting their brethren. The reply was—that they would not meet in Germany until December; but they would be very glad if they could meet me in Russia, as they were holding meetings, and every further proposition to assist them would be thankfully received. They also say that they will inform me of the resolutions of their meetings, and yesterday I received a telegram asking me if I could meet them there the latter end of this month or the beginning of the next. I replied that they should appoint the day and select a place at some town on the Black Sea, to which message I have not yet received a reply. To Berdiansk I dare not go on account of the police.

There is no doubt in my mind but that the Menonites got the Emperor's refusal, and, consequently, they will leave their homes and country.

The deputation you speak of as sent to the United States was not sent off by the Parishes; they were the sons of three large agriculturists (Menonites), who went to see the country on their own expenses, and while I was amongst them last summer, during the very time these young men were in America, I called at their places and begged the parents to instruct their sons to visit Canada also. They promised me that they should do so if time would permit. As time seemed to be the only objection, I proposed for them to visit Ontario, which was easier to be reached than Manitoba or Quebec, and where they would find, like in the United States, a large number of their own Confessionalists, who all speak some kind of a German; and for this purpose I gave them a letter of introduction to Mr. Springer, M.P.P. for Waterloo, who speaks some German. A week or so ago, I heard from a friend of mine residing in the same county, that people from Russia had been there, so I think it must have been them.

The people in Russia have not mentioned about it; but I have no doubt they will have returned home by this time, as they were expected home in October.

The Menonites are not a people like the general run of emigrants; they are a reasoning, thinking, cautious and, to a large extent, an educated people.

I shall use my utmost exertions in every respect, and for my part nothing will be left undone to accomplish the greatest results to the best of my knowledge and ability. On the receipt of their telegram I will start immediately.

Since the 9th of this month, the German Government has withdrawn the concessions from all the Emigration Steamship Agencies in Elsass and Lothringen, as the French laws since the 1st inst. have ceased to exist, and the German emigration law not yet having passed the House, will not come in force before New Year; therefore, no work can be done here by either Canadian Government or any other agent, and what will follow after New Years' is very uncertain. I suppose you intend Mr. Klotz to go to the North of Germany, and the French and Belgian agent to remain at his respective place.

I will inform you of all particulars of my Russian mission without delay.

I have the honor to be, Hon. Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. HESPELER,
Special Emigration Agent.

No. 26.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS IN GERMANY.

(MR. J. E. KLOTZ.)

ROSTOCK, MECKLENBURG,
December 2nd, 1872.William Dixon, Esq.,
London, England.

SIR,—On my arrival at Liverpool on the 15th October last, I proceeded at once to London, and after a few days stay, I proceeded as you are aware *via* Paris to Strasbourg. At Paris, I called at the office of Mr. Bossange, with the object of seeing Mr. Provencher; he having gone out, I had to leave without seeing him. During my stay at Paris, I procured a passport from the English Embassy, and had the same registered by the Russian Consul, so that I may have no trouble in the event of my going to Russia.

Since my arrival on the continent, I have visited a great number of places, distributing Pamphlets and otherwise, giving information regarding Canada, with the object of promoting Emigration to our country. On my arrival at Strasbourg, I met Mr. Hespeler, and amongst others was informed that Emigration in Elsass-Lothringen was at present at a stand still. According to a decree from the German Parliament, *no Emigration Agent* in Elsass-Lothringen, is allowed to make a contract or issue passage tickets to intending emigrants, under a heavy penalty. The French laws having expired on the first of October last, and no new law referring to emigration having been enacted by the German Parliament, no emigration law exists in those Provinces, and the German Government therefore prohibits all action in emigration matters up to the 1st January, 1873.

Under such circumstances, it was useless for me to remain in those Provinces. Mr. Hespeler taking the office of going to Russia, it was needless for me to go there. I, therefore, after a few days at Strasbourg, left and proceeded towards the north, visiting *en route* many places, such as Stuttgart, Darmstadt, Mayence, Niedersauehin, Geissen, Gruenberg, Merlan, Eifer, Breidenback, &c., &c.; many of these places being small rural towns, and from which a number leave for Canada and the States every year. To most of these places I had letters of introduction to the Burgomeister, from friends in the county of Waterloo.

I am confident that Canada will receive a good share of emigrants from these different places and vicinity. I have also met with many in this section who are willing to emigrate, but have not sufficient means to do so, and they are a good class of people, to whom assistance ought to be granted in the way of reduced fares. The Burgomeister at Eifa told me that quite a number of families had left his section for Canada during the past summer, and that many more would go had they the means to do so. On my arrival at Hamburg, I proceeded to Messrs. Falck & Co.; was informed by Mr. Falck that his firm has forwarded a large number of emigrants to America during this fall, and that a small number had gone to Canada. Mr. Falck also says that he is satisfied a large number of the emigrants leaving the Hamburg Port, and coming principally from Schleswig, Mecklenburg and the eastern Provinces of Prussia, could be induced to settle in Canada, if some extraordinary inducement were held out to such emigrants. I mentioned to Mr. Falck that the Canadian Government intends to give each emigrant who is desirous of settling in Canada, the benefit of a reduced fare, the amount of reduction not being decided upon as yet. Mr. Falck says he is confident of success in the event of the Government making such arrangements. I also had an interview with a certain

gentleman at Hamburg, who, with others, intend establishing a regular line of sailing vessels between Hamburg and Quebec, such vessels to be especially fitted up for the conveying of emigrants to Canada and the far west, and in the event of such line proving profitable, will also run steamers between these ports.

It appears to me such an undertaking will be beneficial to our country, it will surely help to bring emigrants to our shores, and also create a new market for our products, especially for petroleum, which is at present almost unknown in the German market. The bulk of emigrants coming with such vessels would likely go to the States for the beginning, but having large numbers landed at Quebec, will give the agents there a good opportunity of inducing many to remain in Canada.

For the past week I have been travelling in Mecklenburg, visiting the agents in the larger places, explaining to them my object, and also the inducements held out to emigrants going to Canada. I shall likely spend a week or two longer here in Mecklenburg, and will be able in my next Report to say something definite as regards the prospects in this Province.

I enclose you analysis of Manitoba soil, with analysis of best Schleswig Holstein soil, of these I got thirty copies printed for distribution among some of the better class and educated farmers.

Hoping it may not be long before receiving instructions to grant assistance, by way of warrant, issued by our Government to the emigrants going to Canada.

I remain, Sir,

Yours very obediently,

JACOB E. KLOTZ,

Special Immigration Agent, Dominion of Canada.

STRASBOURG, 14th May, 1872.

To the Hon. John Henry Pope, Ottawa.

SIR,—It is now some months that I am in the active pursuance of my duties, and have during this time had a good opportunity of judging as to the prospects of emigration to our country. By a few agents working diligently and travelling from place to place, as I have done during my stay here, I am satisfied that we will eventually bring emigration to our country.

The great object is to have a certain number of emigrants well placed in Canada, and that as soon as possible, even if such should entail extra expenses to our Government.

If once a certain number are well placed, and such being satisfied with their new homes, they will write such facts home to their friends here, and thereby cause and induce many more to emigrate to Canada. For this reason, it is my humble opinion that Government should do something towards assisting a number from the different parts of Germany, by paying a part of the passage money, and in the event of such being done, the number so assisted ought to be located in the different Provinces,—say mechanics and labourers in Quebec and Ontario principally, and the farmer, especially those from the North, in Manitoba. The agents would in such case, personally select those the Government wished to assist, in order to have the best of men and families sent.

I am aware, if such a step as mentioned were adopted by the Dominion Government, it would cause ill feeling, if such an offer were not made to British emigrants; but something extraordinary has to be done at the outset, to induce Germans to settle in Canada. There are not many to be found amongst those who emigrate, who have not a relative of some kind or friend in the United States, hence the great attraction for that country. With the British emigrant it is rather different, as he finds similar connections in Canada, from the Germans going to the States, and above all, he (the Briton) who emi-

grates to Canada, knows he is going to an English Province, where his tongue is spoken, similar laws and institutions prevail as in his old home, and he does not feel the want of a friend near by so much as a German; hence greater inducements ought to be held out to a certain number of Germans, to form a nucleus or to lay the foundation for a large future emigration. How this end may be accomplished so as not to create ill-feeling, etc., is not in my premises to say, but I leave the same to you, knowing your abilities and willingness to promote German emigration.

I have met Mr. Hespeler here, some time since, and had a long conversation on the subject of emigration, in the course of which he informed me, that a reduction in the rates of passage is about to be made by the Allan Line, such reduction, I presume, is only intended for emigrants going to Canada, and would in such case materially assist our cause. This reduction will no doubt be so arranged, that emigrants going to the United States can not take advantage of the same. Mr. Hespeler is at present staying at a watering place in Baden, on account of the serious illness of his wife, but I expect him here at an early day.

A small number so far, from this section, have been induced by Mr. Barnard and myself to emigrate to and settle in Canada, and this day I have shipped off two to Quebec, with letters of recommendation to Mr. Stafford, Government Agent at Quebec. I have in most cases given such letters to parties, addressed to the Agent at Quebec, Montreal, or Toronto.

Hoping that these few lines may be agreeable,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JACOB E. KLOTZ,

Special Emigration Agent, Dominion of Canada.

REVIEW OF MY OPERATIONS IN GERMANY.

PRESTON, 17th August, 1872.

To John Lowe, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I take pleasure in transmitting a review of my different reports sent to Mr. Dixon, London, referring to my operation while in Germany as Special Immigration Agent for the Dominion.

A few days after my appointment as Special Immigration Agent to Germany, I took passage from New York to Bremen, and arrived at Hamburg *via* the latter place, on the 15th of February last. I at once placed myself in communication with the agents of the Allan Line, at Hamburg and Bremen, to make such arrangements to further the cause of emigration as appeared necessary, as also to adopt such plans for operation as would be in conformity with the laws of the country. After being informed what I as agent am allowed, and not allowed to do, I proceeded to visit some of the rural districts of Schleswig-Holstein and Hanover, and after having spent some weeks in diffusing information I proceeded to Strasbourg-Elsass, where I expected to meet Mr. Barnard, and under his instructions operate in Elsass and Lothingen. On my arrival at Strasbourg I found Mr. Barnard *non est*, he having gone to England under pretence of very important business. Through the absence of Mr. Barnard, I was thrown upon my own resources, and the first few weeks was kept busy at the Bureau of Richard Berns in giving information to a large number of parties who came to this office seeking information in reference to our Dominion. Mr. Barnard returned to Strasbourg on the 7th of April, but only remained a few days, and returned to Canada as you are aware.

After his departure, I went to Stuttgart to contract with some publisher for the printing of a German Pamphlet, which Mr. Barnard had translated from the French pamphlet entitled "Les Belges et Les Alsaciens-Lorrains au Canada, Par l'Abbé P. J. Verbist, Missionnaire." To said translation I made an addenda concerning Ontario and Manitoba. I contracted, at Stuttgart, with a publisher for printing of 25,000 of such German pamphlets at a very reasonable figure. This same party is the publisher of a paper exclusively devoted to information regarding America, and with him I made arrangement to publish, *free of charge*, all such letters sent to him from German emigrants in this country, which contain information in regard to our Dominion. And since his paper has a large circulation, I feel fully persuaded that it will be a very valuable channel for our Dominion to make known to the people of Germany the many and great advantages in store here for intending emigrants.

As an evidence of its large circulation, I may mention that over 3,000 school teachers are subscribers to the same.

On my return to Strashourg I met Mr. Hespeler, with whom I had a lengthy consultation regarding our mission hither.

Owing to the serious illness of his wife, Mr. Hespeler could not devote the whole of his time to the subject of emigration, and had frequently to return to Freiburg. During the absence of Mr. Hespeler, I devoted my time in visiting a number of towns, villages, and the rural districts of Elsass, diffusing information as regards our Dominion.

Mr. Hespeler and I paid a visit to the Bishop of Strasbourg, to whom we explained our mission, and who then gave us the assurance that he would use his influence in our behalf, he also stated that he had sent a great number of L'Abbé Verbist's Pamphlets to the priests of his diocese for distribution.

I also visited a number of sub-agents of Richard Berns, devoting considerable time in giving them the necessary information regarding Canada.

After having spent nearly three months in the south I proceeded towards the north through the interior of Germany, also as far east as Silesia, distributing German Pamphlets and otherwise giving and diffusing information regarding our Dominion, and the inducements held out to intending emigrants, as also their future prospects after settling.

Wherever I went, and with whomsoever I came in contact, my object was to deal honestly and candidly with the claims of Canada as a field for emigration, avoiding exaggeration and endeavouring so to present the subject as to convey a correct impression of the different Provinces, and of prospects in store for the industrious settler.

On the 30th of July, I arrived at Hamburg, and after remaining here a few days I made a hurried trip to different parts of Holstein and Schleswig, as far north as Alsen, diffusing my information amongst the rural population; returning to Hamburg to prepare for my departure to Canada. On the 19th of July, I sailed from Hamburg to Hull, taking with me fifteen good Silesian emigrants. Thence I proceeded to London to see Mr. Dixon, thence to Liverpool, from which latter place I sailed for Quebec on the 28th July, arriving at Point Levi on the 4th instant. This small number of emigrants whom I accompanied are intended for Manitoba. Three of the principal men have started for Manitoba, leaving their families at Toronto, the intention of these men being to select a suitable tract for settlement, and make the necessary arrangements for the spring work, when they intend to remove their families to that Province. These parties are farmers and men of considerable means, we may therefore justly expect, that if they are pleased with Manitoba, they will form a nucleus for a Silesian settlement, as there is no doubt they will then induce a large number of their countrymen to follow them.

Regarding the future prospects for emigration to Canada, I am confident that if the work, so far done by myself and others, is continued and carefully attended to, we may look forward for a large share of the emigrants leaving German Ports.

The work is a very onerous one for the agent in Germany; he must work very carefully, so as not to fall into the hands of the authorities.

Before closing, allow me to make a few suggestions as to the means to be applied for the better inducements of intending emigrants, viz. : Firstly—I beg to suggest that an assistance of say ten dollars be advanced to each able bodied adult emigrant towards his or her passage from Hamburg or other Continental Ports to Quebec. Such amount not to be given in ready cash, but by way of warrant issued by the Government, and placed into the hands of a Government Agent, say at Hamburg, who after having countersigned it, will be authorized to give it to such emigrant, which warrant the agents of the Allan line at Hamburg, will accept as part payment of a *ticket*. I am particularly encouraged in making this suggestion after having seen by the “Liverpool Weekly Mercury” that a similar grant is made by the Dominion Government for English emigrants to Canada.

Secondly.—That it is desirable to have direct steam communication between some German port (say Hamburg, since it is the largest trading port) and Quebec. If boats would run between these ports, say once every six or eight weeks, I am satisfied they would be filled with emigrants on every trip. I have had conversation on this subject with the Allan Line agent at Hamburg and Bremen, at different times, and am led to believe that there is no doubt of success.

Thirdly.—That good maps of Canada are absolutely necessary at the steamship agent offices, for the information of intending emigrants. The emigrant coming into these offices seeks in vain for a map of Canada, while the walls of these offices are all decorated with American maps, whereon the emigrant can at once see the route he is to take through any part of the United States, and otherwise gather such information as he may desire.

Fourthly.—That a Government agent, who speaks the German, be employed on the steamers carrying German emigrants for Canada. This precaution I deem to be highly necessary, since the several interpreters, who now make it their business to advise emigrants, do not work for the interest of the Government. Being in the employ of steamboat and railway companies it is their business to send the emigrant as far west as possible by those various routes, hence they will not persuade emigrants to *remain in Canada* but to go *through it into the Western States*.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I shall be most happy to furnish the Department with any further information in my power to give, upon being advised to that effect, and that I am prepared to resume the duties of my office with renewed energy and zeal, should the Government honor me with a reappointment.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JACOB E. KLOTZ.

HAMBURG, 3rd January, 1873.

William Dixon Esq.,
London.

SIR,—Since my last report, which I had the honor of transmitting to you on the 2nd of December last from Rostock, I have been principally engaged in travelling in the Duchy of Mecklenburg, and have visited and diffused information in the following places, viz: Wismar, Buogow, Rostock, Krempin, Tessin, Guoien, Demnin (in Pomerania) Stavenhagen, New Brandenburg, Melchin, Teterow, Guestrow, Schevenu, Boitzenburg, &c., &c. In all these places Messrs. Falck & Co. have agents. I paid a visit to all of them, with the exception of one, who was away from home. With each of these agents I spend considerable time in explaining my object, and giving them a good and general idea of our country, showing them the large Dominion Map, and pointing out to them the locality of the Free Grants of Ontario, the good agricultural districts of Quebec (Eastern Townships) the great North West, the location of our mines, the Canadian Pacific Railway, &c., &c. Without exception these agents expressed themselves satisfied that Canada promises a good home for the emigrant, but at the same time stating that it would require extra exertions and inducements on the part of the Government to draw emigrants in large numbers to our shores. I also invariably visited, in the evening, in such town or village where I happened to stay, the public houses where the townspeople and those from the neighborhood generally congregate to spend the eve. I was never long until falling into conversation with one of the guests, whom I gave to understand that I was from America; as soon as such was known, it brought forth any amount of questions relating to the country, and in such cases I lost no opportunity in diffusing the necessary information regarding Canada. Also in producing the Dominion Map which is my pocket companion.

By many of the agents above alluded to, I am informed that out of every 100 persons that they forward through their respective agencies to America, at least 60 per cent. receive either a passage ticket or the necessary amount of money from their friends in the United States. One agent (at Tolervin) also informed me that he has forwarded 10 families for Canada *via* New York. These 60 per cent. will naturally draw a certain number with themselves who under no circumstances can be induced to go to any other country than such where these 60 per cent. go to. A certain number of this percentage, as I am informed by different agents, could be induced to emigrate to Canada if assistance would be granted to them. If such assistance is granted by our Government these people must necessarily know of some time before Easter. The reason is the following: The great body of labouring men in Mecklenburg are engaged on large estates (Mecklenburg is almost exclusively divided into large estates) and are kept almost as serfs. They can emigrate after having fulfilled certain obligations. Each one who wishes to emigrate must express his intention to do so, and must give notice to his employer, Earl, Laird &c., on Easter Day, that he intends leaving, and if said party has fulfilled his military duties, and other obligations towards his country and employer, he is permitted to emigrate six months hence. Notice to emigrate can only be given on Easter. This accounts for the large emigration from Mecklenburg in the fall of the year.

From this you will observe that the laborer who has not sufficient means to emigrate with his family must, if he does not receive the necessary assistance from his friends in America or from other sources prior to Easter, remain in the country for the time being. If assistance were granted by our Government, and such made known in due time, I am confident of receiving a fair number from Mecklenburg next fall.

There are also large numbers in villages and towns, who can almost at any time leave, and who would willingly emigrate (masons, carpenters, tailors, and laborers) but cannot raise sufficient means to emigrate with their families; with these, assistance from our Government would do a great deal.

An assistance to emigrants is becoming year after year a greater necessity, that is to say for such countries that desire immigration. This past year emigrants were taken to Brazil for ten thalers, and a great many other inducements held out to them on their arrival. Australia and New Zealand make great exertions. Peru, as I have lately read, will make great preparations this coming year to bring emigrants to their shores.

And why should the Dominion of Canada with its millions of acres of good soil, good climate, good government and filled coffers, not do something tangible to assist the needy but desirable emigrant to emigrate to their shores.

In Luebeck Holstein I paid a visit to a friend and some machinists to whom I had letters of introduction from their friends in Toronto. One machinist in company with several laborers will emigrate to Canada next summer.

At my friend's house I met several young men, sons of large farmers who intend going to America, but had not as yet decided to what particular place. I told them what they can expect as farmers in Canada etc., and after having explained to them everything pertaining to our country, my friend remarked to these farmers—I know Mr. Klotz since 1860, and what he has told you is reliable, and if you wish to emigrate go to Canada. I have every reason to believe that these men will sail for Canada in spring, and if they find the farming interests satisfactory will draw quite a number from their section (Holstein). I have also visited a few other rural districts in Holstein, such as Shulenhof, Holtinau, and Neumuhlen diffusing information regarding our country.

I have just received a communication from a certain district in Holstein, asking me to come there in the course of a month or so, to inform the people in said section about Canada. For the present I have sent pamphlets.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JACOB E. KLOTZ.

Special Immigration Agent, Dominion of Canada.

No. 27.

HENRY L. HERTZ'S

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE SCANDINAVIAN KINGDOMS.

General Report from the Special Emigration Agent for the Scandinavian Kingdom to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

COPENHAGEN,

June 30th, 1872.

Obedient to my commission and letter of instruction, dated February 28th, 1872, the undersigned Special Emigration Agent to the Scandinavian Kingdom for the Dominion of Canada left Portland, on board of the steamship *Scandinavian*, for Europe.

I arrived at Liverpool, and proceeded therefrom to London, where I had a conference with the resident agent for the Dominion, Mr. Wm. Dixon, whose kindness and consideration, in connection with kind advice, I cannot pass without mentioning. I arrived at Copenhagen, Denmark, at the end of April, and went right away to work. I travelled through Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and have seen and spoken with a good many people; but to do any business this season was impossible, as all those people who had made up their minds to emigrate, had chosen the place whereto they would go a long time ago. I placed myself in communication with the Allan Line's agents; I advertised in the most prominent newspapers; have got printed and distributed 5,000 handbills; and have distributed, among the people I met, pamphlets about the proportions in New Brunswick and Ontario, of which the respective governments had printed about 30,000 in the Danish-Norwegian language.

The emigration business in the Scandinavian Kingdom, is under strict control of the Governments, but is yet in the hands of men, who, as a rule, are far from being in possession of the people's confidence; nor does the government or the public generally look friendly on any emigration scheme, and I soon found out that it would take more than extraordinary means, and a very full support from the Dominion Government, to succeed in business here. My visit around in the principal towns in the Scandinavian Kingdoms, has confirmed my first impression; and, as I take a warm and deep interest in the matter, I have written three times with the hope that my plan and ideas may meet with kind consideration, and be approved by the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

To succeed in settling the immense and valuable territories in the Dominion of Canada with first-class settlers, (which no one doubts that the Scandinavian people are,) will demand the following means and ways, and can, after my opinion, only be done in this way:—

A Canadian Government Emigration Bureau must be opened at Copenhagen, as a general office; and at Christiana and Gottenburg, as branch offices. The Dominion Government must start by selecting one favorable spot for the first settlement; the tract of land selected must be surveyed and divided in lots in 80 and 160 acres of land; the emigrants, selected with proper care by the agent, must be given free passage, or rather *credit on passage money* for instance, for three years; and, besides this, further assistance by building of log houses, clearing of a few acres of land, and seed, a cow, implements, &c., for the first year as a gift. If you settle every second lot of the surveyed district, the additional lots soon will increase in value, and will, in the course of a few years, easily be sold with good benefit for the Government.

Great liberality must be shown the immigrants the first year, as praising letters from the immigrants to their relatives and friends in the fatherland are the very best advertisements, and the usefulness of a lively correspondence cannot be underrated in

value. When the government will start with 25 families, (about 100 persons,) these people will, in the course of five years, draw 300 persons at least every year; and, at the end of the fifth year, we will have a large flourishing Scandinavian colony, and this is the main point; after that time, emigrants will come to Canada and stop there, and settle down broadcast over the Dominion. There must, in Government expenses, be erected a school and a church, with a Scandinavian minister, as the Scandinavian people is a very religious one, but of course prefer their own priests.

From the offices in Europe must pamphlets, letters, drawings and designs of the surveyed land be scattered among the population as largely as possible. With each office there should be a room containing a full assortment of products, timber, metals, &c., raised and found on the spot of land which is intended to be settled, or as near to it as possible. Besides this, the Dominion Government should use the full influence of the diplomatic services of Great Britain in the Scandinavian Kingdom, by public certification of the statements published by the offices in the three above-named cities and otherwise. Advertising, setting forth the benefits offered emigrants going to Canada, must be very extensively used; maps of the country distributed, and all honorable means used to turn the stream of emigration to the Dominion of Canada.

Nothing else than the very truth must be told the emigrants about the climate, and the other products; any inducement held forth and not fully fulfilled, will do more than harm.

This scheme will take some years to fulfil, but the ultimate success is beyond doubt, and the value derived for the Government and people in the Dominion of Canada will more than repay the outlay of money.

The influence of the press is here very large; but, I am sorry to state that the press generally does not speak kindly about emigration, and that the knowledge of Canada is very limited. I have, however, succeeded in securing the services of two newspaper men,—one from a Norwegian, and one from a Danish newspaper,—who would be willing to go to Canada if they could get free passage over the ocean and on the railroads in Canada; they, however, paying their own travelling expenses.

With the hope that the government may derive some benefit from my report, and that I may yet have the pleasure to see some of your beautiful country settled with happy people from my native country,

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY L. HERTZ,

Special Emigration Agent for the Scandinavian Kingdom.

P.S.—I submit the following calculated budget to kind consideration:—

Office rent in Copenhagen, Denmark.....	\$300 00
do Gothenburg, Sweden.....	200 00
do Christiania, Norway.....	200 00
Salary for Superintendent for all these offices.....	1,500 00
do do Gothenburg.....	500 00
do do Christiania.....	500 00
Printing of plans, maps, &c., and distribution.....	500 00
Advertising in all three countries.....	1,500 00
100 days' travelling in each country.....	1,500 00
Representation expenses for Superintendent.....	300 00
Total.....	7,000 00

To this amount must then be added the salary for a Scandinavian clerk in that harbour where the emigrants go on shore; and besides, \$3,000 which, as said above, the government should outlay for the passage of 100 emigrants, at \$30 each, an amount which would be repaid again.

No. 28.

ANNUAL REPORT OF EMIGRATION AGENT AT ANTWERP, BELGIUM.

(MR. RICHARD BERNS.)

ANTWERP, BELGIUM,
16th January, 1872.To the Honorable
The Minister of Agriculture, &c.,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 21st December last.

Agreeably, with the wish therein expressed, I hastened to forward to you my report on my proceedings in connection with the development of emigration from the Continent of Europe to Canada.

By Order in Council, dated the 16th day of January, 1872, I was appointed emigration agent in Antwerp, Belgium, without salary, which was communicated to me by letter of the 5th of February following. I have had great success in my efforts to encourage emigration, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that a flow of emigration has been established towards Canada.

Since my appointment in 1866, as agent of the Messrs. Allan of Liverpool, I have endeavoured to obtain a thorough acquaintance with the limit under my supervision, which includes Belgium, the Low Countries, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, the Prusso-Rhine Provinces, the various Eastern German States, Alsace and Lorraine, Switzerland and Italy. Emigrants from these countries take passage by Antwerp, because of the great advantages it offers with regard to the shortness of the route, via Quebec, to passengers wishing to go to the North Eastern portions of America.

I have calculated that from the distance from Liverpool to Quebec, being only 2,520 miles, whilst the passage to New York is 2,980 miles, the service of the former line is of great advantage, as it reduces the length of the ocean passage by one sixth.

This consideration, together with the economy resulting from a shorter voyage, is of momentary advantage to inhabitants of central Europe, used to travel as rapidly as possible, who seek the lines which are less dangerous and the less costly.

The Quebec route has yet another advantage. The steamships are well fitted, make quick passages, and are arranged both for comfort and health,—all these circumstances have, during my connection with them, been promotive of very favorable results.

Canada was altogether unknown to the inhabitants of these countries, but it now received the name of a new country, where, active and frugal workmen, attain a prosperity which their own countries could not give them. It is absolutely necessary that the country, which will improve their condition, should become familiar and well known to them. To this end I worked incessantly with the co-operation of the Messrs. Allan, of Liverpool. In furtherance of this object, I distributed in all the countries under my supervision, pamphlets in plain language, but with truthfulness and precision, setting forth the advantages which the country offers to an industrious class of people.

I transmit to you articles from several newspapers explaining the features requisite to fix the attention and tersely remind the readers of facts more explicitly expressed in pamphlets. I enlarged more fully on this subject in the *Feuille d'Emigration de Rudolstadt*.

These preliminary efforts,—these beacons of emigration, if I may use the expression, have not, unfortunately, attracted the amount of interest which is desirable to see extended towards the subject. In fact the outlay which I could afford to make, as I did not receive any pecuniary assistance, amounted to a very limited sum, consequently my efforts were not so extended as were desirable, taking into consideration the important public interest with which I have the honor to be connected.

Notwithstanding all this, encouraging results have been obtained as will be described further on.

These primary efforts were made at the time I received the visit of Mr. Barnard, Emigration Agent of Province of the Quebec, some time during the year 1871, who was furnished with extensive powers, in order to stimulate emigration to Canada amongst the agricultural class.

Mr. Barnard's report, dated 30th day of October, 1871, has made you fully acquainted with the incessant measures and assiduous labor of which we made use, in order to cause an appreciation of the vast resources which Canada offers to able and active agriculturalists.

I continued, after the departure of Mr. Barnard, to make known this information not only by means of pamphlets, but also through the medium of newspapers, and I do not hesitate to state, from proved experience, that this mode of advertising is one of the most powerful machines we have in causing the realization of the views entertained by your Government; but to obtain complete success by these means, it would be necessary for the Government to decide upon making some sacrifices which would, in fact, prove to be but the investment of the public money for a purpose which would produce large returns; it is absolutely necessary that the system of spreading information regarding Canada should be, if not permanent, at least periodical, in order that a knowledge of the country and the advantages it offers might be properly diffused amongst those who, in our countries, do not receive full remuneration for their honest labor.

Mr. Barnard on his arrival in Europe, in March, 1872, accompanied by M. L'Abbé Verbist, found the country prepared in the Provinces of Namur and Liège, where a large number of farmers waited only for the first favorable word from these gentlemen to take their start.

I also applied myself to and succeeded in (thanks to the regular assistance of my sub-agents) holding public meetings, where as many as 600 persons and more were gathered to hear verbal explanations concerning the country which they had previously read of in the pamphlet, "*The Province of Quebec and Canadian Emigration*," a pamphlet which I had distributed, by instruction from Mr. Barnard, all throughout the districts where the French language is spoken. I have also translated that pamphlet into German and the *Feuille d'Emigration de Rudolstadt* kindly consented to publish it gratuitously. I had the honor of transmitting to Mr. Barnard copies of this paper containing the publication of the pamphlet.

The distribution of the pamphlet of M. L'Abbé Verbist, published in the French and Flemish languages, was a work of considerable labor; in order to expedite this circulation I have used every effort. This great publicity caused an immediate correspondence from persons seeking information regarding Canada. I receive on an average three letters daily, from persons desiring to emigrate there, which are immediately replied to, giving all the information desired. During the year 1872 the number of such letters amounted to 1,450.

The following is a list of emigrants forwarded to Quebec, through the agency of my offices at Antwerp and Strasbourg:

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Antwerp, 1870	30	7	37
do 1871	47	23	70
do 1872	230	88	318
Strasbourg, 1872.....	86	13	99

The result obtained from the first active year's operations, appears to me satisfactory; it has, in fact, given a total equal to one-third of the number of persons so seeking information from me.

In order to decide others to emigrate, encouragement from those already settled is only necessary. This alone would be sufficient to attract a large increase in the number of emigrants during the current year.

Apropos of this, I deem it my duty to remark here that the decision of the Government of the Province of Quebec, made in the month of July last, granting to Belgian emigrants the reduction of a moiety in the price of passage, has produced the most beneficial results. Of the 318 persons embarked for Canada, there were 62 of them (50 adults, 10 children and 2 infants) who availed themselves of this offer. This measure would have exercised a great influence if it could have been put in force in the month of February, 1872. The number of emigrants would have been sensibly increased, as several small farmers would have been thus placed in a position to procure for themselves lands and other advantages; their capital being increased to the extent of the amount saved in the price of the passage. It is to be regretted that this wise and able measure should have been withdrawn; it would undoubtedly have caused the most successful results during the next spring, as, at this season, emigration is most active.

Allow me to call the attention of your Department to this important point.

Allow me, also, to offer some suggestions for your consideration, which are, without doubt, of great usefulness, and which are suggested by me in view of the progressive policy of your Government on the subject of emigration.

It is essential that those of your agents, to whom are confided the reception and looking after newly arrived emigrants, should perform their duties punctually. The tide of emigration, we cannot too often repeat, is established only at great cost and by incessant labor; and it is easily retarded when letters from emigrants contain expressions of their dissatisfaction, or that they have been deceived. In this matter your Government will require to exercise a serious and weighty duty it owes both to the country and to emigrants.

Another matter, which I cannot omit to point out to you, relates to the despatching of special agents to the European continent. It appears to have a tendency to establish a system of periodical visits from gentlemen of undoubted ability, with the view of stimulating the Government regarding emigration; still more, I am constrained to state that the system produces results entirely opposite to those anticipated. In reality, these agents, on their arrival in Europe, know neither the language, the manners nor the customs of those whom they desire to induce to emigrate; and on the other hand the emigrants themselves suspect strangers whom they see for the first time, and with whom, in matters of business, they are compelled to deal through other parties. On the contrary, permanent agents are known and are trusted, both for the information they impart and for the reputation they enjoy. Undoubtedly, special agents are men of established character, as their important trust demonstrates, but, for the same reason, it is necessary to tell the truth to emigrants, which forces me to submit to your Government the suggestions above mentioned.

Besides, it must be observed that special agents, in the several countries of Europe, cannot enter upon their duties without the co-operation of the local agents who have the right of acting as such, for which there is required a security amounting sometimes to 40,000 francs. Any contravention of these regulations is punishable by imprisonment. There are so many obstacles made to prevent emigration, now that the movement it commencing to be developed, that it is necessary to centralize the action of the permanent agencies, which enjoy the confidence of the Government of the country in which they reside, and give to the people every guarantee they can possibly desire. If, for example, it should be decided to give to each of such agencies a complete supervision over a geographical position, the agent with his sub-agents, knowing the country thoroughly, could, by repeated advertisements, &c., attract the attention of the people. It is well known, regarding this, that the newspaper is the least costly and the most

practical means of advertisement. So soon as the information is known to be authentic, there is no difficulty in getting it published in the newspapers, which are circulated in all directions and are read everywhere, and it is only necessary that the matter be sufficiently attractive to cause such information to be re-produced by other papers to give it a still further publication. The distribution of papers is especially rapid and economical.

In fact there remains a necessity to supply a lack of information which is at present at the disposal of the public. Canada, commercially speaking, is but little known in the markets of the European continent, and the colonization and emigration of a country ought necessarily to assist in developing its industry, and a consequent increase in its importations and exportations. It will therefore be of great service that these agents of Canadian emigration should also be appointed and accredited in the light of commercial agents, in the interests of the country and of its inhabitants.

This arrangement would create new and powerful auxiliaries in extending and assisting emigration by making known the increasing resources of the country, the richness of its soil, the large amount of capital employed in its industries, and in confirming by facts and figures the prosperous condition of those who have settled in the country.

Allow me most respectfully to recommend the foregoing to your most favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed,)

RICHARD BERNS,
Dominion Emigration Agent at Antwerp

No. 29.

ARCHIVES.—REPORT OF MR. D. BRYMNER.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that on a petition presented to the Parliament of the Dominion, setting forth that authors and literary enquirers are placed in a very disadvantageous position in this country, in comparison with persons of the same class in Great Britain, France, and the United States, in consequence of being practically debarred from facilities of access to the public records, documents, and official papers in manuscript, illustrative of the history and progress of society in Canada, and praying that steps be taken to have the Archives of Canada collected, Parliament voted a sum last Session for the purpose of making preliminary enquiry into the subject.

The changes that have taken place in the relation of the Provinces to each other since they came under British rule, the frequent removals of the seat of Government, the fires that have several times destroyed or displaced valuable and interesting documents, have rendered the task of collecting the archives in any complete form a task of more than ordinary difficulty. It is believed that many documents bearing on the history of the Dominion and the various Provinces are in the hands of private individuals, but it is exceedingly difficult to ascertain where they are, as there seems to be an unwillingness on the part of those who are said to hold them to let it be known.

Considerable time was spent in researches for documents which I was assured were in the hands of private persons, but which had been transferred from one to another, all trace apparently being lost. On this subject I have had the honor to make a special report of a confidential nature, as it is still possible that such definite information may be obtained as may lead to their recovery. A large collection of documents, known to be in existence a few years ago, have in this way disappeared. Of their value it is, of course, impossible to speak, but it is believed many were originals. A number of important documents are in the hands of the Provincial Governments; amongst these, however, being many that are undoubtedly properly in their custody, such, for instance, as those relating to land, the records of grants, &c., it would be manifestly very inconvenient to have removed from the Crown Lands Departments of the Provinces. In the case of others, a question may be fairly raised as to the Government to which the documents belong, but until those regarding which no question arises are removed to Ottawa, it would probably be better to defer any action, especially as by increasing in some cases the security of the vaults or rooms in which they are kept, the documents would be safe and out of danger of deterioration or destruction, until arrangements can be made to have them thoroughly examined.

Until the documents are obtained for which application has been made to the present custodians, it is evident, that the publication of any list would involve a needless expense, as very considerable time must be occupied in examining, classifying, and preparing a catalogue of these, after they are in possession of the department. That catalogue would differ, in all probability, from the list as it now stands, which would then be useless. Only a general report of the nature of the documents can now be made with advantage, the enquiry being only preliminary, although involving a very considerable amount of time and labor, owing to the distances to be traversed and the nature of the searches to be made. The full details of the investigation have been carefully written up, and are retained in the records of the department in such shape that the work can be resumed at the point at which it was left off.

Before entering upon the work which formed only part of the duties to which I was appointed, I went carefully over the lists in the Library of Parliament, and such records of previous investigations as might direct me in the search. I visited Toronto, Montreal,

and Quebec (the two latter cities more than once), Halifax (Nova Scotia), and St. John and Fredericton (New Brunswick). I am bound to acknowledge the courtesy of the members of the Provincial Governments, and of the officials with whom I was thrown in contact. The same acknowledgment is due to General Sir Hastings Doyle, Commander of the Forces at Halifax, and to Major Robertson, Military Secretary there, who afforded every facility for examining the military records, application for the transfer of which is now before the Imperial Government.

I consider it desirable to call attention to the manner in which the records and official documents are kept. In Montreal the vaults under the old Government House, now occupied by the Jacques Cartier Normal School, are unfit for the purpose to which they are applied. The air is damp and foul, so that it is dangerous to the health to remain in them beyond a very limited time. This was reported to me by Mr. H. Verreault, Principal of the Normal School, and Mr. Duck, the guardian of the vaults, and I can confirm the statement by experience. Under the circumstances, it is surprising that the documents deposited there have not suffered more than they have done. Many of them are of much historical value; some of them could not be replaced. So soon as arrangements can be made with the Provincial Government, it is desirable to have the documents of which I have made a list removed to Ottawa. In the present state of the vaults it was impossible, without very considerable inconvenience and probable injury to the documents, to have all those examined which are apparently provincial, there being no method of arranging them for examination until the others are removed. It was, in fact, with difficulty that those of which a list is made could be got out of their places, so as to ascertain their nature, and this required the handling and examination of a mass of papers, the description of which does not appear in the list I have made. There is a collection of statutes in French and English, which I would respectfully recommend should be distributed to public libraries and literary institutions. They are chiefly the old "Acts and Ordinances," and "Edits et Ordonnances," reference to which is frequently desired. The remainder of these might be kept in reserve in Ottawa.

The complaint as to the dampness of the vaults in Montreal applies also to those under the Court House in Quebec. In addition to this is the danger in the latter place from fire, the means of heating being an ordinary box stove, the pipes passing in close proximity to a wooden cupboard, and the documents, wrapped in brown paper or without covering, being placed on wooden shelves, a very slight cause would start a fire, which would inevitably destroy the papers. Attention should, I respectfully suggest, be directed to this subject. So far as I could ascertain, the documents are chiefly such as should properly be in the custody of the Provincial Government, but their existence affects so closely the interests of many in other Provinces and elsewhere, that their preservation is a matter of interest far beyond the Province. By having the documents placed in tin boxes the danger would be lessened, but not entirely removed. So far as the means admitted of, the papers have been carefully kept by the officer in charge, but a large number of papers have been carried off by lawyers and others at various times, there having been apparently no check upon the practice. Into whose possession they have passed, or whether they are still in existence, it is impossible at present to say.

In the Registry Office in the Government House, Quebec, the documents are in thoroughly good order, two fire-proof vaults being provided for their reception. In the upper vault all the documents belong to the history of the country under French rule; they are contained in 73 volumes.

At Halifax the documents in the Province Building are stored in a room which is not fire-proof; otherwise they are well kept and in good order. In the event of a fire taking place they would be in extreme danger, as they are simply placed on wooden shelves, and could not easily be removed. In 1857, on motion of the Honorable Joseph Howe, an examination of the ancient records and documents illustrative of the history and progress of society in Nova Scotia was ordered to be made. In 1864, upwards of 200 volumes of manuscripts had been selected, arranged, catalogued, and bound, and in 1865 the Legislative Assembly referred the matter to a committee, who recommended

the publication of a volume of public documents, to be selected by the Commissioner of Public Records, Mr. J. B. Akins. That gentleman had the volume published in 1869, containing:—1. Documents relating to the Acadian French inhabitants, and their removal from Nova Scotia. 2. To the encroachments of the French authorities of Canada on the territories of Nova Scotia. 3. To the siege of Fort Beausejour, in 1755, and the war on this continent terminated by the cession of Canada. 4. The papers connected with the settlement of Halifax in 1749, and the first British colonization of the Province. 5. The official correspondence preparatory to the establishment of a representative form of Government, in the year 1758.

Mr. Akins informed me that preparations are being made to have the remainder of the important documents printed, as a sequel to the volume already published. I made a list of those on the shelves. This list will be found in the records of the Department. In view of the expected early publication of these documents, I have not considered it advisable to recommend any application for the transfer of records pertaining to the Indian Department, or to suggest further steps till the work is published.

The records in possession of the military authorities at Halifax are voluminous. The earliest date is 1779, and they are continued to the present day. General Sir Hastings Doyle gave instructions that I should have access to the papers, and Major Robertson, Military Secretary, saw that every facility was afforded to me to have them examined. Although not in fire-proof vaults, they are all stored in boxes of convenient size for immediate removal in case of danger. The documents have been very carefully kept, and are in a complete state of preservation. Many of them relate to purely military matters, among them being such as deal with petty details, but the great bulk of them are of permanent historical value.

If permission can be obtained from the Imperial authorities, it would be very desirable to obtain possession of all the documents together, as it is not easy to say, without a very close and prolonged investigation, what are of no historical value, as even what may appear at first sight to be of trifling consequence, may help to throw light on various military operations. A large number of documents relate to Indian affairs, to the raising of corps in various Provinces, to the planting of American refugees and military settlers, to canals and internal communications, and generally to the civil as well as military government of the Provinces during many years. The papers relating to the war of 1812 are numerous, and include, besides those on the war itself, many bearing on the restoration of peace, mutual transfer of territory and forts, claims by the United States for war damages, &c. The surveys of the navigable rivers, the reports of Col. Durnford and of Col. By, R.E., on canals, &c., are of interest. Application has been made by the Dominion Government to the Imperial Government for the transfer of these documents to the Dominion, but no definite conclusion appears to have been yet arrived at in respect to the application.

In New Brunswick, I spent some days in St. John, believing, from information I had received, that I could obtain documents which were in the possession of private parties. In this I was unsuccessful, but am still not without the hope that some at least may yet be obtained. In Fredericton, my first care was to search the printed records and the original minutes of the Executive Council, dating from 1784, the date of the separation of New Brunswick from Nova Scotia. Unfortunately, not only are the minutes very meagre, but the documents referred to in them cannot be found, and no information of any kind could be obtained respecting them. It is not known whether they have been removed or are still in the Province. It is possible they may be among the numerous documents which are lying in the greatest confusion in the recent addition to the Province Buildings, to which they were removed a year or two ago, and into which they were carted. The first step which must be taken with respect to these, is to have them separated for the purpose of examining them, and as the probability, from what I was able to see, is that they are chiefly, if not wholly, Provincial papers, without general interest, the rough work of assorting should be undertaken by the Provincial Government. Among the matters referred to in the Minutes of Council are the settlement of

United Empire Loyalists, the war of 1812, settlement of negroes, settlement of Indians, boundary disputed with the United States, boundary between New Brunswick and Quebec. A Provincial agent, resident in London, is repeatedly spoken of, and his reports referred to, but no trace of these can be found, nor is it possible to make out the nature of his duties from the records.

In the Seminary of Quebec is a very large number of most interesting documents, only a very partial catalogue of which has been made. Although I had access to the vaults, permission to visit these being very seldom granted, the Rev. M. Minguy, who is in charge of the records, informed me that the authorities regarded the documents there as private property, the greater part of which could not be made public. It was, however, proposed to make a selection of interesting papers, to be published before long. A certain number had been published in a paper called *L'Abeille*, conducted by the pupils of the Petit Seminaire of Quebec, and issued from the year 1848 to the end of 1861. Ten volumes in all were published, containing many of the documents belonging to the Seminary. Through the good services of Rev. M. Laverdiere, Librarian of Laval University, I was able to secure a complete set of *L'Abeille*, which is very scarce. A few numbers are wanting of the earlier volumes, but none of these contained any of the documents published, so that, as far as they are concerned, the set is complete. It has been bound in three volumes, and these are now in possession of the Department.

The whole respectfully submitted.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER.

No. 30.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

(MR. ANGUS G. NICHOLSON.)

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND,
October 31st, 1872.John Lowe, Esq., Secretary,
Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to send the following report of my operations as Special Emigration Agent to the Highlands of Scotland.

I arrived in Scotland on the 24th of February last, and immediately put myself in communication with Mr. Dixon, the Government Agent at London, who kindly assisted me in every possible way. The months of March, April and May, I spent in visiting the various Highland districts within a day or two's sailing from Glasgow. I made appointments and delivered addresses in Glasgow, Greenock, Rothesay, Perth, and other towns. My meetings were generally well attended, and as I was able to address the people in their native tongue, the language many of them best understood, the enthusiasm created by, and the general interest taken in my work and the cause which I had to advocate, was all I could desire; but owing to the prosperous condition of those districts, which are principally occupied by large farmers and stock-raisers, I was not able to do quite as much as I anticipated.

In the latter end of May I went to the Northern Hebrides and visited the islands of Skye, Lewis, Harris and Uist; I soon learned that more could be done there than in the Southern parts of the Highlands. On my arrival, I found the people in the height of an emigration excitement, not to Canada, however, but to New Zealand and Nebraska, and from the many agents representing these countries, I have met with considerable opposition; but I believe I have generally come out the victor, having sent most of those they had engaged at the time, to Canada, and I think, turned the current here for some time, if properly followed up.

As a field of emigration, the Highlands of Scotland is for various reasons, perhaps the most important district in Great Britain; there are many who need to benefit their condition by emigrating, many parts of the country being much over-peopled, owing to the large tracts cleared for sheep, deer and English pleasure grounds, and the inhabitants are generally admitted to be as desirable a class for the settlement of Canada as any we can get, but owing to the absence of any Canadian Emigration Agent there for many years back, and the false representations of parties interested in emigration to other countries, this field would have been lost to us, had it not been for the timely action of the Government in sending an agent there this year. Once that the current of Highland emigration is started in any direction, it is hard to change it; hence the importance of keeping at least one agent permanently located in the north of Scotland.

During the early part of my mission I found myself (in common with other Canadian Government Agents) at a great disadvantage in not being able to give some assistance towards paying the passage of poor emigrants, the same as was given by most of the other Colonial Governments and even some parts of the United States. It was, therefore, with the greatest joy that I hailed the assisted passage arrangements of the Government for which I received tickets in the latter end of May; that greatly strengthened my hands, and gave a considerable impetus to my work, as I was able to do more during the months of June and July, than during the four previous months. The scheme of assisted passages as now in operation, works to my perfect satisfaction, and I believe

if continued as at present working, that more emigrants will come to Canada from the Highlands of Scotland during the coming season than has come for many years back. To be able to tell emigrants (as I have been under this arrangement) that we paid about one-third of their passage, and never exacted it back again, either principal or interest, but that they were free to go to any part of the country they chose, and take the highest wages going, formed a very favourable and pleasing contrast to the assisted passage arrangements of other countries, even those who gave the so called *free* passages, in consideration of which they hold the emigrant in nominal bondage for several years afterwards, at such wages as they choose to give; or New Zealand, for instance, which exacts from the emigrant after his arrival, double the amount of the assistance given him. I have sent out several good families and labourers under this arrangement, who would not have been able to go otherwise. At first many doubted that such a liberal arrangement can be genuine, but upon being convinced, they are inclined to take advantage of it, considering it too good to last; but I certainly hope and pray that it may be continued for some time at least.

My mission has resulted in sending to Canada six hundred and seventy emigrants, of the departure and arrival of whom I have evidence, but I believe many more went, of whom I did not hear, and I think they will compare favourably with any that arrived in Canada during the season. In this opinion I am borne out by all who have come in contact with them, including many of the Immigration Agents and Colonization Societies of Canada, from several of whom you have already had favourable reports on the subject. I have now heard from most of them, and they all appear to be contented and doing well.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

ANGUS G. NICHOLSON,

Special Emigration Agent to the Highlands of Scotland.

NO 31

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICES, 11 ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, W. C.

LONDON, December 31st, 1872.

The Honorable J. H. Pope, Ottawa.

SIR,—According to annual custom I have the honour to submit my Report for the year 1872.

The number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom in 1872, was 294,822, being an increase as compared with 1871, of 42,387 and as compared with 1870 of 37,882. The following table shows the destination of the emigrants and the ports whence they sailed.

Port of Departure.	United States.	British America.	Australian Colonies.	All other places.	Total.
Liverpool.....	168,875	20,554	1,050	5,297	195,776
London.....	5,026	1,932	11,865	2,788	21,611
Plymouth.....		1,199	2,137	121	3,457
All other places.....	1,554	37	5	4,624	6,220
Total, England.....	175,455	23,722	15,057	12,830	227,064
Glasgow and Greenock ...	17,094	5,115	819	164	23,192
Total, Scotland.....	17,094	5,115	819	164	23,192
Cork ...	33,439	177			33,616
Londonderry.....	7,759	2,753			10,512
All other places.....		438			438
Total, Ireland.....					44,566
Grand Total, United Kingdom.....	233,747	32,205	15,876	12,999	294,822

Table showing the origin of the emigrants comprised in the above emigration.

Destination.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Total.
United States	82,339	12,691	66,752	68,137	3,828	233,747
British America	16,691	4,254	3,437	7,805	18	32,205
Australian Colonies	11,611	1,571	2,066	610	18	15,876
All other places	7,293	1,021	491	2,357	1,832	12,994
Total	117,934	19,537	72,746	78,909	5,696	294,822

You will perceive by a reference to the returns for the year, 1871, that there has been a decrease of 1,594 in the number of English emigrants who sailed for ports in British North America, while there has been an increase of 646 Scotch, 376 Irish, and 185 Foreigners—the total decrease has been 466 persons.

The number of immigrants who came into the United Kingdom in 1872, was 51,513, of whom there came

From the United States	46,089
British America	2,810
Australia	2,587
All other places.....	27

51,513

being a decrease, as compared with 1871, of 2,514 souls.

Although there has been a trifling decrease in the number of passengers who sailed for British North American ports in 1872, I am under the impression that there has been a considerable increase in the number of emigrants who went out to settle in our Provinces. The competition amongst the steam companies trading to the United States was extremely keen, so much so, that the commission agents were instructed to book passengers to Dominion ports *via* New York, at the rate they would have to pay if merely booked to Castle Garden. Great prominence was given to Canadian emigration in the advertisements of some of these companies.

The price of steerage passage to Dominion and United States ports, was fixed by the steam conference of Liverpool, at the minimum rate of six guineas for each adult person sailing from British and Irish ports. Messrs. Temperly & Co., of the London and Plymouth line of steamships, and Messrs. Flyn, Wain and Montgomery, of the Dominion line, not being members of the steam conference, were free to charge a greater or less sum of money as they thought fit. In some instances, less than the conference rates were charged from London.

By special arrangement with the railway companies the fare from London to Liverpool, for emigrants, by express train was fixed at 12s. 6d. for each adult, the usual third class being 16s. 9d.

As the principal steam owners in Liverpool, doing business with the Dominion of Canada and the United States, have agencies established in the chief cities of the continent, the conference at Liverpool also regulated the price of passage from the continental ports, but an exception was made to these rules in the case of emigrants from France. For a short time the travel was thrown open and passengers were conveyed from Havre to Boston, New York, or thence to Quebec for little more than half the money it would have cost to book from Liverpool direct.

To keep pace with the rapidly increasing traffic to the Dominion, Messrs. Temperly & Co. determined to despatch their steamships weekly from London, with instructions to call at Plymouth for passengers. This arrangement brought the populous south western counties of England into direct communication with the Dominion, and proved a great boon to emigrants, saving them the toil and expense of a tedious journey to London or Liverpool.

Messrs. J. & A. Allan had a weekly line of steamships from Glasgow to Quebec, and these vessels usually called at Dublin for passengers.

Messrs. Allan Brothers & Co., of Liverpool, despatched their admirably appointed steamships two or three times a week for Quebec, and in addition they carried on a fortnightly service to Nova Scotia, the vessels of which called at Queenstown for mails and passengers. The mail steamships sailing from Liverpool every Thursday, for Quebec, called off the port of Londonderry to embark passengers, but the other steamships as a rule did not do so.

It was a most gratifying feature in the business of the year that in the early part of the season Messrs. Flyn, Main and Montgomery, of the Liverpool and Mississippi Steam Company, determined to despatch their splendid vessels under the name of the Dominion Line, to the port of Quebec. Their example will doubtless be shortly followed by other steam companies as the exuberant richness of our western prairie lands is brought under the notice of intending emigrants.

The established societies for assisting emigrants to Canada were comparatively at a standstill for want of means, money could not be obtained from the general public,—and employees of labor were as a rule heartily averse to emigration—so much so, that in some instances their hostility took an active shape. “The East End Family Emigration Fund” and the British Colonial Society, however, assisted a small number, as did also Miss Macpherson and Miss Rye. The Rev. A. Styleman Herring, President of the Clerkenwell Club, continued his invaluable services and was the means of directing a very considerable number of emigrants to the Province of Ontario.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed in England by those who have assisted poor families to emigrate to Canada, at their miserable ingratitude. It was expected by many sanguine persons that those whom they assisted out from dire distress in England, would only too gladly return the sums of money advanced for them, and that by this means the societies would be almost self sustaining, and the work might go on for an indefinite time with slight extraneous aid. In view of this object the emigrants required to sign promissory notes for the money. For the immense sums advanced from the British and Colonial Fund there have been no returns, although it is well known that many of the debtors in Canada are now in exceeding comfortable, if not affluent, circumstances.

The emigrants sent out by the East End Family Emigration Fund, of which the Hon. Mrs. Hobart is secretary, were chiefly those who had been in extreme need. Their antecedents were rigidly scrutinized, and a more careful selection it would perhaps have been impossible to make, to all appearance they were of a class which should do well in Canada. They gave promissory notes for the advances made and were profuse in their expressions of gratitude for the assistance rendered. The following table giving

the amounts expended by the society in each year, and the money refunded will show how these people have kept their engagement :

	Expenditure by the Society.	Amount raised by the emigrant.	Repayment by emigrants.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1868	560 15 6		
1869	5,842 3 0	215 8 6	
1870	5,038 10 5	397 3 0	1 0 0
1871	3,351 13 1	321 6 11	14 1 2
1872	1,012 7 6	283 2 0	7 2 6
Total	15,805 9 6	1,217 0 5	22 3 8

The most noticeable feature in the business of the season, was the introduction of the passage warrant system, by which very material and much appreciated assistance was rendered to the emigrants by our Government. I mentioned in another place that the price of passage to the Dominion and United States ports was regulated by the Liverpool steam conference, the minimum rates being for the season, adults £6 6s., children £3 3s. and infants £1 1s. The aid given by our Government deducted from these prices was the means of placing tickets in the hands of emigrants, for the sea voyage at the following rates: Adults £4. 5s., children £2. 2s. 6d., and infants 14s. 2d.

As might reasonably have been expected the public announcement of the assistance offered towards the reduction of the price of passage caused a considerable increase in the business of the office, and many fraudulent attempts were made to obtain passage warrants for improper purposes, by strictly adhering, however, to the use of application papers and insisting on the production of certificates from magistrates or clergymen, the chances of imposition were reduced to the lowest limit.

You will find a copy of the application paper which I adopted in appendix A.

In the early part of the season a vast number of intending emigrants had arranged with the local passenger agents to pay the usual six guinea rate, and the steamships for many weeks had full lists of passengers. The warrant system came into general use at rather an advanced season or the total number of passage warrants placed in my hands would have been readily disposed of.

The number of emigrants who sailed for Dominion ports from the United Kingdom under the warrant system, in the Messrs. Allan's steamships, was as follows: —

From Liverpool to Londonderry	3,025 adults.
do do	841 children.
do do	162 infants.
Glasgow do	381 adults.
do do	104 children.
do do	19 infants.
Dublin do	124 adults.
do do	20 children.
do do	4 infants.

Total 4,680

Under an arrangement of a similar character, Messrs. Flynn, Wain & Montgomery's steamships carried :—

From Liverpool and Queenstown.....	443 adults.
do do	129 children.
do do	27 infants.
Total	599

I am unable to quote the exact number of warrants disposed of by each of our own agents. All those used by the commission agents of the steamship companies in the United Kingdom passed through this office.

The assisted passage prices by warrant which Continental emigrants had to pay was as follows :—

From Hamburg	\$26 25
Antwerp	26 25
Havre	26 25
Rotterdam	26 25
Hellinger	26 25
Bremen	27 50
Gottenburg	35 00
Christiania	35 00
Christiansund	35 00

A sum of money equal to about \$4,000 was placed in my hands for the purpose of advancing half the passage rates for emigrants from Belgium and France, who entered into obligations* to refund the amount of assistance rendered. The emigrants were selected by our agents with much care, and their reports of progress to relatives and friends are most encouraging. A small portion of this fund remains in my hands for next seasons operations.

Mr. Swinney, a gentleman who resides in the vicinity of Fredericton, New Brunswick, arranged for the prepayment of passages from Liverpool to St. John for 114 souls. These emigrants were principally chosen in the southern counties of England. The amount received for their use was neraly £500 sterling. I also received considerable sums of money from Mr. W. J. Wills, the Secretary of the Ottawa Valley Immigration Society, and from many other persons in Canada who wished to assist farm laborers, relatives or friends to proceed thither.

Satisfaction has been very generally expressed by emigrants to their friends in the United Kingdom as to their treatment during the sea voyage to Canada. Many of the letters shown to me speak of the journey as a pleasure trip, and that the writers felt sorry to leave the vessels at the port of debarkation. Some score of complaints have reached me, but on investigation they did not appear of more consequence than might reasonably have been expected from persons suffering from ill health in tempestuous weather. The usual burden of complaints has been that the food was badly cooked and they could not eat it, but they apparently forgot that the cooks are but mortal and that it is an absolute impossibility to prepare food on a plunging ship, during a hurricane, in the careful manner they might expect in a hotel. Even in a luxuriantly appointed saloon, where every delicacy which money and foresight can provide is lavishly furnished, similar complaints are made, and, I imagine, will be to the end of time. Gentlemen who write on what is called the steerage passage question, and desire to do justice to the shipowner as well as to the emigrant should bear these things in mind, and also the awful ignorance and inexperience of some of the emigrants. I have known instances in which they have refused to proceed to sea after reaching the steamship on learning that they could not go on shore each evening to sleep.

The steam service to Canada during the season has as a rule been admirably managed. The hospital accommodation was good, the food abundant and of the best quality, being carefully inspected by Her Majesty's Emigration Officers, so strict were

they in the discharge of their duties that shipowners have complained to me that surplus provisions brought home in excellent condition had to be landed as they would not permit them to be used for a second voyage. The separation of the sexes on the berth decks was rigidly enforced by the Royal Mail Company, who also provided stewardesses for the comfort of women and children in the steerage. In this respect the arrangements were in marked contrast to the prevailing system, or want of system, on board some of the steamships plying to United States ports, in which males and females, married and single, were compelled to occupy the same range of bunks without the least attention being given to decency or morality.

Good progress has been made in the formation of a Scottish colony which proposes to settle on Government land in New Brunswick in the early part of next spring. It has been deemed prudent to limit the number to about 500 souls for a commencement, but it is confidently predicted by those in a position to form a correct judgment that the number will be increased quite as rapidly as new members can be absorbed in the settlement.

The quantity of printed matter furnished by the Department and by the authorities of some of the Provinces was much greater than in previous years, and required a more systematic arrangement than had hitherto been necessary for its distribution. The quantity disposed of exceeded one and a half million sheets. I distributed about 300,000 publications of various descriptions for the Provinces, and which did not come through your hands; please add the quantity of year books, pamphlets, information sheets, sent from Ottawa. Copies of the year book of Canada were supplied to reading rooms, institutes, and the leading newspapers of the Kingdom, many of which noticed it favorably for the large fund of information it contained.

I have been unable to obtain approximate returns of the money remitted from the American continent to intending emigrants in Ireland during the year 1872, as they have not yet been completed, but it is supposed that the amount will equal, if not exceed, that remitted in the previous year. Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners in the report which was issued last summer when writing on this subject, say:—

“The amount returned to us as remitted from the United States and Canada in 1871 was £702,488, of which £310,990 was in the form of prepaid passages, assuming, as we believe to be the case, that the above remittances were made almost exclusively by Irish emigrants to their relations in Ireland, and further that the 71,067 Irish emigrants were equal to about 64,000 statute adults, the amount remitted in the shape of prepaid passages would have sufficed to take out more than three-fourths of the whole. It is obvious that the total sum remitted was much more than was necessary to pay the passages of all the Irish that went last year to North America.

As 65,591 out of the total number of 71,067 Irish emigrants went to the United States during the year 1871, under the circumstances above mentioned, it cannot, I think, be reasonably expected that the exertions of our agents will materially divert the flow of Irish emigration from its present channel.

Of the inducements offered by the other Colonies which are competing for emigrants in the United Kingdom, I trust it will not be deemed inexpedient if I make a few remarks.

The Government of Queensland offer free passages to female domestic servants and agricultural laborers. The latter are obliged to furnish certificates testifying that they really are farm laborers and not merely ordinary laborers, each person receiving a free passage is required to pay 20s. for a ship's outfit.

Assisted passages are granted to shepherds, drovers, gardeners, bricklayers, curriers, wheelwrights, carpenters, lawyers, blacksmiths, vine dressers, and some others.

The prices charged for assisted passages are £8 for each adult, children under 12 years of age £4, while infants under a year are conveyed free of cost.

The average rates of wages in Queensland are: for stone masons, 9s. per day; bricklayers, 9s.; carpenters, plasterers, blacksmiths, 8s.; shepherds, £25 to £40 a year, with rations; married couples, with services of wife, £35 to £40, with double rations; grooms, £40 to £50, with rations; farm servants, £25 to £30; female domestic servants,

£20 to £40, with board and lodging. What are called rations usually consist of 8 lbs. of flour, 14 lbs. beef, 2 lbs. sugar, and 4 oz. of tea, weekly.

The price of provisions in Queensland are :—for beef, 2d. to 3d. per lb. ; mutton, 2d. to 3rd. ; salt beef, 2d. ; tea, 2s. per lb. ; bacon, 1s. 2d. to 2s. ; potatoes, 8s. per cwt. ; salt butter, 1s. 4d. to 2s. per lb. ; fresh butter, 2s. to 2s. 6d. ; flour, 20s. sterling per cwt.

Queensland is said to include an area of about 678,000 square miles, and to be rapidly increasing in material property. The population when the census was taken in 1871, shows a total which nearly equals that of the city of Montreal.

The Government of New Zealand offers free passages to female domestic servants between the ages of 15 and 35 years ; free passages are also offered to the daughters of married couples who are over twelve years of age.

Assisted passages are granted to navvies, farm laborers, gardeners, shepherds, and country mechanics, for a cash payment of £5. If the emigrant is unable to pay the whole of the money before sailing, he is required to sign a promissory note for a sum equal to double the amount remaining unpaid, thus ;—

When only £1 per adult is paid in <i>cash</i>	the sum to be repaid by	promissory note will be..	£2
£2	do	do	£4
£3	do	do	£6
£4	do	do	£8

Should the emigrant be unable to pay any money in advance on account of his passage, he will be requested to sign a promissory note for £10 for each adult.

Mechanics and laborers work 8 hours as a standard day's work.

The average rates of wages and provisions in New Zealand are stated to be as follows :—

	Per day of		Per year.
	8 hours.		(All found.)
Tradesmen :—		Farm Laborers :—	
Carpenters	8s. to 9s.	Married couples	£50 to £60
Bricklayers	9s. to 10s.	Single men	£30 to £45
Painters	8s. to 10s.	Single Women :—	
Blacksmiths	9s. to 10s.	Dairy maids	£22 to £28
Tailors	8s. to 9s.	Female Domestic Servants :—	
Ropemakers	7s. to 10s.	Cooks	£28 to £40
Shoemakers	7s. to 8s.	General Servants and	
Brickmakers and Masons	8s. to 10s.	Housemaids	£23 to £33
General Laborers	5s. to 6s.		

PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

Bread, per 4 lb. loaf	0s. 8d. to 0s. 9d.	Tea, per lb.	2s. 3d. to 3s. 0d.
Beef, per lb.	0s. 3d. to 0s. 5d.	Sugar do	0s. 5d. to 0s. 6d.
Mutton do	0s. 2d. to 0s. 3d.	Coffee do	1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.
Butter do	0s. 9d. to 1s. 0d.	Potatoes, per lb.	0s. 0½d.

The European population of the Colony when the census was taken in 1871, numbered 256,167 souls. The number of sheep at the same time was upwards of ten millions, or nearly forty sheep to each head of the population.

The arrangements made by the authorities of other Australian Colonies for free and assisted passengers are to some extent based on the foregoing details.

Of the operations of some of the foreign land jobbers and emigration agents with which the Kingdom is overrun I will merely remark that their representations during the past season have been perhaps a shade more unscrupulous than hitherto.

I cannot close this brief report without testifying to the zeal of the various special agents in the performance of the duties entrusted to them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Wm. Dixon.

APPENDIX A.

CANADA.

UNIL further notice, the Government of Canada will assist Emigrant Passengers by the Allan Royal Mail and other powerful steamships running from ports in the United Kingdom to Canada, to the extent of Ten Dollars for each adult. The prices which approved Emigrants will have to pay towards the expenses of their passage will be as follows:—For those 8 years of age and over, £4 5s.; children between 1 and 8 years, £2. 2s. 6d.; infants under 1 year, 14s. 2d. These prices include an ample supply of cooked provisions, but the Emigrants must provide their bedding and mess utensils, which, if purchased at the port of embarkation, will cost from 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

No. _____ Issued _____ 1872; available for not more than Three Weeks.
 (This Form is to be filled up and sent to the Agent from whom you obtained it.)

The Names of Persons who are coadjutors of Emigrating are to be inserted in this column.	Age of each Person at last Birthday.	Trade or Calling and Nationality.	State if Applicant has been out to any Colony or Foreign Country, and which.	State if you have friends abroad whom you would wish to join, and if so, where.	Give the Date and the Name of the Steamship by which you wish to sail.

Place of Residence, _____; Post Town, _____; County, _____.

I hereby declare that all the above statements are true, and that I am going out with the full determination of settling in Canada. And I hereby engage to conform during the voyage to such regulations as may be established for the good government and welfare of all on board the steamship in which I may receive an assisted passage; and, in the event of my removing from Canada within three months after my arrival there, I undertake to refund the amount of Government assistance which I have received to such Government official as shall be duly authorized to receive it.

(Signed by the applicant,)

Note.—If the applicant cannot write he must attach his mark, which must be witnessed.

CERTIFICATE OF THE MAGISTRATE OR CLERGYMAN OF THE PARISH IN WHICH THE PROPOSED EMIGRANT RESIDES.

I certify, to the best of my belief, that the above-named persons, who are desirous of emigrating, are of good moral character; that the age and calling of the parties are as above stated, and that they are going out with the intention of settling in Canada.

Signature of the Magistrate or Clergy- }
man of any denomination.

Residence, _____

CAUTIONS.

1. The filling up of the Form confers no claim to a passage, but is merely intended to bring the case under the notice of the Agent. Before the applicants receive a warrant, they are on no account to quit their employment or to make any preparation for departure.
2. If, after arrival at the steamship, any person is found not to be of good character, or to have any infectious or contagious disorder, or to be either lunatic, idiotic, deaf, dumb, blind, or otherwise infirm, or to have practised any deception or evasion of the Regulations, such person will not be permitted to embark.

WILLIAM DIXON,

Canadian Government Agent.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICES,
11, Adam Street, Adelphi, London.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated Monday, 17th March, 1873, praying for—"Copies of all Correspondence and Documents relative to the claims of Mr. G. H. Ryland, which may have passed between that gentleman and the Government since the First of September, 1868, including the Duke of Buckingham's last despatch on the subject."

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
March, 1873.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not Printed.]

STATEMENT

MADE BY

INSURANCE COMPANIES,

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE

ACT 31 VICTORIA, CAP. 48, SEC. 14.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31, & 33, RIDEAU STREET.

(1873)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 3rd April, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith a statement made by Insurance Companies in compliance with the Statute 31st Victoria, cap. 48, section 14.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LANGTON,

Auditor.

The Honorable

S. L. TILLEY, C.B.,

Minister of Finance.

STATEMENT

MADE BY

INSURANCE COMPANIES,

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ACT 31 VICT., CAP. 48, SEC. 14.

STATEMENT OF THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD,
CONNECTICUT.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....		177,943	53
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada.....	8,180		
3. Amount of the said policies		17,960,913	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....		14,037,146	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred in Canada... 150			
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....		142,928	00
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense		33,302	69
Amount of losses in Canada resisted		9,100	00
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the un- earned premiums of the previous year, and per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....		166,596	37
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz:— per cent of the year's receipts.....		64,074	05
9. Deposit in Foreign Securities.....			
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock.....		5,070	69
Deposit in Bank Stocks.....		48,510	00
GENERAL BUSINESS.			
13. Assets of the company.....		5,396,380	50
14. Liabilities of the company, excluding liabilities on Current risks ..		1,341,043	29
16. Amount of Capital Stock.....		3,000,000	00
17. Amount paid thereon		2,100,000	00
25. Amount of premiums received during the year in Canada.....		177,043	53
Less 25 per cent.....		44,260	88
Less also the amount of losses paid.....		142,928	84

ROBERT WOOD,
General Agent.

Montreal, 19th March 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada		277,355	02
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	1,483		
3. Amount of the said policies		2,460,356	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		7,215,836	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	23		
6. Amount of the said policies		48,591	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....		49,127	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada (not yet due).....		13,580	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted		None.	
10. Deposit in 5.20 U.S. bonds		140,000	00
GENERAL BUSINESS.			
13. Assets of the Company		18,077,540	00
14. Liabilities do. excluding Premium Reserve		2,458,440	36

	\$	cts.
15. Amount of Premium Reserve	14,816,473	51
16. Reserve at 4½ per cent based on American Experience		
17. Amount of Capital Stock of the Company	150,000	00
18. Amount paid thereon	103,056	00
19. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries	6,040,945	92
20. Number of policies issued by do do	8,791	
21. Amount of policies issued by do do	15,335,187	00
23. Amount of policies become claims do	1,289,639	90
25. Expenses of Management, Agencies Commissions, &c.	553,113	77

WM. H. ORR,
Manager.

Montreal, 19th March, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY, WATERTOWN.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts
1. Total premiums received during the year, in Canada	73,613	23
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year, in Canada	9,642	
3. Amount of said policies	8,565,421	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	12,781,524	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	130	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year	33,616	17
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense	1,600	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted	None.	
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 40 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year	63,625	88
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz.: 60 per cent. of the year's receipts	44,167	93
9. Deposit in U. S. 5.20 Bonds	85,500	00
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock	14,500	00
11. Other Canadian Investments		
12. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada	2,161	24

GENERAL BUSINESS.

This Company has increased its capital \$100,000 from its Assets in pursuance of An Act of New York Legislature, dated April 28th, 1870.

13. Assets of the Company	722,802	26
14. Liabilities of the Company, excluding liabilities (No. 8) on Current risks	6,352	85
15. Amount of total policies in force	93,714,366	00
16. Amount of Capital Stock	200,000	00
17. Amount paid thereon	200,000	00
18. Total premiums received by the Company in all countries	474,163	69
19. Number of policies, new or renewals, issued by the Company in the year in all countries	53,001	

20. Amount of the above policies	68,739,250 00
21. Amount of the years losses, viz. :	
Losses paid (all countries)	293,903 98
Losses due and unpaid	none
Losses adjusted and not due	4,698 85
Losses in suspense (awaiting further proof)	1,600 00
22. All other claims against the Company	54 00
23. Amount of premiums earned during the year (see above)	391,428 97
24. Amount of premiums unearned during the year (see above for explanations)	189,773 40

ISAAC MUNSON,
Secretary and Manager for Canada.

Watertown, 28th January, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

	\$	cts.
Total premium notes received during the year	43,858	16
Number of policies, including renewals, issued during the year . 11,602		
Amount of said policies	9,704,577	00
Amount at risk on all policies in force	30,642,125	00
Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year . 219		
Amount of losses resisted (cause suspected fraud) say 1,600		

EXPENDITURE.

Paid on 27 losses incurred in previous years	8,608	74
Paid on 18 losses incurred during the year	41,556	26
Salaries	8,670	29
Commissions	7,720	14
Other payments	3,419	06

INCOME.

Total expenditure	69,974	49
Assessments on notes paid during the year	19,564	01
Cash system, premiums received during the year	43,243	26
Other receipts (interest)	1,448	01
Total income independent of premium notes	64,255	28

LIABILITIES.

Amount of claims reported not adjusted (say)	5,000	00
Amount required to insure all outstanding risks (estimated at)	89,833	00
No other claims against the Company		
Acknowledged liabilities	94,833	00

ASSETS.

Deposited with Receiver General	25,000	00
Cash in hand and in bank	5,546	63
Premium notes	151,691	43
Due on assessments	13,667	54
Due by agents, mostly by members' short dated notes	29,726	34

Real Estate, &c.....	\$ cts. 5,000 00
	230,631 94

London, Ontario, 17th March, 1873.

D. C. MACDONALD,
Secretary

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
ALBANY, N. Y.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$ cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	63,717 20
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	254
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	345,295 00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	2,043,886 00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	9
6. Amount of the said policies.....	17,000 00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	11,000 08
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....	6,000 00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.
10. Deposit in foreign securities	None.
11. Deposit in Dominion Stock	80,292 60
12. Other Canadian Investments	None
United States Government securities owned and deposited with New York Department	356,775 00
United States Municipal Debentures	28,500 00
Mortgages on Real Estate.....	132,400 00
Real Estate owned in Canada.....	None.
Miscellaneous	None.
13. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....	None.
In Albany United States	67,504 77

GENERAL BUSINESS.

14. Assets of the Company.....	1,028,715 01
15. Liabilities ,, excluding Premium Reserve.....	31,000 00
16. Amount of Premium Reserve.....	867,304 00
17. Reserve $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, based on American Experience	
18. Amount of Capital Stock of the Company.....	110,000 00
19. Amount paid thereon	110,000 00
20. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries.....	383,870 89
21. Number of policies issued by	904
22. Amount of policies issued by	1,600,000 00
23. Number of policies become claims	51
24. Amount of the said policies	110,474 00
25. Amount of policies in all countries	8,425,145 00
26. Expenses of Management, Agencies, Commission &c.,.....	72,088 66
27. Amount of premiums received during the year in Canada.....	63,717 20
28. Balance and	
29. Interest, deposited in conformity with see Sec. 6, 31 Vic. Cap. 48...	80,292 60

ALBANY 17th March, 1873.

JOSEPH HOWSON, M. D.
Manager for Canada.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

FIRE BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada		174,047	08
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada.....	10,036		
3. Amount of the said policies		17,690,653	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....		14,040,912	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	223		
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....		89,828	04
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....		42,125	00
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 65 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....		160,679	13
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz. : 35 per cent. of the year's receipts		60,916	47
9. Deposit in Foreign Securities			
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock with interest.....		50,750	00
11. Other Canadian investments not deposited.....			
Municipal debentures and other securities.....		96,710	45
Mortgages on real estate.....		67,544	70
Real estate owned in Canada.....		12,583	02
Miscellaneous do		46,124	21
12. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....		76,832	03
13. Assets of the Company.....		350,544	41

GENERAL BUSINESS.

14. Liabilities of the Company, excluding liabilities (see No. 8 above) on current risks.....		99,711	44
15. Amount of total Policies in force			
16. Amount of Capital Stock.....		400,000	00
17. Amount paid thereon.....		200,000	00

INLAND MARINE BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
Amount of losses paid during the year.....	77,641	48
Losses adjusted and not due.....	31,281	81
Amount of premiums earned for the past year.....	130,693	95
Amount of premiums unearned for the past year.....	19,743	00
Number of policies issued during the year.....	3,892	
Amount of " "	13,387,569	00
Amount at risk at date of statement.....	937,150	00

G. P. RIDOUT,

Gov. Br. Am. Ass. Co.

Toronto, 7th March, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITON, MEDICAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

TO 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....		41,522	15
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	162		
Number of " " not taken out.....	6		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....		253,982	11

	\$	cts.
Amount of „ not taken out.....	8,930	33
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	1,396,961	76
5. Number of policies became claims during the year, on 8 lives	15	
6. Amount of losses become claims during the year in Canada.....	28,460	26
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	25,389	66
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada not yet paid.....	9,723	60
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....	None.	
10. Deposit in Foreign Securities.....		
11. Deposit in Dominion Stock.....	100,343	00
12. Other Canadian Investments, viz :.....		
£10,000 Stg. in Canada. 5 and 6 per cents		
Mortgages on Real Estate.....	8,000	00
Real Estate owned in Canada.....	2,500	00
13. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....	11,439	60

GENERAL BUSINESS, UP TO DECEMBER 31ST 1871.

14. Assets of the Company £639,941,17 1.....	3,114,383	69
15. Liabilities „ excluding Premium Reserve	164,486	36
16. Amount of Premium Reserve.....	2,777,520	00
17. Rate of premium reserve		
18. Amount of Capital Stock of the Company.....	973,333	33
19. Amount paid thereon.....	172,377	33
20. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries.....	1,072,340	11
21. Number of policies issued by do do	1,847	
22. Amount of policies issued by do do	2,704,386	90
23. Number of policies become claims do do	431	
24. Amount of the said policies	760,283	54
25. Amount of policies in all Countries.....		
26. Expenses of management, agencies, commission, &c.....	190,550	41

JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN,
Manager of Canada.

Montreal, 5th March, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
TO 30TH JULY, 1872.

Assets of the Company	1,482,349	35
Liabilities of the Company, excluding premium and annuity reserve..	173,765	75
Amount of Capital Stock.....	1,000,000	00
Amount paid thereon.....	125,000	00
Of what the Assets of the Company consist, viz :		
Cash on hand \$126.02 and in Banks \$17,433.65.....	\$17,559	67
Agents' and other balances since accounted for	90,072	72
Mortgages on Real Estate	359,804	79
Real Estate	49,947	12
Municipal and other Debentures, Dominion and other Stock, and accrued interest.....	704,677	70
Loans on Policies, Stocks and other Bonds.....	50,830	95
Half yearly, and quarterly premiums secured on Policies payable within 9 months	72,297	51
Deferred half payments on half credit policies	134,759	86
Office Furniture	2,400	00
	<hr/>	1,482,349 35

	\$	cts.
Total premiums received during the year.....	327,500	67
Number of policies issued during the year.....	1,512	
Amount of policies issued during the year.....	2,114,094	70
Number of claims from death during the year.....	36	
Amount of claims from death during the year.....	46,200	00
Amount paid on claims from death during the year in Canada.....	46,400	00
Expenses of management, agency, &c.....	68,073	34
Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	327,500	67
Number of Policies issued during the year in Canada.....	1,512	
Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	2,114,094	70
Amount at risk on total policies issued in Canada.....	9,682,746	29
Number of policies that have become claims in Canada during the year by death.....	36	
Amount of policies that have become claims in Canada during the year by death.....	46,200	00

Hamilton, 30th July, 1872.

A. G. RAMSAY,
Manager.

THE CANADA GUARANTEE COMPANY.

No return—Licensed 5th September 1872.

ADDENDUM.

STATEMENT OF THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

	\$	cts.
CANADIAN BUSINESS.		
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	199,337	00
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	489	
Number of do not taken out.....	72	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	1,003,112	00
Amount of do not taken out.....	180,000	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	5,457,104	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	12	
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	40,100	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	35,100	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....	1,000	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....	None.	
10. Deposit in U. S. Bonds.....	140,000	00
GENERAL BUSINESS.		
14. Assets of the Company.....	34,936,141	13
16. Liabilities of the Company excluding premium reserve.....	790,666	28
15. Amount of premium reserve.....	29,056,537	00
17. Reserve rate at 4 per cent., based on "Combined experience table" ..		
18. Amount of capital Stock—None—(being a Mutual Company.....		
20. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries	7,715,067	83
21. Number of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries.....	5,061	
22. Amount of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries	13,005,665	00
23. Number of policies become claims during the year in all countries	814	
24. Amount of said policies	2,402,774	00
25. Amount of policies in all countries..... No. 62,868...	181,896,167	00
26. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c., &c.....	734,268	02

JACOB L. GREENE,
Secretary.

Hartford, 17th April, 1873.

ROBERT WOOD,
General Agent.

Montreal 19th April, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....		57,329	24
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada.....	2,892		
3. Amount of the said policies.....		8,037,901	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....		5,949,056	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	122		
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....		88,407	37
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....		18,972	05
Amount of losses in Canada resisted.....			None.
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent of the premium receipts of the current year.....		65,705	93
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz: 40 per cent of the years receipts		22,931	70
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock.....		50,613	00
LIFE BUSINESS.			
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....		22,473	21
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	20		
do do not taken out.....	8		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada... ..		43,800	00
do do not taken out.....		12,250	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....		827,065	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	3		
6. Amount of the said policies.. .. .		1,460	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....		1,460	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....			None.
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....			None.
10. Deposit in Foreign securities.....			
11. Deposit in Canadian Government securities.....		100,343	00

JAMES ROSE,

Montreal, 10th March 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION OF
CANADA.

To 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

	\$	cts.
Premiums for year ending October 31st, 1872.....	35,195	15
Premiums paid in advance on account of 1872-73.....	2,228	93
Total premiums during the year as above.....	37,424	08
Number of policies issued during the year in General Department..	1,206	
Amount of the said policies.....	1,833,790	00
Amount at risk on all policies in force.....	1,698,290	00
Number of policies become claims during the year.....		None.
Amount of claims in suspense.....		None.

	\$	cts.
Amount of claims resisted		None.
Deposit in Municipal Debentures	50,000	00
Municipal Debentures (including Government deposit)	60,000	00
Mortgages on Real Estate	3,433	33
Miscellaneous, being loans secured by Collaterals	7,900	00
Cash in Bank and in hand	9,688	30

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Assets of the Company	101,506	33
Liabilities do excluding premium reserve, including Capital Stock ..	67,144	59
do do do do excluding do ..	17,144	59
Amount of premium reserve, less re-insurances	29,667	42
Reserve $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, based on the table of the Institute of Actuaries, of Great Britain		
Amount of Capital Stock of the Company	500,000	00
Amount paid thereon	50,000	00
Expenses of Management, Agencies, Commissions, &c	15,529	16

Toronto, 22nd January, 1873.

Wm. McCABE.

Manager.

STATEMENT OF THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HARTFORD.

To

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

\$ cts.

STATEMENT OF THE EDINBURGH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
To 31st MARCH, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....		25,022	05
Number of policies issued do do	20		
Amount of do do do		33,823	35
Amount at risk on total policies in force in Canada.....		830,974	08
Number of policies that have become claims in Canada during the year, 2			
Amount of claims in Canada paid during the year		4,868	09
Amount of claims in Canada in suspense		None.	
Claims in Canada, the payment of which is resisted.....		None.	

DAVID HIGGINS,
Chief Agent in Canada.

Toronto, 21st January, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE
UNITED STATES,
To THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada		128,601	00
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	895		
Number of policies not taken out.	178		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....		2,324,250	00
do do not taken out.		476,500	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		3,845,600	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	2		
6. Amount of the said policies		2,000	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year		2,000	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....		None.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted		None.	
10. Deposit in Foreign securities.....		None.	
11. Deposit in Dominion Stock		100,000	00
12. Other Canadian Investments			
13. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.			
GENERAL BUSINESS.			
14. Assets of the Company.....		19,695,053	20
15. Liabilities do excluding premium reserve.....		510,019	82
16. Amount of premium reserve.....		16,663,012	21
17. Reserve at 4½ per cent. based on American experience			
18. Amount of capital stock		100,000	00
19. Amount paid thereon.		100,000	00
20. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries		7,426,861	70
Interest and rents do do		993,183	16
21. Number of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries	12,491		
22. Amount of policies do do		51,911,079	00
23. Number of policies become claims during the year in all countries, 423			
24. Amount of the said policies		1,688,882	00
25. Amount of policies in all countries		171,443,351	00
26. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c.....		1,228,342	18

A. M. PERKINS,
Acting Manager.

Montreal, 14th March, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, ENGLAND.

FIRE BUSINESS TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada		32,947	27
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada	1,366		
3. Amount of the said policies		5,911,107	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		3,631,047	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	24		
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year		22,910	07
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense, 31st December, 1872, wait- ing adjudication		42,470	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted		Nil.	
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year		26,725	45
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz:—40 per cent. of the year's receipts		13,178	91
9. Deposit in Foreign Securities			
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock		100,343	68

NOTE.—This Company is doing fire business only, in the Dominion.

GEORGE DENHOLM.

Montreal, 3rd February 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada		80,687	00
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada			
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada (Estimated)		7,000,000	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada			
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year		86,795	66
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense			
Amount of losses in Canada resisted		4,000	00
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year		72,000	00
8. Amount of premiums unearned viz:—40 per cent. of the year's receipts		32,000	00
9. Deposit in U. S. Bonds, and			
10. Dominion Stocks, over		100,000	00
11. Other Canadian investments		None.	

GENERAL BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
13. Assets of the Company.....		2,204,396	54
14. Liabilities of the Company, excluding liabilities (see No. 8 above) on current risks.....		428,103	25
15. Amount of total policies in force.....			
16. Amount of capital stock.....		1,000,000	00
17. Amount paid thereon.....		1,000,000	00
18. Total premiums received by the Company in the year in all countries net.....		2,138,306	62
19. Number of policies, new or renewals, issued by the Company in the year in all countries.....			
21. Amount of losses (all countries) during the year 1872.....		2,233,551	94
Losses in suspense, awaiting further proof.....		313,103	25
22. All other claims against the Company.....		115,000	00

ROBERT WOOD,
General Agent.

Montreal, 24th March, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....		102,750	00
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada.....	4,217		
3. Amount of the said policies.....		11,762,584	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....		9,292,004	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	100		
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....		80,965	00
do do in suspense.....		21,520	00
do do resisted—fraud.....		10,700	00
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent of the premium receipts of the current year.....		97,947	00
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz : 40 per cent of the year's receipts		44,100	00

W. H. RINTOUL.

Montreal, 11th March, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE ISOLATED RISK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

TO THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1872.

		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....		59,121	98
2. Number of policies new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada.....	5,847		
3. Amount of the said policies.....		6,478,904	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....		6,296,244	00

	\$	cts.
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	23	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year	10,074	10
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense	1,000	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted		None.
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada. Only in business 16 months		
10. Deposit in municipal debentures	82,704	00
12. Cash in bank and in hand	1,171	73
25. Amount of premiums received during the year in Canada	59,121	98
Less 25 per cent	14,780	50
Less also the amount of losses paid and in suspense	11,074	10

J. MAUGHAN, Jr.,
Manager.

Toronto, 6th March, 1873

STATEMENT OF THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	43,967	22
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada	2,559	
3. Amount of the said policies	4,741,638	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	3,924,221	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	61	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year	53,670	29
do do in suspense	3,386	03
do do resisted		None.
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 40 per cent of the premium receipts of the current year	36,711	11
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz: 4 per cent of the year's receipts		
9 Deposit in Foreign Securities	17,586	89

WILLIAM HOBBS.
General Agent.

Montreal 22nd March, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

TO 5TH APRIL, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received or receivable in Canada during the year ending 5th April, 1872, the date of the last balance	141,776	02
2. Number and amount of policies issued in Canada during the year	280	475,629 05
3. Amount at risk in total policies in force in Canada at 5th April, 1872, that is the sums assured by such policies	4,304,876	83

	\$	cts.
4. Number and amount of policies that have become claims in Canada during the year 25 for	65,117	94
5. Amount of these and previous losses in Canada, paid during the year	68,402	94
6. Amount of claims in Canada in suspense at 5th April, 1872, (that is, not proved or not payable at that date)	21,900	00
7. Claims in Canada resisted	None.	

PETER WARDLAW.

Chief Agent.

Montreal 22nd January, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

CANADIAN BUSINESS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

	\$	cts.
1. Total net premiums received during the year in Canada	260,262	80
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada 12,907		
3. Amount of the said policies	26,851,438	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	24,444,161	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada 242		
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year	244,474	50
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense	32,732	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted—Fraud	6,800	00
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year	262,353	90
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz., 40 per cent. of the year's receipts	104,104	87
9. Deposit in foreign securities	None.	
10. Deposit in Dominion stock	50,000	00
Canada 5 per cents	62,293	33
Canada 6 per cents	26,800	00
Montreal Waterworks Bonds	11,000	00
Total Government Deposit	150,093	33
11. Other Canadian investments :—		
Montreal city debentures	23,000	00
Mortgages on real estate	18,500	00
Real estate owned in Canada	43,304	23
Miscellaneous	268,926	79
Total investments in Canada	419,020	12

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Total premiums received during the year in Canada	9,912	35
Number and amount of policies issued during the year in Canada . . 61	83,500	00
Amount at risk in total policies in force in Canada	403,767	78

	\$	cts.
Number and amount of policies become claims in Canada during the year.....	4	9,411 10
Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year		8,411 10
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense and waiting further proof (one date of death, 25th December, 1872).....		1,000 00
Amount of claims in Canada resisted		Nil.

G. F. C. SMITH,
Resident Secretary and Chief Agent.

Montreal, 3rd February, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION
ENGLAND.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....		67,385	20
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada.....	2,452		
3. Amount of the said policies.....		9,277,300	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies, in force in Canada.....		6,926,874	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	64		
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....		82,492	80
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....		7,500	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted.....		Unadjusted.	
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....		65,763	22
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz : 40 per cent. of the year's receipts.....		26,954	08
10. Deposit in Dominion stock		99,873	00
11. Do Canada, 5 per cent		50,127	00

ROMEO H. STEPHENS,
General Agent.

Montreal, 3rd February, 1873.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—There is a note to the effect, that in Life Business the Company has not over a dozen risks.

STATEMENT OF THE THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada		15,750	25
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	71		
Number of policies not taken out.....	9		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....		112,500	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		482,670	00

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

	\$	cts.
Total premiums received.....	27,235	58
Number of policies issued.....		593
Number of policies not taken up.....		45
Amount of policies issued.....	692,125	00
Amount of policies not taken up.....	47,500	00
Amount at risk on all policies in force.....	624,425	00
Number of policies become claims.....		None.
Amount of policies become claims.....		Nil.
Amount paid on claims.....		Nil.
Amount of claims in suspense.....		Nil.
Amount of claims in Canada resisted		Nil.
Deposit with the Government, cash.....	33,333	34
Preliminary accounts	4,713	00
Instalments of premiums secured on policies.....	7,467	55
Leasehold property.....		645 39
Office furniture.....		486 25
Cash on hand and in Bank at 6 per cent	16,637	99
In Agents and other hands.....	3,009	15
Interest received	1,177	44
Re-assurances paid		48 05
Assets.....	66,292	67
Guarantee Fund.....	50,000	00
Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c.....	10,840	03
$\frac{1}{2}$ written off preliminary account.....	1,178	25
10 per cent off office furniture.....		54 02

WM. POWIS,
Actuary and Manager.

Hamilton, 24th March, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

	\$	cts.
CANADIAN BUSINESS.		
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	34,833	85
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....		525
Number of policies do not taken out.....		70
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	802,628	00
Amount of do not taken out.....	97,500	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	1,612,245	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....		5
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	7,027	85
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	3,027	85
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....	4,000	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted		Nil.
10. Deposit in U. S. Bonds, 10.40.....	60,000	00
GENERAL BUSINESS.		
14. Assets of the Company.....	2,546,637	31
15. Liabilities do, excluding premium reserve	66,096	87
16. Amount of premium reserve	1,344,421	00
17. Reserve at the rate of 6 per cent., based on American experience table of mortality		

	\$	cts.
18. Amount of Capital Stock.....	1,000,000	00
19. Amount paid thereon	1,000,000	00
20. Total premiums received by the Company, during the year in all countries	708,226	10
21. Number of policies issued	do	do .. 3,110
22. Amount of policies	do	do
23. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	71	
24. Amount of the said policies	212,189	50
25. Amount of policies in all countries	20,807,858	00
26. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c.	882,895	82
27. Amount of premiums received during the year in Canada	34,833	85
Less—25 per cent.	8,708	46
" also the amount of losses paid	3,027	85
28. Balance to be deposited in conformity with sec. 6.	23,097	54

E. A. ROLLINS,
President.

JOHN M. BUTLER,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, 19th March, 1873.

LIVINGSTON, MOORE & Co.

Montreal, 21st March, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1872,

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	197,327	65
2. Number of policies issued by the Company during the year in Canada.....	531	
Number of ditto not taken out.....	53	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	2,399,100	00
Amount of policies not taken out.....	182,000	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	4,800,000	00
.....estimated		
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	9	
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada	17,500	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	16,597	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....		
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted		
10. Deposit in U. S. Bonds.....	100,000	00
11. Deposit in Canadian Government securities.....		
12. Other Canadian investments.....		
13. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....		

GENERAL BUSINESS.

14. Assets of the Company.....	21,667,000	14
15. Liabilities do excluding premium reserve.....	605,648	76
16. Amount of premium reserve.....	estimated	18,124,265
17. Reserve 4½ per cent., based on American Table		
18. Amount of Capital Stock	} Purely Mutual, no Capital Stock.....	
19. Amount paid thereon		

	\$	cts
20 Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all Countries.....	6,308,900	62
21. Number of policies do do	8,910	
22. Amount of policies do do	27,096,273	61
23. Number of policies become claims do	481	
24. Amount of the said policies.....	1,508,006	31
25. Amount of policies in all countries	118,622,605	36
26. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c.....	907,793	15

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
President.

WM. H. BEERS,
Vice-President and Actuary.

New York, 21st February, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE BUSINESS TO THE 30TH NOVEMBER, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total net premiums received during the year ending 30th November, 1872, i.e. premiums, deducting cancellations and re-insurances...		235,290	00
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada.....	11,362		
3. Amount of the said policies.....		26,316,373	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....		22,268,269	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	177		
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....		119,605	00
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense, since paid.....		2,214	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted			None.
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....		216,446	00
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz: 40 per cent. of the year's receipts		94,116	00
9. Deposit in foreign securities.....			
10. Deposit in Dominion stock, £20,000 Stg., in 5 per cents. and \$50,000 Cy., 6 per cents		150,253	00
11. Other Canadian Investments.....			
Dominion Stock, not deposited.....		16,000	00
Montreal City debentures.....		53,000	00
Real estate owned in Canada		60,000	00
Montreal harbor bonds		20,000	00
12. Cash in bank and in hand in Canada.....		106,265	96

LIFE BUSINESS TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1872.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada, ending 30th November, 1872	30,504	31
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	11	
Number of policies not taken out		

	\$	cts.
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	58,733	33
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	1,085,446	81
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....		6
6. Amount of the said policies	18,306	75
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	18,452	91
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada	5,333	34
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted		None.

THOMAS DAVIDSON.

One of the Managing Directors.

Montreal, 5th March, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF ABERDEEN AND LONDON.

FIRE BUSINESS TO DECEMBER 31st, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....		69,905	89.
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada	3,788		
3. Amount of the said policies.....		9,648,940	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		7,645,182	00
5. Number of policies on which losses occurred during the year in Canada.....	56		
6. Amount of losses in Canada during the year, paid		60,948	51
Amount of losses in suspense, waiting proof		8,300	00
Amount of losses resisted		13,000	00
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent of the premium receipts of the current year		62,216	47
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz : 40 per cent. of the year's receipts		27,962	35
9. Deposit in foreign securities			none
10. Deposit in Dominion stock			100,000 00
11. Other Canadian Investments			
12. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada		7, 944	26

Montreal, 28th February, 1873.

J. W. TAYLOR,

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH-WESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MILWAUKEE.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....		5,298	87
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	134		
Number of do not taken out.....	5		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada		199,700	00
Amount of policies not taken out		8,000	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....		181,900	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....			None.
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada			None.
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted			None.

	\$	cts,
10. Deposit in U. S. 5.20 bonds, registered	100,000	00
11. Deposit in Canadian Government securities.....	None.	
12. Other Canadian Investments.....	None.	
13. Cash in bank and in hand in Canada.....	None.	
GENERAL BUSINESS.		
14. Assets of the Company	12,434,527	71
15. Liabilities of the Company excluding premium reserve.....	78,874	79
16. Amount of premium reserve.....	10,830,967	00
17. Rate 4 per cent. based on actuaries' table.....		
18. Amount of capital stock of the Company.....	None.	
20. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries.....	2,939,597	06
21. Number of policies issued do do 5,772		
22. Amount of do do do 13,196,279 00		
23. Number of policies become claims do do 301		
24. Amount of do do do 550,329 24		
25. Amount of policies in all countries		
26. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, including taxes, \$37,495.47	500,081	84

JOHN H. VANDYKE,
President.

J. W. SKINNER,
Assist. Secretary.

Milwaukee, 23rd January, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON ENGLAND.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

	\$	cts.
CANADIAN BUSINESS.		
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	108,215	52
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada	3,325	
3. Amount of the said policies.....	12,636,184	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	10,542,887	33
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	54	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....	86,919	75
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense	5,000	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted.....	Nil.	
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....	91,572	00
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz: 40 per cent. of the year's receipts	45,144	70
9. Deposit in Foreign Securities		
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock	100,297	84

A. T. PATERSON.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT, & Co.,
General Agents.

Montreal, 31st January, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums of the year		166,527	36
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	1,451		
3. Amount of the said policies		2,336,778	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		4,635,684	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	15		
6. Amount of the said policies		29,300	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada		26,700	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada		2,600	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted		Nil.	
10. Deposit in U. S. Gold Bonds		130,000	00
GENERAL BUSINESS.			
14. Assets of the Company		8,209,325	07
15. Liabilities of Company exclusive of premium reserve		233,376	57
16. Amount of premium reserve		6,776,117	00
17. Reserve at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., based on American experience			
20. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all Countries		2,942,489	74
21. Number of policies issued	do	do	10,527
22. Amount of	do	do	21,751,734
23. Number of policies become claims	do	do	311
24. Amount of the said policies		763,176	00
25. Amount of policies in all Countries		71,910,267	00
26. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c.		508,597	40

THOMAS SIMPSON,
General Agent.

Montreal, 31st December, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

To JUNE, 1872.

FIRE BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums of the year		161,158	56
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada (new 4,761, renewals 5,133)	9,894		
3. Amount of the said policies		10,589,098	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	198		
6. Amount of losses paid during the year		119,791	17
Amount of losses in suspense		11,150	00
Amount of losses resisted		10,200	00
1. Forgery and Arson to cover; 2 Fraud; 1 not liable			
7. Amount of premiums earned, being unearned premiums of previous year		\$48,915	80
45 per cent of premium receipts of current year		72,521	35
		<u>121,437</u>	<u>15</u>

	\$	cts.
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz : 30 per cent of the year's receipts	48,347	56
9. Deposit in Foreign Securities.....		
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock	24,547	37
Besides this amount \$8,260 47 is in the hands of the Receiver-General in the name of the " Home " on which the Provincial has a lien.		
11. Other Canadian investments :		
Municipal Debentures	10,900	00
Mortgages	5,000	00
Office premises \$20,848 09, furniture \$800 07.....	21,708	07
Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Stock and Bonds \$12,700 valued at.....	825	00
Bills receivable viz : Marine premium notes \$26,122 57, sundries \$6,531 83	32,654	42
Agents, and Companies' balances.....	24,217	98
Salvage account, suspense account, and sundries.....	23,315	04
Calls on Stock in process of payment.....	280,288	53

MARINE BUSINESS, JUNE, 1872.

Premiums received during the past year.....	85,852	86
Losses paid	89,116	61

A. HARVEY,
Manager.

Toronto, Septmber, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

FIRE BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada		77,508	19
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada.....	3,976		
3. Amount of the said policies		7,762,317	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada			
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	85		
6. Amount of losses in Canada during the year, paid.....		60,630	00
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....		2,000	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted			None.
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year		77,378	00
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz., 40 per cent. of the year's receipts		31,005	66
9. Deposit in Foreign Securities			
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock		100,000	00
11. Other Canadian investments		134,120	40
Municipal debentures		35,200	00
Mortgages on real estate		3,000	00
Real estate owned in Canada		40,000	00
12. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....		12,792	26

GENERAL BUSINESS.

13. Assets of the Company.....	325,000	00
14. Liabilities of the Company, excluding liabilities on current risks.....		

	\$	cts.
15. Amount of total policies in force		
16. Amount of Capital Stock	1,000,000	00
17. Amount paid thereon	325,000	00

W. L. FISHER,
Secretary.

Quebec, 12th March, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ENGLAND.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada		150,530	64
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada	6,902		
3. Amount of said policies		14,710,932	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		12,261,313	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	113		
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year		101,478	86
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense		20,010	99
Amount of losses in Canada resisted			Nil.
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year		139,362	27
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz., 40 per cent. of the year's receipts		60,212	25
10. Deposit in Canadian Government securities		151,100	00
11. Other Canadian investments :			
Mortgages on real estate		22,584	37
Miscellaneous		10,704	61
12. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada		50,215	21

LIFE BUSINESS.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada		11,697	60
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	24		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada		25,220	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		376,260	43
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	2		
6. Amount of the said policies		2,000	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada		1,021	42
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada		2,000	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted			Nil.
11. Deposit in Canadian Government securities		151,100	00
12. Other Canadian investments :			
Mortgages on real estate		22,584	37
Miscellaneous		10,704	61
13. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada		50,215	21

Montreal, 22nd February, 1873.

A. M. FORBES,
General Agent.

STATEMENT OF THE RELIANCE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY, LONDON, ENGLAND.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....		16,874	94
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	148		
Number of policies not taken out.....	75		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....		205,100	00
Amount of policies not taken out.....		114,850	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....		456,070	77
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	1		
6. Amount of the said policy.....		2,433	33
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....			
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada, (since paid).....		2,433	33
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....			
10. Deposit in Foreign securities.....			
11. Deposit in Canadian Government Securities.....		100,000	00
12. Other Canadian investments.....			
13. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....		4,712	97

JAMES GRANT,
Resident Secretary.

Montreal, 29th January, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts
1. Total premiums received during the year (less re-insurances).....		315,848	36
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year.....	13,959		
3. Amount (<i>i. e.</i> , sum insured) of the said policies.....		36,327,665	03
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force.....		33,568,082	03
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year.....	251		
6. Amount of losses paid during the year.....		147,269	52
Amount of losses in suspense.....		35,227	49
Amount of losses resisted.....			None
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year, being 40 per cent. of the premium receipts of the year 1871, and 60 per cent. of premium receipts for 1872.....		297,224	38
8. Amount of premiums unearned, being 40 per cent. of the receipts of the year 1872.....		123,643	66
9. Deposits in Canadian securities (for Fire and Life Departments) viz.: \$96,982 stock and \$53,533 Canada 5's, according to Act 31 Vict. Cap. 48.....		150,515	00
LIFE BUSINESS.			
1. Total premiums received during the year.....		32,905	16
2. Number of policies issued during the year.....	17.		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year.....		22,210	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force.....		1,170,468	97

	\$	cts.
5. Number of policies become claims during the year		6
6. Amount of policies become claims	19,758	87
7. Amount paid on claims	19,713	72
8. Amount of claims in suspension	None.	
9. Amount of claims resisted	None.	
10. Deposited in Canadian securities (for Fire and Life Departments) . . .	150,515	00

H. L. ROUTH.

Moutreal, 6th February, 1873.

THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

There is no return from this Company, their License having only issued on the
31st July, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

To 31st DECEMBER, 1872

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	13,870	83
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada		27
Number of policies not taken out		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada	48,811	68
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	504,175	16
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada		4
6. Amount of the said policies	10,256	50
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada	6,363	20
8. Amount of claims in Canada, admitted but not yet due	3,893	30
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	Nil.	
10. Deposit in Foreign securities		
11. Deposit in Dominion stock	150,000	00

ED. RAWLINGS,
Secretary.

Moutreal, 12th March, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	\$63,912	44
Less paid for reinsurances.....	8,719	62
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada		3,354
3. Amount of the said policies.....	8,139,333	00
4. Amount at risk upon all policies in force in Canada	5,247,390	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada		75
6. Amount of losses paid during the year in Canada, net.....	45,029	15
7. Amount of losses in Canada in suspense	28,517	14
8. Amount of losses in Canada resisted	5,000	00
9. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts for this year.....	47,569	28
10. Deposit in Dominion stock.....	71,067	62
11. Cash in bank in Canada	17,237	41
12. Balances in hand of agents	3,738	09
13. Miscellaneous.....	765	47
Amount of premiums received during the year in Canada	55,192	82
Less 25 per cent expenses.....	13,798	20
Less losses paid	45,029	15
	<u>58,827</u>	<u>35</u>

H. J. JOHNSTON.

Montreal, 12th February, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.	\$	cts
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	8,218	03
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	3	
3. Amount of the said policies	6,409	40
4. Amount at risk 31st December, 1872, on all policies in force in Canada	295,978	26
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada....	4	
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	6,326	67
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada	3,893	33
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada (not proved or due on 31st December, since paid)	2,433	33
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....	Nil.	
10. Deposit in foreign securities	Nil.	
11. Deposit in Dominion stock	100,343	68
12. Other Canadian Investments:		
Mortgage on real estate.....	6,000	00

NOTE.—This Company has not been in active competition for new business, nor will it be, but proposals spontaneously offered through the undersigned, will be entertained at Head Office.

JAMES CROIL,
Agent.

Montreal, 7th March, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE BUSINESS TO 31ST JANUARY, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received and receivable during the year in Canada..	67,498	83
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	81	
Number of do not taken out.....	7	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	118,479	00
Amount of do not taken out.....	6,490	92
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	1,686,845	35
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada....	14	
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada (including bonuses).....	24,647	38
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada (including bonuses)	11,720	14
8. Amount of claims in Canada outstanding, as at 31st January, 1873, but not due at that date inclusive of bonuses	12,927	24
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....	None	
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock	112,343	68
" Canada 5 per cents.....	38,446	66
11. Other Canadian investments, viz :		
Municipal Debentures	24,000	00
Mortgages on real estate	37,316	00
12. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....	3,874	69

GEORGE WM. FORD,
Secretary.

Montreal, 20th March, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
SCOTLAND.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received and receivable during the year in Canada...		147,742	16
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	419		
Number of do not taken out	29		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....		596,239	65
Amount of do not taken out		46,233	33
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....		5,025,672	41
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	34		
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....		78,293	72
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada		65,177	80
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....		13,115	92
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....	none		
10. Deposit in foreign securities.....			
11. Deposit in Canadian Government securities.....		150,000	00

W. M. RAMSAY

Montreal, 17th February, 1873.

Manager.

STATEMENT OF THE STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF ENGLAND

To.....

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

\$ cts

STATEMENT OF THE SUN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MONTREAL.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during 19 months in Canada.....	41,673	13
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada..... 417		
Number of do not taken out..... 28		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada	727,350	00
Amount of do not taken out.....	43,000	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	1,064,350	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....		None.
6. Amount of the said policies		None.
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada		None.
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada		None.
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....		None.
10. Deposit in foreign securities.....		
11. Deposit in Dominion Stock	50,000	00
12. Other Canadian investments, viz :		
Mortgages on real estate	5,000	00
Real estate owned in Canada		None.
Miscellaneous do	26,773	75
13. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....	4,232	96

GENERAL BUSINESS.

14. Assets of the Company	96,461	95
15. Liabilities do excluding premium reserve		Not calculated.
18. Amount of Capital Stock of the Company	500,000	00
19. Amount paid thereon	50,000	00

M. H. GAULT,
Managing Director.

STATEMENT OF THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD.

LIFE DEPARTMENT TO 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	56,841	88
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada..... 549		
Number of do not taken out.....		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada	869,643	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	2,157,177	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.... 19		
6. Amount of the said policies	17,690	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	15,690	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada	2,000	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted		Nothing.
10. Deposit in Foreign Securities. Included in Accident Return.....		
11. Deposit in Canadian Government Securities.....		Nothing.
12. Other Canadian Investments		Nothing.
13. Cash.....		Nothing.

GENERAL BUSINESS.		\$	cts
14. Assets of the Company	.....	1,358,102	55
15. Liabilities do excluding premium reserve	.....	48,721	20
16. Amount of premium reserve	.....	1,293,358	86
17. Reserve at 4½ per cent. based on Actuaries' table	.....	
18. Amount of Capital Stock of the Company	.....	500,000	00
19. Amount paid thereon	.....	500,000	00
20. Total premiums received by the company during the year in all countries	.....	415,503	70
21. Number of policies issued by do do	.....2,388		
22. Amount of policies issued by do do	.....	4,057,505	00
23. Number of policies become claims do do	.....98		
24. Amount of the said policies	.....	131,295	27
25. Amount of policies in all countries	.....	14,397,891	00
26. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c., &c.	.....	77,054	91

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	.....	78,659	18
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	..... 7,601		
Number do not taken out	.....	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada	.....	9,694,010	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	.....	Unknown.	
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	.....602		
6. Amount of the said policies	.....	35,971	44
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada	.....	32,771	44
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada	.....	3,200	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	.....	Nothing.	
10. Deposit in U. S. 5-20 Bonds	.....	140,000	00
11. Deposit in Canadian Government Securities	.....	Nothing.	
12. Other Canadian Investments, viz :			
Government Securities	.....	Nothing.	
Municipal Debentures	.....	Nothing.	
Mortgages on Real Estate	.....	2,400	00
Real Estate owned in Canada	.....	Nothing.	
Miscellaneous	.....	Nothing.	
13. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada	.....	2,345	38

GENERAL BUSINESS.

14. Assets of the Company	.....	877,052	36
15. Liabilities do , excluding premium reserve	.....	93,625	00
16. Amount of premium reserve	.....	180,267	23
17. Reserve of 5 per cent., based on company's own table	.....	
18. Amount of Capital Stock of the company	.....	500,000	00
19. Amount paid thereon	.....	500,000	00
20. Total premiums received by the company during the year in all countries	.....	615,977	36
21. Number of policies issued by do do	.....32,418		
22. Amount of policies issued by do do	.....	105,405,716	00
23. Number of policies become claims do do	.....1,903		
24. Amount of the said policies	.....	197,860	81
25. Amount of policies in all countries	.....	100,171,215	00
26. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c.	.....	353,712	75

Hartford, 29th January, 1873.

Montreal, 8th March, 1873.

J. G. BATTERSON, President.

RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.

T. E. PATTERSON, Gen. Agent.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF MAINE.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada		104,422	66
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	356		
Number of do not taken out.....	36		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada		623,725	00
Amount of do not taken out.....		78,000	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		2,402,275	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	5		
6. Amount of said policies.....		8,000	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....		6,000	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada		None.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted		None.	
10. Deposit in United States Bonds, 6s. 1871.....		100,000	00
11. Deposit in Canadian Government securities		None.	
12. Other Canadian Investments.....			
Mortgages on real estate		3,441,127	29
13. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada			
GENERAL BUSINESS.			
14. Assets of the Company.....		6,830,584	22
15. Liabilities do excluding premium reserve		100,500	00
16. Amount of premium reserve.....			
17. Reserve at 4 per cent. based on combined experience.....			
20. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries.....		1,719,566	18
21. Number of policies issued by do do	4,544		
22. Amount of do do		11,227,290	00
23. Number of policies become claims do do	150		
24. Amount of said policies.....		347,900	00
25. Amount of policies in all countries		39,816,365	00
26. Expenses of management, agencies, &c., &c		383,043	93

HENRY CROCKER,
President

Boston, 31st December, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

FIRE BUSINESS.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada		262,206	08
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada	13,737		
3. Amount of said policies.....		24,273,933	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		21,224,503	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	314		
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....		179,981	11

	\$	cts.
Amount of losses in Canada (waiting proof)	42,801	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted	18,200	00
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....	248,402	94
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz.: 40 per cent. of the year's receipts	104,882	13
9. Deposit in foreign securities	None.	
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock with interest	50,750	00
11. Other Canadian investments		
Municipal debentures (with interest) (par value \$136,303 34).....	124,664	00
Bank and building society stocks (par value \$35,000 00).....	38,193	33
Mortgages on real estate with interest.....	66,862	20
Company's Buildings, (cost \$26,871 57).....	21,763	15
Miscellaneous.....	126,500	69
12. Cash in Bank in Canada	58,706	79
13. Assets of the Company.....	510,168	74
14. Liabilities of the Company, excluding liability on current risks.	80,280	26
15. Amount of total policies in force.....		
16. Amount of Capital Stock.....	600,000	00
17. Amount paid thereon and called in.....	210,000	00

INLAND MARINE BUSINESS FOR 1872.

1. Amount of losses paid during the year	58,024	22
2. Amount of losses due and unpaid		
3. Amount of losses adjusted and not due		
4. Amount of losses unpaid waiting proof	20,723	91
5. Amount of losses resisted.....		
6. All other claims against the Company.....		
7. Amount of premiums received during the year.....	140,625	82
8. Amount of premiums earned for the past year	119,569	77
9. Amount of premiums unearned for the past year, being 50 per cent. off the premiums on outstanding liability.....	21,056	05
10. Number of policies issued during the year.....	2,185	
11. Amount of policies issued during the year.....	9,417,843	00
12. Amount at risk at date of statement.....	830,024	00

BERNARD HALDAN,
 Managing Director.
 FREDERICK LOVELACE,
 Secretary.

Toronto, 12th February, 1873.

SUMMARY of Fire Insurance Business in Canada, in 1872.

Name of Company.	Premiums of the year.	No. of Policies (new.)	Amount of Policies (new).	Amount at Risk.	No. of losses during the year.	Amount of losses paid.	Losses in suspense.	Losses Resisted.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Edna	177,943 63	8,189	17,960,913 00	14,037,146 00	150	142,928 00	33,302 69	9,100 00
Agricultural	73,613 23	9,942	8,265,321 00	12,731,524 00	130	33,616 17	1,600 00	None.
Agricultural Mutual	43,858 16	11,602	9,704,577 00	30,942,125 00	219	41,556 26	.....	1,600 00
British America	174,047 03	19,036	17,690,652 00	14,040,912 00	223	89,828 04	42,125 00	None.
Commercial	57,329 24	2,892	8,637,901 00	5,949,056 00	122	88,497 37	18,972 05	None.
Guardian	32,947 27	1,366	5,911,107 00	3,631,047 00	24	22,910 07	42,470 00	None.
Hartford	80,637 00	.....	.....	7,000,000 00	.....	86,795 66	.....	4,000 00
Imperial	102,750 00	4,217	11,762,731 00	9,292,004 00	100	80,965 00	21,520 00	10,700 00
Isolafof Risk	59,121 98	5,847	6,473,904 00	6,295,244 00	23	10,074 10	1,000 00	None.
Lancashire	43,967 28	2,559	4,741,633 00	3,924,231 00	61	53,670 29	3,386 03	None.
Liverpool and London and Globe	260,262 80	12,907	25,631,438 00	24,444,161 00	242	244,474 50	32,732 00	6,800 00
St. John	67,383 20	2,452	9,277,309 00	6,926,874 00	64	82,482 80	7,600 00	.....
North British	235,290 00	11,362	26,316,373 00	22,258,269 00	177	119,605 00	2,214 00	None.
Northern	69,905 89	3,788	9,648,940 00	7,648,182 00	56	60,948 51	8,300 00	13,000 00
Phoenix	108,215 52	3,325	12,636,184 00	10,342,887 33	54	86,919 75	5,000 00	None.
Provincial	161,158 56	9,894	10,589,098 00	.....	198	119,791 17	11,150 00	10,200 00
Quebec	77,508 19	3,976	7,762,317 00	.....	85	60,630 00	2,000 00	.....
Queen	150,530 64	6,932	14,710,932 00	12,261,313 00	113	101,478 86	20,010 99	None.
Royal	315,848 36	13,959	36,327,665 03	33,568,082 03	251	147,269 52	36,227 49	5,000 00
Scottish Imperial	55,792 82	3,354	8,139,333 00	5,247,390 00	75	45,029 15	28,517 14	.....
Western	262,206 08	13,737	21,273,993 00	21,224,503 00	314	179,981 11	42,801 00	8,200 00

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE ACT RESPECTING INSURANCE COMPANIES, (31 VICT., CAP. 48,) PUBLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TWENTY-THIRD SECTION THEREOF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	General Agent, Manager or Secretary.	Amount of Deposit.	For whose security deposited.	Description of Insurance business for which licensed.
The Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.	Robt. Wood, General Agent, Montreal.	{ \$53,580; viz: \$5,070 stock, and \$48,510 bank stocks..... }	Canadian policy holders..	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut.....	William H. Orr, Manager, Montreal...	\$140,000 U.S. 5-20 bonds.....	Policy holders generally..	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown.....	Henry Cline, Genl. Agt., Kingston...	{ \$100,000 viz: \$85,500, U.S. bonds, \$14,500 stock..... }	Canadian policy holders..	Fire.
The Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of Canada, London, Ontario.....	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London...	\$25,000 stock.....	.....	Fire.
The Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company, Albany, New-York.....	Joseph Howson, M.D., Manager, Toronto	\$80,292 stock.....	Policy holders generally..	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto.....	{ T. W. Birchall, Managing Director, } Toronto	\$50,000 stock.....	.....	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Briton Medical and General Life Association, London, England.....	Jas. B. M. Chipman, Manager, Montreal	\$100,343 stock.....	Canadian policy holders..	Life.
The Canada Guarantee Company.....	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal...	{ \$16,666, viz: 16,500 Montreal bonds, and \$166, 5 per ct. stock }	Canadian policy holders..	Guarantee.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton.....	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton....	\$54,000 municipal debentures.....	.....	Life.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, England.....	{ Morland, Watson & Co., General } Agents, Montreal.....	{ \$150,956; viz: \$100,343 stock, and \$50,613 Canada 5's..... }	Canadian policy holders..	Fire and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada.....	William McCabe, Manager, Toronto....	\$50,000 municipal debentures.....	Canadian policy holders..	Life.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut.....	Robt. Wood, General Agent, Montreal.	\$140,000 U.S. 5-20 bonds.....	Policy holders generally..	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.....	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto..	\$150,515 stock.....	Canadian policy holders..	Life.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, New-York.....	R. W. Gale, Manager, Montreal.....	\$100,000 stock.....	Policy holders generally..	Life.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England.....	{ Robert Simms & Co., and Geo. Den- } holm, General Agents, Montreal. }	\$100,343 stock.....	Canadian policy holders..	Fire
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut.....	Robt. Wood, General Agent, Montreal.	{ \$100,000, viz: \$45,000 stock, and \$55,000 U.S. bonds..... } { \$100,069, viz: \$1,400 Canada 6 per cents; \$48,667 Canada 5 per cents; \$50,000 stock..... }	Canadian policy holders..	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England....	Rintoul, Bros., Genl. Agents, Montreal	{ \$100,000, viz: \$45,000 stock, and \$55,000 U.S. bonds..... } { \$100,069, viz: \$1,400 Canada 6 per cents; \$48,667 Canada 5 per cents; \$50,000 stock..... }	Canadian policy holders..	Fire.
The Isolated Risk Fire Insurance Company of Canada ...	John Maughan, Jr., Secretary, Toronto.	\$82,704 Municipal Debentures.....	Canadian policy holders..	Fire
The Lancashire Insurance Company.....	William Hobbs, Genl. Agent, Montreal.	\$100,000, stock.....	Canadian policy holders..	Fire.
The Life Association of Scotland.....	Peter Wardlaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	\$150,000 stock.....	Canadian policy holders..	Life.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.....	G. F. C. Smith, Secretary, Montreal....	{ \$150,093, viz: \$50,000, stock, \$62,293, Canada 5's., and \$26,800, Canada 6's., \$11,000 Mun. Deb. }	Canadian policy holders..	Fire and Life.
The London Assurance Corporation, England.....	Romeo H. Stephens, Gl. Agt., Montreal	{ \$150,000, viz: \$50,127 Canada 5's and \$99,873 stock..... }	Canadian policy holders..	Fire and Life.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company ...	William Robertson, Manager, Montreal.	\$100,000, stock.....	Canadian policy holders..	Life.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York.	Thos. A. Temple, Gl. Agt., St. John, N.E.	\$100,000 U. S. Bonds.....	Canadian policy holders..	Life.
The Mutual Life Association of Canada.....	{ William Powis, Actuary and Mana- } ger, Hamilton.....	\$33,333 cash.....	Canadian policy holders..	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America.....	{ Livingston, Moore & Co., General } Agents, Toronto.....	\$60,000, U. S. Bonds.....	Canadian policy holders..	Life.
The New-York Life Insurance Company.....	Walter Burke, Genl. Agent, Montreal.	\$100,000, U. S. Gold Bonds.....	Policy holders generally..	Life.
The North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.....	{ Macdougall and Davidson, General } Agents, Montreal.....	{ \$150,253; viz: \$50,000, stock, and \$100,253 Canada 5 p. c. consols }	Canadian policy holders..	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London.....	Taylor, Bros., General Agents, Montreal	{ \$100,000, viz: \$85,833 stock, \$12,167 Canada 5's., and \$2,000 Canada 6's }	Canadian policy holders..	Fire.
The North Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee.....	W. A. Schofield, Genl. Agent, Brockville	\$100,000 U. S. Bonds.....	Canadian policy holders..	Life.
The Phoenix Fire Assurance Company, London, England.....	{ Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Genl. } Agents, Montreal.....	{ \$100,297, viz: \$50,171 stock, and \$50,126 Canada 5's..... }	Canadian policy holders..	Fire.
The Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut.....	Simpson & Bethune, Gl. Agts., Montreal	\$130,000, U. S. 5-20 bonds.....	Policy holders generally..	Life.
The Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.....	Arthur Harvey, Manager, Toronto....	\$24,547 stock.....	.....	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company.....	W. L. Fisher, Secretary, Quebec.....	\$100,000 stock.....	.....	Fire.
The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England.....	A. M. Forbes, Genl. Agent, Montreal..	{ \$151,100, viz: \$100,000 stock, and \$51,100 Canada 5's..... }	Canadian policy holders..	Fire and Life.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England.....	James Grant, Manager, Montreal.....	\$100,000, stock.....	Canadian policy holders..	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company.....	Routh & Beddall, Chief Agent, Montreal	{ \$150,515; viz: \$96,982 stock, and \$53,533 Canada 5's..... }	Canadian policy holders..	Fire and Life.
The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.....	R. S. Baird, Agent, Toronto.....	\$50,000, U. S. Bonds.....	Canadian Policy Holders..	Life
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society.....	James Nelson, General Agent, Montreal	\$150,000, stock.....	Policy holders generally..	Life
The Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.....	H. J. Johnston, Gl. Agt., Montreal....	{ \$71,067, viz: \$59,067, 6 p. ct. stock } and \$12,000, 5 pr. ct. A stock.. }	Canadian policy holders..	Fire.
The Scottish Provident Institution.....	James Croil, Agent, Montreal.....	\$100,343, stock.....	Canadian policy holders..	Life.
The Scottish Provincial Assurance Company.....	Geo. Wm. Ford, Secretary, Montreal..	{ \$150,790, viz: \$100,343, 6 pr. cent } and \$12,000, 5 pr. ct. stock, and 38,446 Can., 5 pr. ct..... }	Canadian policy holders..	Life.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland.....	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal....	\$150,000, stock.....	Canadian policy holders..	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England.....	A. W. Lauder General Treasurer Toronto	\$100,343, stock.....	Canadian policy holders..	Life.
The Sun Mutual Life Insurance Company of Montreal ..	M. H. Gault, Managing Director, Montreal	\$50,000 stock.....	Canadian policy holders..	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut.....	F. E. Foster, General Agent, Montreal.	\$140,000, U. S. 5-20 bonds.....	Policy holders generally..	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine.....	John Tilton, Temporary Agent, Ottawa.	\$100,000 U. S. 6's. of 1881.....	Policy holders generally..	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto.....	{ Bernard Haldan, Managing Director } { Frederick Lovelace, Sec'y, Toronto }	\$50,000, stock.....	.....	Fire and Inland Marine.

REPORT
ON THE
COMMISSION

APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO THE CONDITION OF

NAVIGABLE STREAMS:



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31 AND 33, RIDEAU STREET.

1873.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of *The House of Commons*, dated 26th March, 1873; For the Report made by the Commission appointed to inquire into the condition of navigable streams.

By command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
OTTAWA, 31st March, 1873.

OTTAWA, March 31st, 1873.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit the accompanying Copy of Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the Condition of Navigable Streams, called for by an Address of the House of Commons of the 26th inst., which is returned herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

E. Parent, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO THE ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION OF NAVIGABLE STREAMS AND RIVERS BY SAW-DUST, &c.

OTTAWA, February, 1873.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Public Works.

SIR,—In laying before the Honorable the Commissioners of Public Works for the Dominion, this our Report upon the results of our examination and enquires into the subject submitted to us, in your letter of the 14th November, 1871, we consider it expedient, in the first place, to quote that letter in full :—

“ SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that by Order in Council, bearing date 6th November inst., with the view of carrying out the recommendation made by the Committee of Parliament on Banking and Commerce, you have been commissioned, conjointly with John Mather, of Chelsea, and R. W. Shephard, of Montreal, Esquires,

“ to enquire into and report on the alleged obstructions of navigable streams and rivers,
 “ in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, by deals, edgings, saw-dust, and other refuse
 “ from sawmills.

“ The Commission will please ascertain in time to allow the Minister of Public
 “ Works to have a report laid before Parliament at its next session (11th April, 1872),
 “ whether the complaint made of navigable streams and rivers being so obstructed, are
 “ well founded; and what means should be adopted to prevent such obstruction in
 “ future, keeping in view the legitimate interests of mill owners and manufacturers.

“ I have the honor to be, Sir,

“ Your obedient servant,

“ F. BRAUN,

“ Secretary.”

“ Honorable H. H. Killaly,
 “ Toronto.”

In reply to this communication “the gentlemen named expressed their willingness
 “ to undertake the performance of the duties involved in the Commission; and Mr.
 “ Killaly (elected Chairman of it) added, that all possible diligence would be used so
 “ that the report should be made *as soon* as practicable, which, however, in a great
 “ measure, must unavoidably be governed by the nature of the weather. He also
 “ suggested that time might be saved by the Commissioners being furnished with a copy
 “ of the complaints given in evidence before the Parliamentary Committee.”

On the 11th January, 1872, the Chairman received the following telegraph from
 the Department:—

HON. H. KILLALY,

“ Please state whether your Commission has commenced *enquiry*, and, if possible
 “ When report may be expected.”

F. BRAUN.

The answer to this was that the nature of the matter, and the frozen state of the
 rivers, had, up to that date, utterly precluded the possibility of our making any exami-
 nation of them; but that we had been in communication with several parties in Canada
 and elsewhere, upon the subject, from whom we trusted to receive information of value,
 and which would facilitate us in the discharge of our duties.

From the importance of the subject and the magnitude of the two great interests (the
 lumbering and the navigation) specially involved in it, and which seemed to be in some
 measure antagonistic, we felt fully convinced that mere enquiries on our part could not
 enable us to make a report that would be entitled to much weight; and that to lay the
 matter so fully before the Minister, as would enable him to meet the requirements of the
 Committee of Parliament, a thorough and personal examination of all the important
 points on the principal rivers was absolutely indispensable, and that such an examination
 should be attended by a close comparison of the relative heights of the rivers at different
 times, in reference to extreme low water, as well also by numerous borings, with
 suitable instruments, by which specimens of the material forming the beds of the rivers,
 taken from many places and at various depths, could be brought up. It was obvious
 that such inspections and trials should be made at different stages of the rivers.—First,
 immediately after high water, upon the “break up,” in order to determine whether, as is
 alleged by some, all the saw mill refuse, thrown in the preceding summer is annually
 carried off by the floods or not—a similar examination is equally as essential in summer
 low water, in order to ascertain the nature and extent of the bars (if any) represented
 to have been made, to the serious detriment of the navigation. Again, shortly before the
 setting in of winter, when the mills had ceased to work, it is highly desirable to find
 where the great mass of waste, discharged into the river during the whole of the preceding
 summer, had lodged;—this point being fully established, a final examination in the suc-

ceeding spring would settle the question, beyond all doubt, as to whether obstructions to the navigation are, or are not, created by the throwing of the waste from the saw mills into the river.

During the portions of the past year whilst the frozen state of the river rendered a practicable inspection of them impossible, we were not remiss in seeking to collect information from several persons in the adjoining States, and the Dominion, whose acquirements and pursuits, we conceived, justly entitled their opinion to careful and unbiassed consideration, in doing this, we have at the same time, spared no pains to satisfy ourselves, by *personal examinations* and close observation of the facts so far as it was possible for us to do in the course of one season.

Our first step, before going upon our inspection, was to send to each member of Parliament of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and also to other parties whom we considered informed or interested in the subject of the enquiry, a copy of the following circular :—

OTTAWA, June 8th, 1872.

To _____ M. P.

"SIR—The undersigned, who have been appointed by the Government, Commissioners to enquire into and report as to the effects produced by the discharge into the navigable streams and rivers of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, (*as regards the navigation thereof*) of the waste from saw mills, saw-dust slabs edgings, &c., take the liberty of requesting you will be so good as to suggest to them, through their Chairman, the names and localities of any such rivers and streams in your County, to which you may consider their attention should be directed.

Yours respectfully,

"HAMILTON H. KILLALY, Chairman, Toronto,
"R. W. SHEPHERD, " Montreal,
"JOHN MATHERS, " Chelsea."

To these circulars we received replies from the following gentlemen, viz :—

J. J. Robitaille, Esq.,	M. P.,	County of Bonaventure.
Charles Clarke,	" "	Wellington,
George McMann,	" "	Cardwell,
John J. Grange,	" "	Lanark,
George Kempt,	" "	Victoria, N. B.,
J. C. Wood,	" "	Victoria, S. R.,
H. Finlayson,	" "	Brant,
S. McCall,	" "	South Norfolk,
J. S. Smith,	" "	North Middlesex,
Samuel Ault,	" "	Stormont,
Thomas Gibson,	" "	Huron, N. R.,
Hon. A. McKellar,	" "	Bothwell,
William Barber,	" "	Halton,
M. P. Ryan,	" "	Montreal City,
Thos. Street,	" "	Welland,
McKenzie Bowell,	" "	Hastings,
Louis Sylvester,	" "	Berthier,
R. S. Cartwright,	" "	Lennox,
A. Oliver,	" "	Oxford.

We commenced our inspections with the River St. Maurice. On our arrival at Three Rivers, we called upon Mr. McDougall, M. P. for the town. He introduced us to Mr. Gerin, M. P., and Mr. Godin, M. P. To all those gentlemen, and to Mr. Symms, Superintendent of the River Works, we are much indebted for the information they afforded us, and also to the Messrs Baptiste, who kindly placed their steamers at our disposal, thereby much facilitating our examination of the River. We were accompanied

on our inspection by Messrs. McDougall, Gerin, Godin, and Symms, and by several of the leading inhabitants of the town. Mr. McDougall informed us that he and his brother are the proprietors of the "Forges," about six miles up from the mouth of the river; that they are deeply interested in the maintenance of the navigation, inasmuch as they carry the greater part of their supplies and iron upon it in batteaux. They have never suffered any inconvenience from the saw dust, slabs, edgings, &c., which are all thrown into the River, at the saw mills of the Messrs. Baptiste, situated at the head of the Grais Rapids, about 9 miles above the "Forges." From the head of the Grais to the Shawenagan Rapids, about 11 miles, the river is unfitted for navigation, by a series of strong currents and rapids. The amount of lumber annually made at this mill is about ten millions of feet; as already stated, all the waste from this mill is thrown into the River. Almost the entire of the slabs and edgings are, in the first instance, caught by the rough rocky bottom of the rapids, which extend some distance down the river, but above the navigable portion of it. They there accumulate, and form "Jams," which, however, never remain for any length of time, being carried away by each succeeding freshet. A portion of the saw dust is deposited upon the shores of the River, all along down to its junction with the St. Lawrence, but none in the channel to the detriment of the navigation. The chief part of it is carried into the St. Lawrence, and no more heard of. The floating slabs and edgings, &c., when freed from the "Jams" in which they had been at first detained, are eagerly collected and carried off for fuel by the poorer people, many of whom we observed so occupied.

The opinion given us by Mr. Symms fully confirmed Mr. McDougall's statements, and were further corroborated by our own soundings and observations. We closely examined several parties, residing in the vicinity,—the uniform answer from each was, that he never had heard of, or known any complaint made of obstructions to the navigation, from saw dust deposits.

We next proceeded to examine that part of the River from the Bridge to the St. Lawrence, a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, taking the opportunity of inspecting the very extensive and fine new saw mill on the west side of the St. Maurice, the property of the Messrs. Stoddart and Company. The gentlemen we found in charge freely gave us all the information we asked for.

The lumber annually made at this mill is about twenty millions of feet.

The small portion of saw-dust not consumed in the furnace, is all carted to form and level the piling ground. The whole of the slabs, edgings, sidings, battings, &c., is converted into fence pickets, sash and other stuff, and fuel wood: this latter item, alone, contributing to the company from twenty to thirty dollars daily, thus conclusively proving that it is perfectly practicable, economical, and the true interest of the proprietors of all such concerns to utilize every portion of their timber; the people in the vicinity are, at the same time, greatly benefited, by being enabled to procure, for the trifling sum of about fifteen cents, a full cartload of firewood.

At the mouth, or, rather, the mouths, of this river, for by islands near the St. Lawrence it is divided into three branches, (hence the name *Three Rivers*,) there are very extensive shoals, obviously formed of the vast quantity of detritus (chiefly fine sand) brought down annually, and deposited in the eddies, which may be said to extend wholly across the entire river. These eddies are caused by what may be termed the struggle of the waters of the St. Maurice with those of the St. Lawrence, where they meet; the strength, position, and direction of these eddies are very much influenced by the constantly occurring variations in the levels of the waters of both rivers, the periods of which do not coincide. They are also much affected by the high winds which occasionally are felt there in great violence. The inevitable consequence of all this is repeated and sudden changes in the position and character of the bars and channels. A navigable channel, which had been on the west side of the river in one year, for some months, will be found in a short time closed up perfectly, and in its place a bank of sand; a channel in a totally different place being cut at the same time. Such changes, to a greater or less degree, are constantly occurring.

On our inspection of Messrs. Stoddart's mill, complaints were made that they were much troubled by bars formed about their boom, which they attributed to the slabs and saw-dust thrown into the river above, being collected and deposited there. We took particular pains to investigate the matter.

We found that in order to collect and retain their logs, a very long boom had been constructed, extending from their mill to a pier above the bridge, sunk for the purpose. This boom is, on an average, about 150 yards from the bank, and parallel to it, or nearly so. The direction of the boom is maintained by a series of piers sunk at certain distances apart, and rather overlapping each other. They are met by the current somewhat obliquely. We observed down stream of each of those piers, a considerable bank of sand was formed. The space between them and the shore was thereby rendered nearly slack-water, and the current all but stopped by the mass of logs, lying on the bottom of the pond, which is, therefore, rapidly filling up, and must continue to do so. The banks of the river are high and perpendicular, and consist of fine sand. In any, even in very moderate winds, great quantities of this sand are blown into and remain in the dead water within the boom.

On examining the bars very carefully, and in several places, we could detect but a very minute portion of woody matter, and we came to the conclusion that the piers are the chief cause of what the Messrs. Stoddart complain. Some few years ago, a deep channel lay nearly in the line of the boom, where, at present, a saw-log can scarcely float; owing, in our opinion, to the effect of the piers upon the current.

On the island in the east channel, are two fine steam saw-mills, owned by Messrs. Baptiste, at which some ten millions feet of lumber are annually produced.

Before leaving Three Rivers, being not far from the Rivers Batiscan, Bécancour, and St. Anne-en-bas, we thought it desirable to extend our enquiries to them, although not referred to in any one of the answers to our Circular.

THE BATISCAN.

Batteaux, capable of carrying from eighty to one hundred cords of firewood, ply in this river as far as St. Geneviève, which is about eleven miles from its mouth.

Mr. Price is the owner of a saw-mill upon this river, situate about five miles higher up it. The produce of this mill is set down at about eight to ten millions of feet, annually. The lumber is carried down from the mill by means of a long shoot or "*dahl*," of three miles in length. It is then loaded at a wharf into barges, and sent off.

This mill is worked by water, and the waste from it is discharged into the river. It is detained at first in the long rapids, but is carried off by the next floods. No complaints are or have been made of any inconvenience or impediment to the navigation.

THE BECANCOUR AND THE ST. ANNE-EN-BAS.

From the information we received as to these rivers, we did not consider that the object of our Commission required our visiting them; we accordingly proceeded thence to Ottawa, to examine that most important river, whether as regards its magnitude, or the importance of its navigation, which it is contemplated to extend, so as to make it a thorough and uninterrupted water communication, connecting Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior with the cities of Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec.

There being naturally very conflicting opinions entertained and expressed upon the subject of our enquiry, this seems to us a very fitting place to state the order in which we propose to treat it, so that both sides of the question may be impartially considered.

1st. To give a resumé (see page 6) of the allegations in the petition (see Appendix No. 1) presented to the House of Commons, against the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the better protection of Navigable Rivers and Streams," signed by Messrs. Gilmour & Co., and seventeen others.

2nd. Of the opinions and views expressed in their respective reports and affidavits, laid before us, of all those (many of them gentlemen of high standing) who believe

that no injury accrues, or is likely to accrue, to navigation by the discharge into the rivers of all the saw-dust produced by the mills on the Ottawa and its tributaries (*See Appendix 2 to 23, both inclusive.*)

3rd. Of the opinions and views of parties, of equal authority, with which we have been furnished, who contend that such disposal of saw-dust is prejudicial to navigation (*See Appendix Nos. 24 and 25.*)

4th. To shew how far those conflicting statements and opinions are corroborated, or otherwise by our own trials and observations.

After doing this, having already stated the results of our enquiry upon the Bécancour, Batiscan, and St. Anne-en-bas, we shall proceed with a statement of the examinations and observations we have ourselves made upon the condition of the

Shannonville River.	Bobcaygean River.
Napanee "	Fenelon Falls "
Moira "	Seugog "
Lower Trent "	Muskoka "

Finally, we shall conclude our Report by explaining the means we recommend to be at once adopted by legislative enactments for the protection of the navigable streams and rivers within the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as being, in our opinion, the most expedient under all the circumstances, in the interests of these two great sources of Canadian industry:—The lumbering, and the navigation. In November, 1871, a Bill, intitled, "An Act for the better protection of navigable Streams and Rivers," was introduced into the House of Commons by Richard J. Cartwright, Esq., M.P. for the County of———. After the preamble the following enactments were contained:—

Section 1. That from and after the first day of July, 1872, no owner, tenant, &c., &c., of any saw mill shall throw, or cause to be thrown, or permit to be thrown, any saw-dust, edgings, or rubbish of any description into any navigable stream or river, either above or below the point at which such stream or river ceases to be navigable.

Section 2 declared the penalty for violating the preceding section, for the first offence, a fine of not less than twenty dollars, and for the second and each subsequent offence, a fine of not less than fifty dollars for each offence, and by this section also was declared the manner in which the fines were to be summarily recovered.

The third Section made it the duty of the several fishery officers to examine and report upon the state of the navigable streams and rivers, and to prosecute all parties contravening the terms of this Act.

By the fourth Section, it was provided, that in cases where it was clearly shewn to the satisfaction of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, that no injury is accruing, or likely to accrue to the navigation of any stream or river, he might, by proclamation in the official *Gazette*, exempt from the operations of the Act, the whole, or any part, of such stream or river, lying above the point where it ceases to be navigable.

The introduction of this Bill was immediately followed by a strong petition to the House of Commons (see Appendix No. 1), signed by Gilmour & Co., and seventeen others, chiefly connected with the mills upon the Ottawa, and its tributaries. In accordance with the arrangement which we laid down for making our report (as explained on page 6) we now proceed to give a resumé of the allegations in the petition, viz:—

That petitioners represent a very large capital, invested at the Chaudiere and else, where on the Ottawa and its tributaries; employing at least 8,000 men, and 3,000 teams, producing a very large addition to the exports of Canada, amounting to four hundred millions feet of lumber, and four millions of dollars of value annually.

That the proposed legislation, with regard to the navigable streams and rivers, will most injuriously affect those interests, as it is impossible to prevent saw-dust from mills, driven by water, falling into the water, and consequently the enforcement of the Bill would compel them to close their mills, and to remove to other localities where steam power can be used.

That they fully recognize the importance of maintaining the navigation of the Ottawa River, but that they are in a position to prove, as well from the result of actual investigation of the River Ottawa, as from the experience of similar operations, of fifty years past on the Hudson and Penobscot Rivers, that *navigation is not injured by the falling into them of saw-dust*, which is yearly carried off by the spring freshets.

That the petitioners therefore prayed the subject might be fully investigated and opportunity be afforded them to submit scientific and practical evidence, in support of the allegations of the petition.

Upon consideration of the Bill, and the arguments and evidence adduced *pro* and *con*, and opportunity afforded to gentlemen to appear and address the Committee in opposition to it. It was moved by the Hon. M. Cameron, member for the County of Peel, "That the Committee are not in possession of sufficient information to pass the Bill now before the Committee, and that they report to the House, that by commission or otherwise, as the Government may determine, information be obtained on the subject, to be laid before the House at a future period." This motion was carried, and the following report (in substance) was made to the House by the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, signed, Alex. Morris, Chairman *pro tem* :—

"That the Committee had considered the Bill, the object of which is to put an end to the practice of throwing saw-dust, edgings and other mill rubbish into navigable rivers, tending (as assumed by the Bill) to obstruct the navigation; that upon this point the Committee are entirely without evidence, and as it is a matter of serious importance, they report the Bill back to your honorable House, and beg to recommend this subject to the consideration of the Government, with a view to an enquiry by a commission or otherwise." Signed Alex. Morris, Chairman *pro tem*.

During the discussion upon the Bill, Mr. Bronson, a proprietor of extensive mills at the Chaudiere appeared before, and addressed the Committee in corroboration of the allegations in the petition, and in opposition to the Bill.

This gentleman had spared no trouble or expense in procuring reports from undoubtedly eminent professional men, in support of the views of the petitioners, and also a large number of affidavits from various parties connected, more or less, with the milling interests, on the Hudson above Troy, and with the navigation of that river, and of the Champlain and Troy Canals.

We follow the arrangement adopted by us (See page 6) in here giving a resumé of the substance of these several reports and affidavits, which are to be found in the Appendix 2 to 23, both inclusive.

In all of them, the most decided opinions and statements, affirmed under oath, will be found, that *saw-dust is not to be traced in combination with sand* in the Bars created from time to time in those rivers and canals, and further, that in no case has the throwing of saw-dust been found to be injurious to the navigation.

The first of the papers in the above list (see Appendix No. 2), is a report, the date not given, made to Mr. Bronson, by Professor Green, treating the subject in a purely Engineering point of view, he puts the questions :—

- 1st. What are the causes which induce the formation of bars in navigable or other Rivers?
- 2nd. What materials usually compose such bars?
- 3rd. What are the specific gravities of these materials?
- 4th. What velocities of current are necessary to take up and transport these materials to the point of final deposit? After these, a fifth is indirectly added, What is the specific gravity of pine saw-dust, and the velocity of current necessary to take it up and transport it?

To these questions, clearly and logically put, Mr Green gives, in their succession, indisputable answers, so far as his theoretic calculations and experiments extend. The entire report, which is very voluminous, exhibits great research, and intimate acquaintance

with the best scientific authorities, both native and foreign, upon the subject on which he writes. This report is concluded thus:—

“ In view of my experimental results, together with the facts observed by the U. S. Engineers upon the Hudson River, and in view of the experience of lumbermen and navigators upon the Hudson and Penobscot Rivers, I have formed the following opinions,” viz:—

- “ That saturated pine saw-dust will not be permanently deposited in water where the velocity of the current exceeds 0.25 of a foot per second, or one-sixth of a mile per hour.
- “ That water-logged chips may be deposited when the velocity of the current is less than 1.00 feet per second, or two-thirds of a mile per hour.
- “ That saw-dust may accumulate in eddies and in still water, or where the velocity of the current is permanently less than 0.20 to 0.25 of a foot per second.
- “ That bars of *saw-dust* and sand combined will not be formed under any circumstances, for the reason that when the velocity of the current is diminished so as to permit the deposit of sand, it is still more than twice as great as is necessary to hold and transport saturated saw-dust; and hence,
- “ That saw-dust will not accumulate or be permanently deposited in rivers where sand bars occur, unless their exist expansions of the river below such sand bars, sufficient to make a cross section, more than double that at the side of the bar.
- “ That if in low water saw-dust should accumulate in small quantities, *the accelerated current of the first freshet would take it up and sweep it down stream*; and finally,
- “ That it is extremely improbable that the minimum freshet velocity in the Ottawa River, ever falls below 0.25 of a foot per second, there is no reason to anticipate the formation of permanent or troublesome bars, or accumulation of saw-dust in that river.

“ This opinion may be modified or strengthened when more definite and precise information shall have been obtained in relation to the magnitude of the Ottawa River, its watershed and other characteristics.

I am, &c.,

D. M. GREENE,

Civil Engineer.

H. F. BRONSON, Esq.,
Ottawa, Canada.

His reference to the *Penobscot River* is short. “ That sworn statements have been obtained of persons who have been engaged upon, and are acquainted with the *Penobscot River*, in the State of Maine, which runs through a pine timber region, upon which very extensive lumbering operations have been conducted for many years, and into the waters of which vast quantities of saw-dust and edgings are and have been cast. These statements shew that accumulations of *saw-dust alone* in the channel of that river, have never been known, and that no injury, impediment, or obstruction to its navigation has ever resulted from the casting of saw-dust into it.”

Professor Green's second report, (see Appendix No. 3,) also made to Mr Bronson, is dated *10th March, 1871*. He states in the commencement of it, “ that since his arrival in Ottawa, he had been put in possession of such information, in regard to the magnitude, character and habits of the Ottawa River, as would enable him to form a more definite and decided opinion as to the possible effect upon navigation, which may be produced by casting the saw-dust into the river at this point.”

That the information furnished him by A. J. Russell, Esq., of the Crown Lands Department, shewed, that the extent of territory drained by the Ottawa and its tributaries, above the City of Ottawa, is 43,000 square miles;—that between the City of Ottawa and Grenville, is 19,000 square miles;—and that 4,000 square miles are drained below Grenville;—the extent of territory drained by the Ottawa, and its tributaries above the City of Ottawa, is 43,000 square miles; above Grenville, 62,000 square miles; above Montreal, 66,000 square miles.

Nearly the whole of this second report is taken up with calculations of the velocity the water at various points, between the City of Ottawa and the foot of the Lake of the Two Mountains, and they are principally based by Mr. Greene upon the breadth of the river and lakes, and the soundings *shewn upon the maps* respectively prepared under the direction of Mr. Shanly, and of Mr. T. C. Clarke, civil engineers, to accompany their reports upon the proposed improvements of the navigation of the Ottawa.

In concluding this, his second report, Mr. Greene says, "samples of material, six in number, taken from the shoal places in the Ottawa, between the City of Ottawa and Grenville, have been shewn me. These materials are wholly composed of pure clean sand, of different degrees of fineness, not the slightest indication of the presence of saw-dust can be detected in any of the samples, even when examined under a glass."

"As the result of this further investigation, together with the examination which I have made of the materials taken (shown to him) from the shoals on the Ottawa River, the opinions which I have expressed in my former communication, are not only confirmed, but are very materially strengthened, and I now feel no hesitation in expressing the opinion:—

"That saw-dust obstructions have not thus far been formed in the channel of the Ottawa River, and

"That there is no reason to apprehend the formation of such obstructions in the future."

Having in the above closed our resumé of the opinions of Professor Greene; as stated in his two reports, (see Appendix 2 and 3,) we proceed to give a similar one of the opinions of Mr. McAlpine, as shewn in an affidavit (see Appendix No. 4) made by him, before E. M. Wood, Esq., a Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, dated Feb. 16, 1871.

In this affidavit Mr. McAlpine deposes that he has had charge of the enlargement of the Glen's Falls Feeder, and the reconstruction of its locks, and also of the Champlain Canal, and (during his term of office) of the removal of the Castleton bar, in the Hudson River, about six miles below Albany.

That he has had to pass over the Champlain Canal and the feeder frequently during the time the workmen were removing the deposits from the bottom of these canals, the character of which deposits he has accurately noticed.

That he has never seen or heard of any accumulation of saw-dust in any part of the channels of these canals, or of any obstruction from such to the navigation of the Hudson River above Glen's Falls, nor below Fort Edward (the river between these two places being an almost continuous rapid.)

That during the removal of the Castleton Bar, he frequently examined the material excavated, and never observed any deposits of saw-dust, but has seen sunken logs and decayed wood.

That the sand used for the masonry of sundry public works, was, by his directions, taken from the Hudson River bars, in consequence of its entire purity and freedom from woody matter:

That he has also had occasion to examine the deposits made upon many other rivers of the United States, where large lumbering operations were carried on, as on the Delaware, Susquehanna, and some in the Western States.

That he has never seen or heard of any obstructions to navigation, caused by the deposition of saw-dust.

That from the inferior weight of long water-saturated saw-dust, to that of even the finest sand, the former will always be moved forward by a current which just begins to deposit the latter, and hence, that the two would rarely be deposited in the same place.

That saw-dust will never be deposited where there is a current of more than one-fifth of a mile an hour, and only where there is almost no current, as in eddies, &c., and even if it should occur in any navigable channel, it would of itself form almost no obstruction

The next document upon the list is a report (per Appendix No. 5) from the Honorable W. J. McAlpine, made also to Mr. Bronson, dated Albany, March 1st, 1871, commenced by stating:—

That the subject under discussion, namely the effect upon the navigation of the Ottawa River, by discharge of saw-dust into it, had been carefully discussed by him and Mr. Greene, and

That together with his own he sends the report made by that gentleman, dated 10th March, 1871, in which he fully concurs. (See Appendix No. 2.)

“That there being no engineering authority giving the specific gravity of saturated saw-dust, or the velocity of current required to remove it, Mr. Greene had to resort to direct experiments, to determine these two points, necessary to the solution of the question involved. The results of his experiments are, that the specific gravity of water saturated saw-dust, or of its weight compared with water, is 1.05. The velocity necessary to remove coarse saturated white pine saw-dust, lying on a *smooth bottom* of a stream is 0.282 feet per second, equal to about one-fifth of a mile per hour, and of fine saw-dust, is 0.245 foot per second or about four-sixths of a mile an hour.”

Here follow nearly verbatim the statements to be found in Professor Greene's report, and it appears therefore unnecessary to quote further in continuation from that of Mr. McAlpine. Towards the conclusion of his report Mr. McAlpine states that he has based his opinion “upon his observations of the upper and lower Hudson Rivers, not having examined the Ottawa; and further,

“That a considerable portion of the saw-dust thrown into the stream will *doubtless accumulate* in the side *bays* of still water, and sometimes perhaps, temporarily, in parts of the channel where previous obstructions have been produced by logs, brush, slabs, sand, &c., but in *these cases* it will be removed by the first freshet.”

Mr. McAlpine concludes by reiterating what he had previously stated, that “he never had observed or heard of obstructions to navigation from the deposit of saw-dust.”

We have given in the foregoing a just compendium or analysis of the statements and opinion upon all the essential points involved in our inquiry that are to be found. 1st, in the Petition presented against the proposed Bill, and 2nd, in the two reports made by Professor Greene, and in the one made by Mr. McAlpine to Mr. Bronson, as well as in the affidavit made by Mr. McAlpine upon the subject. These four documents, together with eighteen other affidavits were handed to us by Mr. Bronson, for our consideration in special reference to the Ottawa. To these latter eighteen affidavits we think it unnecessary further to advert, than to state, that several of them are made by gentlemen of high standing, and all by respectable parties, more or less connected practically with the lumbering and navigation on the *Hudson River*, and the *Champlain* and *Troy Canals*—also, that the substances of them all, go to substantiate the views and opinions given by Messrs. Greene and McAlpine. All of these documents were submitted in evidence to the Committee. [See Appendix Nos. 5 to 22, both inclusive].

The next step we have now to take is that described under head No 3, (see page 6,) namely, to give a *resumé* of the opinions and views of parties of equally high standing and attainments, who maintain that the *discharge of saw-dust into rivers* is injurious to navigation, and *should be prohibited*.

On referring to Appendix, Nos. 24 and 25, will be found two such communications, one from General Thom, Brigadier General in the United States Artillery, who was selected, a short time since, by his government, to make an investigation of very much the same character as that involved in the Commission entrusted to us.

The other is from the Hon. Mr. Muirhead, of Miramichi, New Brunswick, a proprietor of extensive saw-mills and wharves on that river.

It may be well here to observe, that the small number of documents affirming that navigation is injuriously affected by saw-dust, contrasted with the number of those to the contrary, we believe is owing to the fact, that much pains were taken to seek for and procure reports, affidavits, &c., in support of the latter, while no exertion whatever appears to have been made on the opposite side; had this been otherwise, it is question-

able whether at least an equal number of opposing affidavits would not have been forthcoming. From General Thom's communication (Appendix No. 24), it will be found the opinions he has formed are the results of his examinations of several rivers (in all cases, tidal rivers like the Hudson), are

" That waste, slabs, edgings and saw-dust, have been accumulating for the last forty years and more, to such an extent, as to have *greatly impaired the navigation* of these rivers.

" That this waste, in being thrown into the rivers, is carried up and down by the tidal currents, until, becoming heavily water soaked, it sinks in *slack water* or *eddies*, and forms *constantly increasing obstructions to navigation*. In all the rivers in the State of Maine, these obstructions, if formed of slabs and edgings, do not extend more than four miles below the head of tide water, as in the Penobscot River, and in the smaller rivers not more than one mile below it, whilst the *saw-dust* is, for the most part, carried by the current several miles further down, and deposited in the *slack water* and eddies of the bends and bays, there *forming extensive* shoals, shifting in their character, and *having narrow and crooked channels*.

" That, in the Penobscot River, these slabs and edgings have accumulated to a depth, in some places, of not less than eighteen feet, with an average depth of about ten feet, over an area of not less than two hundred and seventy-five acres, the solid contents of which are more than four millions of cubic yards.

" That it is but recently that these facts have attracted the public attention, to such a degree, as to have proved the necessity for the prevention in future, by *statute*, of the throwing in of slabs or edgings; but *not*, it is much to be regretted, *that of saw-dust also*.

" It is, *however, believed that this will be prevented* at an early day; so great is the damage caused by it, that, during the past two or three years, he has been very successful in the removal of these obstructions, by means of dredging machines, provided with buckets of a peculiar description, in which work, the difficulty consists, not so much in the excavation of the material, as in *disposing* of it afterwards; and to give an idea of the cost of removing the material, he states,

" That he has had a proposal, within the last ten days, made to him to excavate and remove about twenty-five thousand cubic yards, at *seventy-five cents per cubic yard*, by contract, which proposal he will probably accept. For General Thom's communication in full. See Appendix No. 24. Upon this same side of the question, the Hon. Wm. Muir head, of Miramichi, N. B., in substance states:—

" That there are a number of saw-mills, some driven by steam, some by water, on the Miramichi River.

" That some of the *steam mills* have been in the habit, for years, of depositing, and still continue to deposit, a greater part of the saw-dust made by them in the River, as well as bark, slabs, and edgings, *most of which* do not go far from where they are deposited, till they sink and remain there, which has been proved by the depth of water in the Harbours of the Rivers; especially about the wharves, where it is more perceptible.

" That fifteen to twenty years ago, at any of the wharves, there was twenty feet of water, but now there is not more than from 10 to 12 feet, causing wharf owners to extend their wharves nearer to the channel.

" That the material that composes the filling up is sawdust, *slabs*, and edgings, and other refuse matter, deposited from mills, mixed with a small portion of mud.

" That all the water-mills on the main river, as well as on its branches, deposit the most of their refuse matter in the streams, which has had the effect of *filling up* all *small harbours, curves and creeks* on the river, which is easily perceived by comparing them with what they were like a few years ago.

" That at one time the bed of the river, or at least along the shores and creeks, was composed of sand and gravel, but now is *chiefly refuse matter from sawdust*."

(Mr. Muirhead then proceeds to state the great destruction of the fish, caused by these deposits; of this, similar complaints were made to us upon our inspection of other rivers, but as this subject is not embraced within our commission we do not feel called upon to take any further notice of it.)

“That at some mills slabs and edging are rafted, under pretence of being taken away for fire-wood, but at night are set adrift, and lodge along the wharves and shores. A greater part of them are of pine and sink almost immediately after being put into the water. That the same custom exists all through the Province, but to a greater extent in the northern portion.

“That he strongly recommends the Government to take this matter into their careful consideration, and devise some means of preventing the depositing of all *mill refuse* in our rivers. If not attended to in time it will destroy our fisheries altogether, as well as interfere *seriously* with the navigation of our rivers.

“That the penalty for depositing any mill refuse in the streams should be punishable by imprisonment of the owner of the mill, or the persons in charge of the same, as there is no use in putting on a small fine, as they would sooner run the risk of being fined than be imprisoned.”

The above closes our resumé of all the statements, arguments, and opinions, *pro* and *con*, with which we have been furnished.

We now come to report our own examinations and observations made during our inspection of the Ottawa, comparing, as we go on, the results and the conclusions we have formed from them, and shewing where they corroborate or conflict with the various opinions contained in the foregoing.

From Lachine to the foot of the Carillon Rapids we proceeded up the Ottawa in the steamer *Prince of Wales*. From the head of the Grenville Rapids we were conveyed up the river in the steamer *Queen Victoria*. On nearing such wharves as we stopped at we found a good deal of sawdust disturbed by the wheels.

From the very extensive saw mills at Hawkesbury it may be said that nearly the whole of the bark, slabs, edgings, sawdust, etc., is discharged into the river; this waste, together with what is brought down from the other mills above Grenville, is soon caught in the rough, rocky bottomed rapids below, and form, in sundry parts of them, large jams, which the succeeding freshet or flood carries away. On coming up the river, we observed large quantities of it strewn along the south shore, below the rapids, and saw very little floating sawdust.

In the large bays and eddies above these rapids are very extensive shoals, standing over the surface of the water at the time we passed; from the distance we were at they appeared to be composed of pure sand; we did not examine them, however, as their position is out of the line of channel, and we were anxious to get to the portions of the river where the chief obstructions were alleged to exist.

From Grenville to Ottawa we did not meet with any obstruction whatever. On nearing the city we saw sawdust floating, but not in large quantities.

On arriving in Ottawa, in order to facilitate us in our examination, we engaged the services of the steamer *Fairy*, which we found well adapted to our purpose, and the intimate acquaintance with the river possessed by Captain Nichols, who accompanied us, enabled him to bring us to the several points where it was expected we could find obstructions in the channel.

We found the bay at the entrance to the Rideau Canal to be so fully obstructed and blocked up with logs, square timber, etc., that it was with very much difficulty and by pushing aside the booms and logs, that we could get to the lock. We lost so much time in accomplishing this that we had to postpone making our soundings and bearings.

Early the following morning we steamed down to McKay's Bay. Here we found an enormous mass of *sawdust* accumulated, where previous to it, there had been 40 feet of water. This pile was several feet over the surface of the river when we examined it. The end of a bar of *sawdust*, which runs out from the main mass down stream, lies from

40 to 50 yards within a line drawn from the upper to the lower points of the bay, and is consequently out of the direct course vessels take when going up or down the river. This bank or island of sawdust goes down deep pretty rapidly towards the river, to the shore it gradually shoals in, and at present the beach there, that had been a convenient place for repairing vessels, booming lumber, etc., is now rendered useless. This great mass has been for several years accumulating, but in a greatly increased ratio within the last four or five years, during which same period the production of sawdust at the Chaudiere has been almost three fold. The extreme height of flood over low summer water at the site of this mass has been as much as twenty-two feet. Notwithstanding the greatly increased pressure by which it is thereby operated on, as well as its being subjected, more or less, to the influence of the torrent of water then pouring over the Chaudiere, so short a distance above it, the holding of its position, undisturbed by such great forces, is a *convincing proof of the tenacity with which sawdust will keep its place after being some time deposited.* Further proof of which may be found also at the mouths of several of the rivers below Quebec, where considerable deposits of sawdust, carried down from the mills above, remain in a *slimy state on the beach to this day, undisturbed by the roughness of the water in storms, or by the rapid current of the tides daily.*

We next proceeded to the bar near the mouth of the Gatineau ; upon this we found from 9 to 10 feet of water ; took various soundings, and made numerous borings with our boring irons, having a scoop at the end of them to bring up specimens of the bottom. Found this material to consist of very fine sand, which we consider is debris of Laurentine formation, and had been brought down the Gatineau from a great distance above the Ottawa. This sand, when examined by us immediately after *being taken up*, seemed to contain a very trifling admixture of woody matter ; but in *these same specimens*, which we preserved, dried, and subsequently closely examined, we found the proportion of the woody matter or sawdust to be much greater than we could detect at first.

We then steamed down to the end of Kettle Island, and anchored at the head of George's Island for the purpose of examining the immense bank of deposit on the south side of the river, and from 2 to 3 feet over water at the level it then stood at. We found it very difficult to get the boring iron down ; we also endeavoured to dig pits in several places, but from the nature of the sand we could not sink beyond 3 feet at most.

The surface of this bank is streaked all over with little seams made by the ripple of the waters. These seams are for the most part filled with sawdust. Over the whole surface of the bank chips and other waste is scattered, which, if the next freshet comes down rapidly will be all carried off, but if quietly, more sand will be deposited over it, as is the case at Petite Blanche. In sinking these pits we found at about one foot under the surface some chips lying in a dark deposit of muddy silt, which, no doubt, had been the surface of the bank at a previous period.

We perceived, here and there, large roots or trees and some saturated logs embedded in the sand, in some places partly over the surface. This sand also is composed, as we found it elsewhere, of debris of Laurentine formation. From the north shore across the river to this great bank of sand the water was too deep to permit of the use of the boring rods, from 20 to 22 feet in length.

Steamed further down to the mouth of the Petite Blanche, anchored here also, about 12 miles below the city of Ottawa.

A very considerable bank has accumulated here ; on examination the surface of the bottom appeared to be pure sand, but on testing it with the boring iron in several places, *we found a considerable quantity of saw-dust mixed with the sand ; in one place we discovered, about 2 feet down, a regular stratum of saw-dust, over which was deposited pure sand ; at three feet down, we found but a very trifling amount of saw-dust, and at four feet none.*

From the case of the alternate layers of saw-dust and sand adverted to, we concluded, that although fresh *saw-dust* and sand cannot come down *at once mixed together*, as Messrs Greene and MacAlpine justly reason, still that such mixed deposits, can and do take place. A light freshet may bring down saw-dust, and deposit it, a subsequent one

of more strength will bring down sand; as Professor Greene states it would do, lays it *down upon* top of the *saw-dust*, and so on successively. The saw-dust, from its constantly increasing specific gravity and sliminess, will on the occurrence of heavy freshets be mixed up with the sand, but will not be carried off, as it proved in this case beyond doubt.

We now moved down to the mouth of the river LaRivere; there sounded along the navigable channel west side,—the water about 9 feet deep, a clear bottom, principally of coarse gravel,—in the channel east of the Island, about the same depth, the boring iron brought up saw-dust and *sand mixed*.

In front of the Island is a quantity of slabs, buttings, and saw-dust, but none in the navigable *Channel* of the river.

We then steamed to the Buckingham wharf, and waited for the *Queen Victoria*. In closing to the wharf we observed much *saw-dust upturned* by the buckets.

Next morning we proceeded to examine the Ottawa Bay, carefully commencing with that arm of it, from which the Rideau Canal enters.

We took the soundings in the line of the centre of the lock, at pretty even distances of about twenty feet apart.

We found the water on the stop-log of the lock, to be 8 foot 3 inches in depth, the river then being about two feet above low summer level. At 20 feet from the stoplogs, we found the water 8 feet 0 inches; bottom clear, stones, and gravel. At 40 feet from same, the water was 7 feet 9 inches, bottom gravel and stones with some remains of an old dam, not removed. At 60 feet from same, the water was 7 feet 0 inches, with similar bottom.

At 80 feet, water 8 feet, bottom, slabs and mill rubbish.

At 100 feet, water 7 feet 9 inches, bottom, slabs and rubbish embedded in saw-dust.

At 120 feet, water 7 feet 0 inches, bored 6 feet through rubbish, stopped by slabs and logs.

At 140 feet, water 6 feet 3 inches, bored 13 feet through rubbish, could find no bottom to it.

At 160 feet, water 6 feet 6 inches, could find no bottom to it.

At 180 feet, water 7 feet 0 inches, could find no bottom to it.

At about 170 yards from locks, 8 feet 6 inches water, bored 11 feet through rubbish, stopped by slabs.

From this point outwards towards the river the water deepens gradually, until we ceased to find bottom with an 18 feet rod; we had not sufficient depth of iron to test the bottom; below that depth reducing the level of the water as it stood at the time of our inspection to that of *low* summer level; the above soundings shew that the depths, for 70 yards from the lock, would be but as follows, viz. :—6 feet, 5 feet 9 inches, 5 feet, 6 feet, 5 feet 9 inches, 5 feet 6 inches, 4 feet 3 inches, 4 feet 6 inches, 5 feet, 6 feet 6 inches.

In the shallowest places the upper three or four feet of the waste deposit was pretty loose, but at from six to eight feet down we found a very hard crust, difficult to force through, but when pierced with the boring rod a great quantity of very bad smelling gas was forcibly ejected from below. We were informed that this gas occasionally makes its way up violently, so much so that when the water is frozen to a considerable depth over the bank of sawdust, it upheaves the material of the bank with the ice on top of it.

From the Rideau Canal Entrance Bay we went up to near Pine Tree Island; we were accompanied by Captain McNaughton, whose services and assistance we gladly availed ourselves of. He is a practical navigator, possessing a thorough knowledge of the river, and well qualified therefore to guide us, as we requested he would, to all the places where he thought obstructions, caused by saw mill waste, were to be found.

He brought us to an extensive shoal nearly opposite Mr. Gilmour's home, below Pine Tree Island, and extending down the river about 250 yards. On the south side, this deposit of slabs, edgings, &c., in some parts united by sawdust, *extends wholly across the river*, until it reaches near the shore at the foot of the hill.

The soundings on *this bank*, which a few years ago *was a deep, navigable channel*, taken in a line with the south side of the island, and about 250 feet below it, were as follows:—5 feet water, bored through 14 feet slabs, rubbish, &c., could not force the iron further.

2 feet water, thence down, all slabs, &c., &c.

5 feet water, thence down, all slabs.

4 feet water, thence down, all slabs.

6 feet water, thence down, all slabs.

7 feet, no slabs and deep water, thence as gets closer to the shore, distant about 80 feet.

One hundred yards below the island, in the *very tortuous* channel, now necessarily used, there is 6 feet water, and 10 feet 6 inches of slabs lying on a rock bottom, in a pretty strong current.

Fifty yards below the island, in the channel, is 10 feet 6 inches water, rock bottom, and *strong current*. A short distance further, 8 feet water and 12 feet 6 inches of slabs, sawdust, &c., strong current.

We then went around the Island to the north shore, found no slabs, or sawdust in this channel, which in places is naturally obstructed by crossing reefs in the bottom. On the Island side of it, we observed a jam was commencing.

In this channel, notwithstanding the strength of the current through it, a solid dam of slabs, edgings, &c., bound with sawdust was formed last year; which after breaking off from the shore was swung round by the current, and, as Capt. McNaughton believes, now forms portion of the mass which we examined previously on the south and lower side of the Island.

We moved down the river again below the Island, and found the steam tug "Aid" was stuck on top of the deposit of slabs, &c., in trying to work round in the crooked channel created by the deposit.

We again crossed the river to Messrs. Wright and Batson's wharves, and sounded all along the face of them. We found no deposit.

We continued our examination of the north side of the river, further down, and found nothing in the channel. Capt. McNaughton now informed us that he had shewn us all the obstructions from mill waste, he knew of in that portion of the river.

As an example of the difficulty of determining, in a short time, the real nature of the bottom the following facts are adduced:—

Mr. Girard, a master ship carpenter, was employed last year to prepare "ways" to haul up a steamer for repairs. He laid down the timbers for it about 300 yards below Currier and Batson's mills, upon what he considered to be a solid bank, but upon the vessel being hauled up, her weight forced the timbers through the hard crust, and sank them down several feet, evidently from a large deposit of sawdust having been covered over by a thick stratum of other material.

Having now described the course we took in making our inspection of the Ottawa, the principal ground of our enquiry, we return to notice the allegations in the petition presented against the proposed enactment for the better protection of the navigation; and after that to offer some remarks upon the reports of Messrs. Greene and McAlpine, in support of the petition.

In this petition it is asserted, that by-water cannot possibly be prevented. On the contrary we proceed to state cases established beyond question that it is perfectly possible to do so with the exception of a trifling inappreciable amount.

At Bobcaygean, there is a new and very extensive saw-mill driven by water. In the construction of it, the principle was adopted of preventing the sawdust from getting into the river, and it has been carried out most effectually as none of it can escape, save a portion so trifling as not to be worthy of notice, which must find its way down by the Pitman, connecting the water wheel with the saw gate. It may be said, therefore, that practically, and so far as at all to injure the navigation, the sawdust is excluded from the water of the river.

Mr. Boyd, the proprietor, has it carted off to form service ground and to back the extensive wharves, the fronts of which he builds up with the slabs, &c.

At Lindsay, there is also a saw-mill, driven by water, to which a small furnace for burning the sawdust is directly attached. On our visit, the furnace was found in operation, and it answered the purpose perfectly, when the sawdust is thrown into it; however, when no supervision is expected, there are ample opportunities of getting rid of it by simply discharging it into the river through openings left for the purpose in the floor on which it is collected. As to the portion of sawdust created at steam mills over the quantity used up in the furnaces, there are several creditable instances where it is utilized in the formaion of piling ground, backing wharves, &c., among which may be mentioned the extensive mill at the mouth of the Trent, owned by Messrs. Gilmour, and that on the west bank of the St. Maurice, Messrs. Stoddarts, proprietors. The petition under consideration further states, that if an enactment compelling sawdust to be kept out of the river is enforced, it would compel the proprietors of the Chaudiere mills to close and remove elsewhere.

From our observation of the very little expense attendant upon the collecting and carrying off the sawdust from those mills where it is practised, although by means very insufficient and very imperfect in comparison with what might easily be devised, we are of opinion that the enforcement of it by legislative enactment, would entail upon the mill proprietors generally, but a very trifling percentage on their profits.

The principal difficulty to be dealt with, is the case of the Chaudière mills. Here unfortunately many extensive mills have been crowded upon a space so small as barely to afford room for the piling of two or three days' produce. In more than one case, it is stated that there is no piling ground attached at all. The possibility of depositing further sawdust around those mills is utterly out of the question.

Three or four reasons may fairly be given for all those mills having been (as it appears now) so imprudently crowded together. Firstly a steam saw-mill at that time was scarcely thought of. It is now admitted by some of the principal men in the trade, that had they again to erect mills, they would adopt steam mills, from the power of placing them exactly in the spot they considered most eligible, and the economy, and certainty of their steady working, irrespective of climate, &c. Secondly, the locality appeared to afford an opportunity of obtaining their working power at a trifling outlay, and to dispose of their waste by simply throwing it into the river, as there was no prohibition to the contrary; and, Thirdly, that until a very late period, there was no facile route by which their produce could be sent to market, but by the river; at the head of the navigation of of which, they naturally desired to have their mills.

The several additional routes afforded by railways now constructed, and about to be constructed, will doubtless very much determine the sites of mills hereafter, and the adoption in most cases of steam instead of water for motive power.

Had stringent regulations existed against the deposit of the waste in the river, there is little doubt, that even for water mills, a number of sites, along the river, would have been found, from time to time quite sufficient for the demands of the trade.

It appears to us, that the case of the Chaudiere is the only one where any difficulty is to be met with, in regard to the depositing of the waste. As already stated there is no room for further deposit of it on the ground.

The proposition to get rid of it by combustion in cupola furnaces, with tall chimneys grated on top, and in convenient positions, is scouted by the proprietors as being in their opinion, very likely to be the cause of not only endangering their properties, but also the safety of the city. Of this we are not convinced from the fact that no such consequences have attended the burning of all the sawdust consumed in the Steam mills, and much greater safety, might be obtained by means of proper cupolas. But leaving that question aside, we believe that should it be eventually decided by the legislature, on more extended information *than has yet been adduced*, as to the injurious effects of saw-

dust upon navigation, that none of it shall, in any case, be allowed to be thrown into the rivers, these larger capitalists would soon devise means for otherwise getting rid of the nuisance, than by closing up and removing their establishments.

At Belle Ewart on Lake Simcoe, much the larger portion of all the waste produced by steam mills situated there, and producing as we are informed about forty millions of feet annually, has been for years and is still burned on the ground, without any accident having occurred; of course we do not intend, by any means, to say that such a system is advisable, but simply to shew that proprietors, so deeply interested, are not apprehensive. It is further stated in the Petition under consideration, that the practice for fifty years, of throwing all the waste from the mills upon the Penobscot and Hudson Rivers into the water, has not injured the navigation.

We were desirous of visiting the Penobscot, Miramichi, St. John, and the St. Croix Rivers, but had not sufficient time. Those rivers, however are *all tidal rivers*, and so far as the influence of the tides extends, we did not consider their cases analogous to those of the rivers we had to report upon; but there may be some rivers in the States upon which lumbering is carried on, similar, as regards their constant down currents to the Ottawa, from an examination of which, and of the upper portions of the rivers named, valuable information might be had to be a guide for the course to be adopted here.

Opposed to the statement in the Petition respecting the Penobscot, we have quoted from General Thom's report (see page 42) that such disposal of the *waste has greatly impaired the navigation* of the Penobscot River—that the waste is *forming constantly*, increasing *obstructions* to the navigation, and had attracted public attention so strongly that the throwing in of slabs and sidings is now *positively prohibited* by statute, and that it was *very much* to be regretted that sawdust was not included, but it is believed *that it will be at an early day*.

That similar injurious effects are produced in the Miramichi River, from the same causes, is distinctly shewn in the communication of the Hon. Mr. Muirhead (see pages 44, 45, 46, and 47), and so strong is his feeling as to the great necessity of effectually stopping the discharge of mill waste into rivers, that he recommends that the penalty for doing so should be the imprisonment of the proprietor or the person in charge of the mill.

The views of Professor Greene, upon the subject under discussion, are based partly on a long series of ably arranged theoretic calculations, in which Mr. McAlpine expresses his full concurrence.

Indeed the views of the two gentlemen are alike, and expressed in nearly the same words, so that it appears to us unnecessary for our purpose to do more than compare Professor Greene's conclusions, with those we have drawn from the results of our own examinations, more especially as his views are shewn from the reports to be diametrically opposed to those of General Thom, and the Hon. Mr. Muirhead.

Besides the calculations adverted to, the correctness of which is not to be disputed, Professor Greene states, he is confirmed in his opinion also by the *experiments* he has made, to which, with great respect, we cannot attach much weight. The results which could be deducted from the *diminutive scale* upon which his experiments were made, namely by *passing sawdust and water through a shoot of but 4 feet in length, 3 inches square in section, and made of smooth boards* appears to us very insufficient to determine the real practical effects of the vast volume of water, passing down a river such as the Ottawa, varying as it does, so immensely, during its course, in breadth, depth, and velocity; its bottom in some places crossed by projecting ledges of rock, and throughout varying in its character, of which Professor Greene has made no examination. No one will deny that to obtain with certainty the true velocity at any one point, the *actual section* of the water there, must be accurately ascertained, as it together with various other concurrent circumstances, viz; nature of bottom, the directions of and turns in the channel &c., &c.; &c., must govern the velocity.

In aiming to obtain this section, Professor Greene assumed breadths and depths, which he took from *Maps that had been some years before made at different periods* under the direction of Messrs. Shanly, and J. C. Clarke, Civil Engineers, whose services had been

engaged by Government, to submit plans &c., for the improvement and extension of the Ottawa River Navigation. These maps were, no doubt, perfectly reliable for the purpose for which they were made. They are drawn in part from actual survey of intricate portions of the line, necessary for the determining of the position, and nature of the works of construction ; for the remainder, they were but compilations from maps previously extant.

It is reasonable, therefore, to infer that, as the maximum depth proposed for navigation was about ten or twelve feet, they did not permit time to be unnecessarily lost in *determining the depth much below that*. The same observations apply with even more force to the *determining of the breadth*. In those parts of the river where by a glance the breadths were seen to be far in excess of that required, they *certainly would not waste time in ascertaining* whether it was 1,000 or 10,000 feet. If this inference is received, the *correctness of the data assumed by Mr. Greene, in determining the sections and velocities of the current at the various points so minutely as down to the fraction of 0.20th feet per second, is to us very questionable*.

Before or since making their reports, we are not aware that either of these gentlemen had ever examined the Ottawa River.

Professor Greene, from his theoretic calculations, states that sawdust and sand combined *cannot* be found under any *circumstances* ; and further, that, when sawdust may be temporarily lodged in a channel, it is *swept off* by the next freshet. Our examination (see pages 17 and 18,) shew the contrary,

Professor Greene further says, that sawdust alone can never form obstructions in the channel. Our examinations do not shew that there are any bars, *up to the present, of sawdust* in the navigable *channels*, which obstruct the navigation of them. But those examinations, as well as the various authorities quoted herein on both sides, of the question, establish clearly the fact, that the admixture of sawdust has a very considerable and injurious effect in binding together, and converting into a permanent dam or bank, the slabs, edgings, &c., which in the first instance merely lodged on the bottom.

General Thom illustrates forcibly, in the case of the Penobscot, the injurious *effects of sawdust* thrown into the rivers, by its forming, in the *slack-water parts* of the navigation, *extensive* and shifting shoals, with narrow and crooked channels. These effects have not yet been produced in the Ottawa ; but it is not easy to foresee what the result may be hereafter, from the discharge into it annually, as at present, of about eight millions of cubic feet of *sawdust alone*, irrespective of the slabs, edgings, sidings, &c.

As to the correctness of the conclusions of Professor Greene, derived from his calculations of the velocity of the current in several parts of the Ottawa, as well as also upon his own experiments, we have ventured to express our doubts. First, because the data upon which his calculations are founded do not appear to us to be derived from distinctly established facts, as to breadths, depths, &c. ; and, secondly, because we look upon the scale upon which his experiments were made as being much too diminutive to derive reliable conclusions from. (See pages 72, 73, and 74.)

As before stated, neither Professor Greene nor Mr. McAlpine has ever examined the Ottawa ; they, therefore, cannot be supposed to be acquainted personally with the character and irregularities of the bottom, and a variety of the circumstances which must materially affect the nature and places of the deposits.

The six specimens of the bottom, which Professor Greene says he examined and could not find any traces of sawdust in, were furnished to him, not taken up by himself.

Mr. McAlpine states he had many occasions of seeing the material taken from the bottom of the canals, and never saw any sawdust in them.

To ascertain with certainty whether sawdust does exist in such materials after long immersion, requires *very close* attention.

Several of the specimens we ourselves collected from the bottom, at the Petite Blanche, Le Lievre, and elsewhere, when examined immediately on *being taken out of the*

water, we set down as containing but a very trifling proportion of sawdust; but subsequently, on examining the same specimens when *dry*, we found the proportion of sawdust combined with the sand to be *much greater*.

After having made the examinations (detailed in the foregoing) of the River Ottawa, at and below the city, we went by rail to Arnprior.

On arriving there, we met Mr. McLachlan, of the firm of Messrs. McLachlan and Brothers, who are the proprietors of mills at that place. This gentleman arranged to meet us next morning, at his mill. We did not find him there, but we met Messrs. Meech and Kingston, who respectively manage the concerns of Messrs. Conroy and the Hon. James Skead on the Madawaska, by whom we were conducted to the extensive Government boom at the mouth of that river. Most of the waste from these mills appears to be discharged into the water, at the lower end of the boom, near a small island. There is a great accumulation of sawdust brought down from Messrs. McLachlan's mills, and lodged there. The depth of water on this bank, at the period of our visit, varied from eight inches to five feet. The water in the lake then stood, as we were informed, one foot six inches over low summer level. This filling up of the boom seriously interferes with the lumbering operations within it. We saw a very large number of heavy logs lying on top of the bank so formed within the boom.

A little more out in the lake, and parallel with the boom, there is a sand bar stretching down a considerable distance, and upon the shallow part of this bar, and between it and the shore, the sawdust has gathered, and continues down along it. Should this deposit of sawdust continue in its present position, the booms will in a little time be rendered useless.

The amount of lumber produced annually at Mr. McLachlan's mills is about twenty millions of feet.

We next visited Carleton Place, and examined the mills there; a steam mill owned by Mr. Caldwell, and water mills owned by Messrs. Gillies & McLaren. Mr. Caldwell is building and Messrs. Gillies & McLaren have built a cupola furnace for the burning of the waste, which works satisfactorily at a *very trifling* expense, and gives no trouble.

By a simple contrivance, the slabs, edgings, &c., are put in cars which run on a tramway to the mouth of the furnace. On arriving there the load is tipped or dumped by a boy into the fire. Below the mills, the river is *clear of waste* of every kind, except sawdust. The mills of Mr. Caldwell, and of Messrs. Gillies and McLaren produce annually about twenty five millions of feet of lumber.

We next proceeded to Napanee, and at once put ourselves into communication with the Mayor, and several other gentlemen interested in the navigation of that river.

At the foot of the rapids, immediately below the mill in the town, there is a very great amount of waste for some distance down, in fact the course of the river has been all but closed, and the navigation stopped.

A channel has lately been dredged through it which is very narrow, not allowing two vessels to pass each other. The stuff brought up was composed of stones, gravel, sunken logs, slabs, and some sawdust, but a considerable area of the river, over which there was formerly from 8 to 10 feet of water, and which, within the recollection of Mr. Herring, was available for steamers and other craft, is at present *filled up and dry*.

We drove up the river to a large saw water-mill, about 8 miles above the town, worked by the Rathbone and Sons. It would appear, that, for some time past, appliances, but of a very imperfect nature, have been made use of for carrying away the slabs, sawdust, &c., for the formation of service ground, &c., and the making of wharves. This was the case at the period of our visit; but from the several banks of refuse we observed at sundry parts of the river below the mills there is no doubt that a large quantity of the waste is occasionally thrown in.

There are eight saw mills above the town of Napanee, nearly all of which deposit waste in the river.

We then obtained a small boat and went about a mile down the river to a new steam mill: a bar has been formed there also, but it is chiefly of sand. A large bank of sawdust

has been formed along the side of the river, there being but little current in it, In the centre of the river, except at the places already mentioned, there is no collection. The bottom is pure sand from which it is to be inferred that the sawdust not deposited on the bank above mentioned is carried into the Bay or arm of the lake leading to Belleville.

A large proportion of the deposit directly at the foot of the rapids at the town, is water logged bark. This accumulation of bark is owing to most of the logs being boomed in the river for two years, the smallness of the stream not permitting it to be (as the lumbermen say) *driven* in one season.

The logs in the river are in a great part stripped of their bark, which being very heavy-sinks on falling into the water. The lower part of the bar is much mixed with slabs, edgings, &c., and with but little sawdust. In the opinion of the gentlemen of the town accompanying us, but little sawdust would remain in the river, but for the slabs, &c., which collect in it.

After finishing our examination at Napanee, we proceeded to Belleville. We arrived there in the evening, and early next morning waited on Mr. Flint, the Mayor, and also upon the Mr. McKenzie Bowell, the representative of the County; upon Messrs. Brown and White, M.P.s; Mr. Vandusen and others.

Having procured a boat and crew, we commenced our examination of the harbor and entrance to it, attended by the Captain of a schooner, who had traded to this part for many years; we were informed by him that the entrance channel from the *shifting of the sand*, has to be buoyed out every year, that when this is done, a fair but not straight channel, with sufficient water is obtained.

SOUNDINGS AT BELLEVILLE.

Outside the harbor, in a direct line with Front street, at intervals of about 100 yards :

1st 14 feet of water, 12 feet of sawdust down to hard bottom.

2nd 6 " " 5 " " "

3rd 4 " " 5 " " "

Ship Channel :—11 feet of water—4 feet sawdust.

East Side Channel :—6 feet water—3 feet sawdust.

6 " 2 "

Channel near entrance to Harbor :—10 feet 6 in. water—3 feet sawdust in hard bottom.

9 6 " 2 " "

11 0 " no sawdust—hard rock.

Near Island :—9 feet water—no sawdust—gravel.

6 " " rock.

West Side Harbor :—6 feet to hard bottom—no sawdust—gravel.

Main Channel in the Harbor, East Side :—10½ feet water—no sawdust—gravel.

10½ " " "

11 " " "

11½ " 3 feet pine bark.

Opposite to Mills, East Side of Harbor :—8·6 water—3 feet pine bark—no sawdust.

8·6 " 3 " "

7·0 " 2 " "

7·6 " 1 " "

7·6 " 2 " "

4·6 " 4 " "

8·0 " gravel "

8·0 " rock "

7·0 " " "

5·6 " " "

In the roadstead, the deposit is *pure sawdust*, at the entrance to the Harbor it is *mixed bark* and sawdust, and within the piers it is chiefly *bark* with some sawdust and gravel.

There is a very extensive boom, close to Belleville, anchored immediately at the foot of the rapids there, and a very large collection of logs, off which the bark is stripped in their passage through the rough rapids. This bark is carried down the rapids, and from their weight sinks at once in the inner harbor. It is chiefly by the lodgment of this bark, and by the stones and gravel brought down on the break up of the ice, that this harbor suffers. It is the outer portions of the harbor, and the *entrance and channels leading to it*, that are principally affected by the deposit of *sawdust*. And notwithstanding that the depths in these channels is annually found to be sufficient for navigation, yet much inconvenience results from the variations in their courses and directions, caused by this deposit of sawdust, thereby creating the necessity of buoying them out anew every spring.

Having concluded our examination at Belleville, we drove up to the mouth of the Trent, where the Messrs. Gilmour & Co., of Ottawa, own one of the finest steam mills probably in the Dominion. It has all the modern improvements; the arrangement by which the waste, required for the furnaces, is conveyed to them, is very complete, and such of it as is not required for fuel is otherwise utilized. None of it is allowed to escape into the water.

The place next visited in this section was Shannonville, to which we were kindly accompanied by Messrs. Howell and White, M. P.s. The river at this place is affected by the discharge of sawdust in much the same manner as the river at Napanee, and although in a smaller degree on account of its lesser size, its navigation is equally impaired. Some years ago, as stated by Mr. Holden, an old resident of the village, barges and steam tugs could ascend the river to within 80 rods of the village, and lie alongside the bank to load with staves, &c., for the Quebec market. No vessel can now get up within half a mile of the old dock. From the present head of navigation, for a length of from half to three-quarters of a mile on each side of the stream, are large deposits of slabs, &c., the channel is thereby rendered narrow and crooked.

From the saw-mills below the village some of the waste is carried away during the day. From the head of the present navigation down to the lake, a vessel drawing eight feet of water can at present freely pass up and down, but at this point a large bar of sand extends quite across, with a small portion of sawdust intermixed.

The channel there is so narrow and crooked that it is scarcely possible to get a scow up through it. In low water, a great deposit of sawdust takes place on it, which in freshets or a gale from the lake is removed.

The remains of these deposits of sawdust, on our visit, were visible along the shore for a considerable distance. Upon the bar there was not over five feet of water at the time of our inspection.

By some of the replies we received to the circulars we had addressed to members of Parliament, and other parties interested in the maintenance of the navigation of the line of waters, usually understood to come under the head of the "Trent Navigation," these are Bobcaygean, Fenelon Falls, Balsam Lake and Lindsay.

The engagements of two of the undersigned rendering it absolutely necessary that they should return to their homes, it was settled that Mr. Killaly should proceed alone and make an examination of the above-named places. The following are the results of it:—

Having hired a boat, he commenced up-stream at the village of Coboconk in the "Gull River," an extension of the Trent. At this village a dam was constructed across the river, creating a fall of from six to eight feet, by which a sawmill was worked.

The whole of the waste from this mill was thrown into the water. It is no longer worked and is in ruins, but it is understood that a new and extensive one is about to be erected. About six miles above Coboconk, on the river, is McLauchlin's sawmills, also depositing all the waste in the river. From Coboconk down to the upper entrance of Balsam Lake (about two miles) slabs, edgings, &c., are to be seen, in some cases in large quantities along the shore; but little sawdust was observed, and the navigation was unobstructed by it. From this point across Balsam Lake, about four miles, the navigation is not interfered with. Immediately at the lower entrance to this lake, across that

part of the river which connects Balsam Lake and Cameron's Lake, there is a swing bridge, the span of which is very insufficient for the passage of steamers and barges. Close above and below this bridge there is a shoal with not more than four feet of water upon it, at the time when the level of the river was about 18 inches higher than extreme low summer water.

Three-quarters of a mile below the bridge a lock and a dam across the river were constructed a few years ago; the fall at which is from two to three feet. Below this lock and dam to the upper entrance of Cameron's Lake, there is, in several places, a quantity of slabs but no sawdust. What the parties interested in the navigation complain of here, is, that the tortuous branches of the river are in spring so completely boomed up and filled with logs, and that for a considerable time they had to suspend the running of their steamers and barges, and finally to withdraw them from that portion of the navigation altogether.

A short cross cut from a sudden bend of the river to the lake would completely remove the cause of this complaint. It also could be used for navigation, leaving the whole of the river to be boomed off in such a way as to suit the requirements of the several lumbering parties. From the head of Cameron's Lake down to Fenelon Falls, about three miles, the navigation is unobstructed. At the falls the water drops down perpendicularly over a ledge of limestone rock about twelve feet; this fall is increased a few feet by the dam which has been built upon the top of the natural ledge of rock for the purpose of increasing the depth of water above. If this dam had been raised a few feet more the navigation would have been much improved, and the building of the present lock near Balsam Lake rendered unnecessary.

FENELON FALLS.

There is a considerable and rapidly increasing village here, and two water sawmills, one on each side of the river immediately at the town; that on the south side is a new mill, producing in the season from eight to nine millions of feet of lumber. In this establishment they *profess* to dispose of the waste by carting it away and burning it; however, but very little traces, if any, are to be found of this being done, but on the contrary, every facility afforded for the direct discharge of it into the water underneath, through openings left in the floor under each gang of saws. The foreman stated that the sawdust is gathered, filled into large wheelbarrows, wheeled to and tipped into a hopper in the corner of the mill, from which it is drawn up by a contrivance for that purpose (very imperfect and insufficient), and is ultimately thrown into waggons, carted off and burned.

On inspection the traps in the floors were found all open, and one entire side of the hopper was knocked out, thus presenting a large aperture for the sawdust, if wheeled to it, to fall into the river. The whole of the bark—no inconsiderable quantity—is thrown from an opening in the upper floor into the river. In the mill on the town side of the river, the produce of which is stated to be about six millions of feet of lumber annually, it is not pretended that any means are taken to dispose of all the waste, otherwise, than by throwing it into the river. Near the entrance into the lake, there are two large steam saw mills, one on each side of the river. Most of the sawdust is consumed in the furnaces, but the remainder, and a large part of the waste generally, seems to find its way into the river. Besides these mills there are two small steam mills at which shingles, &c., are produced. The aggregate produce of the mills below the falls is estimated at 34 millions of feet annually. In the spring the river from the town to the lake is almost wholly blocked up with logs, and the steamers have to stop at the lower mill, near the lake, and land their passengers on rafts or logs lying there.

Over a large area at the head of this (Sturgeon) Lake, slabs and sidings, &c., have sunk, seriously interfering with the navigation, when the water in the lake is low—thence to Bobcaygean there are no impediments to be found.

BOBCAYGEAN.

The former mill at this place was located in the line of navigation and discharged a large part of its waste into the river, directly at the tail of the lock, thereby causing considerable and constant obstruction to the navigation. The old mill is no longer worked. Mr. Boyd, the proprietor, having erected in its stead a splendid water mill, on the other side of the river.

This mill was constructed on the principle to admit of no waste from it getting into the river, and it has been most effectually and satisfactorily carried out—as it may justly be said that the trifling amount of it that finds its way down by the “Pitman” is unworthy of notice—the whole of the waste of every description is utilized.

SCUGOG RIVER.

Across the lake no impediment is found until reaching the mouth of the Scugog River, thence up to the town of Lindsay in the comparatively still water of the circuitous channel of the Scugog, and throughout, a quantity of slabs, &c., is found. Some very bad bends in the river leading to it have been improved by Government, but there are others equally in need of such improvement.

The Scugog navigation passes through the town of Lindsay, immediately thereat is a lock and a dam across the river, and on it a flour mill and saw mill, both driven by water. The saw mill produces about two millions of feet of lumber annually. It has a small furnace immediately attached to it, which, *when used*, answers the purpose well; but appearances below it but too surely indicate that this furnace is not constantly resorted to.

The proprietors of the saw mills below it complain that the quantity of sawdust going down seriously interferes with their feed pipes. The interests of this navigation, of no little importance, appears to have been very much overlooked. Independently of the impediments from slabs, &c., this neglect is shewn by the manner in which the wharves constructed by the respective saw mill owners, for their own use and convenience, have been allowed to encroach on the river, and also by the very awkward direction, so far as navigation is concerned, of the railway bridge across it, to steer through which, in the narrow breadth of the river, the steamer or barge has to steer nearly across the stream, and almost before her stern is free of the bridge, she is stem on a saw mill wharf, projecting into the river on the opposite side. The free use of the Canal also for the town purposes is greatly obstructed by the manner in which the railway, with its freight sheds, &c., have been allowed to be located.

It is further complained of, that it lies within the power (which is often exercised) of the mill proprietors at Bobcaygean, and of the owner of the mills on the dam, across the river in the town of Lindsay, to draw down the water below the level required for navigation (both above and below the town), much obstruction to which is thereby frequently caused.

RIVER MUSKOKA.

The navigation of the three considerable Lakes, St. Joseph, Rosseau and Muskoka, has been connected by means of a lock, &c., lately constructed, a short distance below the west or lower end of Lake Muskoka; at the upper end of it the River Muskoka enters; at a distance of 7 or 8 miles it divides into two branches. On the east one, about two miles up, are the “High Falls,” of about 160 feet. The north branch continues navigable up to Bracebridge, the county town, of respectable size, and rapidly increasing. Here also are considerable falls, the foot of which is the head of navigation.

In the immediate vicinity of the town are two steam saw mills, and a water saw mill; within a few miles of the town, further up the river, are three more water saw mills. The waste from all the water saw mills has hitherto been thrown into the river

in consequence of which the fine basin at the foot of the falls, in the town, in which steamers, &c., could formerly lie and swing round, is now completely blocked and rendered useless, by the accumulation of a large shoal in it, consisting of slabs, and other such mill waste, sand and saw dust.

A wharf at the head of this basin at which the vessels used to be moored, had to be abandoned and another built at the lower end of the basin. The Muskoka River brings down every spring heavy floods, and it is believed that if the throwing in of the saw mill waste was put a stop to, this basin could easily be restored to its original useful state.

It now only remains for us, after submitting a few general remarks upon the subject of our Commission, to state the means we respectfully recommend for putting a stop to obstructions in navigable streams and rivers.

Having represented the extent and importance of the lumbering interests on the Ottawa, we deem it but proper to shew also the present extent and importance of its navigation interests.

The capital invested in steamers and barges engaged on it was, in April 1872, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the number of steamers forty-five, and of barges two hundred and fifty-one, the number of men about two thousand.

In the year 1871 there were conveyed down the Ottawa by those steamers and barges, two hundred and sixty millions of feet of lumber. The quantity produced is largely increasing annually, and the number of vessels increases correspondingly.

From the above it is evident that the parties engaged in lumbering are deeply interested in the navigation, but unfortunately it seems only so far as *the keeping of the Channel open*.

The tolls paid to the Government in 1871, from the Ottawa Canals alone, amounted to about \$100,000, and from the up freight about \$50,000.

The amount to be expended on the improvements of the navigation from the city of Ottawa to the River St. Lawrence is calculated at about two millions and fifty thousand dollars.

The views and opinions submitted in this report, of all those who maintain that the discharge of *sawdust alone cannot and does not impair the navigation*, it may be observed, are confined specially to *the Channel* of the river; as, for instance, if a sufficient depth for the passage of vessels from the Chaudiere to the St. Lawrence is left in the *Channel*, *the navigation of the river is not impaired*. They all admit, and truly, that the sawdust is in the first place lodged in the *quiet bays and eddies* generally along the river, (the very places where, as the country and trade increases, may be found the best suited for the various wharves, &c., which may from time to time be required) and that as these become filled up, the current increased by the contraction of the river, will then carry the *sawdust*, still continued to be thrown into the river (at present at the rate of about eight millions of cubic feet annually of *sawdust alone*, independent of slabs, &c., &c., further down, until it is finally deposited, no one knows where.

That the sawdust is so lodged, it is only necessary to inspect McKay's Bay, the shoal at the mouth of the Petite Blanche, and the Bay at the entrance of the Rideau Canal, which may be fairly looked on as the natural inner harbor for the city, to which it presents the easiest access. On this Bay had been the principal landing place until the blocking up of it, made it comparatively useless.

The state of the entrance to Belleville Harbor, at the mouth of the river Moira, is a further and strong illustration of the injuries resulting from the deposit of sawdust.

For the interests of the city of Ottawa, it is most important that all the river frontages adjoining the city should be kept from being filled up. As leaving aside any consideration founded upon the probability of a through water communication being opened at some future day, by the line of the Ottawa, from the cities of Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa to the "Great West," it is certain a vast increase in the trade of this city and river, must keep pace with the rapidly increasing prosperity of the country, and that every portion of river frontage in the neighborhood of the city, must become daily of more value, as it will all be required for shipyards, building and repairing slips, wharves, landing places, &c.

Finally—after careful consideration of all the circumstances, and keeping in view the importance of both the great interests involved, we respectfully recommend :—

First.—That a Bill be introduced into the House of Commons, by which it would be enacted that the throwing into any lake, river or stream whatever, of any refuse from sawmills, except sawdust, shall be strictly prohibited, under severe penalties, to be fixed on, and that such prohibition shall be enforced from the date of the passing of such Bill.

Second.—That no opening whatever, shall be permitted to be in the floors or walls of any mills now in existence, or to be erected, except those required for lighting and ventilation, and all such openings shall be fitted with gratings, well and permanently secured and fixed, the openings through such gratings not to exceed one inch square.

Third.—That an officer should be appointed under this Act, whose duty it should be to see that the provisions of this Act were strictly carried out, such officer to be empowered to summon before any magistrate of the vicinity any party he would detect, or have satisfactory evidence against of having contravened the provisions of this Act.

After all descriptions of sawmill waste, except sawdust, have been prevented by this Act from being thrown into any lake, river or stream whatever, should it be proved to the satisfaction of the Government, that the continued discharge of pure sawdust does and will impair the navigation, or create impediments there to in any manner, the Government shall have the power in such case to exclude it in the same manner as provided against the deposit of the other refuse. Six months' notice thereof to be given to the mill proprietors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HAMILTON H. KILLALY,
Chairman.

R. W. SHEPHERD.

JOHN MATHER.

 LIST OF APPENDICES.

1. Copy of a Petition signed by Messrs. Gilmour & Co. and 17 others, against the Bill introduced into the House of Commons by R. J. Cartwright, Esq., M.P. for County of Lennox.
2. Copy of 1st Report of Prof. Greene to Mr. Bronson, on subject of Commission.
3. do 2nd do do do do
4. Copy of Affidavit of Hon. W. J. McAlpine.
5. do Report do do
6. do Affidavit of Thomas McManus.
7. do do Jeremiah Finch.
8. do do Levi Young.
9. do do Henry Swalley.
10. do do J. M. Wilson.
11. do do John Keenan.
12. do do David Underwood.
13. do do Joseph Russell.
14. do Letter from Geo. Richards to Mr. Bronson.
15. do do Judge Rosekran to Commissioner of Public Works, Ontario.
16. do Affidavit of D. H. Sullivan.
17. do do A. Sherman.
18. do do Geo. Satterlee.
19. do do Col. J. W. Morgan.
20. do do Geo. W. Nelson.
21. do do W. Coleman.
22. do do Orson Richard.
23. do Memorandum from A. J. Russell, Crown Land Department, on the Water Shed, &c. of the River Ottawa.
24. Communication from General Thom, Bt. Brigadier General, U. S. Artillery, to Hon. H. H. Killaly on subject of Commission.
25. Communication from Hon. M. Muirhead to Hon. H. H. Killaly on subject of Commission.

APPENDIX No. 1.

To the House of Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Undersigned, humbly sheweth :—

THAT, your Petitioners represent a very large capital invested at the Chaudière, and elsewhere on the Ottawa and its tributaries, by themselves and others employing at least 8,000 men, and 3,000 teams, and producing a very large addition to the exports of Canada, amounting to 400 millions of feet of lumber, and four millions of dollars of value annually.

THAT, the proposed legislation, with regard to navigable rivers and streams, will act most injuriously on the important interests your Petitioners represent, inasmuch as the mills they work, being water mills, it is *impossible to prevent sawdust falling into the river*, and that the enforcement of the Bill will, as your Petitioners believe, compel them to close their mills, and remove their operations to other localities, where steam power can be used, thus injuring your Petitioners, and also the City and other districts affected.

THAT, your Petitioners recognize fully the importance of maintaining the navigation of the Ottawa River, in which they are largely interested, but they represent they are in a position to prove, as well from the result of actual investigation of the River Ottawa, as from the experience of similar operations during fifty years past on the Hudson and Penobscot Rivers, that navigation is *not injured by the falling into them of sawdust*, which is carried off and dispersed yearly by the spring freshets.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that the subject may be fully investigated, and that opportunity be afforded them to submit scientific and practical evidence in support of the allegations of this Petition, in order that a grave injury and injustice to a great industry, may not be unwittingly perpetrated. And your Petitioners, &c.

(Signed,)

GILMOUR & Co., and 17 others.

True Copy.

“

W. B. LINDSAY,

Clerk H. of Commons.

Clerk's Office, House of Commons, 20th November, 1871.

APPENDIX No. 2.

(Copy)

H. F. BRONSON, Esq.,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have examined the question submitted by you, as to whether there is any reason to apprehend the formation of obstructions to the navigation in the Ottawa River, as the result of the deposition of the saw dust made by the mills at and above the City of Ottawa, when the same is cast into the river.

Before and during the investigation I conferred with the Hon. W. J. McAlpine, with whom I have had the honor to be associated, and with whom I consulted as to the line of investigation to be pursued. The conclusions to which I have been led have been submitted to and discussed with Mr. McAlpine, who, I am happy to say, entirely concurs with me, and who will so report to you.

In considering this as a purely engineering question, the following questions naturally present themselves.

First.—What are the causes which induce the formation of bars and obstructions in navigable and other streams?

Second.—What materials usually compose such bars and obstructions?

Third.—What are the specific gravities of these materials? and

Fourth.—What velocities of current are necessary to take up and transport these materials to the point of final deposition in the bar?

Having answered the several questions, it will next be necessary to enquire in regard to the specific gravity of saturated pine saw dust, and the velocity of current necessary to take it up and transport it.

These questions will be considered in the order in which they are stated.

CAUSES OF THE FORMATION OF BARS.

When the velocity of the current in any stream is sufficient to enable the water to scour or abrade the materials composing the bottom and sides thereof, these materials will be taken up by the moving waters, held in suspension in it, and transported down stream, until, by a widening or deepening of the channel, or both combined, the section of the stream becomes so much enlarged, and the velocity of current so much reduced, that the floating materials can no longer be held in suspension or transported.

When this occurs, a deposit takes place, which continues to increase, so long as the water arriving at the point continues to be charged with the heavy materials. In time, if this process be continued, the result is the formation of a bar, which if the stream be used for navigation purposes, may prove to be a serious obstruction, and one requiring removal by artificial means.

In some streams the formation of bars is a continual process; in others, bars are only formed during freshets; when the velocity of the current, ordinarily too low to effect a disturbance of the material of the bed, becomes temporarily sufficient to take up and remove large quantities of this material to deeper and wider streams lower down.

These deposits occur, not only in the channel and its immediate vicinity, but also in eddies near the margin, and in eddies formed by artificial structures, such as bridge piers, and abutments, which serve not only to obstruct the free flow of the water, but to divert it from its natural course.

MATERIALS DEPOSITED IN BARS.

The materials usually deposited in bars and other obstructions to navigation, are mud, coarse and fine sand and gravel, to which are sometimes added water-logged timber chips, sticks, leaves, and other detrital matter.

Generally, however, bars are principally composed of mud, sand and gravel.

SPECIFIC GRAVITIES OF THE MATERIALS.

Before giving these, it is well to note, that the ultimate particles of sand and gravel may be quartz, feldspar, mica or slate, or these materials may be all combined in the same specimens of sand or gravel. Pebbles also of different kinds may be mingled with gravel. It will therefore be necessary to present the specific gravities of a considerable number of substances, in order to include all that may be found in a deposit of sand or gravel.

The following table gives the specific gravities of a sufficient number of these materials, and includes also some others which have been found in motion, near the bottom of the Hudson River :—

Material.	Specific Gravity.	Material.	Specific Gravity.
Clay in bulk	1.93	Limestone	3.18
Common soil in bulk	1.98	Marble	2.70
Coal, bituminous	1.27	do	2.80
Coal, anthracite	1.44	Mica	2.80
do	1.64	Sand, in bulk	1.80
Earth loose	1.50	Slate	2.67
Granite	2.62	Stone, common	2.52
do	2.70		

In regard to those materials designated in the above table as “in bulk,” such as clay, common soil, loose earth and sand, it is to be remarked that the ultimate particles, except such as are of vegetable origin, are much heavier than is indicated by the tabular numbers.

The sand, for instance being made of quartz, feldspar, mica and slate, whose specific gravities vary from, say 2.50 to 2.80, we should not expect it to be disturbed by the same current which would take up single particles of the same magnitude, whose specific gravities were only 1.80 or equal to that of sand in bulk.

VELOCITIES OF CURRENT REQUIRED TO TAKE UP AND TRANSPORT DIFFERENT MATERIALS.

Upon this subject there are many authorities, D’Huibisson, an eminent French authority says :—“When a proper relation is established, so that the channel contains all the water brought down by the river in its great freshets without injury, it is said to have acquired *stability*, and the *regime* of the river is established ”—“The velocity of the *regime* is strictly related to the species or rather size of the substances which form its channel.” Du Buat has made some experiments upon this subject of great interest. He has taken different kinds of earths, sands and stones, which he placed in succession upon the bottom of a wooden canal ; by inclining it differently he has varied the velocity of the water passed through it, and has verified how much is necessary to put each substance in motion, he had for

Potter’s Clay	0.264	feet per second.
Fine sand	0.5249	do
Gravel from the Seine, (size of peas)	0.6233	do
Pebbles from the sea, 1 in. in dia . .	2.132	do
Flint stones, size of hen’s eggs. . . .	3.281	do

He then spread a bed of sand upon the bottom of the canal, and caused the water to run over it with a velocity of 0.984 feet per second.

Under these conditions the particles of sand were found to be moved forward at the rate of nineteen feet in twenty-four hours.

The velocities given are those which are just sufficient to disturb the various materials ; higher velocities would be required to take up and carry off these materials.

David Stevenson, C. E. in his work on “Canal and River Engineering,” page 143 gives the following as the results of experiments made by Bossuet, Du Buat, and others on the size of detrital particles, which streams flowing with different velocities are capable of carrying :—

0.25ft. per second	=0.70	mile per hour	will just begin to work on fine clay.
0.50	do	0.34	do will lift fine sand.
0.67	do	0.45	do will lift sand as coarse as linseed.
1.00	do	0.65	do will sweep along fine gravel.
2.00	do	1.36	do will roll along rounded pebbles, 1 inch in diameter.
3.00	do	2.045	do will sweep along slippery angulated stones, size of an egg.

Lewis Gordon, Regius Professor of Civil Engineering and Mechanics, in the University of Glasgow, in his synopsis of lectures on Civil Engineering, page 16, says:—
 “The relation between the velocity and the quality of detritus carried along the rivers is illustrated by the following facts:—

MATERIAL TRANSPORTED.	VELOCITY OF STREAM AND SURFACE.
Fine clay and lime.....	0.67 feet per second.
Fine sand	1.00 do
Rough sand.....	1.50 do
Very fine gravel.....	2.00 do
Gravel 1 inch diameter	3.00 do
Gravel 2 inches diameter.....	5.00 do
Stones $\frac{1}{6}$ cubic foot.....	7.00 do
Stones of 1 cubic foot.....	10.00 do
Stones of 2 cubic feet	15.00 do
Stones of 10 to 15 cubic feet	36.00 do

Prof. Julius Weisbach, in his “Mechanics and Engineering,” vol. 2, p. 156, says:—
 “A velocity of 7 to 8 inches per second is necessary to prevent deposit of slime and growth of weeds, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet per second is necessary to prevent deposit of sand.” “The maximum velocity of water in canals depends on the nature of the channel’s bed.”

On a slimy bed, the velocity should not exceed...	0.25 feet.
On a clay bed,	“ 0.50 “
On a sandy bed	“ 1.00 “
On a gravelly bed	“ 2.00 “
On a shingle bed	“ 4.00 “
On a conglomerate bed	“ 5.00 “
On a hard stone	“ 10.00 “

This applies to the mean velocity.

The above velocities are such, as according to this eminent German authority, may be allowed without endangering the integrity of the beds of canals (or rivers), when those beds are composed of the materials set opposite the several velocities respectively.

The velocities generally given in the preceding tables are those which are just sufficient to disturb the condition of the bottom, and in time to permanently change its character, by the slow removal of materials in some points, and its subsequent deposition at others; they are not such velocities as will produce sudden changes by the rapid removal of materials. In short, they are intended as guides to the engineers, and indicate the limits of velocity for the several materials, beyond which the current should never be permitted to run in artificial channels.

Much valuable information, bearing directly upon the case in hand, has been obtained from the charts of that portion of the Hudson River, lying between the city of Troy and the village of New Baltimore, embracing a distance of about 20 miles, and including all that portion of the river where troublesome bars and other impediments to navigation occur.

These charts were constructed from surveys made during the years 1867–68, under the direction of the U. S. Engineer Department, and for the purpose of obtaining information upon which to base plans for the permanent improvement of the navigation of the river, by the removal of the then existing obstructions, and by the adoption of measures to prevent the formation of like obstructions in the future. During the progress of the survey, attention was naturally directed to the velocity of the current of the river and to the kind and character of the materials which were being moved down stream, at and near the bottom. Careful observations were made for the purpose of obtaining reliable information upon these points. The velocity of the current was ascertained at

nearly one hundred different points, and at each of these points an instrument, designated the "Sand Collector," was sunk to the bottom and allowed to remain there 15 minutes; after which it was removed carefully and the quantity, kind and character of the materials collected, carefully noted. The results of these examinations, the officer in charge of the U. S. Engineers office in Albany, has kindly permitted me to copy from the charts in that office.

They are embraced in the following table. :—

OBSERVATIONS WITH "SAND COLLECTOR."

Velocity per second.	Quarter of Tide.	Sounding.	Wind.	Description of Deposit.
1.67 ft.	2nd	9.3 ft.	1 with..	Very small quantity of sand and gravel; largest, size of a pea.
1.43 "	"	10.3 "	"	Nothing.
1.39 "	"	13.2 "	"	A few pebbles; largest, size of a pea.
1.14 "	"	11.6 "	"	A few small pebbles.
0.83 "	"	13.6 "	"	Nothing.
0.67 "	3rd	12.8 "	2 with..	do
0.91 "	"	11.0 "	1 " ..	A few small pebbles.
1.03 "	"	11.2 "	"	Nothing.
1.05 "	"	10.2 "	calm.	One small pebble and several pieces of water logged wood.
1.39 "	"	9.3 "	"	Small quantity of pebbles; largest, size of a grain of coffee.
1.64 "	"	8.0 "	"	A few small pebbles.
1.72 "	4th	10.0 "	"	do do
1.54 "	"	12.2 "	"	Nothing.
1.67 "	"	8.1 "	"	do
1.14 "	2nd	10.0 "	"	do
1.11 "	"	9.8 "	"	do
1.45 "	"	8.1 "	"	A few grains of coarse sand.
1.69 "	3rd	9.4 "	"	2 cub. inches of sand and gravel; largest, size of a coffee grain.
1.61 "	"	8.2 "	"	Small quantity of coarse sand and gravel.
1.59 "	"	8.6 "	"	10 cub. inches of coarse do do
1.82 "	"	7.9 "	"	3 cub. inches sand and gravel; largest, size of a coffee pod.
1.79 "	"	9.6 "	"	do do do pea.
1.61 "	4th	8.7 "	calm.	Nothing.
1.67 "	"	8.7 "	"	2 cub. inches of fine sand.
1.82 "	"	7.4 "	"	Small quantity of fine sand.
1.36 "	"	8.7 "	"	Very small quantity of fine sand.
2.00 "	3rd	20.8 "	"	{ Considerable quantity of water logged pieces of wood and small quantity of fine sand.
1.75 "	2nd	1.90 "	"	do do do do
1.12 "	"	18.6 "	"	Small quantity of very coarse sand and water logged wood.
0.94 "	"	10.4 "	"	Nothing.
1.67 "	"	12.5 "	"	Small quantity of coarse sand and a few small pebbles.
1.61 "	3rd	9 8 "	"	{ Coarse sand and small pieces of wood and coal; largest piece of coal size of a grain of coffee.
2.08 "	2nd	12.4 "	"	Nothing.
1.80 "	1st	14.8 "	"	{ Small quantity of coarse sand and pebbles, size and shape of a 3 cent piece.
1.67 "	3rd	11.4 "	"	{ Coarse sand, pebbles and debris of various kinds; largest pebble size of a pea.
1.79 "	1st	10.7 "	"	Nothing.
1.74 "	3rd	12.4 "	"	do
1.63 "	4th	11.2 "	"	Coarse sand.
1.63 "	"	10.0 "	"	Very small quantity of fine sand.
1.65 "	"	12.5 "	"	{ Fine sand, cinders, and coal; largest piece of coal the size of an almond.
.00 "	1st of } T. O. }	10.4 "	"	{ Small quantity of fine sand and pebbles; largest pebble size of a coffee grain.
1.33 "	L.W.St.	11.4 "	"	Medium fine sand and small pieces of coal; largest, size of a pea.
1.41 "	4th	8.8 "	"	Coarse sand and very small pieces of wood.
1.59 "	"	7.7 "	"	Fine sand.
1.74 "	3rd	16.4 "	"	Fine sand and small pieces of wood, varying from 2½ inches long downwards.
.48 "	3rd	15.2 "	calm.	Fine sand.
.43 "	4th	8.3 "	"	Coarse sand, coal, and cinders; largest, size of a pecan nut.

OBSERVATIONS with "Sand Collector."—Continued.

Velocity per second.	Quarter of Tide.	Sounding.	Wind.	Description of Deposit.
1.39	4th	13.0 ft.	calm.	Medium fine sand and gravel; largest, the size of a small pea.
1.48	"	13.4	"	Coarse sand and pebbles; largest, size of a grain of coffee.
1.08	L. W. St.	11.7	lagainst	Coarse sand.
1.56	4th	9.1	"	Coarse sand and one pebble the size of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pea.
1.49	"	10.6	"	Sand and gravel, largest the size of 2 coffee grains.
1.48	"	12.5	calm.	{ Fine sand, water logged chips and a few small pebbles the size of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pea.
1.36	3rd	11.0	"	Very fine sand,
1.52	2nd	11.3	"	Fine sand and gravel; largest, the size of a split pea.
1.10	"	13.9	"	Very fine sand.
1.01	1st	19.5	"	Nothing.
1.63	2nd	20.2	"	Medium fine sand.
1.50	3rd	15.3	"	Coarse sand and small pieces of wood.
1.50	"	15.3	"	{ 2 cub. inches of coarse sand and large proportion of small pieces wood.
2.19	"	18.0	"	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches of coarse sand and small pieces of wood.
2.21	"	20.3	"	6 do do do
2.36	4th	.....	"	45 do do do
2.27	"	13.1	"	16 do of fine sand and one small shell.
2.64	"	.....	"	252 do coarse sand and pieces of wood.
2.86	"	12.1	"	30 do medium fine sand.
2.46	"	.....	"	18 do fine sand and small pieces of wood.
2.29	"	9.8	"	216 do medium fine sand and small pieces of wood.
2.26	L. W. St.	.....	"	54 do medium fine sand and a few pieces of wood.

The results given in the preceding table are given in their regular order, commencing just below the state dam in the City of Troy, and terminating at the village of New Baltimore.

An examination of this table shows, that the observed velocities varied from 0.67 of a foot per second as a minimum, of 2.86 feet per second as a maximum; or from about half a mile to about 2 miles per hour; that the materials found moving at the bottom were fine and coarse sand, gravel, pebbles, from the size of a quarter of a pea to the size of an almond, shells, coals, cinders, and pieces of water-logged wood; that small pebbles were found moving where the velocity of the current was as low as 0.91 of a foot per second, that the lowest velocity of current found to carry pieces of water logged wood was 1.05 of a foot per second; pebbles as large as peas were found moving. That 1.36 feet was the lowest velocity of current in which fine sand was found; and that in no single instance within the 20 miles, was a particle of saw-dust observed among the materials brought up from the bottom.

In this connection, it is important to note that upon a small stream emptying into the Hudson, at Albany and near its mouth, there is an extensive saw-mill; that there is a large saw-mill on Green Island, at the west end of the State Dam, and opposite to the City of Troy, and that at both of these mills the saw-dust is cast into the river.

It is also important to note that, at Fort Edward, Sandy Hill, Glen's Falls, Warrensburgh, each of which points is located on the Hudson River, at distances varying from 40 to 75 miles above the City of Troy, the manufacture of lumber is and has been for nearly a century carried on, the annual product for the last ten years being estimated by experts at from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 B. M.

At all these points, the saw-dust, together with large quantities of slabs and edging, are and have been, from the beginning, cast into the river.

At Glen's Falls, water is taken from the Hudson River to feed the Champlain Canal, and in dry seasons nearly the entire flow of the river is thus diverted.

Diligent enquiry has been made of gentlemen engaged in the lumber business, of canal officials, of persons who for many years were charged with, and gave their personal attention to keeping the Champlain and the Hudson River free from obstructions to navigation, and of persons engaged in navigating the river, and in transporting merchandise thereon; but I have failed to learn that bars or other obstructions to navigation, composed wholly or in part of saw-dust, have ever been formed either in the Champlain Canal or in the Channel of the Hudson River. In order to find an explanation of the real or apparent absence of saw-dust in the Hudson River, I have been compelled to resort to experiment; there being no engineering authorities upon the subject of the specific gravity of saturated saw-dust or upon the velocity of current necessary to take it up and transport it.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF PINE.

My experiments have been wholly confined to white pine wood, in blocks and in the condition of saw-dust, both dry and saturated with water. I have thus limited myself, for the reason that white pine constitutes the principal part, if not the entire product at the City of Ottawa, and for the reason, that, upon the Hudson, for many years, little else than pine lumber was manufactured.

Blocks of white pine unseasoned have, according to different authorities, specific gravities varying from 0.46 to 0.65, depending in some degree upon the locality in which it is grown.

According to my experiments, the specific gravity of white pine, in different conditions as to dryness, is as follows:—

Unseasoned,	specific gravity	=	0.466
Partly seasoned	“ “	=	0.418
Dry	“ “	=	0.337

It would therefore seem that this wood, when reduced to the condition of saw-dust as well as in mass, should float upon the surface of water; but our observations generally, as well as observations made for the specific purpose of ascertaining its behaviour in water, teach us that when unseasoned coarse pine saw-dust is placed in still water, a large portion will immediately sink, and that within three days the whole will sink to the bottom.

This is generally attributed to the fact, that the finely divided wood readily absorbs water and becomes water-logged. But it is to be borne in mind that since a particle of saw-dust, when thoroughly water soaked, is heavier than water, and since the absorbed water can be no more dense than an equivalent volume of water at any other point in the mass, the ultimate fibre of the wood must be heavier than water, else the water soaked particle would not sink. This appears to be the case also from the fact that some of the particles sink immediately; while the wood, in its normal condition, invariably floats on the surface of the water.

I explain this apparent anomaly by saying, that those particles which sink immediately are such as have been condensed by the action of the saw in cutting them from the wood, and thus reduced to less than half their original volume when in the natural state.

Having satisfied ourselves, then, that the fibre of pine wood is heavier than water, it becomes necessary to ascertain precisely how much heavier than water it is; for it is upon this fact, together with the specific gravity of the dry wood (in the block), that we must base our conclusions as to the probable behaviour of saturated saw-dust in water, as compared with that of the usual constituents of bars.

Careful experiment, undertaken for the express purpose of determining this point, shews that the specific gravity of the fibre of pine wood is 1.2624, or that the fibre is about 26 per cent heavier than water. But the saturated particle of saw dust, consisting as it does of a bundle of these fibres with the interstices filled with water has a still different specific gravity.

To ascertain this approximately, we take thoroughly seasoned white pine wood, assume that the mass of wood is made up of a definite volume of woody fibre of known specific gravity, and that sufficient void space is enclosed in the mass to reduce its specific gravity as a whole to what has been determined for it, viz. 0.337.

Since then, the specific gravity of the mass is only 0.337, and that of the fibre 1.2624, it follows that only $\frac{0.337}{1.2624} = 0.267$ of the wood is made up of woody fibre, while the remainder $1.00 - 0.267 = 0.733$ of the entire volume is void of space, which is capable of receiving and retaining water. We have then in saturated sawdust a compound of 0.267 of woody fibre, specific gravity 1.2624 and 0.733 of water, specific gravity 1.00.

The specific gravity of the compound or of the saturated particle of sawdust, is determined as follows :

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.733 \times 1.00 = 0.733 \\ 0.267 \times 1.26 = 0.33642 \\ \hline 1.000 \qquad 1.06942 \end{array}$$

Thus it appears that the volume of the wood remaining unchanged during the process of absorption, the specific gravity of the saturated particle will be 1.063, or about 7 per cent heavier than that of water. But as there is always an enlargement of volume during absorption, the saturated particle will contain a larger proportion of water than we have used; and hence, the actual specific gravity of the saturated particle will be even less than 1.069.

In my opinion 1.05 will more nearly represent the specific gravity sought; indeed this is indicated by certain weights observed for other purposes during the progress of my experiments.

Whatever may be the precise specific gravity of the saturated particle, the fact is established that it is only very slightly in excess of that of water; and hence, that the velocity of current required to lift and transport it after it has been once sunk must be very slight.

VELOCITY OF CURRENT REQUIRED

For the purpose of ascertaining what velocity of current will take up and remove deposits of saturated saw-dust, a wooden trough was procured, which was *four feet long, three inches wide, and three inches deep*. Three inches from one end of this trough, a bulk-head was placed, forming a compartment of 27 cubic inches capacity for the reception of the water. The bulk-head was perforated with a large number of small holes, designed to allow the water to flow through into the trough without producing undue agitation or disturbance of the water flowing below. At the other end of the trough, a weir was placed, which was finally regulated to such a height, as to just discharge the water flowing in the trough when the requisite velocity had been obtained. The height of this weir, as it was finally adjusted, was one inch, and it extended entirely across the end of the trough.

The depth of the flowing stream in the trough was generally about one inch and a half; the precise depth being however measured during the progress of each experiment. The trough having been carefully levelled, water was admitted into the upper compartment, from a hose attached to a hydrant, and the flow was adjusted by a cock at the hydrant. Thoroughly saturated, coarse, white pine saw-dust was then scattered into the trough in such quantity as to entirely cover the bottom where it remained at rest.

The flow of water was then gradually increased until the particles of saw-dust manifested a decided tendency to rise and move down stream to and over the weir. The rate of flow was such that about a teacupful of the saturated saw-dust was removed in from twenty to thirty minutes.

It is proper to remark, however, that the particles were moved slowly, at a velocity considerably less than that finally established for the experiments.

During the progress of the experiments the water discharged over the weir was repeatedly collected and weighed, and the section of the flowing stream measured.

From data thus obtained, the following velocities have been calculated for coarse sawdust :—

1st Observation, velocity	=	0.290	feet	per	second.
2nd	"	"	=	0.283	" "
3rd	"	"	=	0.280	" "
4th	"	"	=	0.281	" "

From which we obtain a mean of 0.2835 feet per second ; or less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile per hour.

At the conclusion of these observations, a very small accumulation of sawdust remained just above the weir ; which, by the way, was slowly disappearing. The flow then gradually increased to such an extent that the accumulation referred to was taken up and entirely removed in about one minute.

Under this condition of things the velocity of the current was found to be only 0.382 of a foot per second, or about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile per hour. At this point, then, we have established the following facts, viz. :—That a current velocity, considerably less than one-fifth of a mile per hour, suffices to take up and transport slowly, coarse saturated pine sawdust ; that a velocity of one-fifth of a mile per hour produces a very decided movement down stream of such particles, and that a velocity of one-fourth of a mile per hour suffices for their entire and instantaneous removal. Experiments were also made with very fine saturated sawdust, and it was found that the decided movement of the particles was effected by a current velocity of 0.246 of a foot per second ; also, that the instantaneous removal of the very small accumulation just above the weir was accomplished by a current of 0.288 feet per second, or very nearly a quarter of a mile per hour.

Thus it appears that with saturated sawdust, as with gravel, stones, pebbles of different sizes, and other materials of nearly the same specific gravity, the velocity required to remove the particles varies with the size of those particles, in other words, the larger the volume of the particle, the greater the velocity of current required to transport it.

The accuracy of the determination in regard to coarse sawdust was verified by other experiments with that material ; as the result of which the velocity promptly moved the particles was found to be 0.290 of a foot per second.

In the case of particles of materials of different specific gravities, but of the same size, it is clear that the force or velocity of current required to move them will vary with their specific gravities, and hence, we can readily understand why a current, which carries pieces of water-logged wood, may only be able to carry coarse sand or fine gravel stones ; and why, as in the case of the observations on the Hudson River, both these materials, together with fine sand, may be found in motion at the bottom of the same place, and at the same time.

The absence of bars or accumulations of sawdust in the channel of the Hudson River is therefore readily accounted for.

It will be remembered that the minimum velocity of current found by the U. S. Engineers, between the head of navigation and the village of New Baltimore, was more than double that which we have found to be capable of transporting saturated sawdust (0.67 to 0.28.)

From the lumber manufacturing region to the head of navigation, the fall in the river is over 100 feet, the velocity of the current must therefore be greater than that upon that portion of the river embraced in the Government surveys.

We should expect then that the sawdust cast into the river would be carried down the river by the current ; while the total absence of any accumulation of sawdust in the Champlain Canal, proves that whatever refuse from the mills, at and above Glen's Falls, finds its way into it through the Glen's Falls feeder, must be carried down by its current, and be ultimately discharged, with the waters of the canal, into the Hudson River at Troy and Albany, whence it is finally carried to the sea.

That there is nothing inconsistent with this theory in the immense quantity of sawdust annually produced on the Hudson River may be readily shewn.

Taking the annual production of lumber on the Hudson River at 160,000,000 feet, and assuming, as we are authorized to do, that the average thickness of this lumber will not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and also taking the thickness of material cut out by the saw at $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch, it appears that a cubic foot of solid wood is reduced to the condition of sawdust for every 80 feet of lumber sawed.

In a year, then, the aggregate volume of wood reduced to saw dust, will be 160,000,000 = 2,000,000 cubic feet. At 30 pounds to 80 cubic feet, this volume of pine wood, will weigh 60,000,000 pounds or 30,000 tons.

The water shed of the Hudson River, above Fort Edward, has been estimated by the State Engineers at 1,374,500 acres. A fair estimate of the rain-fall collected into and carried off by the river, is a volume equivalent to a depth of 20 inches of water on the entire water shed each year. This gives, for the annual flow of the river at Fort Edward, 99,788,700,000 cubic feet, whence it follows, that the ratio of the volume of wood reduced to saw dust, to the volume of water flowing in the river is 1 to 49,894.

Assuming now that the saw dust is uniformly distributed throughout the water, let us, in order to make the comparison more intelligible, see what volume of wood will be contained in a barrel of water. The computation shows that in a barrel of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons there will be just $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{16666}$ of a cubic inch of wood.

By weight the relation between the wood and water is as 1 to $\frac{49894}{6.25}$ or as 1 to 99,878 in which, for convenience, we take the specific gravity of the wood at 0.5, which is sufficiently near the truth for our purpose.

Now, in a wine gallon of water, there are about 64,051 grains, whence it follows that in case of the assumed uniform distribution of the saw dust, there would be in a wine gallon of the river water, at Fort Edward, only $\frac{64051}{99878} = 0.641$ of a grain of saw dust.

At Troy, below the junction of the Mohawk River, the flow of the river is fully three times as great as it is at Fort Edward. Here, then the relative quantity of saw dust is only one-third as great as at Fort Edward, or 0.214 of a grain to the gallon.

Further down the river, as at Ploughkeepsie, the flow of the river is fully four times as great as at Fort Edward, and, as a consequence of the continued dilution, the quantity of saw dust at this point would be only 0.160 of a grain to the gallon.

Specimens of the water from the river at Ploughkeepsie, taken from a point 60 feet from the surface and 10 from the bottom, have been recently analyzed by Professor Chandler, of Columbia College. Professor Chandler's analysis shews that a wine gallon of this water contained 1.239 grain of organic and volatile matter. Croton water contained only 0.67 of a grain.

Hudson River water contained 0.373 of a grain of organic carbon to the gallon. Croton water only 0.287 of a grain.

The excess of organic and carbonaceous matter in the Hudson River water is accounted for by the sawdust, which our experiments, together with the current observations of the United States Engineers, show may be, and undoubtedly is, carried not only to that point, but still further onward to the sea.

We can readily understand, also, in view of the very small quantity of sawdust, as compared with the flow of the river, that it may be floated downward with the water, without attracting attention, even from those directly charged with ascertaining what material were held in suspension in the water at and near the bottom, and were being carried down by the current.

Another important fact worthy of note, as shewing that in the vicinity of Albany, at least, the bars and accumulations which obstruct navigation, are entirely free from sawdust, is, that the sand used in the masonry of the Erie Canal, between Albany and Cohoes, as well as that used in the masonry of the foundations of the new State Capitol, was taken from those bars, on account of its extreme purity and freedom from organic matter.

I have been thus particular in the examination of the Hudson River, in reference to the question of sawdust deposits, for the reason, that it is in many respects a parallel case to that of the Ottawa River, and hence, that the experience on the former would serve, in some degree, to indicate what may be expected to occur on the latter.

Both are large rivers, and upon both large quantities of lumber are manufactured.

Upon the Hudson, the bulk of the pine was manufactured into lumber many years ago; while now, the lumber made is principally hemlock and spruce. Upon the Ottawa, the bulk of the lumber thus far made has been from white pine.

The quantities of lumber manufactured annually on the two rivers are about the same, the product upon the Hudson being probably somewhat in excess of that upon the Ottawa. In the length of time, however, during which lumbering operations have been carried on upon the two rivers, there is a marked difference upon the Hudson; there operations have been carried on for nearly a century, and, from the best information attainable, it is probable that during that time an average of nearly 20,000 tons of sawdust have been cast into the river annually, besides large quantities of slabs and edgings, so that the aggregate quantity of refuse from the mills, thus cast into the river, may be safely put at 2,000,000 tons. As sawdust, this would occupy a space of about 400,000,000 cubic feet, equivalent to a cubical pile 1,000 feet square at its base, and 400 feet deep.

Upon the Ottawa, on the contrary, extensive lumbering operations were only commenced at a comparatively recent period. Again, the saw mills upon the Hudson are more than 200 miles from its mouth, while upon the Ottawa, they are less than half that distance; both are, for the most part, comparatively sluggish streams.

Thus it appears that the very question under consideration has been subjected upon the Hudson River to a very severe practical test, covering a period of nearly a century; and yet that sawdust obstructions in the navigable channel, or in the canals fed from the river, have never been known.

THE PENOBSCOT RIVER IN MAINE.

Sworn statements have been obtained of persons who have been engaged upon and are acquainted with the Penobscot River, in the State of Maine, which runs through a pine timber region, upon which very extensive lumbering operations have been conducted for many years, and into the waters of which vast quantities of sawdust and edgings are and have been cast.

These statements shew that accumulations of sawdust alone in the channel of that river have never been known; and that no injury, impediment or obstruction to its navigation has ever resulted from the casting of sawdust into it.

CONCLUSION.

In view of my experimental results, together with the facts observed by the United States Engineers upon the Hudson River, and in view of the experience of lumbermen and navigators upon the Hudson and Penobscot Rivers, I have formed the following, viz:

That saturated pine sawdust will not be permanently deposited in the water where the velocity of the current exceeds 0.25 of a foot per second, or one-sixth of a mile per hour; that water-logged chips may be deposited when the velocity of the current is less than 1.00 foot per second, or about two-thirds of a mile per hour; that sawdust *may accumulate in eddies* and in still water, or where the velocity of the current is permanently less than 0.20 to 0.25 of a foot per second; that bars of sand and sawdust, combined, will not be formed under any circumstances; for the reason, that when the velocity of the current is diminished so as to permit the deposit of sand, it is still more than twice as great as is necessary to hold and transport saturated sawdust, and hence, that sawdust will not accumulate or be permanently deposited in rivers where sand-bars occur, unless there exist expansions of the river, *below* such sand-bars, sufficient to make a cross-section, more than double that at the site of the bar; that if, in low water, sawdust should accumulate

in small quantities, the accumulated current of the first freshet would take it up and sweep it down stream; and finally, as it is extremely improbable that the minimum freshet, velocity in the Ottawa River ever falls below 0.25 of a foot per second, there is no reason to anticipate the permanent formation of troublesome bars or accumulations in that river.

This opinion may be modified or strengthened when more definite and precise information shall have been obtained in relation to the magnitude of the Ottawa River, its watershed and other characteristics.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

(Signed,)

D. M. GREENE,

Civil Engineer.

APPENDIX No. 3.

H. F. BRONSON, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—Since my arrival in Ottawa, I have been put in possession of such information as to the magnitude, character, and habits of the Ottawa River, as will enable me to form more definite and decided opinions as to the possible effect upon navigation which may be produced by casting sawdust into the river at this point.

I learn from a paper, signed A. J. Russell, that the extent of territory drained by the Ottawa and its tributaries above the city of Ottawa, is 43,000 square miles; that between the city of Ottawa and Grenville, the territory drained is 19,000 square miles; and that 4,000 square miles additional territory is drained below Grenville.

The total territory drained by the Ottawa and its tributaries is then as follows:—

Above the City of Ottawa	.....	43,000	square miles.
" " Grenville	.....	62,000	" "
" " Montreal	.....	66,000	" "

From the same source, I learn that by the report of the Canadian Legislature of T. C. Clarke, Esq., C.E., of his survey for the Ottawa Canal navigation, the mean discharge of the Ottawa (by a series of observations) at Grenville is 85,000 cubic feet per second; that at low water the discharge is 35,000 cubic feet per second; and that at high water the discharge is 150,000 cubic feet per second; also that the annual precipitation of rain and snow in this part of the Dominion may be safely taken at 40 inches of water.

That the foregoing data are sufficiently reliable for our purpose, or that the territory drained and the rainfall are equally in error in the same direction (which is extremely improbable), is indicated by the relation which the mean flow of the river bears to the rain fall. 85,000 cubic feet per second for a year represents a volume of water equivalent to 18.2 inches deep over the entire drainage territory above Grenville, or $18.2 \frac{24}{100} = 45\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the rainfall. This being substantially the usual estimate of engineers for the volume of water flowing in streams of this character, I feel warranted in assuming that the information furnished by Mr. Russell is reliable.

It appears then that the Ottawa River at the city of Ottawa is $\frac{43,000 \times 640}{1,374,500} = 20$ times as large as the Hudson at Fort Edward, and $6\frac{2}{3}$ times as large as the Hudson at Troy.

Comparing the Ottawa at Grenville with the Hudson at Troy, we find that the former is ten times as large as the latter.

It follows, then, since the minimum observed velocity at that point in the Hudson was $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that required to transport saturated saw-dust, that no deposit can occur in the channel of the Ottawa unless some point can be found where the cross section of the river is $10 \times 2\frac{1}{2} = 25$ times as large as that of the Hudson at Troy.

Those who are acquainted with both rivers will scarcely admit the existence of such a point on the Ottawa.

In the absence of precise data as to the width and depth of the Hudson at Troy, I have been compelled to resort to the determination of velocities at various points upon the Ottawa between the cities of Ottawa and Montreal; for this purpose I have had recourse to the maps constructed from the surveys of the Ottawa River, made in 1856-7-8, under the direction of W. Shanly, C.E., facilities for the examination of which were kindly furnished by the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

These maps show that between the city of Ottawa and the head of the lake above Grenville the maximum width of the river is 4,000 feet, and that its minimum width is about 1,400 feet, while the maximum depth of water recorded was 30 feet.

The maximum width of the lake referred to is about 7,600 feet, and the maximum depth of water recorded 30 feet.

Two miles above Grenville the width is 2,400 feet and the maximum depth 30 feet.	Three miles above Grenville the width is 1,800 feet, and the maximum depth 30 feet.
	One mile above Grenville the width at the time of the survey was 1,200 feet, and the maximum depth 26 feet.

At Grenville the width was 1,600 feet, and the maximum depth 30 feet.

Just above Grenville, the maximum width, between banks, is about 8,000 feet, and here, in consequence of the extreme width of the river in high water, together with an abrupt change in the direction of the channel, a large sand shoal has been formed, which was bare at the time of the survey. The existence of other "sand shoals" is indicated at points further down the river. In a distance of four miles below Grenville, the maximum width is about 3,600 feet; the depth, however, is not indicated, I shall assume that it is thirty feet or over.

Below the Chute à Blondeau, in a distance of five miles, the maximum width is about 3,000 feet, and the depth will be taken at thirty feet or over (Mr. Clarke puts it at from thirteen to thirty feet.)

A careful examination of all the depths recorded upon the maps, and reference to the report of Messrs. Clarke & Shanly, satisfy me that although the depths of water sometimes exceed thirty feet, the excess cannot be great.

In order, however, to cover any possible excess over thirty feet, I shall assume in computing the sections of the river, at the various points where the widths have been given, that the depths given and assumed are the *average* depths of the sections.

It will be seen that while I shall thus obtain sectional areas largely in excess of the true areas, where the soundings were frequent, and the maximum depth of water definitely ascertained, I shall provide for a large margin for safety, wherever there is any uncertainty as to the maximum depth of water. In this manner I shall obtain velocities which, if they vary in either direction, will fall below the actual velocities.

APPROXIMATE SECTIONS AND VELOCITIES AT LOW WATER.

By the process indicated above, I find the maximum cross-section, and the minimum mean velocity, between the city of Ottawa and the head of Lake Original, to be 120,000 square feet, and 0.30 of a foot per second respectively, while the minimum section and the maximum velocity are 42,000 square feet and 0.83 of a foot per second respectively.

In Lake Original the maximum section and the minimum velocity are 228,000 square feet, and 0.154 of a foot per second respectively.

At a point four miles above Grenville the section and velocity are 96,000 square feet, and 0.37 of a foot per second respectively.

Three miles above Grenville the section and velocity are 54,000 square feet, and 0.65 of a foot per second respectively.

Two miles above Grenville the section and velocity are 72,000 square feet, and 0.50 of a foot per second respectively.

One mile above Grenville the section and velocity are 31,200 square feet, and 1.12 feet per second respectively.

At Grenville the section and velocity are 48,000 square feet, and 0.73 of a foot per second.

In a distance of four miles below Grenville the maximum section and the minimum velocity are 108,000 square feet, and 0.32 of a foot per second respectively.

In a distance of five miles below the Chute à Blondeau the maximum section and the minimum velocity are 90,000 square feet, and 0.39 of a foot per second respectively.

In Lake of Two Mountains the maximum section and the minimum velocity, by the process adopted, appear to be 315,000 square feet, and 0.11 of a foot per second respectively; but here, as in Lake Original, our section, judging from Mr. Clarke's statement in regard to depth of water and the natural formation of the bed in such cases, is much larger than the actual section, and our velocity as much too small. Half the section found, and double the velocity would, in my judgment, more nearly accord with the actual section and velocity.

However, we will let the results stand as we have found them, and proceed to the determination of the approximate velocities at high water.

APPROXIMATE VELOCITIES AT HIGH WATER.

The volume of water flowing in the Ottawa River, at Grenville, at high water, is about four times as great as that flowing in time of low water; more accurately it is $\frac{150,000}{37,500} = 4.29$ times as great.

Taking now the average depth between the city of Ottawa and Grenville, at high water, at fifty per cent. greater than that at low water, the sections will also be fifty per cent. greater in high water than they are in low water.

The minimum velocity then between Ottawa and Grenville, in high water, will be $\frac{4.29}{1.5} \times 0.37 = 1.06$ feet per second; a velocity sufficient to carry small gravel stones, and four times as great as that required to take up and transport saturated pine sawdust.

In the widest portion of Lake Original, the velocity will be $\frac{4.29}{1.5} \times 0.154 = 0.44$ of a foot per second, or more than 50 per cent more than is required to move sawdust, and sufficient to move fine sand.

Below Grenville, taking the depth at high water at 40 per cent greater than that at low water, the minimum velocity in a distance of 4 miles will be $\frac{4.29}{1.4} \times 0.39 = 1.20$ feet per second.

In the Lake of Two Mountains, taking the depth at high water at 30 per cent. greater than that at low water, the minimum velocity will be $\frac{4.29}{1.3} \times 0.11 = 0.34$ of a foot per second, or more than 20 per cent. greater than that required to move saturated pine sawdust.

That the velocities which we have thus deduced are none too high, but that they are in all probability much too low, especially in Lake Original and in Lake of Two Mountains, by the fact that "sand shoal" occur below these points, which could not have been formed had not the velocities above them been at least 0.50 to 0.60 of a foot per second, or sufficient to have taken up and transported the sand to the point of its final deposition.

The current which was capable of doing this, was still able, after a reduction of velocity, which permitted the deposit of the sand to sweep the sawdust forward and into the more rapid currents below, which would hurry it on with varying speed until the waters of the Ottawa mingle with those of the St. Lawrence at Montreal.

Thus it appears that while it is barely possible (though altogether improbable) that in extreme low water slight deposits of sawdust may accumulate in the deep water, in Lake Original, and in Lake of Two Mountains, the first succeeding high water would inevitably sweep such possible accumulations forward to the St. Lawrence.

As a matter of curiosity, suppose we admit that no sawdust is carried below Grenville, or that it is wholly deposited in Lake Original, and ascertain, if possible, what the result would be at the end of a century.

Taking the annual manufacture of lumber at the City of Ottawa at 16,000,000 feet B.M., and assuming, as we have already shewn, that a cubic foot of solid wood is reduced to the condition of sawdust for every 80 feet of lumber sawed, we get for the volume of wood annually reduced to sawdust $\frac{160,000,000}{80} = 2,000,000$ cubic feet.

This, as sawdust, would make 6,000,000 cubic feet annually. Then, in a century, the accumulation would be 600,000,000 cubic feet.

The length of lake is about 6 miles; if, then, we assume that this mass of sawdust is spread over a portion of the river bed 6 miles long, and 4,000 feet average width, the depth of the accumulation would be only $\frac{600,000,000}{4000 \times 6 \times 5280} = 4.74$ feet deep, and would reduce the depth from 30 feet to 25.26 feet.

If the width of the accumulation be assumed at only 2,000 feet (maximum width of the lake is 7,600 feet), the depth of the accumulation would be 9.48 feet, and the effective depth of the channel would be reduced to from 30 to 20.52 feet.

If this process of accumulation were to go on, the section of the stream would be gradually reduced, and the velocity increased, until at length it would become sufficiently great to carry down not only sawdust, but heavier material as well.

A channel 2,000 feet wide, and having an average depth of $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet, is required to discharge the minimum flow of the river at Grenville with a mean velocity. If the average depth remained constant, and the width be reduced to 1,000 feet, the requisite mean velocity would be 2.00 feet per second.

Thus, in this view of the case, it appears that a serious obstruction to the navigation of the river, as the result of the floating and subsequent deposition of loose material, would be next to impossible—except at such points as, on account of great width of section, afforded the requisite cross-section with a depth less than that required for the purposes of navigation.

Samples of material, six in number, taken from the shoal places between the City of Ottawa and Grenville, have been *shewn* me. These materials are wholly composed of pure, clean sand, of different degrees of fineness. Not the slightest indication of the presence of sawdust can be detected in any of the samples, even when examined under a glass.

As the result of this further investigation, together with the examination I have made of the materials taken from the shoals in the Ottawa River, the opinions which I expressed in my former communication are not only confirmed, but are very materially strengthened; and I now feel no hesitation in expressing the opinion that sawdust obstructions have not thus far been formed in the channel of the Ottawa River, and that there is no reason whatever to apprehend the formation of such obstructions in the future.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

D. M. GREENE,
Civil Engineer.

Ottawa, Ontario,
March 10th, 1871.

APPENDIX NO. 4.

William J. McAlpine, of the City of Albany, State of New York, being duly sworn deposeth and says,—That he is a Civil Engineer, and has been practising as such for the last forty-five years; and from eighteen hundred and thirty-four to eighteen hundred and fifty-four, on the eastern division of the canals of New York, embracing the Champlain and Glens' Falls Feeder Canal, in the capacity of Resident Chief, and State Engineer.

That he has had charge of the enlargement of the Glens' Falls Feeder, and the reconstruction of its locks, and also of the Champlain Canal, and (during his term of office as State Engineer) of the removal of the Castleton bar on the Hudson River, about six miles below Albany.

That while in the State Service, he has had occasion to pass over the Champlain Canal and Feeder almost every spring, during the time that the workmen were engaged in removing the deposits from the bottom of these canals, the character of which deposits he has carefully noted. That he has been familiar with the traffic upon the said canals for the period above mentioned, and also with the vast amount of lumber manufactured on the Hudson River above, at and below the said Feeder Canal.

That in the removal of these deposits from the said canals, he has never seen or heard of any accumulation of sawdust in any part or place in the channels of these canals, and has never heard of any complaint having been made of any such obstruction to the navigation of the Hudson River above Glens' Falls, nor below Fort Edward (the river between those two places being an almost continuous rapid.)

That during the removal of the Castleton bar, by the direction of the Legislature in eighteen hundred and fifty-two, he has had occasion to frequently visit and examine the material excavated, and never observed, or heard of any deposits of sawdust at that place, but that he has seen so removed, sunken logs and decayed wood.

He further deposes and says that much of the sand used for the masonry of the enlargement of the Erie Canal, between Cohoes and Albany, was (by his direction) taken from the Hudson River bars, in consequence of its great purity and entire freedom from woody or organic matter, and more recently, viz., in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, he directed that the sand for the twenty-five thousand cubic yards of masonry in the foundations of the new Capital at Albany, should be taken from the sand bars in the said river, opposite and below that city, for the reasons first above stated.

That he has had occasion to examine the deposits made upon many other rivers in the United States, where large lumbering operations were carried on, as on the Delaware, Susquehanna, those in the State of Maine, and some in the Western States, and that he has never seen or heard of any obstruction or impediment to navigation on those rivers from the deposition of sawdust.

That he believes from the inferior weight of long water-saturated sawdust, to that of even the finest sand, the former will always be moved forward by a current, which will just begin to deposit the latter, and hence that the two would rarely be deposited in the same place, and never on a bar where there is a current of more than one fifth of a mile an hour, and in a running stream, it will only be deposited where there is almost no current, such as in eddies or in every wide expanses of the stream; and even if it should happen to be left in any regular navigable channel, it would, of itself, form almost no obstruction to a vessel, which would only stir it up, and then it would be floated forward and deposited in another place, where it would do no injury to the navigation. And further, this deponent sayeth not.

W. J. McALPINE,

United States of America.
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Berkshire, S.S.,
16th February, 1871.

Subscribed and sworn to before Mr. Edgar W. Wood.
Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States.

APPENDIX No. 5.

ALBANY, March 1st, 1871.

To H. Bronson, Esq., Ottawa.

DEAR SIR.—Professor D. N. Greene and myself have discussed the question which you have presented to us, viz: The effect upon the navigation of the Ottawa River, of discharging therein the sawdust from the manufactures at and above Ottawa.

With this you will receive an exhaustive and elaborate report upon the subject from Professor Greene, which I have carefully examined and discussed with him, and as I

entirely concur therein, I will only state the leading points and will add thereto the results of my own observation and experience in regard to this subject.

As there is no engineering authority which furnishes the specific gravity of saturated sawdust, or of the velocity of the current required to remove it, Professor Greene has been compelled to resort to direct experiment to determine these two points both of which are necessary to the solution of the question involved. The results of his experiments are that the specific gravity of water saturated sawdust (or of its weight compared with water) is 1.05 +. The velocity necessary to move coarse saturated white pine sawdust, lying on a smooth bottom of a stream, is 0.282 feet per second, equal to about one fifth of a mile per hour, and of pine saw dust is 0.246 feet per second, or about one sixth of a mile an hour.

The United States Government engineers ascertained that the sand and even small gravel stones in the Hudson River near Albany, were moved along the bottom by velocities of 1.4 to 1.7 feet per second, and in a few cases with those of even one foot velocity.

Other standard authorities agree substantially with these results.

The specific gravity of the individual particles of the Hudson River sand is from 2.25 to 2.66, as they may happen to be of slate, mica, telldspar or quartz.

As sand or fine gravel, with a specific gravity of, say 1.5 feet per second, these experiments and authorities shew that Professor Greene's results may be relied upon as substantially correct, as applicable to the case in hand, and therefore that no permanent deposit of saw dust will take place, where the velocity of the current exceeds 0.25 feet per second.

The mean annual volume of the saw dust cast into the Hudson is but one hundred thousandth part of the volume of the water passing at Albany, or about half a grain to the gallon, while it is well known that a portion of such sawdust is deposited above low water mark and is decomposed, all of the remainder (except that which is not deposited in the shallow side basins) is undoubtedly carried forward to the sea.

Analysis of the water from the very deep places toward the mouth of the Hudson, show the presence of even larger quantities of material of this character, and therefore that this sawdust is carried thus far seaward, and a similar analysis would doubtless shew its presence at the mouth of the river.

That the velocity of water in the Ottawa river generally exceeds that required to move sawdust forward, is evident from the well known fact that the bars in the wide expansions of the river are composed of clay, sand and gravel, all of which required a much greater velocity to transport them to these places, and whenever this velocity was lessened enough to permit of the disposition of these materials, it still greatly exceeded that necessary to carry the sawdust onward.

If a deposition of sawdust should happen to be made in the channel, its small excessive weight compared with that of the water would render it almost no impediment to the first vessel which passed, and that would clear the channel for the next one, while the first freshet in the river would doubtless entirely sweep it out.

A considerable portion of the sawdust which is thrown into the stream will doubtless accumulate in the side bays of still water, and sometimes, perhaps temporarily in parts of the channel, where previous obstructions have been produced by logs, brush, slabs, leaves, sand, &c., but in these cases, it will again be removed by the first freshet.

I have not examined the navigable channel of the Ottawa with reference to this particular question, and have therefore based my opinion upon my observations for many years of the Upper and Lower Hudson, the Delaware, and Susquehanna, the rivers in the State of Maine, and those in some of the Western States, where very large sawmills have been in use for many years.

In all of these cases, I have never observed, nor heard of complaints made of any obstruction or impediment to the navigation, by vessels or floats, from the deposition of saw-dust.

The present investigation satisfactorily explains why no such deposits or obstructions to the navigation of those rivers have occurred.

Respectfully yours,

WM. J. McALPINE.

APPENDIX No. 6.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Rensselaer County. }

Thomas McManus being duly sworn, deposes and says:—That, he resides in the city of Troy, and is the senior member of “the Hudson River Transportation Company,” whose offices are at No. 191 River street, in said City, and the business of said Company consist in the transportation of merchandize upon barges and otherwise in the Hudson River between the cities of New York and Troy and intermediate points.

Deponent further says: that he has been acquainted with the said Hudson River and its navigation for the period of twenty-five years, and that he has been actively engaged in the navigation thereof for the twenty-three years last past.

Deponent further says: that he has been an alderman of said city of Troy; that during the time he served as such alderman, he was Chairman of the Committee on Navigation, the chief duty of which was to keep the Hudson River in navigable condition, within the limits of the said city; that said Committee had charge of the city dredge; and also had control of its operations.

Deponent further says: that he has a large acquaintance with persons engaged in the navigation of the said Hudson River; and that such acquaintance, together with his own personal experience and observation, have afforded him unusual facilities for knowing the location, magnitude and character of the bars and other obstructions to navigation in said Hudson River, and of the kind of material of which they are and have been composed. Deponent further says: that said obstruction and bars are caused by the deposit or accumulation of sand and gravel, together with sunken logs and pieces of timber, the latter being, in deponent's opinion, an active primary cause of those obstructions which contain them. Deponent has never seen or heard of any obstruction or impediment to navigation which were caused by the deposit or accumulation of sawdust alone; nor had he ever heard of any complaint or objection having been made that sawdust cast into the river from saw-mills on its banks or elsewhere become deposited in bars, or that it had a tendency to be so deposited, or that it injured or impeded navigation in any manner whatever.

Deponent further says: that he does not believe that sawdust alone has been or will be deposited, or that it will accumulate on the bottom of a channel of a navigable river like the Hudson to such an extent and of such consistency as to produce any impediment or obstruction to the free navigation of such river.

(Signed), F. McMANUS.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me, this }
18th day of February, 1871. }

(Signed),

D. M. GREENE,
Commissioner of Deeds.

APPENDIX No. 7.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Warren County. }

Jeremiah W. Finch being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that he resides in Glens' Falls, in said County, is President of the Glens Falls National Bank, and is engaged in the business of manufacturing lumber, and has been for twenty years on the Hudson River, and is now part owner of three large saw-mills on the said river, and is familiar with the business of manufacturing lumber in all its branches, from the cutting the timber on the stump to the sale of the lumber in the market.

That the firm of which deponent is a member, transports most of the lumber they manufacture to the cities of Brooklyn, New York and other places intermediate, Glens' Falls and New York.

Deponent further says : That most of the lumber has been cut off the Hudson River proper, and the principal part is now obtained from the tributaries of said river, and much of it from quite small brooks and creeks, and so small that the timber can only be floated out by means of dams, ponds, and artificial flooding, the effect of which is to wash the banks of the streams very much, and thereby fill the waters with much earth, which is carried down into the main stream, and some of it into the canal, and which gradually settles and is deposited on the banks and bed of said river and canal. That all or nearly all the mills cast more or less edgings and other refuse into the river, as well as sawdust. That in the eddies of the river the edgings have in some few instances lodged, and by means thereof sawdust, sand, and other deposit collected and settled around, between, and upon them but that no accumulations have formed in the *channel* of the river, and that the sawdust alone does and will not accumulate or form any obstruction to navigation whatever ; that deponent has never heard or known of any collection or accumulation of sawdust alone in the canal or Hudson River, nor of any accumulation or collection of edgings with sawdust and earth that was an obstruction, or which impeded or impaired the navigation of said river or canal. That no one in this community, so far as deponent knows or has ever heard, claims or has ever claimed that sawdust made by the saw-mills was injurious to navigation, or tended to injure the same either in the canal or river, nor has any objection been made to sawdust being discharged into the river so far as deponent knows or has any information or belief. Deponent further says : That upon his information he firmly believes that sawed lumber has been manufactured on the Hudson River for the last seventy five to one hundred years ; that deponent's belief is founded as well upon the general statements, traditions and history of this portion of the country, as the fact that some of the ancient title deeds, forming a link in the chain of the title of some of deponent's mill property and which were made in the seventeenth century recognizing then existing saw-mills, and defining the rights and privileges of the same respectively as well as to the use of water and other rights in common as the boundaries of the mill sites. Deponent further says, that Glen's Falls is located on the Hudson River, about fifty miles above Troy and Albany ; and also in deponent's opinion and belief, that for the last ten years there has been manufactured on said river, on an average, annually, not less than from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five millions feet of sawed lumber, and before that time not quite as much.

(Signed,) S. W. FINCH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this }
11th day of February, 1871. }

(Signed,) S. BROWN,
County Judge of Warren County.

APPENDIX No. 8.

City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, }
Canada. }

Levi Young, of the City of Ottawa, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is acquainted with the *character* of the Penobscot River, in the State of Maine ; that he was engaged in navigating said river and in attending booms upon it from 1832 to the year 1854 ; that during that period he enjoyed every facility for learning the capacity of said river, and for making himself familiar with the business transacted upon it. Deponent further says that said river runs through an extensive pine region ; that for many years the timber of this region has been sawed into lumber upon the banks of said river, and that the sawdust has been cast into the said river. Deponent further says, that he never saw any deposit of sawdust in the *channel* of said river, and that he never heard of any bars or obstructions to navigation of any kind resulting from the deposition of sawdust.

Deponent further deposes and says, that when large quantities of slabs and edgings are cast into a stream with saw dust, and especially where shoals and eddies occur, bars or accumulations may occur, but that his experience with navigable streams and in the manufacture of lumber on such streams has taught him, and that he verily believes that sawdust alone has not been and will not be deposited in such a manner as to obstruct or impede navigation, or to obstruct the ordinary flow of the water.

(Signed)

LEVI YOUNG.

Sworn before me, at Ottawa, this 20th day }
of February, 1871.

GEO. HAY, J. P.

APPENDIX No. 9.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Rensselaer County. }

Henry Swally being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is a resident of the City of Troy, in said County; that said City of Troy is located upon the Hudson River, about fifty miles below the village of Glen's Falls in the County of Warren, in said State, and about one hundred and fifty miles above the City of New York, and that large volumes of the water of the Erie and Chaunplain Canals, together with the sediment therein contained, are deposited in said Hudson River within the limits of the said City of Troy.

Deponent further deposes and says that, he has been familiar with and has been engaged in navigating said Hudson River for the period of sixty years; that from 1849 to 1870, a period of about twenty years, he was employed as captain of Troy City Dredge. That while so employed, he had occasion to remove from the channel of the said Hudson River within the limits of the said City of Troy all deposits tending to obstruct or impede the navigation of the same; that he personally saw and knew the character of the materials dredged from the channel of said river within the limits aforesaid, and that said materials so removed consisted almost exclusively of mud, sand and gravel.

Deponent further deposes and says that, he never saw or heard of any deposit or accumulation of sawdust in the channel of said Hudson River which did, or could, in his opinion, obstruct or impede navigation in the same, and that he never heard of any complaint from persons engaged in navigating said Hudson River that their business had been or was in any way injured or affected by deposit or accumulation of sawdust. Deponent further deposes and says, that he has seen in still water and eddies such accumulations of sawdust which were held by accumulation of water-logged timber, leaves and other debris previously formed, and which served as a nucleus or bar for the retention of said sawdust, but that in every instance these accumulations of sawdust as aforesaid were of a semifluid character, and so nearly of the same specific gravity as water, as to yield to the slightest disturbing cause.

Deponent further deposes and says, that in his opinion sawdust alone will not and cannot accumulate in the channel of a navigable river in such masses or of such density as to prevent, obstruct or impede the navigation of the same.

Deponent further says that the effect of the tide is felt at the said City of Troy, the rise and fall of the water in said Hudson River. At the said city of Troy as the direct result of the tides being from twelve to twenty-four inches daily.

(Signed)

H. SWALLY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this }
11th day of February, 1871.

(Signed)

D. M. GREENE,
Comr. of Deeds.

APPENDIX No. 10.

Mr. D. M. Greene, C.E., Troy, N. Y.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 10th inst. reached me yesterday, having been forwarded from Oswego, which place I left to avail myself of a short leave of absence on the 9th inst.

In reply to your question, I beg to state that the subject of sawdust in the river was never brought to my attention, from the fact that many of the mills along the Hudson made use of their dust as fuel. I was on duty upon the Hudson River improvement for over four years, and during that time we excavated over 500,000 cub. yards of mud, ashes, cinders, &c., from the channel, and while there may have been sawdust present, and it might have been noticed by others, I never saw any myself.

Trusting that this information may be of benefit to you, although it amounts to but little.

I am, Yours very truly,
(Signed), JOHN M. WILSON,
Magnating Engineer, Brevet.-Col. U. S. A.

APPENDIX No. 11.

State of New York, }
Warren County. }

John Keenan being duly sworn, says that he resides in Glens Falls, in said county, and has known the Hudson River and Champlain Feeder Canal since 1832; that deponent is senior co-partner of the Joint Line Company and President of the Glens' Falls Transportation Company, which runs boats from Glens' Falls to Troy, Albany, New York and other places; that Deponent and his co-partners have done work by the job on said canal in deepening and enlarging the same, and deponent has been familiar with the navigation and condition of said canal since the year 1832. That in the summer season, when the water is lowest in said river, the Feeder Canal draws the whole volume of water from the river, so that the channel of the river is practically turned into the canal during such period of low water, that deponent has never known or heard of any sawdust collecting or accumulating in any part or portion of said canal. That deponent has repeatedly seen the workmen engaged at various times cleaning the sediment out of the canals, but has never seen any sawdust among it, that deponent has never known or heard of any injury arising from sawdust in the river or canal to the navigation thereof. That the parties engaged in the navigation on said river and canal have not considered and do not consider that the sawdust from the saw mills do any injury to navigation whatever; so far as deponent has any knowledge or belief, parties engaged in navigation have never made any objection, and do not object to sawdust being cast in the river.

(Signed,) JOHN KEENAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st }
day January, 1871. }

(Signed,) S. BROWN,
County Judge of Warren County.

APPENDIX No. 12.

State of New York, }
 Warren County. } (S.S.)

David Underwood, being duly sworn, says that he resides in Fort Edward, Washington County, New York, and has represented his district in the Legislature of the State of New York. Deponent further says, that he is a saw-mill owner and manufacturer of lumber on the Hudson River, and has been practically engaged in the business for the last 29 years; that deponent's mills are located at Fort Edward, about six miles below Glen's Falls; that in deponent's judgment and belief there have been 200,000,000 feet of sawed lumber at least manufactured annually on the Hudson River and on an average during the past ten years.

That deponent has been acquainted with the Hudson River, the business thereon, and navigation thereof, for almost 40 years; and in deponent's judgment and opinion, for the 30 years next preceding the last ten years, there was sawed lumber manufactured on said Hudson River, annually, on an average from 125,000,000 to 150,000,000 feet of lumber; that formerly the timber manufactured into lumber on the Hudson River was mostly white pine, but lately it is mostly spruce and hemlock; that in deponent's belief the average thickness of lumber cut on the said river during the time aforesaid does not exceed one inch and one-eighth of an inch in thickness; that deponent has never heard or known any complaint, trouble or inconvenience arising from sawdust to navigation on the Hudson River and in the canal; that from deponent's position and business, deponent thinks it impossible that any obstruction or inconvenience could have occurred from sawdust without Deponent having known or heard of it.

(Signed,) DAVID UNDERWOOD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this }
 31st day of January, 1871, }
 (Signed,) S. BROWN. }

APPENDIX NO. 13.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 Warren County. } (S.S.)

Honorable Joseph Russell, being duly sworn, says, that at present he resides in Glen's Falls, and until lately resided in Warrensburgh, in said County, and which place is also located upon the Hudson River, that deponent has been actually engaged in the business of manufacturing sawed lumber for the last 50 years on the Hudson River, except that deponent's lumber business for the last ten years or about that time has been elsewhere, and not on said river. That deponent commenced lumbering about 50 years ago on the east branch of the Hudson River six miles above Warrensburgh. That at that time, in deponent's opinion and belief, there were 75,000,000 feet of sawed lumber and upwards manufactured annually on the Hudson River, and its tributaries, and that the manufacture of sawed lumber has been gradually increasing on said river and its tributaries exceeds 200,000,000 and in deponent's opinion and belief will average annually at least from 175,000,000 to 200,000,000 for the last ten years. That when deponent first commenced lumbering on the river, not only edgings but more or less slabs were thrown in the river, and the whole waste aside from the sawdust was at least four times as much as at present. That the change or diminution of waste thrown in the rivers has been caused by the increased value of the material and the improvement in mills and machinery. That there has never been any restriction, by public law or otherwise, so far as deponent has any knowledge or information, upon the mill owners and manufacturers casting into the rivers as much refuse stuff as they chose; but on the contrary they have always disposed

of the refuse stuff including sawdust as their convenience and interest required, and generally by casting the same into the river. That deponent has never known or heard of any obstruction or injury to the navigation of said river or the canal, by reason of the sawdust and refuse stuff cast in the river, nor has deponent ever known or heard of any obstruction being made to such refuse stuff being cast into the river. Deponent further says that he represented this district in the Congress of the United States, two terms of two years each. Deponent was first elected in 1844, and the last time in 1850.

(Signed,) JOSEPH RUSSELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, on }
this 1st day of July, 1871.

(Signed,)

S. BROWN,
County Judge of Warren County.

APPENDIX No. 14.

POTSDAM, New York, February 22, 1871.

Professor D. M. GREENE.

DEAR SIR,—The writer is surviving partner of the late firm of G. and S. T. Richards, who were up to a recent time engaged in the lumber manufacturing business, and operated mills propelled by water power, on the Schroon or east branch of the Hudson River, which is the main branch of that river above the Mohawk. In common with all the other mills on the Hudson and Schroon Rivers, the sawdust made at our mill was always dropped into the river, and carried down the streams by the water. The firm of G. and S. T. Richards commenced such business in the year 1848, and continued in it to and including the year 1869, during all of which time they were acquainted with the other parties doing a similar business on such rivers, and it was known that the mills disposed of their sawdust in the manner above mentioned, and during all of which time the said firm of G. and S. T. Richards put their slabs, edgings and buttings, as well as sawdust into the river. The lumber manufactured by us was mainly put on canal boats at Glen's Falls, and transported through the Champlain Canal to Troy and Albany, and other markets below those points on the Hudson River.

The mills aforesaid of G. and S. T. Richards manufactured on an average one and three-quarters millions feet, board measure, of pine, spruce, hemlock, and bass and ash, and some other kinds of lumber. Our mill was located six miles above the village of Warrensburgh (over twelve miles by the river, which has very little fall for that distance), to which place we moved our lumber by rafting or running down the river. We were never troubled in the least by the presence or accumulation of sawdust in the river or canal, in transporting our lumber to market. Soon after the building of the large leather tanneries on the river and branches above our mill, we had considerable fears that the accumulation of exhaust ground tan-bark, large quantities of which were thrown into the river above us, might seriously interfere with the navigation of the river. In fact, the tan-bark was our greatest danger; but it was found that the spring freshets had the effect to throw the bark and sawdust into bars above ordinary water, where, after the bars got dried out, the owners of the land burned the accumulations, and got a very good manure for their lands.

In the opinion of the writer, founded on his experience in the business, no danger need be apprehended of the obstruction of the navigation of a river, on account of the accumulation of sawdust thrown into it.

Respectfully,
(Signed,) GEO. RICHARDS.

APPENDIX No. 15.

GLEN'S FALLS, NEW YORK,
February 1st, 1871.

To the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works
of the Province of Ontario.

Since January, 1832, I have resided at this place. I was a member of the bar until 1857, and since then have been a Justice of the Supreme Court. During all this time I have been familiar with the lumbermen upon the Hudson River, and have observed their mode of operations in the manufacturing of lumber from the village of Warrensburgh, a distance of about 35 miles by the course of the stream above Glen's Falls, to Fort Millac, about 18 miles below Glen's Falls. For twenty years I was counsel to parties owning water power at this place in actions relating to such water power.

I have read the affidavit of Augustus Sherman in relation to the quantity of lumber manufactured at different points upon the Hudson River for fifty years last past, and I concur with him in his statement so far as it relates to the time that I have resided here.

All the mills at which lumber has been manufactured have been operated by water, and have discharged their saw dust and edgings into the stream. During the season of low water in the summer the principal part of the water in the river is required, and is used for canal navigation through the Glen's Falls Feeder, the head of which is a mile and a half above Glen's Falls. During the whole time that I have resided here, I have never observed that any obstruction to navigation or to the use of the Hudson River for *floating logs* or for water power has been occasioned by the discharge of sawdust and edgings from saw-mills into the stream; nor have I ever heard any objection made or of objection being made to such use of the stream—nor have I ever heard any complaint made by navigators of the canals, or by those interested in the navigation, or by officers having the same in charge, that the sawdust or edgings from the saw mills above the feeder dam have had any tendency to obstruct the use or to diminish the supply of water in the canal.

I write this statement at the request of my friend, Mr. H. F. Bronson, of Ottawa.

Respectfully,

(Signed),

E. H. ROSEKLAN,
Justice of the Supreme Court.

APPENDIX No. 16.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Rensselaer County. } (S.S.)

Daniel H. Sullivan being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he resides in the city of Troy; that he has been acquainted with the Hudson River and its navigation for 28 years; that he had been engaged in the navigation of the said river in various capacities during the greater part of that period, and that he is now and has been for 14 years the Superintendent of the Hudson River Transportation Company. Deponent further says that the offices of the said Company are located in the said city of Troy, and that its business consists in the transportation of merchandise upon barges or otherwise upon said line between the cities of New York and Troy and intermediate points. That during the time deponent has been employed on said line, and especially during the time he has acted in the capacity of superintendent as aforesaid, he has been personally familiar with the location, magnitude and character of the bars and other obstructions to navigation which have from time to time been formed in said river, and has observed the kind of materials of which they were formed in said river, and that said materials were mud, sand and gravel, together with oak logs or hard wood sticks, but that deponent never saw pine logs removed from said bars. Deponent further says, that he never saw any deposit or accumulation of sawdust in the channel of said river, and that he never experienced any difficulty or met with any obstruction or impediment in the navigation thereof, which was caused by sawdust. Deponent further says that he has a large acquaintance among per-

sions engaged in the navigation of said Hudson River, and that in his intercourse with such persons so engaged he has never heard of any bars, deposit or accumulation of sawdust in the channel thereof, which interfered with or impeded navigation in the least; nor has deponent ever heard of any complaint or objections having been made to the casting of saw dust into said river, that it obstructed or impeded, or that it had a tendency to obstruct or impede navigation, or that it was objectionable in any way whatever. Deponent further says, that he was for six years employed in a ship yard at the village of Athens; that said village of Athens is situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, about 25 miles below the city of Albany, and about 31 miles from the city of Troy; that in the said ship-yard the saw mill was located over a small bay where there was no perceptible motion of the water, except such currents as were by the tides, and where the bottom was of soft mud; that the sawdust from said mill was deposited into the water of said bay; that there was never, so far as deponent knows, any accumulation of sawdust upon the bottom of the river at that point, but that the sawdust so deposited or cast into the river was floated off, and as deponent verily believes, was carried by the current to the sea. Finally, deponent says, that in his opinion (which is based upon his experience and observation upon the said Hudson River) sawdust when cast into a navigable river like the Hudson in such quantities and at such rates as it would naturally be produced in the manufacture of lumber, will not produce bars or obstructions to navigation on the channel thereof.

(Signed,)

DANIEL SULLIVAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this }

17th day of February, 1871. }

(Signed,)

D. N. GREENE,

Comr. of Deeds.

APPENDIX No. 17.

(Copy.)

STATE OF NEW YORK.

County of Warren.

Augustus Sherman being sworn, says that he resides in Glen's Falls, in said County, and is engaged practically in the business of manufacturing lumber on the Hudson River, about fifty miles above the Cities of Troy and Albany, and has been so engaged in said business for the last 45 years and upwards. That during said time deponent has been the owner or lessee of one or more saw-mills, run and operated by deponent in said business. That deponent owns timber lands on said river, and its tributaries, and has cut the timber therefrom, manufactured the same into lumber and transported the same to Troy, Albany and other markets, and is well acquainted with the Hudson river, its size, capacity, channel and currents, as well between Glen's Falls aforesaid, and Troy and Albany, as above Glen's Falls. Deponent is also well acquainted with the different saw-mills on said river, and their capacity. That the principal part of the lumber manufactured by deponent has been manufactured by the mills known as the Sherman mills, and the Swarttrout mill, (the latter leased by deponent) which are situated on said river about one mile, and one half a mile above Glen's Falls aforesaid.

That during the last ten years, deponent has manufactured at said mills about 15,000,000 feet of sawed lumber annually, the most of which has been cut into boards, about one inch thick, and some into scantling 3 inches by 4 inches, and some into plank, 1½ thick, the whole on an average, in deponent's opinion, would not average over 1½ in thickness.

That in deponent's opinion and belief there has been manufactured annually on an average on the Hudson River, and principally at Glen's Falls, Sandy Hill and Fort Edward (all within a distance of eight miles), during the last ten years 160,000,000 feet of sawed lumber. That for the last fifty years, large quantities of sawed lumber have been

manufactured every year in said mill, and in deponent's opinion and belief, for the forty years next prior to the last ten years, not less than 100,000,000 to 115,000,000 feet of sawed lumber were manufactured annually on average. That from deponent's earliest recollections there has been a large business done on said rivers in manufacturing sawed lumber (and which extend back upwards of sixty years), and with some fluctuations has been gradually increasing. That formerly, say thirty-five years ago, nearly all the lumber manufactured on said river was firm white pine timber and spruce, but white pine timber became more and more scarce, and has been manufactured less and less until the principal part of the lumber now cut on said river is spruce and hemlock. Deponent further says that he has not seen and does not know of any accumulation of sawdust in said river to impede or in any manner inconvenience navigation on said river whatsoever.

That edgings have, more or less as well as the sawdust, been cast into the Hudson River; that deponent has seen in some of the eddies in said river small collections of edgings and sawdust and flood wood and debris, but for the edgings, slabs, or other firm substance to hold or confine the sawdust in one place, it moves and floats about readily in the water, and is easily moved by any disturbing substance in the eddies, and will not remain in the channel of said river. That the feeder canal extends from the Hudson River to the Champlain, and intersects at the points where deponent's said mill is located on said river, and that in deponent's opinion and belief there has been for the last forty years about 35,000,000 or 40,000,000 feet of sawed lumber manufactured annually on the Hudson River above said canal. That deponent has owned and run canal boats on said canal, and transported lumber thereon ever since it was navigable and more than thirty years, and that deponent has never known or heard of any obstructions from accumulation or collection of sawdust on said canal. That from deponent's experience in the use of said river and canal, and the manufacture of lumber, deponent has no doubt whatever that sawdust alone will not accumulate or collect in sufficient quantities to impede or impair navigation in the least. That Deponent is now President of the first National Bank of Glen's Falls.

(Signed,)

A. SHERMAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
 this 31st day of Jan., 1871. }
 (Signed,)

G. BROWN,
 County Judge.

APPENDIX No. 18.

(Copy.) }
 STATE OF NEW YORK, } S.S.
 Warren County. }

George Satterlee being duly sworn, says that he resides in the village of Fort Edward, in Washington county, in the State of New York, and is and for the last year has been the superintendent of the Glen's Fall Feeder Canal, and also of about 25 miles of the Champlain Canal, and of that part thereof into which the waters of said Feeder are discharged. Deponent further says that in the spring of the year 1870, deponent caused said portion of said canals, of which he is superintendent, to be cleared from deposit of whatever had accumulated therein.

That deponent was personally engaged in superintending the work, but did not find any deposit or accumulation of any sawdust in either of said canals.

That deponent has resided in Fort Edward, through which said canal and the Hudson River both pass, for the last 20 years and upwards, and deponent has never known or heard of any accumulation or deposit of any sawdust in either said river or canal to injure or inconvenience navigation in the least in either of them.

(Signed,)

GEORGE SATTERLEE.

APPENDIX No. 19.

(Copy.) STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 Warren County. } S.S.

Colonel Alonzo W. Morgan being duly sworn, says that he is a resident of Glen's Falls, in said county, and has resided since the year 1813, and had charge of the Feeder Canal and about 15 miles of the Champlain Canal as superintendent for three years some 20 to 25 years ago, and as such superintendent had charge of making repairs on said portions of canal (and which portions included about 14 miles of the summit level of the Champlain Canal), and keeping it clear and free from obstructions, and every spring during said three years cleared out the deposit from the bottom of the canal, but that such deposit did not consist in any part of sawdust. That no sawdust ever collected or accumulated in said canal so far as deponent has any knowledge or belief. Deponent further says that when he first became acquainted with Glen's Falls there were four saw mills at Glen's Falls, and also saw mills all along for 30 or 40 miles above, and large quantities of white pine lumber were then being manufactured, but as to what quantity deponent is not able to say, as deponent is not a lumberman. That, as deponent understands and believes, saw mills were erected on the Hudson and Glen's Falls and vicinity, and the manufacture of lumber commenced about 90 years ago or upwards, and has been continued ever since. That deponent never heard of any complaint or trouble as to navigation on the Canal or Hudson River from sawdust, and never knew of any injury therefrom, and deponent does not believe navigation has been injured in the least by sawdust.

(Signed,)

COL. A. K. MORGAN.

Submitted and sworn to before me, this }
 31st day of June, 1871. }

(Signed,)

S. BROWN,

County Judge, of Warren County.

APPENDIX No. 20.

(Copy.) STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 Warren County } (S.S.)

George Nelson being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he resides in Still Water, in Saratoga County, New York, and is Superintendent of all that part of the Champlain Canal in the State of New York, southerly of that part thereof which G. Satterlee is Superintendent, and has been such Superintendent for the last year. Deponent further says that he has resided near said canal, and been familiar with it and its condition and the business done thereon for the last thirty-five years. Deponent further says that in the spring of the year 1870, deponent, as such Superintendent, caused that portion of said canal in his charge as aforesaid to be quite thoroughly cleared of the sediment and deposit thereon, and deponent superintended the work personally, to the extent of his whole time thereon. That said Still Water is located on the west bank of the Hudson River, about thirty miles below Glen's Falls, in Warren County, New York. Deponent further says that he found no sawdust in said canal in cleaning out the same, and deponent has never known or heard of any accumulation of sawdust in said river or canal, or any injury or inconvenience resulting to navigation in said river or canal therefore at any place or time.

(Signed,)

GEORGE W. NELSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me }
 this first day of July, 1871. }

(Signed,)

S. BROWN,

County Judge, of Warren County.

APPENDIX No. 21.

(Copy.) STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 Warren County }

William Coleman being duly sworn, saith that he resides in the town of Kingsbury, Washington County, and State of New York, and in the immediate vicinity of the Feeder Canal, and has so resided for thirty years last past. That deponent has been Superintendent of said Feeder Canal and that part of Champlain Canal which the Feeder Canal discharges its waters into for about eight years.

That among others, it was deponent's duty to keep said canal free and clear from all obstructions, and occasionally deponent caused the sediment to be cleared from the bottom of the said canals of which deponent was such Superintendent, but never found any accumulation of sawdust in said canal, but did find sand, dirt and mud. That deponent has been well and familiarly acquainted with said canal and its navigation for over thirty years last past. That the canal has never been obstructed, filled, nor partially filled with sawdust (*except as the same flowed with the currents of the water*) nor has the navigation thereof been in the least impeded or interfered with by sawdust. Deponent further says that he has never heard of any trouble from the sawdust in the Hudson River, relative to navigation, nor any complaint against or objection to its being deposited or cast into the rivers by forwarders, boatmen or any one connected with the navigation of said Canals, or River; in deponent's opinion and belief there is no objection whatever to said sawdust being cast into the water so far as navigation is concerned. That deponent qualifies the above statement as to deponent's being superintendent by saying that deponent held the office but two years, but was agent for Mr. Sherwood (now dead) who was superintendent for the rest of the time (said eight years), and had the actual management and control of the business in relation to the canals, Mr. Sherwood not giving much personal attention to the business.

(Signed,) WILLIAM COLEMAN,
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this }
 31st of January, 1871. }

(Signed,) S. BROWN,
 County Judge, of Warren County.

APPENDIX No. 22.

(Copy.)
 State of New York, }
 Washington County. }

Orson Richards having been duly sworn, states—That he resides in the town of Kingsbury, in Washington County, and State of New York. That deponent is engaged in the business of manufacturing lumber on the Hudson River, and has been for the last thirty years; that deponent has one sawmill which runs over two hundred saws, and is partner of four other mills, and is familiar not only with the sawing business, but also with all the other branches of the trade, as well the running the logs to the mills as transporting the lumber to market by boating the same on the canal and otherwise; that deponent's largest mill is located on the said Hudson River, about thirteen miles below Glen's Falls; that deponent has been familiar with the said river and the business done thereon for the last thirty years and upwards. In deponent's opinion and belief there has been manufactured on the said river, annually, on an average of the last ten years, at tw 150,000,000 or more of sawed lumber, and before ten years last past for the last enty years, an average of not less than 120,000,000 or upwards of sawed lumber;

that in deponent's opinion and belief, prior to fifteen years ago, there has been as much as of sawed lumber cut up on said river and its tributaries per year (and which would average perhaps about one on it, and one-eighth of an inch in thickness) above the point where the Feeder Canal intersects the river, and the sawdust made therefrom, as well as more or less of the other refuse cast into the waters to be carried off. Deponent further says, that he has never known or heard of any obstruction, hindrance or injury to boating, rafting, or navigation from such sawdust refusion on the river or canal. Deponent says: that he has never heard or known of any accumulation of sawdust in said canal or river, whatever, alone, nor with other substances, except that in some of the eddies of the river, the edgings and slabs have collected, and more or less sawdust has been stopped and held by the accumulation of such firm substances, nor has deponent ever heard or known of any such accumulations as last described being found at any place or places in the least injurious to the use of the river for all floating and navigable purposes. Nor has deponent ever known or heard of any complaint by boatmen or others of sawdust being put in the rivers, nor has any objection ever been made to sawdust and other refuse being cast into the waters, so far as he has any knowledge, information or belief in the premises. That deponent discharges large quantities of sawdust and some edgings into the river every year. That as to the other refuse, sawdust, there has been less and less cast into the river in proportion to the lumber manufactured, as such refuse has become more and more valuable for other purposes, and it became the interest of the manufacturer to save it. That so far as deponent has any knowledge, information and belief on the subject, all manufacturers of sawed lumber in said river have been guided and controlled as to casting and throwing into the waters thereof the sawdust and refuse of and from sawed lumber manufacturers by their own interest and wishes, and that no injury has arisen therefrom, or at least none so far as deponent knows or has ever heard of to navigability of said river or canal.

(Signed,)

ORSON RICHARDS.

Sworn before me this 11th day of }
February, 1870.

(Signed,) W. McCOLLIN,
Notary Public.

APPENDIX No. 23.

Area of territory drained by the River Ottawa and tributaries above the city of Ottawa, is 43,000 square miles; add 19,000 square miles for area drained below Ottawa and above Grenville, making a total area of 62,000 square miles, not including about 4,000 square miles more below Grenville.

By the Report to the Canadian Legislature by J. C. Clarke, Esq., C. E., of his survey for the Ottawa canal navigation, the *mean* discharge of the Ottawa (by a series of obstructions) at Grenville is 85,000 cubic feet at low water, and 150,000 cubic feet at high water.

Forty inches may safely be taken as the average precipitation of rain and snow in Canada on the Ottawa.

It would seem necessary to assume a greater average, in order to account for the great delivery of the Ottawa, compared with the area it drains.

(Signed,)

A. J. RUSSELL.

APPENDIX No. 24.

(Copy.)

PORTLAND, ME., August 27, 1872.

Hon. H. H. Killaly, &c., &c., &c., }
 Toronto, Ontario. }

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, making enquiry concerning the condition of the Penobscot and other rivers, the navigation of which has been more or less injured by the “waste” (slabs, edgings and sawdust) from saw-mills; and, in reply, to state that in my examination of several rivers (in all cases tidal rivers) I have found that this “waste” has been accumulating for the last forty years and more, and to such an extent as to have *greatly impaired the navigation* of those rivers. This “waste” on being thrown into the rivers is carried up and down by the tidal currents until becoming heavily water-soaked, it sinks in slack water or eddies and *forms constantly increasing obstacles to navigation*. In all the rivers in the State of Maine, these obstructions if formed by slabs and edgings, don't extend more than four miles below the head of tide water, as in the Penobscot River, and in the smaller rivers not more than one mile below, whilst the *sawdust* is, for the most part, carried by the current several miles further down and deposited on the slack water and *eddies of the bends and bays, these forming extensive shoals, shifting in their character and having narrow and crooked channels*.

In Penobscot River these slabs and edgings have accumulated, in some places, if not less than eighteen feet, with an average depth of about ten feet, over an area of not less than two hundred and seventy-five acres, the solid contents of which are more than four millions of cubic yards.

It is but recently that these facts have attracted public attention to such a degree, as to have proved the necessity, for the prevention in future, by statute, of the throwing in of *slabs* and edgings; but *not yet*, it is much to be regretted that of sawdust also. It is, however, believed that this will be prevented, at an early day, so great is the damage caused by it.

During the past two or three years I have been very successful in the removal of these obstructions by means of dredging machines, provided with clamshell (skeleton) buckets: in which work the difficulty consists not so much in the excavation of the material as in the disposing of it afterwards.

To give you an idea of the cost of the removal of this material, I will state that within the past ten days a proposal has been made to excavate and remove about twenty-five thousand cubic yards of this material, at seventy-five cents per cubic yard, by contract, which proposal I shall probably accept.

I regret that I have no special report on this subject to send to you, and that the information herein furnished you is so meagre in its character.

If I can be of any further service to you in this matter, I beg that you will let me know.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed), GEORGE THOM,
 Brev. Brigadier General, U. S. A.

APPENDIX No. 25.

(COPY.)

H. H. Killaly, Esq., }
 Toronto. }

MIRAMICHI, 16th May, 1872.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your's of the 27th ult., in reference to the state of the rivers in this Province, I beg leave to say that on the Miramichi River and its tributaries, there are a number of mills, some driven by steam and others by water. Some of the steam mills have been in the habit for years of depositing and still continue to deposit a greater part of the sawdust made by them into the river, as well as bark, slabs and edgings, most of which don't go far from where they were deposited till they sink and remain there, which has been proved by the depth of water in the harbors of this river, especially about our wharves, where it is more perceptible.

Fifteen to twenty years ago, at any of our wharves, there was twenty feet of water, but now there is not more than from ten to twelve feet, causing wharf-owners to extend their wharves nearer to the channel. The material that composes the filling up is sawdust, slabs, edgings and other refuse matter deposited from mills, mixed with a small portion of mud. I may safely state that all the water-mills on the main river, as well as its branches, deposit the most of the refuse matter with the streams, which has had the effect of filling up all the small harbors, coves and creeks on the river, which is readily perceived by comparing them with what they were a few years ago. At one time the bed of the river, or at least along the shores and creeks was composed of sand and gravel, but now it is chiefly refuse matter from sawmill. This practice has also had an injurious effect on fishing.

Where a large quantity of alewives, salmon and bass used to be caught, now the catch is very small, and the bass have entirely disappeared from the south branch of the Miramichi; whereas, on the north west branch they are still caught in large quantities, which is accounted for by only one mill being in operation on the north-west branch for several years past; on the south-west branch there are several mills in operation.

Our harbour master is supposed to look after the river and protect it against all injurious deposits; in the town of Chatham and Newcastle he prevents such deposits but there are so many mills strewn along the river that it is difficult for him to watch them all. At some mills slabs and edgings are rafted under pretence of being taken away for fire wood, but at night are set adrift, and lodge all along the wharves and shores: a greater part of these are pine, and sink almost immediately after being put into the water.

This same custom I may say exists all through this Province, but to a great extent on the northern portion.

I would strongly recommend that the Government would take this matter into their careful consideration, and devise some means of preventing the depositing of all mill refuse in our rivers. If not attended to in time, it will destroy our fisheries altogether, as well as interfere seriously with the navigation of our rivers.

I would suggest that the penalty for casing any mill refuse in the streams should be punishable by imprisonment of the owner of the mill, or the person in charge of same, as there is no use in putting on a small fine, as they would sooner run the risk of being fined than imprisoned.

I would be pleased to be of service to you at any time.

Yours very truly,

(Signed,)

WM. MUIRHEAD.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 19th March, 1873;—For Copies of all Reports of the Government Engineers on the works which were to have been undertaken by the St. Louis Hydraulic Company, between Huron Island in the River St. Lawrence, at the foot of the St. Louis Rapids, and the North Shore of the said River.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 31st March, 1873.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

RETURN

To an Address of the House of Commons, dated 24th March, 1873; For Copies of all Petitions, with names of Petitioners on each Petition, praying His Excellency the Governor-General to sanction the construction of a Canal on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, from Cascades to Coteau Landing.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
4th April, 1873.

No. 18824.
Subj. 986.
Ref. 29388.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CANADA,
OTTAWA, April 4th, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor, in compliance with the accompanying Address of the House of Commons dated 24th Ult. to transmit copies of all petitions received in this office in favor of the construction of a canal from Cascades to Côteau Landing on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence.

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

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

E. Parent, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State.

To the Honorable H. L. Langevin, C. B., M. P., Minister of the Public Works of the Dominion of Canada.

HONORABLE SIR,—The importance of the question which I intend to submit to your consideration, will justify me in hoping that it will receive your earnest attention. The object sought to be obtained would become a great improvement to our present system.

of canals ; it would facilitate our inland navigation, diminish its dangers on the Saint Lawrence, and lessen the rates of insurance ; it would add to our means of national defence, and save to the public treasury a large and profitable outlay of money.

It is well known by those who are versed in our political and parliamentary history, that the selection of the south shore of the Saint Lawrence, for the construction of a canal, to overcome the obstacles to the navigation caused by the rapids of Cascades, Cedars and Coteau, is due to intrigues prepared at London, between the purchasers of the Seignior of Beauharnois, under the name of the Irish Colonisation Society, the former proprietor of the Seignior, and the Honorable Poulet Thomson, late Lord Sydenham, allied to the two contracting parties ; and that Mr. Wakefield's influence and intrigues put the last touch to the whole job in the first Parliament of United Canada.

Public opinion and public interests were set aside. The petitions, remonstrances and opinions from competent persons, condemning the choice of the south side of the St. Lawrence, and indicating the northern shore as being the most advantageous locality for the construction of a canal, especially for the future trade of the country, were disregarded. Both Executive and Legislature were deceived and drawn into one of those fatal errors, which remain as a lasting reproach against the foresight and wisdom of Government and Legislature. But experience soon came to prove that the remonstrances which had been made to the Executive and Legislature, from all parts, in the Legislature, the Country and the Press, against that unwise decision, were but too well founded. Difficulties of all sorts, which engineers in the interest of the south shore line, had prudently avoided from mentioning, in their reports to the Executive, were encountered, and had then and have still to be met and overcome. The difficulties to make the embankments, and in excavating in the two extremities of the bed of the canal ; the impossibility of obtaining a sufficient depth of water, especially at the western extremity ; the tortuous course and the difficulties of the channel at the western extremity ; the shallowness of the water ; the impossibility of deepening unless at an immense expense, the channel leading from the western extremity of the Beauharnois Canal to lake St. Francis, (as the bottom is of solid rock) have been, and are still obstacles which although never as yet overcome, have tried the best abilities, science and experience of engineers, and have caused more serious troubles to the Department of Public Works, and inconveniences to the navigation, than any other of the large public works of the Dominion. I will state, without any hesitation, and without fear of being contradicted, that more wrecks, losses of vessels and cargoes have taken place at the western extremity of the Beauharnois Canal, than in all the other canals of the then Province of Canada, during the same period ; and that those losses have been caused in consequence of the difficulties of the navigation in the channel leading from lake St. Francis to the canal ; to its tortuous course, to the shallowness of the water, and to its exposure to the north, north-easterly, west and south winds. It is well known that to lessen the dangers of that route and to partly obviate to its natural difficulties (and which are not to be met with on the north shore) new works were made year after year, new expedients were resorted to ; and as a last resource, the damming of part of the Saint Lawrence was executed at the western extremity of the canal, in order to raise the waters in the channel, on the sills of the locks, and in the bed of the canal. The amount of money expended in all those about fruitless expedients, and to pay all the damages caused to the proprietors of both sides of lake St. Francis ; the amount of the value of all the lands irreparably lost to agriculture, in a part of the country where real estate is at a high rate and price, and its extent quite inadequate to the population ; and the amount of the losses of vessels, cargoes, lost either for the owners or for the insurance companies ; all the cost of litigation as resulting from the unfortunate selection of the south side of the St. Lawrence for the construction of a canal, would, taken in a whole, form an immense amount of money ; more than ten times sufficient to pay the alleged difference of the cost of a canal on the north shore where those difficulties could not have been encountered ; but where there are, as there were at the time of the construction of the Beauharnois

Canal, a sufficient depth of water, a straight and broad natural channel, and a natural splendid harbour at both extremities.

The dam at the western extremity of the Beauharnois Canal is a monument erected to bring back to our memories the improvidence of the past, and to teach us prudence for the present and the future, in the construction of our canals. Thirty years' experience, at an immense expense to our treasury, and at a fearful sacrifice of property to the trade, have proved the fallacy of the agreements and statements contained in the several reports of Mr. Killaly, then Commissioner of the Public Works; of Mr. Keefer, and of their theories in regard to the Beauharnois route; but have perfectly justified those who opposed the project of constructing the canal on the Beauharnois side. It is not to be presumed that the inhabitants of the Dominion, its Government and Legislature, would construct public works, and locate them so as to enable our neighbours to invade our country, and although we are but a small people compared to the very powerful neighbouring Republic, and although we should have an immense frontier to defend in the event of a war, yet the military spirit of the inhabitants of the Dominion would be aroused by the threats of an invasion. Few nations, although small, have surrendered their liberties, their country, even to a more powerful enemy, without attempting to defend their firesides, and it is not to be presumed that the people of the Dominion of Canada, enjoying, as we do, the greatest amount of religious and political liberty, protected by the British flag, would not make a great effort to defend our homes, our liberties and our country. Those who are versed in the system of defence which we should adopt in the event of a war with the neighbouring Republic, consider that the St. Lawrence offers us our first line of defence, and our first natural means of protection against an invading army; and that we must keep an uninterrupted line of communication on the north shore of the St. Lawrence with the seaports.

Considering the short distance between the United States frontiers and the line of the Beauharnois Canal, the easy means of communication between those two points, it will be readily understood that the first effort of an invading army would be directed to the Beauharnois Canal; our means of communication by the St. Lawrence would be cut; our communication between the seaports and the west would be interrupted, for the larger class of vessels, as the Rideau Canal is not of adequate proportions to carry them; moreover the possession of the Beauharnois Canal by the Americans would enable them to carry their troops by lake St. Louis to the island of Montreal, and command a large section of the country south of the St. Lawrence.

Our first efforts to improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence are no longer sufficient for our wants, our canals no longer adequate to our largely increasing trade. The possibility of drawing by the Saint Lawrence route, the greatest part of the great Western trade, the legitimate hopes of our commercial men and their efforts to command that trade, which would become a source of immense wealth, build our cities and enrich the Dominion and its treasury, the rapid extension of our trade with the neighbouring states, the surplus of our products which we have to export, our rapidly increasing freight trade, have drawn the attention of the Government and Legislature on the necessity of affording increased means of communications, by building a better system of canals, more suitable and appropriate to the wants of the present and to the legitimate expectations of the future. Political as well as commercial men, who take some interest in the progress of the Dominion, in the success of its trade and in the development of its resources, will approve the pledge given by the Government to improve the navigation of the Saint Lawrence and our system of canals, so as to carry a larger class of vessels with a heavier tonnage.

The Government have the most perfect right to rely on the hearty co-operation of the Legislature, to supply the means necessary to carry out those new works undertaken for a purpose so eminently national, the happy results of which cannot be doubtful.

If, however, the Government and Legislature of the Dominion, forgetful of the lesson which an experience of thirty years has taught them, would attempt to re-model

the Beauharnois Canal, and continue in that same erroneous course in trying to accomplish on that route the needed improvements, it would be then that the real and almost insuperable difficulties of that route would present themselves. Every effort having already been attempted, and in vain, every available means almost exhausted, to bring the Beauharnois Canal to the standard of the other great works of the Saint Lawrence, any further attempt to increase the capacity of the Beauharnois Canal, to open a deeper channel at both ends, would only show in a more forcible manner, the natural and almost insuperable difficulties of that route. Experience has already taught that there is no possibility of obtaining, at the western extremity of the Beauharnois Canal, a greater depth of water by a new dam on the St. Lawrence, without causing such an amount of damages that it would be an act of reckless imprudence to attempt it, and that the deepening of the channel by a dredge is impossible, as the bottom is of solid stone.

The only expedients left would be, either to cut the channel through solid rock, under water, for a distance of about two miles, on a breadth of at least three hundred feet, and yet the channel would remain as tortuous and crooked as it is now, and as much exposed to the strong gales; or to lengthen the canal by about four miles westward, through a *peat swamp* (the very earth excavated from which could not be used for embankments), to Hungry Bay. From the shore of Hungry Bay to deep water new works would have to be constructed, and an artificial channel opened, and a dredge kept at work to keep that channel clear of the moving sand of the bay.

Apart of those almost insuperable difficulties, the bed of the Beauharnois Canal, from its western extremity, should have to be deepened in solid rock for a long distance, the locks made longer, the banks made higher and thicker, especially in the eastern portion. The bed of the canal in the eastern portion should have to be made deeper and cut through solid stone; the eastern entrance to Lake St. Louis should have to be deepened and widened through solid rock under water, to the deep water of Lake St. Louis. I feel no hesitation in stating that the new works to be executed on the Beauharnois Canal, to make it thoroughly available and bring its usefulness to the standard of the other canals, would entail a larger expenditure of money than the construction of a new canal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, apart of all the inconveniences which I have pointed out, and which shall remain on the south line, and which are not to be met with on the north shore. It is an admitted fact that commercial and political men, directors of insurance companies, men versed in the science of engineering, and especially the successors of the Hon. Mr. Killaly, in the management of the Public Works of the country, have condemned the unfortunate selection of the Beauharnois side, and pointed out the north shore as being the most advantageous for the purpose of constructing a canal to overcome the difficulties caused by the rapids of Cascades, Cedars and Coteau, in the navigation of that part of the St. Lawrence.

The north shore of the St. Lawrence, from Coteau Landing to the Bay of Cascades, offers as many natural advantages for the construction of a canal as the south shore presents natural and almost insuperable difficulties.

The natural harbors of Coteau Landing and Cascades Bay would afford ample accommodation, and a safe anchorage to a large fleet of vessels, with a natural depth of water adequate to the wants of the largest vessels navigating the Upper St. Lawrence.

The harbor of Coteau Landing is at the north-eastern point of Lake St. Francis, above the Coteau Rapids, the Government having already built there a large pier to make it a port of refuge. It is less exposed to the wind than is the western extremity of the Beauharnois Canal. The entrance to a canal on the north shore, at or near Coteau Landing, from Lake St. Francis, would be in a straight and direct line with the course of navigation on the lake, and without bends. The Bay of Cascades is on the north side of the point of Cascades, at the junction of the St. Lawrence with two of the branches of the Ottawa, and is formed by Island Perot on the north, and by the curve of the south branch of the Ottawa running between the lower part of Vaudreuil and Island Perot.

That basin, which forms an harbor of great extent, being over one mile broad by three miles long, fed by the water of the most southerly branch of the Ottawa, and by the reflux of the St. Lawrence, is sheltered from the north and north-easterly, west-south-westerly winds, and affords a sufficient depth of water from near the shore to Lake Saint Louis. The Bay of Cascades was in former years the landing of the steamers of the Upper Canada Royal Mail Line Company. The line of navigation of their steamers was from Lachine by Lake Saint Louis to the Bay of Cascades. The north shore of the St. Lawrence offers two lines for the construction of a canal from the Bay of Cascades to Coteau Landing. A line of a continuous canal by the interior, and a line by the front, formed by two short canals and by the navigation of the Saint Lawrence. The line of a continuous canal by the interior would begin at the Bay of Cascades, from the entrance of the large and deep ravine known as Chamberry's Ravine in the south-eastern extremity of the County of Vandrevuil, and thence by that ravine through the interior of the County of Soulanges in a line almost parallel with the course of the St. Lawrence to Coteau Landing at McIntyre's Bay, or near Coteau Landing at French's Reef, on the St. Lawrence.

The length of the canal would be about twelve miles and one half-mile, although the distance by road from Cascades Bay to the village of Coteau Landing is near fourteen miles. The distance between French's Reef to Coteau Landing being over one mile. By following that interior line and using the Chamberry Ravine, four miles of deep cutting would be saved from Cascades Bay, westward, and over one mile excavating saved from French's Reef to Coteau Landing, leaving less than nine miles of excavation to be provided for. The Chamberry Ravine is in some places one thousand feet broad, deep enough for twenty feet of water under the level of the surface water of the canal. No excavation would be necessary except at its outlet in the Bay of Cascades. There are no more serious obstacles from the outlet of the ravine into the bay to deep water, than a dredge could easily remove.

From the west end of the Chamberry Ravine to French's Reef on the St. Lawrence, the excavation would be executed in loose soil and common clay, and would present no serious obstacles. The land is a perfect level throughout, and is so through the county of Soulanges. The canal could be constructed with seven locks, and owing to the quantity of water that could be accumulated in the Chamberry Ravine, I am informed that a new and economical system of locks could be introduced in that part of the canal, although quite as durable and efficient. From French's Reef to Coteau Landing, that branch of the Saint Lawrence, which runs between the main land and the islands opposite, could be used at a trifling cost. This interior line offers in every respect all the advantages to be desired in the building of a large ship canal, and presents none of the difficulties to be overcome on the south side of the Saint Lawrence.

The terminus to Lake St. Francis, at McIntyre's Bay, offers deep and smooth water, with a straight channel to Lake St. Francis, and is nearer to Coteau Landing than French's Reef. That terminus could be used without any additional work. I divide the front line canal into three sections. The first from the entrance of the Chamberry Ravine in the Bay of Cascades, and by the Chamberry Ravine to its terminus, and thence by excavation to the St. Lawrence at the curve made by the north shore of the Saint Lawrence at the village of Cedars, the length would be about four miles. This first section is opposite the Cascades and Cedar's Rapids. The second section extends from the village of Cedars, westward, by the St. Lawrence, to a point near the residence of G. J. Beaudet, at St. Ignace. The distance would be about six miles. The third section runs from the point near the residence of G. J. Beaudete to French's Reef or to McIntyre's Bay. This third section is opposite the Coteau Rapids. The length of the excavation to French's Reef would be about one and half mile, and an easy soil.

The first section would present every advantage and facility for the construction of a large ship canal.

The Chambray Ravine is in fact a large canal already made, affording natural embankments and a natural canal for the three-fourths of that distance by a breadth varying from three hundred to one thousand feet. The distance of the second section would be by the St. Lawrence. The depth of the water is sufficient for all purposes, with the exception of the shore side at the village of Cedars, which would require some dredging; quite easy to execute as the bottom is of clay and light gravel. The current in mid-channel, from Cedars to St. Ignace is uniform, without rapids, and can and is often overcome by a canoe with one pair of oars; a dredge can work with ease in every part of the bottom, as it is formed by clay and light gravel. The distance from St. Ignace to McIntyre's Bay or to French's Reef should have to be excavated.

The distance to French's Reef is about one mile and one half mile. But the soil offers no other but the usual difficulties. It presents none of those obstacles which must be overcome at an immense expense as it is the case on the south shore. The water of River Delisle could be introduced into the canal, as a feeding stream, and the surplus discharged by a sluice, and used for water powers. The distance from French's Reef to Coteau Landing Harbor would be by the St. Lawrence, and could be improved if needed at a very small cost. The port of Coteau Landing is well known to the travelling public as one of the best natural harbors on the St. Lawrence; no extra labor should be required to make it completely adapted for all the purposes of a first class inland harbor. The extensive piers constructed by the Department of Public Works at Coteau Landing, to make it a port of refuge would be near the western entrance of the canal. Materials for the building of the locks are to be found in large quantities at Island Perrot, Cascades Point, Cedars and near Coteau Landing. The attention of the Government, of the Legislature, and of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, has been drawn, from time to time, to the natural advantages of the north side of the St. Lawrence, as compared with the difficulties of the Beauharnois side; and from session to session, since 1842, the selection of the Beauharnois side has been condemned and commented upon, in very severe terms, as a job and most untoward error. Nothing contributed as much as the selection of the Beauharnois side, to desired it, in former years the management of our public works, and to justify the complaints brought against the Honorable H. H. Killaly, then its chief commissioner. An experience of thirty years at an immense cost to the treasury, with the consequent great sacrifice of public and private property, ought to be sufficient to caution both Government and Legislature against a second venture on the Beauharnois route; and justify the Government in selecting a better and naturally more favored locality, as the proper place where to execute the intended and necessary improvements to the navigation in that part of the St. Lawrence. An error in the selection of a proper locality to accomplish those improvements, at the present juncture, would be still more fatal and detrimental than it could have been, when the preliminary works to improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence were contemplated, as the projected improvements are more for the future than they are for the present wants of the trade of the Dominion, and are intended to bring our system of canals to the fullest capacity of our inland navigation.

It is, I hope, no act of presumption on my part that you were actuated by some of those considerations when you ordered the preliminary exploration on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. I am happy to state that the result, so far, is quite satisfactory, and justifies my expectation and my earnest hope that the northern side will be the locality where the canal shall be constructed.

It would satisfy public opinion and supply the wants of our trade. It would be opened in the spring two weeks earlier than the Beauharnois Canal, and supply the wants of the trade later in the fall, without necessitating the cutting of the ice.

It would facilitate the trade of the Ottawa with the Upper St. Lawrence, for the larger class of vessels, by affording a shorter way of communication between St. Ann's Locks and Lake St. Francis. It would shorten the distance from Lake St. Francis to Lake St. Louis by saving the crossing from the channel of Lake St. Francis to the south-

western extremity of the Beauharnois Canal, and by saving the crossing from the eastern extremity of the canal to the main channel on Lake St. Louis, as the canal on the north side would communicate at each extremity in a straight course with the line of navigation with Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Francis.

It would increase our means of national defence by completing our line of navigation on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. It would be easy of ingress and egress, in a straight course with the navigation of the lakes east and west. The channel at each extremity would be straight, deep, broad and free of those obstructions which are met with on the south side; while being built, it would not interfere with the navigation, as the Beauharnois Canal would remain opened, and it could be built cheaper during the summer than similar works could be executed during the winter. For the same amount of expenditure we should have two canals instead of one; water powers could be obtained from the canal, and the products of mills and factories of easy access to the markets, as the line of the canal and its termini would be located at short distances from G. T. Stations, and the western terminus near the bridge to be built across the St. Lawrence by the Ottawa and Coteau R. R. Company. The question that arises naturally would be this: "What are we to do with the Beauharnois Canal, if we construct a canal on the north side?" That question, which, however, justifies my anticipation that vessels, even of a small tonnage, would prefer the straight course of navigation on the north shore route, with its good harbors and safe anchorage, to the crooked channel of the Beauharnois side, with its obstructions, can revive a very rational answer.

The Beauharnois Canal could be used by small vessels, and its surplus water could be turned off for water powers; mills and factories could be built on both sides of the canal. They would become a source of riches to the country and to the treasury. The water powers on both shores of the St. Lawrence are owned by a few families, who keep those mill sites about unproductive. They are, besides, obstructed by the *frasil* during winter months. Capitalists have preferred to avail themselves of the water powers on the Government Canals, when they could be obtained.

Such are the observations which I respectfully submit to your favourable consideration, hoping that they will meet with your approval.

I remain, Honorable Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. P. LANTIER, M.P.,

County of Soulanges.

St. POLYCARPE, 16th January, 1873.

(Translation.)

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Frederic Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clanleboye, of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, and Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—The humble petition of the Municipal Council of the County of Soulanges, respectfully sheweth:—

That a great effort should be made to bring down by the way of the St. Lawrence the great trade of the west;

That to obtain that object, and as the only means of securing that important trade, the navigation of the St. Lawrence should be improved so as to enable a larger class of vessels than those now engaged in the carrying trade of the products of the west, to reach the port of Montreal from the upper lakes;

That the canals on the St. Lawrence should be constructed on a scale adequate to the wants of our present largely increasing carrying trade, and in accordance with the

legitimate expectations of our mercantile community, in order to secure and draw to our markets a large share of the western trade ;

That our canals should be constructed at places offering the best harbors, with deep water, and free from all those obstructions which are a continual source of danger to vessels and their cargoes, and besides offering, at the same time, the shortest and most convenient line of communication between the sea ports and the lakes ;

That experience has fully convinced this council that the Beauharnois Canal was not built on the most advantageous side of the St. Lawrence ; that at both its ends it is exceedingly difficult for vessels to find ingress or egress, the channel at its western extremity being difficult, even dangerous, exposed to strong winds, so that even supposing it were enlarged, at a great cost, your petitioners have cause to entertain doubts whether this could be accomplished without great damage to property, damages, which, through the bad choice of location for their canal, amount to more than two hundred and sixty thousand dollars ;

That a canal constructed on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, from the Cascades to Coteau Landing, in the counties of Vandreuil and Soulanges, opposite the Cascades, Cedars' and Coteau Rapids, would in the opinion of this Council be more useful in a commercial and defensive point of view than the present Beauharnois Canal ; for at each extremity of the canal on the north shore would be found sheltered harbors with sufficient depth of water, free from all obstructions for vessels of great draught of water. The channel at both ends would be in a direct line with the course followed by vessels navigating Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Francis ;

It would offer a shorter way of communication from the head of the Lachine Canal to Lake St. Francis ;

Navigation would not be interrupted during the construction of a new canal on the north shore ;

The harbors of Coteau Landing and Cascades will be better protected from high winds than are at present the two extremities of the Beauharnois Canal ;

A canal on the north shore would also be open for navigation earlier each spring ;

Vessels entering the canal at Coteau Landing would be less exposed to the chance of being drawn into the rapids by the strong currents ;

A canal on the north side of the rapids would also be more to the advantage of the commerce of the present day, and that of the future ; the extra cost entailed by its construction would be more than doubly compensated for by the natural and permanent advantages of this route, which cannot be procured on the south side ;

Wherefore this Council humbly prays that it may please your Excellency to take their petition under your most favorable consideration, and sanction the construction of a canal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence from the Cascades to Coteau Landing.

And this Council, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

COTEAU LANDING, 1st March, 1873.

(Signed.)

Chas. O. Pease,
Léonard A. Fortier,
G. A. Beaudet,
G. Bissonnette.
Etienne Leblanc,
J. P. Lantier,
Chas. S. Geroux,
L. A. Gladu,

Mayor of Coteau Landing ;
Mayor of St. Clet ;
Mayor of St. Ignace ;
Mayor of St. Zotigue ;
Mayor of St. Polycarpe ;
Mayor of St. Joseph de Soulanges ;
S. T. C.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Frederic Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clondeboye, of Ballyeidy and Killaleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of our Most Illustrious order of Saint Patrick, and Knight Commander of our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of Canada and Prince Edward, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The humble petition of the undersigned, interested in the trade and navigation on the St. Lawrence, from Montreal to the upper lakes, humbly sheweth :—

That a great effort should be made to bring down by the way of the St. Lawrence, the great trade of the west ;

That to obtain that object, as the only means of securing that important trade, the navigation of the St. Lawrence should be improved, so as to enable a larger class of vessels than those now engaged in the carrying trade of the products of the west to reach the port of Montreal from the upper lakes ;

That our canals on the St. Lawrence should be constructed on a scale adequate to the wants of our present largely increasing carrying trade, and to the legitimate expectations of our mercantile community, to obtain and draw to our markets a large share of the western trade ;

That our canals should be located where the best harbors are found, with the greatest depth of water, and free from those obstructions which are a source of danger to vessels and cargoes, offering at the same time the shortest and safest way of communication from the sea ports to the upper lakes ;

That experience has convinced your petitioners that the Beauharnois Canal was not located on the most advantageous side of the St. Lawrence, that it is, at both entrances, difficult of egress and ingress, without safe harbors, the channel at the western extremity especially being difficult, dangerous and unsafe, exposed to the strong winds ; and that even if alterations would be made, although at a great cost, your petitioners have cause to entertain the strongest doubts whether the necessary safety and convenience could be obtained ;

That a canal constructed on the north shore of the St. Lawrence from Cascades to Coteau Landing, opppsite the Rapids of Cascades, Cedars and Coteau, would in our opinion be more advantageous to the interest of the trade on the St. Lawrence than the Canal of Beauharnois, because there would be at each extremity a large and safe harbor, with a sufficient depth of water free from obstructions ;

The channel at each extremity would be in a straight line with the course of a vessel navigating on Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis ;

It would offer a shorter way of communication from the head of the Lachine Canal to Lake St. Francis ;

The navigation would not be interrupted on account of its construction ;

The harbors of Coteau Landing and Cascades are better protected from the high winds than are the two extremities of the Beauharnois Canal :

It would be open for navigation earlier in the spring ;

Vessels entering the canal at Coteau Landing would not be exposed to be drifted into the strong current of the rapids ;

It would complete on the north shore of the St. Lawrence our line of canals, and thereby add to the means of our national defence ;

It would be the best adapted to the requirements of the carrying trade for the present as well as for the future ; the extra expense of construction being more than compensated by the natural and permanent advantages of that route, and which are not obtained on the south side ; wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that it may please your Excellency to take their petition under your most favorable consideration, and sanction the construc-

tion of a canal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence from Cascades to Coteau Landing. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

MONTREAL, February 21st, 1873.

C. H. Dansereau,
H. Nunseau,
Oscar Dunn,
A. E. Gourdeau,
T. Hebert,
Napol. Hudon Beaulieu,
C. E. Roulea,

M. G. Brunet,
J. A. Champagne,
F. Vanasse,
A. Lebelle, Ptre,
S. M. Lambert,
H. A. Desaulless,
Ls. Boyer.

(Copy, No. 2903.)

OFFICE MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE,
MONTREAL, 5th March, 1873.

HON. H. L. LANGEVIN, C.B.,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I am directed by the President and Council of this Board most respectfully to inform you that their attention has been drawn to representations relating to the great advantages which would accrue to the rapidly increasing commerce of the River St. Lawrence, by the construction of a new canal on the north side of that river, from Cascades to Coteau Landing, as contrasted with the facilities afforded by the Beauharnois Canal, even if the latter canal could be, and were enlarged to the capacity intended for the other canals on the St. Lawrence River.

The President and Council have given the subject such consideration as their knowledge of the circumstances of the case admits of. They are of opinion that the question must depend largely for decision upon thorough reports of competent Engineers as to the difficulties to be overcome, and probable expense that would be incurred.

The President and Council beg, however, to say, that if the question of engineering and expense can be satisfactorily answered, the advantages of a canal on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, would be great, both by shortening the downward and upward trips of vessels, and by affording a much safer harborage at the entrance and outlet to the proposed canal, as compared with the one on the opposite shore. There would also be this further great advantage, that the proposed new canal would be parallel to the railway, which would be advantageous in case of break, obstruction, or other inconvenience.

The President and Council are well aware of the attention that has been, and is still given to the improvement and enlargement of the canals by you; and they are confident that the matter in this communication has only to be brought forward, to secure for it all the consideration and subsequent action that is necessary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) WM. J. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Frederic Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clondeboye, of Ballyleidy and Killaleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, and Knight Commander of our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of Canada and Prince Edward, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—The humble petition of the undersigned,

interested in the trade and navigation of the St. Lawrence, from Montreal to the upper lakes, humbly sheweth :—

That a great effort should be made to bring down by the way of the St. Lawrence the great trade of the West ;

That to obtain that object, and as the only means of securing that important trade, the navigation of the St. Lawrence should be improved so as to enable a larger class of vessels than those now engaged in the carrying trade of the products of the west, to reach the port of Montreal from the upper lakes ;

That our canals on the St. Lawrence should be constructed on a scale adequate to the wants of our present largely increasing carrying trade, and to the legitimate expectations of our mercantile community, to obtain and draw to our markets a large share of the western trade ;

That our canals should be located where the best harbors are found, with the greatest depth of water, and free from those obstructions which are a source of dangers to vessels and cargoes ; offering at the same time the shortest and safest way of communication from the sea ports to the upper lakes ;

That experience has convinced your petitioners that the Beauharnois Canal was not located on the most advantageous side of the St. Lawrence, that it is at both entrances difficult of egress and ingress, without safe harbors, the channel at the western extremity especially being difficult, dangerous and unsafe, exposed to the strong winds, and that, even if alterations would be made, although at a great cost, your petitioners have cause to entertain the strongest doubts whether the necessary safety and convenience could be obtained ;

That a canal constructed on the north shore of St. Lawrence, from Cascades to Coteau Landing, opposite the Rapids of Cascades, Cedars and Coteau, would, in our opinion, be more advantageous to the interest of the trade on the St. Lawrence, than the Canal of Beauharnois, because there would be at each extremity a large and safe harbor, with a sufficient depth of water free from obstructions ;

The channel at each extremity would be in a straight line with the course of a vessel navigating on Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis ;

It would offer a shorter way of communication from the head of the Lachine Canal to Lake St. Francis ;

The navigation would not be interrupted on account of its construction ;

The harbors of Coteau Landing and Cascades are better protected from the high winds, than are the two extremities of the Beauharnois Canal ;

It would be open for navigation earlier in the spring ;

Vessels entering the canal at Coteau Landing would not be exposed to be drifted into the strong current of the rapids ;

It would complete on the north shore of the St. Lawrence our line of canals, and thereby add to the means of our national defence ;

It would be the best adapted to the requirements of the carrying trade for the present as well as for the future ; the extra expense of construction being more than compensated by the natural and permanent advantages of that route, and which are not obtained on the south side ; wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that it may please your Excellency to take their petition under your most favorable consideration, and sanction the construction of a canal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, from Cascades to Coteau Landing.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

KINGSTON, 4th March, 1873.

(Signed.) Alex. Kirkpatrick,
D. Campbell,
M & J. Rouny & Co.,
A. Macadams,

F. Shaw,
Henry S. Minnes,
Jas. Johnston,
J. W. Walkum,

J. A. Charles,
 Geo. W. W. Corner,
 P. H. Henderson,
 Wm. Bigg & Co.,
 James Shannon,
 W. H. Miller,
 C. H. Hatch,
 John Henderson,
 J. S. Rose,
 Henry Cunningham,
 (Mayor of Kingston),
 Coulthurst & Macphie,
 J. A. Breck,
 Folger & Bros.,
 James Richardson,
 Wm. Hamilton,
 Jas. Swift & Co.,
 G. N. Kingham,
 Holcomb & Stewart,
 Johns & Miller,
 C. F. Gildersleeve,
 Gerney & Glidden,
 Wm. Power & Co.,
 George A. Rishpelwell,
 W. B. Simpson,
 S. Fraser,
 F. E. Swals,
 J. M. Machin,
 Thomas Hanlay,
 H. Movers,

Wm. Carter,
 John S. Smyth,
 Wm. Mapin,
 John McIntyre,
 E. J. B. Pense,
 John McKay, Junr.,
 Thos. Driver,
 J. W. Simpson,
 J. Duncan Thompson,
 James Buckley,
 R. M. Ford,
 (V-Pres. Kingston Board of Trade),
 J. O. Rully,
 Isaac Noble,
 J. C. Cleark,
 Lewis Middleton,
 Wm. R. Taylor,
 M. McHaet & Co.,
 N. M. Rose,
 Alex. Bamford,
 R. Makins,
 Joseph Parry,
 Wm. Nickle,
 F. Paterson,
 Geo. Davidson,
 Geo. Robinson & Son,
 J. Wilson,
 H. V. Gualer,
 Geo. Cinghton,
 Robertson, Bros.

To the Honorable the House of Commons.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONORABLE HOUSE,—The humble Petition of the undersigned, interested in the trade and navigation on the St. Lawrence, from Montreal to the upper lakes, humbly sheweth :—

That a great effort should be made to bring down by the way of the St. Lawrence, the great trade of the west ;

That to obtain that object, and as the only means of securing that important trade, the navigation of the St. Lawrence should be improved, so as to enable a larger class of vessels than those now engaged in the carrying trade of the products of the west, to reach the port of Montreal from the Upper Lakes ;

That our canals on the St. Lawrence should be constructed on a scale adequate to the wants of our present largely increasing carrying trade, and to the legitimate expectations of our mercantile community, to obtain, and draw to our markets a large share of the western trade ;

That our canals should be located where the best harbors are found, with the greatest depth of water, and free from those obstructions which are a source of dangers to vessels and cargoes ; offering at the same time the shortest and safest way of communication from the sea ports to the upper lakes ;

That experience has convinced your petitioners that the Beauharnois Canal was not located on the most advantageous side of the Saint Lawrence ; that it is at both entrances difficult of egress and ingress, without safe harbors ; the channel at the

western extremity especially being difficult, dangerous and unsafe, exposed to the strong winds, and that even if alterations would be made, although at a great cost, your petitioners have cause to entertain the strongest doubts whether the necessary safety and convenience could be obtained ;

That a canal constructed on the north shore of the St. Lawrence from Cascades to Coteau Landing, opposite the Rapids of Cascades, Cedars and Coteau, would, in our opinion, be more advantageous to the interest of the trade on the Saint Lawrence than the canal of Beauharnois, because there would be at each extremity a large and safe harbour, with a sufficient depth of water free from obstructions ;

The channel at each extremity would be in a straight line with the course of a vessel navigating on Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis ;

It would offer a shorter way of communication from the head of the Lachine Canal to Lake St. Francis ;

The navigation would not be interrupted on account of its construction ;

The harbours of Coteau Landing and Cascades are better protected from the high winds than are the two extremities of the Beauharnois Canal ;

It would be open for navigation earlier in the spring ;

Vessels entering the canal at Coteau Landing would not be exposed to be drifted into the strong current of the rapids ;

It would complete on the north shore of the St. Lawrence our line of canals, and thereby add to the means of our national defence ;

It would be the best adapted to the requirements of the carrying trade for the present as well as for the future, the extra expense of construction being more than compensated by the natural and permanent advantages of that route, and which are not obtained on the south side ; wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that it may please your Honorable House to take their petition under your most favourable consideration, and sanction the construction of a canal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, from Cascades to Coteau Landing.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

LANCASTER, GLENGARRY, 5th March, 1873.

D. McNaughten,	Merchant ;
McArthur and Rayside,	Lumber Dealers ;
R. J. McDougal,	Merchant ;
E. McLachlan,	Merchant.

(and others.)

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Frederic Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye, of Ballyleidy and Killaleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, and Knight Commander of our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of Canada and Prince Edward, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The humble Petition of the undersigned, interested in the trade and navigation on the St. Lawrence, from Montreal to the upper lakes, humbly sheweth :—

That a great effort should be made to bring down by the way of the St. Lawrence, the great trade of the west ;

That to obtain that object, and as the only means of securing that important trade, the navigation of the St. Lawrence should be improved, so as to enable a larger class of vessels than those now engaged in the carrying trade of the products of the west, to reach the port of Montreal from the upper lakes ;

That our canals on the St. Lawrence should be constructed on a scale adequate to the wants of our present largely increasing carrying trade, and to the legitimate expectations of our mercantile community, to obtain and draw to our markets a large share of the western trade ;

That our canals should be located where the best harbors are found, with the greatest depth of water, and free from those obstructions which are a source of dangers to vessels and cargoes, offering, at the same time, the shortest and safest way of communication from the sea ports to the upper lakes ;

That experience has convinced your petitioners that the Beauharnois Canal was not located on the most advantageous side of the St. Lawrence, that it is at both entrances difficult of egress and ingress, without safe harbors, the channel at the western extremity especially being difficult, dangerous and unsafe, exposed to the strong winds, and that, even if alterations would be made although at a great cost, your petitioners have cause to entertain the strongest doubts whether the necessary safety and convenience could be obtained ;

That a canal constructed on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, from Cascades to Coteau Landing, opposite the Rapids of Cascades, Cedars and Coteau, would in our opinion, be more advantageous to the interest of the trade on the St. Lawrence than the canal of Beauharnois ; because there would be at each extremity a large and safe harbor, with a sufficient depth of water free from obstructions ;

The channel at each extremity would be in a straight line with the course of a vessel navigating on Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis ;

It would offer a shorter way of communication from the head of the Lachine Canal to Lake St. Francis ;

The navigation would not be interrupted on account of its construction ;

The harbors of Coteau Landing and Cascades are better protected from the high winds than are the two extremities of the Beauharnois Canal ;

It would be open for navigation earlier in the spring ;

Vessels entering the canal at Coteau Landing would not be exposed to be drifted into the strong current of the rapids ;

It would complete on the north shore of the St. Lawrence our line of canals, and thereby add to the means of our national defence ;

It would be the best adapted to the requirements of the carrying trade for the present as well as for the future ; the extra expense of construction being more than compensated by the natural and permanent advantages of that route, and which are not obtained on the south side ; wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that it may please your Excellency to take their petition under your most favorable consideration, and sanction the construction of a canal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence from Cascades to Coteau Landing.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

CORNWALL, 5th March, 1873.

(Signed.)

William Cox Allan,
James Kelgour,
Josephus Baily,
James Dingmall,
G. Mattice,
J. Mattice,
George Burden,

Mayor, Town of Cornwall ;
Merchant ;

County Attorney ;
Merchant ;
Reeve, County of Cornwall
Editor, *Cornwall Gazette*.

(and 93 others.)

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Frederic Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboyne, of Ballyleidy and Killaleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of our Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and Knight Commander of our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor-General of Canada, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of Canada and Prince Edward, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The humble Petition of the undersigned interested in the trade and navigation on the Saint Lawrence, from Montreal to the upper lakes humbly sheweth :—

That a great effort should be made to bring down by the way of the St. Lawrence, the great trade of the west ;

That to obtain that object, and as the only means of securing that important trade, the navigation of the St. Lawrence should be improved, so as to enable a larger class of vessels than those now engaged in the carrying trade of the products of the west, to reach the port of Montreal from the upper lakes ;

That our canals on the St. Lawrence should be constructed on a scale adequate to the wants of our present largely increasing carrying trade, and to the legitimate expectations of our mercantile community to obtain and draw to our markets a large share of the western trade ;

That our canals should be located where the best harbors are found with the greatest depth of water, and free from those obstructions which are a source of dangers to vessels and cargoes ; offering at the same time the shortest and safest way of communication from the sea ports to the upper lakes ;

That experience has convinced your petitioners that the Beauharnois Canal was not located on the most advantageous side of the St. Lawrence, that it is at both entrances difficult of egress and ingress, without safe harbors, the channel at the western extremity especially being difficult, dangerous and unsafe, exposed to the strong winds, and that even if alterations would be made, although at a great cost, your petitioners have cause to entertain the strongest doubts whether the necessary safety and convenience could be obtained ;

That a canal constructed on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, from Cascades to Coteau Landing, opposite the Rapids of Cascades, Cedars and Coteau, would, in our opinion, be more advantageous to the interest of the trade on the St. Lawrence than the canal of Beauharnois ; because there would be at each extremity a large and safe harbor, with a sufficient depth of water free from obstructions ;

The channel at each extremity would be in a straight line with the course of a vessel navigating on Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis ;

It would offer a shorter way of communication from the head of the Lachine Canal to Lake St. Francis ;

The navigation would not be interrupted on account of its construction ;

The harbors of Coteau Landing and Cascades are better protected from the high winds than are the two extremities of the Beauharnois Canal ;

It would be open for navigation earlier in the spring ;

Vessels entering the canal at Coteau Landing would not be exposed to be drifted into the strong current of the rapids ;

It would be the best adapted to the requirements of the carrying trade for the present as well as for the future, the extra expense of construction being more than compensated by the natural and permanent advantages of that route, and which are not obtained on the south side ; wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that it may please your Excellency to take their petition under your most favorable consideration, and sanction the construction of a canal on the north shore of the Saint Lawrence, from Cascades to Coteau Landing.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

HAMILTON, 5th March, 1873.

Isaac Buchanan,
J. M. Williams,
John Mackenzie & Co.,
A. Wood,
Gregory & Young,
John Smith,
J. & H. Beatty & Co.,
James H. Somerville,
Wm. Dealund,
Sanford, Neil & Buckley,
J. Winer & Co.,
S. F. Lazier,
M. O'Reilly,
Robt. Martin,
W. McGiverin & Co.,
Brown, Gillespie & Co.,
Thomas C. Kier & Co.,
McJames, Bros. & Co.,
D. McJames & Co.,

James Norris,
Sylvester Inclin,
G. E. Jaques & Co.,
A. E. MacViery,
John Malcomson,
J. C. Graham,
P. B. Faisguere,
S. Hadley,
Francis Robert,
S. Sylvester,
James Lamont,
P. Larkin,
Wylie & Young,
J. M. Gibson,
Walter Renaud & Co.,
R. Gatherland & Co.,
M. A. Glasco & Sons,
Harvey, Stuart & Co.,
M. A. Strumert & Co.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Frederic Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clondeboye, of Ballyleidy and Killaleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, and Knight Commander of our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of Canada and Prince Edward, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The humble Petition of the undersigned interested in the trade and navigation on the St. Lawrence, from Montreal to the upper lakes, humbly sheweth:—

That a great effort should be made to bring down by the way of the St. Lawrence, the great trade of the west;

That to obtain that object, and as the only means of securing that important trade, the navigation of the St. Lawrence should be improved, so as to enable a larger class of vessels than those now engaged in the carrying trade of the products of the west, to reach the port of Montreal from the upper lakes;

That our canals on the St. Lawrence should be constructed on a scale adequate to the wants of our present largely increasing carrying trade, to the legitimate expectations of our mercantile community to obtain and draw to our markets a large share of the western trade;

That our canals should be located where the best harbors are found, with the greatest depth of water, and free from those obstructions which are a source of dangers to vessels and cargoes, offering at the same time the shortest and safest way of communication from the sea ports to the upper lakes;

That experience has convinced your petitioners that the Beauharnois Canal was not located on the most advantageous side of the St. Lawrence, that it is at both entrances difficult of egress and ingress, without safe harbors, the channel at the western extremity specially being difficult, dangerous and unsafe, exposed to the strong winds, and that even if alterations would be made, although at a great cost, your petitioners have cause

to entertain the strongest doubts whether the necessary safety and convenience could be obtained ;

That a canal constructed on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, from Cascades to Coteau Landing, opposite the rapids of Cascades, Cedars and Coteau, would in our opinion be more advantageous to the interest of the trades on the St. Lawrence than the canal of Beauharnois ; because there would be at each extremity a large and safe harbor, with a sufficient depth of water free from obstructions ;

The channel at each extremity would be in a straight line with the course of a vessel navigating on Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis ;

It would offer a shorter way of communication from the head of the Lachine Canal to Lake St. Francis ;

The navigation would not be interrupted on account of its construction ;

The harbors of Coteau Landing and Cascades are better protected from the high winds, than are the two extremities of the Beauharnois Canal ;

It would be open for navigation earlier in the spring ;

Vessels entering the canal at Coteau Landing would not be exposed to be drifted into the strong current of the rapids ;

It would complete on the north shore of the St. Lawrence our line of canals, and thereby add to the means of our national defence ;

It would be the best adapted to the requirements of the carrying trade for the present as well as for the future ; the extra expense of construction being more than compensated by the natural and permanent advantages of that route, and which are not obtained on the south side ; therefore your petitioners humbly pray that it may please your Excellency to take their petition under your most favorable consideration, and sanction the construction of a canal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence from Cascades to Coteau Landing.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

COTEAU LANDING, 12th March, 1873.

C. C. McFall,
Ralph Sullivan,
W. M. Bailey,
Wm. Duckett,
Orton, Pease & Son,
Rangel Brunah,
N. C. Caverhill,
J. B. Hudson,

Steamboat Captain ;
Merchant & Forwarder ;
Steamboat Captain ;
Merchant ;
Merchants & Forwarders ;
Captain of Barges ;
Merchant ;
Merchant.

(and 34 others.)

(Translation.)

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin, &c., &c., &c., Governor-General of Canada.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned electors of the Parish of St. Clement de Beauharnois, in the County of Beauharnois, respectfully sheweth :—

That the decision arrived at by the Government and Parliament to enlarge and improve the general system of canals which connect the great lakes with the St. Lawrence ports, has brought into existence the project of constructing a new canal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in place of enlarging the existing Beauharnois Canal.

That your petitioners believe that the accomplishment of this project would considerably injure the best interests of navigation and the country as a whole, for the following reasons :—

First.—Because the ice forms in the autumn at the outlet of the projected north shore canal sooner than in other places, entailing an earlier close of navigation.

Second.—Because the current carries there enormous quantities of *fragis*, and the ice grows to a thickness quite extraordinary, reaching in this spot to the bottom of the lake, not floating away until very late in spring, about the 18th or 25th of May, in this way, delaying the opening of navigation for a month at least.

Third.—Because if the existing Beauharnois Canal was enlarged and lengthened to a small extent, it would offer greater advantages than are claimed for the projected north shore canal without any of the insurmountable difficulties presented by the latter.

Fourth.—Because the cost entailed by the improvement and extension of the Beauharnois Canal would be but a trifle compared with that of constructing a canal entirely new.

Fifth.—Because much less time would be required to complete the improvements recommended than to perfect the projected canal.

Wherefore your petitioners recognising the interest the Dominion has in enlarging and improving the canal system leading from the great lakes to the ports on the River St. Lawrence, pray that your Excellency will be pleased to cause the improvements considered necessary to the Beauharnois Canal to be executed, and not to order the construction of a second canal which will render no return for the sacrifices it will demand.

And the said Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

(Signed,)

Gus. Demauseau, Mayor,
W. Branchard,
Ls. Paré, Avocat,
Michel Gendron,

C. McArthur,
Alexandre Loiselle,
François Roy,
Edouard Renaud.

We the undersigned hereby certify that the signatures to the present petition were attached in our presence.

BEAUHARNOIS, 18th March, 1873.

(Signed.)

M. TERRIAULT,
HORMISDAS BOURDON.

(Translation.)

To His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

The humble Petition of the undersigned residing in the Parish of Ste. Jeanne de l'Isle Perrot, County of Vandreuil, respectfully sheweth :—

That they have learned with pleasure that the Government is at the present moment engaged in making a survey for the line of a canal on the north side of the Cascades Rapids du Coteau du Lac ;

In view of the advantages secured, as well in time of war as in time of peace, by the construction of a canal on the north side of the aforesaid rapid ;

In view of the advantages which are to be found in a ravine or natural gully which opens out behind the point of the Cascades, on a branch of the Ottawa, at the extremity of the aforesaid line, and which runs inland at least five miles, following throughout the direction of the projected line ;

In view of the great depth of the aforesaid ravine or gully which would greatly lessen the cost of a canal and would save the country a considerable sum ;

And the undersigned trust that their suggestions will be favorably entertained, and that it will be seen that the general advantage of the country is to be found in this project which offers every facility to navigation ;

In consequence they take the liberty of expressing their most earnest wishes in favor of the aforesaid line of canal. Your Excellency, while wisely directing the interest of

the country, will acquire by its completion new claims upon the gratitude of the electors of the county aforesaid, and of the Dominion in general.

STE. JEANNE L'ISLE PERROT,
22nd March, 1873.

L. Turcot,
Assuie Leland,
Roger Dandurand,
Eustache Peladeau,
Antonie Lalonde,
Julien Monpetit,

Ptre. & Curé ;
Mayor ;
J. P. ;
J. P. ;

President of the Municipalité.

(Translation.)

To His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

The humble Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Ste. Marthe, County of Vandreuil, respectfully sheweth :—

That they have learned with pleasure that the Government is at the present time engaged in making a survey of the line of a canal from the north side of the Cascades Rapids to Coteau du Lac ;

In view of the advantages to be derived, as well in time of war as in time of peace, from the construction of a canal on the north side of the aforesaid rapids ;

In view of the advantages which are to be found combined in a ravine or natural gully which opens out behind the Cascades point on a branch of the Ottawa, at the extremity of the aforesaid line, and which runs at least five miles inland, following throughout the direction of the projected line ;

In view of the great depth of the aforesaid ravine or gully, which would greatly lessen the cost of a canal, and would save the country a considerable sum ;

The undersigned trust that their suggestions will be favorably entertained, and that it will be seen that the general advantage of the country is promoted in the accomplishment of this project, which offers every facility to navigation ;

In consequence they take the liberty of expressing their most earnest wishes in favor of the aforesaid line of canal. While wisely guiding the interests of the country, your Honorable House will acquire by its completion new claims upon the gratitude of the electors of the aforesaid county and of the dominion in general.

The undersigned will ever pray.

STE. MARTHE, 6th March, 1873.

(Signed.)

E. A. Roissouneault, ptre.,
J. O. Peltier,
F. Leduc,
P. H. Deny de Laronde du St. Simon,
Emery Lalonde, M.D.,
E. Lalonde, M.P.P.,

Emery Ouimette,
D. A. de Bellefeuille,
Evariste Riché,
F. Cyr,
Jos. Charlebois,
Abraham Hynes, &c.

(Translation.)

To His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, &c., &c.

The humble Petition of the inhabitants of the parish of Rigaud, in the county of Vandreuil, respectfully sheweth :—

That in view of the small expenditure which the proposed canal on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, from the Cedars Rapids to Coteau du Lac, following the tracing lately made by competent Government engineers would occasion to the Dominion ;

In view of the immense advantages which the trade of Canada must necessarily derive from such a canal, as has been apparent to the most important Boards of Trade ;

In view of the security it would afford to Canada in the case of foreign invasion, an advantage which has not escaped the attention of our most eminent statesmen ;

In view of the general wish of the country, a wish so often and so strongly manifested in your Honorable House and amongst the people, who would view with regret any hesitation in the prosecution of a work of such general and urgent necessity ;

Your petitioners crave the serious attention of your Excellency in behalf of the said proposed work, and trust that in your wisdom you will give your approval and firm support to any measure favorable to the work, in the conviction that by so doing the past will be atoned for and a fresh proof afforded of your Excellency's unswerving attention to do everything to promote the general and cherished interest of the Dominion.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

RIGAUD, 20th March, 1873.

(Signed)

J. B. Mongenais, Mayor,
Hugh McMillan,
L. J. Chenier,
J. H. Chevaier,
François Nallette,
Amable St. Denis,
François Baume,

J. B. Mongenais, J.P.,
G. Madore, M.D.,
H. G. Charlebois,
F. X. Villeneuve,
J. B. Nallette,
Theophilé St. Denis,
Leon Cool.

RETURN

To an Address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1873; For a Statement shewing the occasions on which Leave of Absence has been granted to Deputy Adjutant-Generals of Militia, and other salaried Staff Officers of Militia, since the 1st day of October, 1868; and shewing also the duration of absence from duty on such occasions.

By command.

(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE,

For Secretary of State

Department of the Secretary of State,

7th April, 1873.

STATEMENT shewing the Occasions on which Leave of Absence has been granted to Deputy Adjutant-Generals of Militia and other Salaried Staff-Officers of the Militia since the 1st day of October, 1868; and shewing also the Duration of Absence from Duty on such Occasions.

Name of Officer.	Name of Office.	Date of granting Leave of Absence.	Duration of Leave.	Duration of Absence from Duty.	On what Occasion.
Macdougall, Col. P. I.	Adjt.-Gen. of Militia	21 October, 1868	4 months	Full period	No longer in the service.
Robertson Ross, Col. P.	do	11 June, 1870	6 weeks	do	Private affairs.
Powell, Lt.-Col. W.	Dep. Adjt.-Gen. of Militia, at H. Q.	17 July, 1869	2 months	do	Private affairs.
Durie, Lt.-Col. W. S.	Dep. Adjt.-Gen. of Militia, Dist. No. 2	10 August, 1872	To 1st Dec. 1872	do	To attend Autumn Manœuvres, England, for instructional purposes, at his own expense.
Jarvis, Lt.-Col. S. P.	do	No. 3 1 do 1869	3 months	do	Urgent private affairs, England.
do	do	do 31 October, 1869	2 do	do	Extension.
do	do	do 1 July, 1871	3 do	do	Private affairs, England, to serve as a witness in a court of justice.
do	do	do 1 October, 1871	12 days	do	Extension; to witness military manœuvres of the Regular Army, England.
Atherley, Lt.-Col. F. T.	do	No. 4 11 March, 1870	14 days	do	} No longer in the service. Extension.
do	do	do 23 July, 1870	To 31 August, 1870	do	
do	do	do 20 May, 1871	3 months	do	
do	do	do 20 August, 1871	do	do	} Extension for recovery of his health.
Sinclair, Col. R. B.	do	No. 9 See G. O. (30), 22 Dec. 1871	3 months from date of embarkation	Died during absence	
do	do	do 7 June, 1872	3 months	do	} Private affairs and recovery of health. He is to receive no pay nor allowances during his absence from duty.
Laurie, Lt.-Col. J. W.	do	do About 5 Nov. 1872	6 months from date of sailing	Still on leave	
Smith, Lt.-Col. W. O.	do	No. 10 See G. O. (19), 12 July, 1872	3 months from date of departure from Manitoba	Full period	On medical certificate.
do	do	do See G. O. (29), 22 Nov., 1872	1 month	do	Urgent private affairs; death of his wife.

Dennis, Lt.-Col. J. S.	Brig.-Major, 4th Brig. Div. Mil. Dist. No. 2.	1 August, 1869 ..	6 months	do	No longer in the service.
Fletcher, Lt.-Col. John	Brig.-Major, 2nd Brig. Div. Mil. Dist. No. 5.	1 September, 1871	2 weeks	do	Private affairs.
D'Oronnens, Lt.-Col. G.	Brig.-Major, 4th Brig. Div. Mil. Dist. No. 6.	do	3 months	do	Private affairs.
Lamontagne, Lt.-Col. E.	Brig.-Major, 8th Brig. Div. Mil. Dist. No. 7.	16 December, 1871	4 months	do	Private affairs; Europe.
Otty, Lt.-Col. A. C.	Brig.-Major, 2nd Brig. Div. Mil. Dist. No. 8.	See G. O. (26), 25 Oct, 1872	20 days	do	Private affairs.
Read, Lt.-Col. C. C.	Brig.-Major, 3rd Brig. Div. Mil. Dist. No. 9.	See G. O. (32), 27 Dec. 1872.	2 months from date of embarkation...	do	Urgent private affairs; England.

(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

Department of Militia and Defence,
OTTAWA, April, 1873.

(No. 33.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 19th March, 1873;—For a statement showing the number of applications filed with the Government for lands in the territory claimed by the Province of Ontario, lying West and North of Lake Superior; the names and residences of applicants; the quantity of land applied for by each person or Company; the amount of money deposited by each person or Company; the cases in which such applications have been accompanied by plans and surveys, and an abridged description of the locations so applied for.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS.

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 2nd April, 1873.

(No. 34.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 26th March, 1873;—For copies of correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of Quebec, since 10th June, 1872, and between the said Governments and the Honorable Joseph Noel Bossé, Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, for the Districts of Montmagny and Beauce, in relation to the residence assigned to the said Judge in one of the said Districts; also copies of all Orders in Council of both the said Governments on that subject.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS.

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 28th March, 1873.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

RETURN.

To an Address of *The House of Commons*, dated 31st March, 1873, for copies of all correspondence which may have taken place between the Government of the Dominion, or any Member thereof, and the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, or any Members of the said Governments, in relation to the Arbitration which has taken place for the apportionment between the Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec, of the excess of the debt of the late Province of Canada over and above \$62,500,000 assumed by the Dominion of Canada under the British North American Act (1867); also in relation to any appeal to the Privy Council from the decision of the Arbitrators.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
4th April, 1873.

OTTAWA, 2nd April, 1873.

SIR,—In compliance with your Order of Reference of the 1st inst., I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, copies of all correspondence of record in this Department, in relation to the arbitration for the apportionment between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, of the excess of the debt of the late Province of Canada, over and above \$62,500,000 assumed by the Dominion of Canada, under the British North America Act, (1867), &c., as called for by the House of Commons in their Address of the 31st ult.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedt. servant,

E. A. MEREDITH,

Under Secretary of State

for the Provinces.

E. PARENT,

Under Secretary of State for Canada.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

QUEBEC, 13th Feb., 1873.

SIR:—I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of an Order of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec respecting the joint debts of Ontario and Quebec.

You are requested to submit the statements of my Executive Council, for the immediate consideration of His Excellency.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

N. F. BELLEAU,

Lieut.-Governor.

The Honorable JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces,

Ottawa.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the 7th February, 1873.

In relation to the joint assets }
of Ontario and Quebec. }

The Honourable the Treasurer of the Province in a report, dated the sixth of February, instant, (1873), sets forth,--That he has reason to believe the Government of Ontario are treating the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund of Upper Canada as if the same was the property of the said Province, and propose to make regulations respecting the said fund as if the same had been regularly assigned and made over by competent authority in that behalf.

That the said Municipal Loan Fund is set down in the British North America Act of 1867, as a joint asset belonging to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and the same has not yet been awarded to the said Province of Ontario, and consequently it is not competent for the Government of Ontario to deal with the said fund until the arbitration between the said Provinces is finally closed and determined.

The Honourable Treasurer therefore recommends that a despatch be sent from the Government of Quebec to the Dominion Government, informing the latter of the facts of the case, and requesting their interference in said proposed disposition of the Upper Canada Municipal Loan Fund.

The Committee concur in the foregoing report, and submit the same for the Lieutenant Governor's approval.

Certified.

(Signed) F. FORTIER,
Clerk, Executive Council.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

OTTAWA, 17th February, 1873.

SIR,--I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 2, bearing date the 13th instant, transmitting a copy of an order of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec, respecting the joint debts of Ontario and Quebec.

I will not fail to submit your despatch, with the statement of your Executive Council, for the consideration of the Governor General in Council.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary.

To the Honourable SIR N. F. BELLEAU,
Lieutenant-Governor, Quebec.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 20th February, 1873.

On a despatch, dated 13th February, 1873, from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, transmitting copy of a minute of his Executive Council, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 7th February, 1873, respecting the joint assets of Ontario and Quebec, which copy is as follows:—

“The Honourable the Treasurer of the Province, in a report dated the 6th February instant, (1873), sets forth, that he has reason to believe the Government of Ontario are treating the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund of Upper Canada as if the same was the property of the said Province, and propose to make regulations respecting the said fund as if the same had been regularly assigned and made over by competent authority in that behalf.”

“That the said Municipal Loan Fund is set down in the British North America Act of 1867, as a good asset belonging to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and the same has not yet been assigned to the said Province of Ontario, and consequently it is not competent for the Government to deal with the said fund until the arbitration between the said Provinces is finally closed and determined.”

“The Honourable the Treasurer therefore recommends that a despatch be sent from the Government of Quebec to the Dominion Government, informing the latter of the facts of the case, and requesting their interference in said proposed disposition of the Upper Canada Municipal Loan Fund.”

“The Committee concur in the foregoing report and submit the same for the Lieutenant-Governor’s approval.”

On the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Justice, to whom the said despatch with its inclosure were referred, the Committee advise that copies thereof be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, for the consideration of his Government.

Certified,

(Signed),

W. A. HIMSWORTH, C. P. C.

To the Honourable the Secretary of State
for the Provinces, &c., &c.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

OTTAWA, 21st February, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to enclose for the consideration of your Government, a copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, with a copy of a minute of the Executive Council of that Province, on the subject of the joint assets of Ontario and Quebec.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary.

His Honour the Lieut-Governor of Ontario,
Toronto.

(No. 36.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 19th March, 1873 ;—For all Orders in Council, correspondence, or other documents relating to the suit recently brought against the Government with their consent by the Parliamentary and Departmental Printer ; and also all Orders in Council, correspondence, or other documents, relating to advances of public money made to the said contractor, prior to the late elections, or since, with a statement of the security, if any, held by the Government that such advances will be repaid ; and also a statement of any sum which may have been paid by any Department to the contractor for printing over and above his contract rates.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State
Ottawa, 4th April, 1873.

(No. 37.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th March, 1873 ;—For copies of all surveys, plans and estimates of the proposed Canal at the Culbute Rapids, on the Ottawa River.

By Command.

JOSEPH HOWE,

For Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 7th April, 1873.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

(No. 38.)

DUFFERIN.

The Governor General transmits to the HOUSE OF COMMONS the accompanying Order in Council of 12th February, 1873, authorizing the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Territories in Council, to make provision for the administration of justice, and establish laws, institutions and ordinances for the peace, order and good government of those Territories.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 7th April, 1873.

(No. 39.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th March, 1873 ;—For a copy of all correspondence to and from the Government, relative to an alleged infraction of the Revenue Laws by the Great Western Railroad Company ; and also all evidence taken at any investigation which may have taken place with reference to the same ; with a statement of claims against said Company for said duties.

By Command.

JOSEPH HOWE,

For Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,

Ottawa, 9th April, 1873.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing the above Returns are not printed.]

RETURN

To an Address of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1873; For Copies of all Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Government of the United States, on the subject of Reciprocal Trade between the two countries, or any other documents on that subject.

By Command.

CHARLES TUPPER

For Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

8th April, 1873.

(No. 12.)

OTTAWA, 7th April, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, copies of all correspondence with the Government of the United States on the subject of reciprocity, and other documents on that subject, called for by the enclosed address from the House of Commons, bearing date the 3rd April, current.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

E. Parent, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State of Canada,
Ottawa.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 27th March, 1873.

On the Memorial of the Dominion Board of Trade, dated 18th February, 1873, on the subject of a Treaty of Reciprocity in Trade with the United States,—

The Hon. the Minister of Customs, in a Report dated 10th March, 1873, states that it appears by the said Memorial that the business men and commercial organizations, both of the United States and Canada, have been and are giving the question of reciprocal trade relations between both countries their most earnest consideration.

That the United States National Board of Trade annual general meeting, held in the city of New York, in October, 1872, unanimously resolved that the Executive Council of that Board be instructed to memorialize Congress to make an appropriation for the appointment of a Commission, to act in conjunction with the State Department in negotiating a treaty with Great Britain for reciprocal trade with the Dominion of Canada, on a broad, comprehensive and liberal basis, which shall also include the enlargement of the Canadian Canals by the Government of Canada, and the right of American vessels to navigate the said canals under the same conditions as are imposed upon Canadian vessels.

That the Dominion Board of Trade, at their annual general meeting, held in Ottawa, in January last, adopted unanimously a corresponding resolution in favor of the appointment of a Commission to act with that of the United States, should one be named, or to take such other means as shall best respond to any action on their part to carry out a Treaty of Reciprocity in Trade with the United States.

That the Memorialists conclude, by representing their most earnest and cordial desire, that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to consider the important question of initiating some system of reciprocal trade between the two countries that will give effect to the views in their memorial set forth; and that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to make such representations to the Imperial Government as will procure the appointment of a Commission to meet and confer with a similar Commission on the part of the Government of the United States (if such Commission has been or shall be appointed), for the purpose of framing and negotiating such a Treaty of Reciprocal Trade as will be for the mutual advantage and benefit of the trade and commerce of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States.

The Minister of Customs states, that while heartily concurring in the views expressed both by the National Board of Trade of the United States, and also the Dominion Board of Trade, he desires to call attention to the fact that both Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Canada have availed themselves of every suitable opportunity, since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, to press upon the Government of the United States the desirability of a renewal of reciprocal trade relation between the latter country and Canada, upon a broad and liberal basis; and submits, for the favorable consideration of your Excellency in Council, that the Dominion Board of Trade should be informed, that should the Government of the United States comply with the wishes expressed by the National Board of Trade the subject will receive the fullest consideration of the Government of Canada.

The Committee concur in the Report of the Minister of Customs, and advise that the same be approved; and that the substance of this Minute be communicated to the Dominion Board of Trade.

Certified.
(Signed,) W. A. HIMSWORTH,
C. P. C.

The accompanying Memorial of the Dominion Board of Trade to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, having been transferred by the Secretary of State to this Department, the undersigned, Minister of Customs, has the honor to report that it appears by the said Memorial, that the business men and commercial organizations, both of the United States and Canada, have been and are giving the question of reciprocal trade relations between both countries their most earnest consideration:—

That the United States National Board of Trade annual general meeting, held in the city of New York in October, 1872, unanimously resolved that the Executive Council of that Board be instructed to memorialize Congress to make an appropriation for the appointment of a Commission to act in conjunction with the State Department in

negotiating a treaty with Great Britain for reciprocal trade with the Dominion of Canada, on a broad, comprehensive and liberal basis, which shall also include the enlargement of the Canadian Canals by the Government of Canada, and the right of American vessels to navigate the said canals under the same conditions as are imposed upon Canadian vessels.

That the Dominion Board of Trade, at their annual general meeting held in Ottawa in January last, adopted unanimously a corresponding resolution in favor of the appointment of a Commission to act with that of the United States, should one be named, or to take such other means as shall best respond to any action on their part to carry out a treaty of reciprocity in trade with the United States.

That the Memorialists conclude, by representing their most earnest and cordial desire, that the Governor in Council will be pleased to consider the important question of initiating some system of reciprocal trade between the two countries that will give effect to the views in their memorial set forth; and that His Excellency in Council will be pleased to make such representations to the Imperial Government as will procure the appointment of a Commission to meet and confer with a similar Commission on the part of the Government of the United States (if such Commission has been or shall be appointed), for the purpose of framing and negotiating such a Treaty of Reciprocal Trade as will be for the mutual advantage and benefit of the trade and commerce of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States.

The undersigned, while heartily concurring in the views expressed, both by the National Board of Trade of the United States, and also the Dominion Board of Trade, desires to call attention to the fact that both Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Canada have availed themselves of every suitable opportunity, since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, to press upon the Government of the United States the desirability of a renewal of reciprocal trade relation between the latter country and Canada upon a broad and liberal basis; and respectfully submits for the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that the Dominion Board of Trade should be informed that should the Government of the United States comply with the wishes expressed by the National Board of Trade, the subject will receive the fullest consideration of the Government of Canada.

The whole of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

CHARLES TUPPER.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, 10th March, 1873.

DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE,

Secretary's Office,

Montreal, 18th February, 1873.

Hon. James C. Aikins,

Secretary of State for Canada,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I am directed by the President and Council of the Dominion Board of Trade to transmit the enclosed Memorial to you, on the subject of reciprocal trade with the United States, with a request that you will take an early opportunity of laying it before His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

I therefore most respectfully bring this request to your notice,

And I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

WM. J. PATERSON,

Secretary.

To His Excellency, Earl Dufferin

Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, in Council.

The Memorial of the Dominion Board of Trade, most respectfully sheweth :

That under the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty, which was entered into in 1854 by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, for the purpose of furthering and enlarging trade relations between the United States and the Provinces of British North America,—the commerce and general prosperity of Canada was greatly promoted and increased,—said treaty being also of great value to the commercial interests of the United States.

That at the instance of the Government of the United States, formal notice was given in the year 1865, for the abrogation of said Reciprocity Treaty, which was thereupon abrogated in the year 1866 ; that notwithstanding the abrogation of said Treaty, the trade of Canada with the United States has continued to increase;—and that it is confidently believed that if a new Reciprocity Treaty, on an enlarged, liberal, and equitable basis were negotiated on behalf of the Dominion of Canada with the United States, there would be a still further and very much larger augmentation of the volume of trade between the two countries ; and that with this view, the business men and commercial organizations of both countries have been, and are, giving the question of reciprocal trade relations their most earnest consideration :

That at the fifth annual general meeting of the United States National Board of Trade, held in the City of New York in October, 1872, a resolution was adopted with great unanimity as follows :—

Resolved : “ That the Executive Council be instructed to memorialize Congress to make an appropriation for the appointment of a Commission to act in conjunction with the State Department, in negotiating a treaty with Great Britain for reciprocal trade with the Dominion of Canada, on a broad, comprehensive and liberal basis, which shall also include the enlargement of the Canadian Canals by the government of Canada, and the right of American vessels to navigate the said canals under the same conditions as are imposed upon Canadian vessels.”

That at the third annual general meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade, held in the City of Ottawa, in January of the present year, a resolution was unanimously adopted as follows :—

Resolved : “ That the Executive Council be instructed to memorialize the Government of the Dominion, in favor of the appointment of a Commission to act with that of the United States, should one be named, or to take such other means, as shall best respond to any action on their part, to carry out a Treaty of Reciprocity in Trade with the United States.”

Wherefore your Memorialist do very respectfully represent to Your Excellency in Council, their most earnest and cordial desire, that you will be pleased to consider the important question, of initiating some system of Reciprocal Trade between the two countries that will give effect to the views herein set forth ;—and your memorialists beg further to express the hope that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to make such representations to the Imperial Government, as will procure the appointment of a Commission to meet and confer with a similar Commission on the part of the Government of the United States, (if such Commission has been, or shall be appointed,) for the purpose of framing and negotiating such a Treaty of Reciprocal Trade, as will be for the mutual advantage and benefit of the trade and commerce of the Dominion of Canada, and of the United States.

Signed in name, and on behalf }
of The Dominion Board of Trade, }
Montreal, 18th February, 1873. }

(Signed,)

HENRY FRY,
President.

(Signed,)

WM. J. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

(No. 1.)

OTTAWA, 31st March, 1873.

SIR,—His Excellency the Governor in Council, having had under consideration the memorial from the Dominion Board of Trade, dated 18th February last, on the subject of a Treaty of Reciprocity in Trade with the United States, together with a report from the Hon. the Minister of Customs, calling attention to the fact that both Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Canada have availed themselves of every suitable opportunity since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, to press upon the Government of the United States the desirability of a renewal of reciprocal trade relations between the latter country and Canada upon a broad and liberal basis. I have it in command to acquaint you that His Excellency has been pleased to order and direct that the Dominion Board of Trade be informed that, should the Government of the United States comply with the wishes expressed by the National Board of Trade, the subject will receive the fullest consideration of the Government of Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Wm. J. Patterson, Esq.,
Secretary, Dominion Board of Trade,
Montreal, Canada.

(No. 41.)

DOMINION POLICE

RETURN, under 31 Victoria, Cap. 73, of the average number of men employed during each month of the year 1872, and the cost of pay and travelling and general expenses expended in respect thereof.

(No. 42.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 24th March, 1873;—For copy of all Instructions to the Collector of the Port of St. John, New Brunswick, issued by the Minister of Customs or by order of the Governor General in Council, since the 1st of July, 1867; also, a copy of any instructions given by or through the Collector of Customs, or otherwise, to J. Sandall, Clerk; S. E. Gerow, Landing Surveyor; and T. Bustin, Locker in the Customs Department at the Port of St. John, N. B., or to either of them; also, a copy of any report respecting the state of any Bonded Warehouse in the City of St. John, N. B., made since July 1st, 1867, by any inspector or other officer of Customs; also, a Return shewing the description, amount and value of the goods in bond said to have been illegally removed during the year 1872, or previously, from the Bonded Warehouse in the City of St. John, belonging to John C. Brown, and the amount of duties payable on the goods so removed, the amount, if any, paid or collected after such removal was known, and the amount of duties on such goods still due and not paid; also, a copy of any report made respecting such illegal removal of goods in bond from the Bonded Warehouse in the City of St. John, belonging to John C. Brown, and respecting the conduct of the Collector and the other officers of the Customs, since dismissed, made by the Hon. S. L. Tilley, then Minister of Customs, after the visit he made to St. John for the purpose, as was reported, of inquiring into the facts of this case; also, a copy of the statements of James R. Ruel, Esq., Collector; J. Sandall, Clerk; S. E. Gerow, Landing Surveyor, and T. Bustin, Locker; officers belonging to the Customs Department in the City of St. John, respecting such illegal removal of bonded goods, taken in writing by James Johnson, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Customs, and of any report or reports made by the said Mr. Johnson, concerning such illegal removal of bonded goods, the conduct of the officers since dismissed, and the proceedings subsequently taken; also, a copy of all correspondence with W. H. Tuck, Esq., respecting the proceedings taken by J. T. Kennedy, Grocer, by way of replevin, to recover possession of a quantity of sugar and molasses said to be part of the goods in bond so illegally removed and seized on behalf of the Dominion Government respecting the criminal prosecution of John C. Brown, and also of all correspondence with the said W. H. Tuck, or with any other person or persons respecting any arrangement for the payment by notes of hand or otherwise, of the amount of Customs duties payable on all the bonded goods so illegally removed; also, a copy of the petition of J. T. Kennedy, Grocer, of the City of St. John,

to the Governor General in Council, praying that the amount which he was compelled to pay as Customs duties on a portion of the goods said to have been illegally removed from the Bonded Warehouse belonging to the said John C. Brown be refunded to him, and copies of any affidavits, certificates, or other papers attached to the said petition; also, copies of all correspondence, reports, and memoranda addressed to the Governor General in Council by the Minister of Customs, and of all minutes and Orders in Council, and of all other papers whatever relating to the alleged illegal removal of goods in bond from the Bonded Warehouse belonging to the said John C. Brown, the payment of the duties on all or any portion of the goods so illegally removed, the proceedings in the suit of replevin instituted by J. T. Kennedy; the criminal proceedings taken against John C. Brown; the petition of J. T. Kennedy, and the dismissal or suspension of James R. Ruel, Collector; J. Sandall, Clerk; S. E. Gerow, Landing Surveyor, and T. Bustin, Locker, at the Port of St. John; and also copies of any memorandum from the Minister of Customs, and of any Minute or Order in Council respecting the appointment of a Collector of the Port of St. John to succeed James R. Ruel, and of a Clerk, Landing Surveyor or Locker, to succeed J. Sandall, S. E. Gerow or T. Bustin, and of all correspondence respecting such appointments.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS.

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 15th April, 1873.

(No. 43.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 3rd June, 1872;—For copies of the following documents:—

- 1.—The Commission appointing the Hon. F. G. Johnson as one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec.
- 2.—The Commission appointing the said Hon. F. G. Johnson, Recorder of Manitoba.
- 3.—The Commission appointing the said Hon. F. G. Johnson to the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba.
- 4.—The Document cancelling his Commission as Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba.
- 5.—The Commission appointing T. K. Ramsay, Assistant Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec.

By Command.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

For Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 13th March, 1873.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

RETURNS AND MESSAGE

RELATIVE TO THE

ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

PASSED IN 1871,

RESPECTING

COMMON SCHOOLS IN THAT PROVINCE.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31 AND 33, RIDEAU' STREET.

1873.

RETURN

To an Address of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1873; For Copies of all Correspondence had in pursuance of a Resolution adopted on 30th May last (1872), by the House of Commons of Canada, between the Government of the Dominion, the Law Officers of the Crown in England, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in relation to the Act passed, in 1871, by the Local Legislature of New Brunswick, respecting Common Schools in that Province, together with all Documents relating to the subject, placed in the hands of the Dominion Government since the adoption of the said Resolution.

By command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,

OTTAWA, 18th March, 1873.

SCHEDULE.

	Pages.
1. Secretary of State for the Provinces to Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, 9th November, 1872, with Order in Council of 6th November, 1872; and Report of Minister of Justice, 30th October, 1872	2 & 3
2. Lieut.-Governor, New Brunswick, to Secretary of State (Provinces), 13th November, 1872....	32
3. Lieut.-Governor, New Brunswick, to Secretary of State (Provinces), 31st December, 1872 with Copy of Minute of Council of 23rd December, 1872	32
4. Secretary of State (Provinces), to Lieut.-Governor, New Brunswick, 4th January, 1873....	48
5. Order in Council, 10th January, 1873	48
6. Letter to Bishop of St. John, 7th November, 1872	49
7. Letter from Bishop of St. John, 18th November, 1872.	49
8. Letter from Bishop of St. John, 18th January, 1873 (with printed documents)	49
9. Letter to Bishop of St. John, 28th January, 1873	61
10. Order in Council, 30th January, 1873	61
11. Letter to Bishop of St. John, 4th February, 1873	62
12. Despatch from Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor-General (No. 47), 18th February, 1873, transmitting copies of opinion of Law Officers of the Crown; also, copy of letter from Privy Council Office	62
13. Opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, November 29th, 1872—February 12th, 1873	63
14. Letter from Privy Council Office, of 13th December, 1872	64
15. Despatch from Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor-General (No. 54), 20th February, 1873, acknowledging receipt of further Report of Committee of Canadian Privy Council, and of a letter with printed papers from the R. C. Bishop of St. John	64
16. Order in Council, 13th March, 1873	65

No. 142.

OTTAWA, 17th March, 1873.

SIR,—In compliance with your order of reference of the 13th inst., I have the honor to transmit to you copies of all the documents on record in this Department, on the subject of the Act passed in 1871, by the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, respecting Common Schools in that Province, as called for by the House of Commons in their Address of the 12th inst.

A Schedule of the documents is annexed.

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

E. H. MEREDITH,
Under Secretary of State
For the Provinces

E. Parent, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State for Canada.

(N. B.—No. 39.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 9th November, 1872.

No. 626.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose, for the consideration of your Government, a Minute of the Governor General in Council, together with a printed copy of the Report, (No. 1392.) therein referred to, of the Honorable the Minister of Justice, respecting 6th Nov., 1873. the School Act passed in 1871, by the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick.

I am to request that you will have the goodness to communicate to me any remarks you may be advised to make in connection with the Minute, and may desire to have transmitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Hon. L. A. Wilmot,
Lieut.-Governor, Fredericton.

The Earl of Dufferin to the Earl of Kimberley.

(Copy.)—No. 85.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, 6th November, 1872.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose a Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Privy Council of the Dominion of Canada, approved by me on the 6th instant, and accompanied by a printed copy of a Report from the Minister of Justice, Nov. 6, 1873. relative to an Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick, relating to Common Schools.

My Ministers have requested me to forward these documents to your Lordship, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the House of Commons of Canada, on the 30th May last. A copy of this Resolution is given with the other documents in the accompanying Report.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) DUFFERIN.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 6th November, 1872.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration the annexed Report, dated 30th October, 1872, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, submitting, in accordance with the Resolution adopted by the House of Commons on the 30th May last, a statement for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in England, and if possible, the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, may be obtained, as to the right of the New Brunswick Legislature to make such changes in the School Law as deprived Roman Catholics of the privileges they enjoyed at the time of the Union, in respect of religious education in the Common Schools, with the view of ascertaining whether the case comes within the terms of the 4th sub-section of the 93rd clause of "The British North America Act, 1867," which authorizes the Parliament of Canada to enact remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions respecting education in the said Act.

The Committee advise that a Copy of this Minute, with the annexed statement, be transmitted by Your Excellency to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a view to the carrying out the terms of the Resolution referred to ; also,

That a copy of the statement and this Minute be forwarded to the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, and to the Right Rev. John Sweeny, D.D., Bishop of St. John, N. B., for any remarks they may think proper to make, and may desire to be transmitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies for consideration in connection with the minute.

Certified,

(Signed,)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council, Canada.

To the Honorable the Secretary of State
For the Provinces, &c., &c.,

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, 30th October 1872.

The undersigned has the honor to report :—

1. That upon the 30th May last, the House of Commons of Canada passed the following Resolution :—

"That this House regrets that the School Act recently passed in New Brunswick is unsatisfactory to a portion of the inhabitants of that Province, and hopes that it may be so modified during the next Session of the Legislature of New Brunswick as to remove any just grounds of discontent that now exist, and this House deems it expedient that the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in England, and if possible the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, should be obtained as to the right of the New Brunswick Legislature to make such changes in the School Law as deprived the Roman Catholics of the privileges they enjoyed at the time of the Union, in respect of religious education in the Common Schools, with the view of ascertaining whether the case comes within the terms of the 4th sub-section of the 93rd clause of the British North America Act, 1867, which authorizes the Parliament of Canada to enact remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions respecting education in the said Act. The House divided and it was resolved in the affirmative."

2. That the sections of the British North America Act, 1867, to which allusion is above made, are as follows :—

EDUCATION.

"93. In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions :—

(1.) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the Union :

(2.) All the powers, privileges and duties at the Union, by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada, on the Separate Schools and School Trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic subjects shall be, and the same are hereby extended to the dissentient schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects in Quebec :

(3.) Where in any Province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the Union, or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council, from any act or decision of any Provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects, in relation to education :

(4.) In case any such Provincial law, as from time to time seems, to the Governor General in Council, requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor General in Council on any appeal under this section, is not duly executed by the proper Provincial authority in that behalf, then and in every such case and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section, and of any decision of the Governor General in Council under this section.

3. That the Act of the Province of New Brunswick, of 1871, referred to in the Resolution of the House of Commons, is as follows :—

34TH VIC., CAP. XXI, 1871.

An Act relating to Common Schools.

[*Passed 17th May, 1871.*]

"Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows :—

PRELIMINARY.

"1. This Act may for all purposes be cited as "The Common Schools Act, 1871."

"2. The following terms shall in this Act mean as herein defined, unless there is something in the context repugnant thereto :—

" 'Schools' shall mean all Schools established under this Act :

" 'District,' that portion of territory into which the Province shall be divided for local School government :

" 'Border District,' a District embracing portions of two or more Parishes :

" 'Rate-payer,' any person rated in the Parish Assessment List, in respect of real or personal property or income :

" 'Clerk of the Peace' and 'County Treasurer' shall severally include the Secretary-Treasurer of incorporated Counties where the duties are performed by such officer :

" 'Sessions' shall include the County Council of incorporated Counties.

"3. The Governor in Council shall appoint a Chief Superintendent of Education at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, besides travelling expenses, charges, and contingencies of offices, and a clerk or assistant at a salary of ten hundred dollars per annum.

"4. The Governor in Council may issue warrants in the ordinary manner, for the payment of the several allowances, salaries and services provided for hereby.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

"5. The Governor, the Members of the Executive Council, the President of the University of New Brunswick, and the Superintendent of Education, shall constitute a Board of Education; the Governor, with three Members of the Executive Council, and the Superintendent, who shall act as Secretary, shall constitute a quorum.

"6. The Board of Education shall have power:—

"(1.) To provide for the establishing and efficient working of a Training and Model School; to appoint a Principal at a salary of one thousand dollars, who shall, with the approval of the Board, appoint such assistants as may be found necessary, and to make such allowances for the expenses of pupil teachers attending the school as shall be deemed proper, not exceeding twenty-four dollars:

"(2.) To appoint fourteen Inspectors, and the sum of four thousand dollars shall be at the disposal of the Board to provide for such service; but as far as it shall deem practicable, each County shall constitute an Inspectoral District, and the Board shall have power to prescribe the qualifications for Inspectors and their duties, where not herein prescribed, and to provide for the uniform certification of all candidates for the same:

"(3.) To divide the Province into School Districts, and from time to time to create new Districts, or alter boundaries, having due regard to the number of children, and the ability of each district to support one or more efficient schools; towns, villages, and populous localities, having a community of interests, shall, as far as practicable, form a single district, and no district shall contain less than fifty resident children, between the ages of five and sixteen years, unless the area of such district shall contain four square miles; and in the erection of Districts the Board may obtain such assistance as may be found necessary:

"(4.) To make regulations for the organization, government and discipline of schools and for the classification of schools and teachers, to appoint examiners of teachers, and to grant and cancel licences:

"(5.) To prescribe text books and apparatus for the use of schools, books for school libraries, and plans for the construction and furnishing of school houses:

"(6.) To determine all appeals from the decisions of Inspectors, and make such orders thereon as may be required:

"(7.) To prepare and publish regulations under which moneys may be drawn and expended:

"(8.) To make such regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect this Act, and generally to provide for any exigencies that may arise under its operation:

SUPERINTENDENT.

"7. It shall be the duty of the Chief Superintendent of Education, and he is hereby empowered:—

"(1.) To have, subject to the Board of Education, a general supervision and direction of the Inspectors and Schools:

"(2.) To enforce the provisions of this Act, and the regulations and decisions of the Board of Education:

"(3.) To apportion the County School Fund in accordance with the provisions of this Act, withholding the same, and all Provincial aid, from districts presenting a false or insufficient return, and dealing with forfeited balances as directed by the Board of Education:

"(4.) To furnish the Clerks of the Peace with the numbers and boundaries of the districts within their respective counties, and from time to time, as new districts are created, or boundaries altered, to furnish such new boundaries; and the certificate of the Clerk of the Peace shall be evidence of such boundaries:

"(5.) To cause copies of this Act, with regulations of the Board of Education, together with all necessary forms and instructions, to be published and furnished gratuitously to inspectors, trustees and teachers:

“ (6.) To prepare annually a Report upon the schools subject to his supervision, accompanied with full statistical tables and detailed accounts of the expenditures of the moneys appropriated under this Act, and offer suggestions on educational subjects ; which Report shall be laid before the Legislature within ten days after the opening of the next succeeding session thereof.

INSPECTORS.

“ 8. It shall be the duty of each of the Inspectors, and he is hereby empowered :—

“ (1.) To visit, at least semi-annually, each school within his Inspectoral District ; to examine the schools, and School-houses and premises, to inspect the School Register, and generally to ascertain if the provisions of the School Laws are there carried out and obeyed, and to transmit to the Superintendent a Report of such inspection as often as the same may be required by the Board of Education :

“ (2.) To furnish trustees and teachers with such information as they may require respecting the operation of this Act and the performance of their duties, and to advise with the teachers in all that may tend to promote their efficiency, and the character and usefulness of their schools :

“ (3.) To aid in carrying out a uniform system of education, and generally in giving effect to this Act and the regulations of the Board of Education :

“ (4.) To appoint a trustee or trustees of schools in cases hereinafter provided, and to investigate and determine upon complaints respecting the election of trustees :

“ (5.) To determine and report to the Superintendent, the districts, in his opinion, entitled during the following year to special aid as poor districts, with the grounds of such opinion.

MODE OF SUPPORT.

“ 9. The salaries of teachers shall be provided for from the three following sources, viz. :—Firstly, the Provincial Treasury ; secondly, the County School Fund ; thirdly, District Assessment. All other items of fixed or current expenditure shall be provided for by district or local assessment, and the purchase of school houses and lands, and erection of school buildings, may be provided for by loan extending over a period not exceeding seven years.

PROVINCIAL AID.

“ 10. Legally qualified Teachers, employed in schools supported and conducted in conformity with this Act, shall, until as hereinafter specified, receive from the Provincial Treasury, according to the following rates for the school year :—Male teachers of the first class, one hundred and fifty dollars ; of the second class, one hundred and twenty dollars ; of the third class ninety dollars. Female teachers of the first class, one hundred and ten dollars ; of the second class, ninety dollars ; of the third class, seventy dollars. Assistant teachers, if provided with a class room, separate from the school room, but within the same building, and regularly employed at least four hours each day, shall receive one-half of the foregoing sums, according to the class of license—one-half the amounts named shall be paid semi-annually or rateably according to the time the teachers or assistants shall have satisfactorily taught in schools as aforesaid within the scholastic year.

“ 11. From and after the period of five years from the time this Act goes into force, the Provincial aid to teachers and assistants, qualified and employed as aforesaid, shall be regulated in part according to the class of license, and in part according to the quality of the instruction given in the school, as determined by the semi-annual examination of pupils by an Inspector, as follows :—For the school year, or rateably as above, male teachers of the first class, one hundred and ten dollars ; of the second class, eighty dollars ; of the third class, sixty dollars. Female teachers of the first class, seventy dollars ; of the second class fifty dollars ; of the third class, forty dollars. In addition, each teacher whose school shall be reported by the Inspector, in respect of quality of instruction, as entitled in any half year to the first rank, shall receive for the half year, at the rate of forty dollars per

year; the second rank, at the rate of twenty-five dollars; the third rank, at the rate of ten dollars, or rateably as above; each such assistant shall receive a sum equal to one-half the grants to teachers.

COUNTY ASSESSMENTS IN AID OF SCHOOLS.

“ 12. The Clerk of the Peace in each county shall add to the sum annually voted for general County purposes at the General Sessions, a sum sufficient, after deducting costs of collection, receiving and disbursing, and probable loss, to yield an amount equal to thirty cents for every inhabitant of the county, according to the last preceding census; and the sum so added shall form and be a portion of the County rates, and shall be levied and collected as other County rates, and shall form a County School Fund. And the Clerk of the Peace shall forthwith notify the Superintendent of the amount so ordered to be levied; and when the same shall have been collected, the County Treasurer shall notify the Superintendent of the amount thereof. Such sum shall be held by the County Treasurer, subject to the order of the Superintendent. The County Treasurer shall at the time of ordering the County rates give a bond to the Queen, with two sureties, in the probable amount of such moneys, conditioned for the faithful accounting for the same, which shall be lodged with the Clerk of the Peace; but a bond once given shall continue in force until cancelled, and remain a continuing security; and the Treasurer shall receive one per cent. for receiving and disbursing such moneys.

“ 13. The Superintendent shall apportion one-half of such amount at the close of each half year to the trustees of schools conducted in accordance with this Act, and the regulations of the Board of Education, to be applied towards the payment of teachers' salaries, and in the following manner:—There shall be allowed to the Trustees of each district, in respect of each qualified teacher, exclusive of assistants, by them employed, the sum of twenty dollars per year, and the balance of such amount shall be apportioned to the Trustees according to the average number of pupils in attendance at each school, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending the common schools of the county, and the length of time in operation; one-half the sum assessed as a county rate in the several counties for the support of schools, shall be advanced from the Provincial Treasury at the close of the spring term, to be refunded in October following, after the first day of which month, interest on such advance will be charged against the county.

DISTRICT ASSESSMENT.

“ 14. Any sum required by any district in further payment of teachers' salaries, over and above the sums as above provided by the Province and county, and any sum required for other school purposes during the year, including the purchase, rent or improvement of school grounds, the purchase, erection, repair, furnishing, care, and insurance of school houses and out buildings, the purchase of fuel, maps or apparatus prescribed, and books, the payment of interest on money borrowed by the district, or any other expenses required in providing an efficient school, shall be determined by the School District in its school meeting as hereinafter provided; and any amount so determined upon shall be a charge upon the district, and shall be levied as follows:—Every male person, twenty-one years of age and upwards, having resided in such district for the period of one month next previous to the levying of such assessment, shall be assessed and shall pay the sum of one dollar as a poll tax. The balance of the sum authorized to be assessed shall be levied on the real and personal property within the parish, and income of the residents of the districts, according to the taxable valuation of the same on the Parish Assessment List for the year, and upon the real and personal property situate within the district of non-residents of the parish, according to such valuation. Nothing herein shall render a person liable to pay for the support of the schools of the district more than one such poll tax in any one year.

“ 15. The Assessors shall make and return in the yearly assessment list a valuation of the real and personal property situate within each district of any non-resident of the parish, and a statement of the taxable value of the same, with the name or designation of

the district, and to this end the Trustees shall serve upon the Assessors a copy of the boundaries of their respective districts.

“ 16. Real and personal property situate in a district, and belonging to a corporation, shall be subject to District Assessment, and the rates shall be payable by the President, agent, or manager, to the extent of the funds in his hands or under his control at the time of the demand, and shall be chargeable to the corporation by the party so paying. The principal place of carrying on business shall be deemed the place of inhabitation.

“ 17. Any District Assessment, shall, so far as relates to so much of the same as depends upon the valuation of real estate, have reference back to the ownership of property at the time the assessment lists were made out by the Assessors, and shall, until levied, be continued as a charge upon the property, in respect of which the same was assessed, notwithstanding the same may, in the interval, have been alienated or disposed of.

“ 18. Persons unable to pay, or the parents of deaf and dumb children, or persons resident more than two miles from the school-house in the district where they reside, or on Islands too sparsely populated to maintain a School, and too distant from the main land to permit children to attend school thereon, may be by the Trustees exempted either in whole or in part from the district rate, and the Trustees shall return to the annual school meeting a list of such exemptions.

AID TO POOR DISTRICTS.

“ 19. Each Inspector shall, as directed by the Board of Education, determine and report to the superintendent what School Districts under his supervision may be entitled during the ensuing year, to special aid as poor districts, and the Superintendent may allow to the schools in such districts such amount, not exceeding one-third more on the classification of the teachers of such schools, from the Provincial Treasury, and one-third more per pupil from the County School Fund, than the allowance to other School Districts sharing such funds, as in his discretion may seem proper, taking into consideration the position and circumstances of such district.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

“ 20. The School District shall have power to elect Trustees and an Auditor, and to determine upon all questions of local or district support of schools in conformity with this Act.

“ 21. An annual school meeting shall be held in every district on the second Thursday in January in each year, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; and such meeting, if the first to be held in any district, shall be held at a place in the district to be named by the Inspector, by notice posted at least six days previously in two of the most public places in the district.

“ 22. Subsequent meetings shall be held in the school-house, if convenient, or in such place as the Trustees of the district may decide upon, who shall give notification of the same as above; but in case of want of proper parties, or of neglect, the Inspector may by similar notification, determine the time and place of meeting.

“ 23. No person shall be entitled to vote at any school meeting on any question whatsoever, unless he shall be a rate-payer, either resident in the district or non-resident in the parish, and owning property in the district, such rate-payers to be hereinafter designated as rate-payers of the district, and unless he shall have paid all school rates imposed upon him for the then preceding year, in case any shall have been imposed.

“ 24. At all meetings the majority of rate-payers of the district present shall elect from their number a Chairman to preside over the meeting, and a Secretary to record its proceedings; the Chairman shall decide all questions of order, and shall take the votes of qualified voters only, deciding according to the majority of votes, and shall give a casting vote in case of an equality of votes, and shall transmit to the Trustees within ten days

after the holding of such meeting, the minute of the proceedings thereof, signed by himself and the Secretary.

"25. If any person offering to vote at any meeting shall be challenged as unqualified, the Chairman shall require the person so offering to vote to make the following declaration:—"I do declare and affirm that I am a rate-payer of this district, that I have paid all School Rates imposed upon me within the last twelve months, and that I am legally qualified to vote at this meeting."—Whereupon the person making such declaration shall be permitted to vote on all questions proposed at such meetings; but if any person refuse to make such declaration, his vote shall be rejected; and if any person wilfully makes a false declaration of his right to vote, he shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars, to be recovered by the Trustees of the district for its use.

"26. School meetings shall be held at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and may be continued until four in the afternoon of the same day, and may be adjourned to the next day at ten, and continued as aforesaid, but no further adjournment shall take place, provided that after the first annual meeting the Trustees shall have power to call the meetings at such hour as they shall think proper.

27. At the annual school meeting, the district shall elect Trustees, or a Trustee, as hereinafter provided, and an Auditor of the school accounts of the coming year, and shall also decide what school accommodation shall be provided, and what amount shall be raised by the district for the support of teachers, to supplement the sum provided as aforesaid, by the Province and County, and shall also decide whether any and what sum shall be raised for the purchase or building of school uses, for the purchase or improvement of school grounds, or for general school purposes; and shall receive and decide upon the report of the Trustees.

"28. Special meetings may be held (1st) upon the call of the Trustees, to fill an occasional vacancy occurring in the Board of Trustees, or any necessary purposes other than that of voting money: and (2nd), upon the requisition of a majority of the rate-payers of the district, for the purpose of voting money, or adding to any amount previously voted for any purpose authorized by this Act; notice of which meetings, specifying the object thereof, shall be given by the Trustees, by posting notices of the time and place thereof in two of the most public places of the district, at least six days before the time of meeting.

"29. The school accommodation to be provided by the district, shall, as far as possible, be in accordance with the following arrangements:—

"For a district having fifty pupils or under, a house with comfortable sittings, with one teacher:

"For a district having from fifty to eighty pupils, a house with comfortable sittings and a good class room, with one teacher and an assistant:

"For a district having from eighty to one hundred pupils, a house with comfortable sittings and two good class rooms, with one teacher and two assistants, or a house having two apartments, one for an elementary and one for an advanced department, with two teachers. Or, if one commodious building cannot be secured, two houses may be provided in different parts of the district, with a teacher in each, one being devoted to the younger children, and the other to the more advanced.

"For a district having from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pupils, a house with two adequate apartments, one for an elementary, and one for an advanced department, and a good class-room accessible to both, with two teachers, and, if necessary, an assistant; or if the district be long and narrow, three houses may be provided, two for elementary departments, and one for an advanced department, the former being located towards the extremes of the district, and the latter at or near the centre.

"For a district having from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pupils, a house with three apartments, one for an elementary, one for an advanced, and one for a high school, and at least one good class-room common to the two latter, with three teachers, and, if necessary, an assistant: or if necessary, schools may be provided for the different departments in different parts of the district:

" And generally, for any district having two hundred pupils and upwards, a house or houses with sufficient accommodation for different grades of elementary and advanced schools, so that in districts having six hundred pupils and upwards, the ratio of pupils in the elementary, advanced and high school departments, shall be respectively about eight, three and one.

" 30. A border district shall, for the purposes of inspection and district assessment, be deemed to belong to the parish in which the school-house is situate ; or if none, or if more than one, then in which the majority of the rate payers reside.

TRUSTEES.

Their term of office, qualification, and corporate rights.

" 31. There shall be three Trustees for each district, who shall be qualified voters of the School District ; and the Trustees in each district shall be a body corporate, under the name of " The Trustees of School District number , in the Parish of , in the county of ," and no such corporation shall cease by reason of the want of Trustees.

" 32. The Trustees shall remain in office for three years ; except that, of the first board of trustees, one of their number, to be determined by lot at the next annual meeting after appointment, shall go out of office at such meeting ; and another, to be determined by lot at the second annual meeting after appointment, shall go out of office at such last mentioned meeting.

" 33. At each annual meeting, a Trustee shall be elected in place of the one whose term of office is about expiring ; and the term of every such Trustee shall be three years.

" 34. A Trustee elected to fill an occasional vacancy, shall hold office only for the unexpired term of the person whose place he fills ; and any Trustee may, with his consent, be re-elected, otherwise he shall be exempted from serving for three years next after leaving office.

" 35. A Trustee may resign his office with the consent in writing of his co-trustees and Inspector ; without such consent, a Trustee refusing to act shall forfeit a sum of twenty dollars, to be collected by any rate-payer of the district, and for its use.

" 36. Every Trustees shall make the following declaration of office before the chairman of the school meeting :—" I will truly and faithfully, to the best of my judgment and ability, discharge the duties of the office of School Trustee." And, if any Trustee shall not make the declaration within ten days after notice of his election, his neglect shall be sufficient evidence of a refusal to serve under the last preceding section, except that a Trustee acting as such shall be liable to all the duties and responsibilities of a trustee.

" 37. Where a district, at the annual meeting, fails to elect Trustees, or to fill any vacancy occurring in the Trusteeship, or where a Trustee declines to act, a Trustee or Trustees shall be appointed, upon the written requisition of seven rate-payers in the district, by the Inspector, who, in case of a further neglect to act, shall have power to make further appointments.

" 38. No teacher shall be a Trustee ; and a continuous non-residence of six months by a Trustee, shall cause the vacation of his office.

" 39. No Trustee shall be directly or indirectly interested otherwise than in his corporate capacity, in contract provided for herein ; except that a Trustee may, with the consent of the Inspector, contract with the Board of Trustees for the sale and purchase of a school site or buildings.

" 40. The Trustees shall exercise all the corporate powers vested in them for the fulfilment of any contract or agreement made by them ; and, in case they, or any of them wilfully neglect or refuse to exercise such powers, the Trustee or Trustees so neglecting or refusing, shall be personally responsible for the non-fulfilment of such contract or agreement.

Duties and Powers of Trustees with respect to school property.

“51. It shall be the duty of the Trustees, and they are hereby empowered :—

“(1). To acquire, take, and hold for the corporation, any real or personal property, moneys, or income for school purposes, and to apply the same according to the terms on which the same were acquired or received, with power, when so authorized by the School District in annual meeting, or in meeting called for such purpose, to sell or dispose of the same, and apply the proceeds towards the payment of charges against the district for purchase or erection of school property, if such charges exist :

“(2). To purchase or rent lands or buildings for school purposes ; contract for the erection and furnishing of school buildings ; repair, and keep in order, and insure the buildings and furniture ; procure maps, apparatus and books, and generally to provide for all school services as authorized by the school meeting :

“(3). To borrow, when authorized by the school meeting, money for the purchase or improvement of grounds for school purposes, or for the purchase or building of school-houses, or for the furnishing of the same ; and such amounts shall be repaid by equal yearly instalments, not exceeding seven, with any interest accruing, to be assessed upon the district ; and the moneys so borrowed shall be a charge upon the district, and, for money so borrowed, the Trustees shall have power to give certificates of indebtedness :

“(4). To determine the site of the school-houses, subject to the sanction of the Inspector ; and when a location for the erection of a school-house and necessary buildings has been so selected, ten rods at least from any dwelling-house in districts other than cities, towns, or villages, and the Trustees are unable to agree with the owner thereof for the purchase, they may lay out a school lot, not exceeding forty square rods, and cause the same to be appraised in manner following, that is to say :—The Trustees shall apply to a Justice of the Peace for a warrant, who is here by required to grant the same, directed to either the Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, or any constable within the county, commanding him to summon five disinterested freeholders of the county, not resident in the district, at a certain time to be named in such warrant, to examine such lands, the said Trustees or any one of them to be present ; and the said jury, who are to be sworn by any Justice of the Peace, shall proceed to assess the same, provided it appears to them that the Trustees had given personal notice to such owner of such inquisition, or that notice thereof had been posted in two public places of the district six days before the day of such inquisition ; and shall return the amount of such assessment to the Clerk of the Peace, and, on payment or tender of such damages, the Trustees may take and hold such lot.

With respect to Schools, School Teachers, Books, &c.

“42. It shall be the duty of the Trustees, and they are hereby empowered :—

“(1). To provide school privileges, free of charge, for all children from five to twenty years of age inclusive, who may be resident in the district, and when authorized by the school meeting, improved school accommodation, as far as possible in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-nine, with power to admit to school privileges pupils from other districts ; and if the Trustees shall deem it necessary, they may exact from such pupils a reasonable tuition fee :

“(2). To regulate from time to time, with the aid of the teachers, the attendance of pupils in the several departments according to attainments ; and to suspend or expel any pupil from school whom the teacher may report to the Trustees as persistently disobedient, or addicted to any vice likely to affect injuriously the character of other pupils, until the Trustees and teacher shall receive from such pupil assurance of reform :

“(3). To employ teachers for the district (the contract to be in writing), and to suspend or dismiss any teacher for gross neglect of duty, or for immorality ; and they shall forthwith transmit a written statement of the facts to the Superintendent, who, if satisfied of the correctness of such dismissal, shall not allow to such teacher further payment from the Provincial Treasury :.

“(4). To visit, at least monthly, each school under their charge, and see that it is conducted according to this Act and the regulations of the Board of Education ; to notify the district of the opening or re-opening of the schools, to provide for the health of the school, and to see that the schools are properly supplied with the books provided by the Board of Education, and that no unauthorised books are used :

“(5). If any parent, master, or guardian, after notice from the Trustees that a child under the care of such person is unprovided with the necessary school books, shall refuse or neglect to furnish such child with the books required, the Trustees shall, subject to the power to exempt indigent persons, furnish them at the expense of the district, and the cost thereof may be collected from the parents, master, or guardian by warrant of the Trustees, as in case of assessed rates.

With respect to their Organization.

“43. It shall be the duty of the Trustees, and they are hereby empowered to meet as soon as practicable after the annual election, or the appointment of Trustees, and appoint a Secretary to the corporation, who may be of their own number, and who shall forthwith give a bond to Her Majesty, with two sureties, in a sum at least equal to that to be raised by the district during the year, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and the same shall be forthwith lodged by the Trustees with the Clerk of the Peace for the County ; and such Secretary shall keep the records, accounts and moneys of the Board, collect and disburse all school moneys of the district, have charge of the school property, safely keep and deliver up when required to the Trustees the papers and moneys of the corporation, including the records of the school meetings, and perform all other duties which the Board may prescribe in relation to their corporate affairs. The Secretary shall be entitled to receive five per cent. commission on all sums collected by him, or under his direction, for the support of the school or schools, excepting in cases where payment shall voluntarily be made, when he shall receive two and one-half per cent. on the amount of their rate, and shall make a deduction to such persons of two and a half per cent. ; and he shall be entitled to two and one-half per cent. on all sums collected by him or under his direction, for the purchase or erection of a new school-house or houses, and for the purchase and improvement of school grounds.

With respect to the Assessment and Collection.

44. It shall be the duty of the Trustees, and they are hereby empowered :—

(1). To furnish, in case the school meeting shall have determined to raise money for any school purpose, the Clerk of the Peace of the County in which the district or any part of it may be situate, a list of the persons resident in the district, and of persons owning property therein, being non-residents of the district, and the Clerk of the Peace shall set opposite each name the amount on which each is liable to be taxed, as set out in the assessment lists for the year ; and for every list so furnished the Clerk of the Peace shall be entitled to receive from the Trustees a fee of twenty-five cents. ; but if the number of persons on the list so furnished does not exceed twelve, the fee shall be twelve cents :

(2.) To apportion the amount to be raised by the district in the following manner :—The sum of one dollar shall be levied as a poll tax as provided in Section fourteen, and the balance of the sum to be raised shall be levied by a fair apportionment according to the valuation contained in the above-mentioned list :

(3.) To furnish to their Secretary a list of the assessments under the foregoing section, with instructions in writing thereon, signed by the Trustees, authorizing and directing the Secretary to collect from the persons therein named the amounts set opposite their names ; and the Secretary shall demand the several amounts from the persons so assessed, and in default of payment, the same shall be collected by the Secretary in the same manner, as near as may be, as other rates and taxes are collected under and by virtue of any laws relating to the collection thereof, and the Trustees shall return such

assessment to the General Sessions, or to a Special Sessions, where appeals may be had and determined :

(4.). In case of a judgment being recovered against the Trustees in their corporate capacity, they shall satisfy the same by forthwith causing an assessment to be made in the same manner as other assessments on the School District :

With respect to Reports, &c.

“ 45. It shall be the duty of the Trustees :—

“ To cause to be prepared and read, at the annual meeting, a report for the year then ending, which report shall, amongst other things, exhibit a full account of the receipt and expenditure of all school moneys during such year, and which account shall have been duly audited as hereinafter provided :

“ To prepare and forward to the Superintendent, within two weeks after the close of each school term, a true return, duly sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, of the state of the school, according to the form drawn up for that purpose by the Superintendent :

“ To call all meetings as provided for by this Act.

AUDIT OF TRUSTEES' ACCOUNTS.

“ 46. The Auditor appointed at the annual meeting shall, at least two weeks before the next annual meeting, call upon the Trustees to submit to him their accounts for the year, with all vouchers, agreements, &c., and shall examine into and decide upon the accuracy thereof, and whether the Trustees have truly accounted for, and expended for school purposes, the moneys received by them, and report upon such accounts at the annual meeting ; and if the Auditor object to the lawfulness of any expenditure made by the Trustees, they shall submit the matters in difference to such meeting, which may either determine the same or submit the same to the Inspector, whose decision shall be final.

TEACHERS.

“ 47. Every Teacher shall call the roll every morning and afternoon, and otherwise keep a daily register of the scholars in the manner prescribed by the Board of Education, which shall be open to inspection at all times ; he shall diligently and faithfully teach all the branches required to be taught in the school, according to the terms of his engagement with the Trustees, and according to the provisions of this Act, and shall maintain proper order and discipline therein ; and any teacher neglecting to keep an accurate register as aforesaid, shall forfeit the amount otherwise payable to him out of the Provincial Treasury.

“ 48. He shall have a care to the health and comfort of the school, and to such end shall enforce cleanliness, and report to the Trustees the appearance of any infectious or contagious disease in the school.

“ 49. He shall, during each half year, hold a public examination of the school, of which notice shall be given to the Trustees, and to the parents through the pupils ; he shall, through the pupils, give notice of all school-meetings advertised by the Trustees.

“ 50. He shall make to the half-yearly return of the Trustees an affidavit in the following form :—

“ I, [name of teacher] a duly licensed teacher of the _____ class, do swear that I have taught and conducted the school (or the _____ department of the _____ school), in _____ district, in accordance with law, for the period of _____ authorized teaching days, during the term ended _____ A.D. 18____ ; that the School Register has been faithfully and impartially kept, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief the grand total days' attendance, made by the enrolled pupils in the said period, was _____ [the number to be expressed in words at length] ;

that my agreement with the Trustees is lawful, and that there is no collusive understanding by which any portion of the agreement is to be made of no effect.

[Name of Teacher.]

Sworn at _____ this _____ day of _____
 A. D. 18____, before me, _____, J. P.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

“51. When any district shall have engaged, with the consent of the Inspector, a competent teacher, and shall have raised for the support of such teacher the sum of two hundred dollars or upwards, it may receive from the Provincial Treasury a sum equal to the amount so raised, not exceeding three hundred dollars per annum, to be paid to the teacher, upon it appearing to the Superintendent that the school has been satisfactorily taught, and that payment has been made to the teacher at the rate of two hundred dollars or upwards per annum by the Trustees ; but not more than one such school shall be allowed in any one parish.

LIBRARIES.

“52. Whenever any School District shall raise a sum of money for the purpose of establishing a library, or adding thereto, the Board of Education may grant to it a sum equal to one-half the amount so raised, not to exceed twenty dollars in any one year, to be expended in the purchase of books therefor.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

“53. The Trustees of the Grammar School of any county may unite with the Trustees of any district in such county for the management and support of the Grammar School, subject to the approval thereof by the Board of Education.

MISCELLANEOUS.

“54. No order for assessment or proceedings of any school meeting shall within two years after this Act comes into operation, be impeached before any Court for irregularity or defect of notices or other proceedings ; but any party complaining may appeal to the Inspector within fourteen days after the act complained of, such appeal to be in writing and to set forth specifically the grounds thereof, and the Inspector shall forthwith examine into and decide the same ; and the decision of the Inspector, subject to an appeal to the Superintendent within fourteen days after such decision, shall be final, and shall not be removed by *certiorari* ; provided, however, that this shall not effect the right of appeal to the Sessions as hereinbefore provided for cases of undue assessment.

“55. From and after the time limited to the preceding section, the Judge of the County Court shall, within twenty days after any school meeting within the counties in which he acts as Judge, receive and investigate any complaint respecting any business transacted at such meeting, and confirm it or set it aside, according as he may think that substantial justice requires, and direct the Trustees or Inspector to call another meeting for similar purposes, or make such order as the justice of the case may require, and shall order payment of the expenses of such determination as he may judge right.

“56. All penalties and forfeitures under this Act shall be recovered and enforced by action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction in the same manner as a private debt.

“57. In all cases wherein a school-house has been built within any district, and is owned in shares, it shall be competent for the majority, in interest of the owners of shares, to sell and dispose of the same to the district, at any meeting duly held after ten

days' notice of the object thereof, at the price such meeting shall determine upon, or as may be realized at a public sale thereof duly advertised, and the proceeds of sale shall be divided amongst the proprietors in proportion to their shares in interest in the property.

CITY OF ST. JOHN AND CITY OF FREDERICTON.

" 58. The schools in the city of Saint John and in the city of Fredericton shall be managed as follows :—

(1.) The city of Saint John shall, for the purposes of this Act, be one entire district, and the city of Fredericton shall, for the purpose of this Act, be one entire district; each of which districts shall be under the control and management, for school purposes, of a Board of Trustees, which will be a corporate body in relation to all the powers and duties conferred upon it by virtue of this Act, and shall be styled The Board of School Trustees of Saint John (or Fredericton, *as the case may be*); the organization, rights, powers, duties and liabilities of each of which Boards shall be as herein defined :

" (2.) The Board of Trustees shall consist of seven members, of whom the Governor in Council shall appoint three, one of whom shall be designated as Chairman, and the Common or City Council, hereinafter designated as the Council, shall appoint four, to hold office during pleasure. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum, and in the absence of the Chairman, the Board shall temporarily appoint a Chairman :

(3.) The Trustees shall serve without reward, nor shall they be interested, directly or indirectly, otherwise than in their corporate capacity, in any contract authorized by this Act. They shall meet once at least each month, and may adjourn for a shorter time. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman, on personal notice given to the members of the Board, or in such other manner as the Board may prescribe :

(4) The Board of Trustees shall appoint a Secretary, at a salary not exceeding eight hundred dollars per year. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Board, and perform such other duties as the Board may prescribe in relation to its corporate affairs. Such record, or a transcript thereof, certified by the Secretary, shall be received in all Courts as *prima facie* evidence of the proceedings, and such record, and all books, accounts vouchers and papers of the Board shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the Superintendent of Education and any Committee of the Council.

" (5). The Board of Trustees shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to provide sufficient school accommodation and tuition, free of charge, to all children in the district between five and twenty years of age, inclusive, and for such purpose organize and establish such and so many schools as it shall deem requisite, with power to alter and erect, enlarge, alter, repair and improve school buildings and their appurtenances, according to the requirements of the case; to furnish school-houses and procure furniture, maps, and apparatus, and to procure text books for indigent pupils; to provide fuel and light, and defray the contingent expenses of the several schools and of the Board of Trustees; to have the custody and safe keeping of the School property of the district, and to insure the school buildings and furniture; to determine the sites of the school houses; to contract with and pay the wages of teachers; to have in all respects, and subject to the Board of Education and Superintendent, and to the various provisions of this Act, the superintendence, supervision and management of the schools of the district; to notify the Council of the amounts required for the yearly support and maintenance of the schools as hereinafter provided; to report annually to the Council upon the expenditure of the moneys received by the Board under the provisions of this Act; to furnish semi-annually to the Superintendent of Education a full report of its proceedings under this Act; also returns of all schools in accordance with the forms supplied by the Superintendent; and a statement of the appropriation of all moneys received by the Board under the provisions of this Act; and generally the Board of

Trustees shall exercise all the powers and be subject to all general duties of Trustees under this Act, so far as the same are not impaired or affected by the provisions of this Section relating to the management of schools in the cities of Saint John and Fredericton :

“(6.) The Board of Trustees shall have power to borrow money for the purchase of school lands or buildings, and for the erection of school buildings, and, when sanctioned by the Council, for the permanent repair and furnishing school buildings :

“(7.) To enable the Board to borrow money, it may issue debentures, to be called School Debentures, in such form and for such sums, as may be decided upon, redeemable in twenty-five years from the date thereof, with interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, which debentures shall be a charge upon the district. The debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the Board, and signed by the Chairman and countersigned by the Secretary, provided that the whole amount of such debentures shall not exceed for the city of Saint John the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and for the city of Fredericton the sum of forty thousand dollars :

“(8.) The proportion of the County School Fund apportioned to the said districts shall be paid to the respective Boards on the order of the Superintendent of Education :

“(9.) Any sum required for the yearly support and maintenance of the schools, and for the due execution of the different powers and trusts vested in the Board by this Act, other than for the purposes mentioned in sub-section seven, including, amongst other things, the sums required for the payment of the teachers' salaries over and above the amount payable out of the Legislative Grant and County School Fund, the rental of lands and buildings, the care of school property, fuel, light and insurance, the purchase of school books for indigent pupils, and of maps and apparatus, the interest payable on debentures issued by the Board, the contingent expenses of the Board including the salary of its Secretary, with all the other current expenses, and expenses of maintenance, shall be determined upon annually by the Board, which shall, previous to the order for assessment for general city purposes, notify the Council of the aggregate of such amounts, but such aggregate, exclusive of the interest payable on debentures, shall not, without the sanction of the Council, in any one year exceed twice the amount received by the district in the year then next preceding from the Provincial Treasury and County School Fund, or in the first year after the passing hereof, four times the amount received by the district in the year then next preceding from the Provincial Treasury.

“(10.) The Board shall at the same time notify the Council of the amount required for furnishing the school buildings, repairing, enlarging, altering or improving the school buildings and premises, and the Council shall determine whether the same, or any part thereof, shall be raised by debentures to be issued by the Board as aforesaid, or by yearly assessment as herein next provided :

“(11.) The Council is hereby authorized and required on such notification, and on the request, under seal, of the Board of Trustees, to cause to be levied and collected at the time of levying and collecting other city taxes, a sum sufficient, after deducting costs of collection and probable loss, to yield such amount so determined upon by the Board, with such further amount as the Council shall sanction above the limit heretofore prescribed, or for the purposes hereinbefore in such section mentioned ; such amounts to be levied and collected from the district for which the same may be required, in manner following, that is to say :—A tax of one dollar shall be assessed and levied upon the poll of every male inhabitant of the district of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and the balance of the sum so required shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other city taxes, and the sum so raised shall be paid by the City Chamberlain or Treasurer, as the case may be, on the order of the Board :

“(12.) The Board of Trustees is hereby authorized, with the sanction of the Council, to co-operate with the governing body of any School existent at the passage hereof, on such terms as to the Board shall seem right ; but any such arrangement shall be annual in its nature, and shall be determinable by effluxion of time, or on breach of conditions, and shall not include the building or furnishing of School-houses, and in such cases the

Board may make allowances to such Schools out of the funds under its control ; but no public funds shall be granted in support of any School unless the same be a free School, and conducted in every respect in conformity with this Act and the regulations of the Board of Education.

" (13.) The Council shall annually appoint two Auditors to audit the Accounts of the Board of Trustees, and the expenses of such audit shall be paid out of the contingent expenses of the Board.

" (14.) The title of all School property shall be vested in the Board of Trustees, and such property shall not be subject to taxation, or be liable to be taken in execution ; but in case of any judgment being recovered against the Board of Trustees, they shall forthwith notify the Council of the amount thereof, and the like steps shall be taken by the Council to levy and collect the same, as in other cases provided for by this Act.

" (15.) All the provisions of this Act, except as herein otherwise provided, shall extend to the City of Saint John and to the City of Fredericton.

INCORPORATED TOWNS, &c.

" 59. The provisions of this Act relating to Schools in the Cities of Saint John and Fredericton may, as hereinafter provided, be extended to any Town now incorporated, or which may hereafter be incorporated, with the substitution of the words " Town Council " for " City Council," " Treasurer or other fiscal officer " for " Chamberlain ;" and the amount of Debentures shall not exceed the sum limited for the City of Fredericton, and such Debentures shall be payable in ten years after date thereof ; Provided always, that the Town Council shall, at a meeting called for such purpose, determine in favor of the adoption of such provisions, and shall, under the corporate seal, certify the same to the Governor in Council, who shall appoint a proportion of the Trustees, as provided for the Cities of Saint John and Fredericton.

" 60. That all Schools conducted under the provisions of this Act shall be non-sectarian.

REPEALING CLAUSE.

" 61. An Act, 21st Victoria, Chapter 9, intituled, *An Act relating to Parish Schools* ; also, An Act, 26th Victoria, Chapter 7, intituled, *An Act in amendment of the Act 21st Victoria, Chapter 9, intituled, An Act relating to Parish Schools* ; also, Section 2 of an Act, 30th Victoria, Chapter 27, intituled, *An Act relating to Grammar, Superior and Common Schools* ; and all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith or repugnant hereto are hereby repealed.

OPERATION.

" 62. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two ; but the Board of Education and Superintendent, under the *Act relating to Parish Schools*, are hereby empowered to take such preliminary action as they may deem necessary in pursuance of section six, sub-sections three, four and five, and section seven ; sub-sections four and five and sections fifty-eight and fifty-nine shall be operative so far on the passage hereof as to permit the appointment of the Boards of Trustees, and in incorporated Towns the adoption of the provisions relating to the Cities of Saint John and Fredericton, and the appointment of Boards of Trustees in such town as contemplated by such Sections, and such preliminary action by such Boards as may be necessary to secure School accommodation ; and if in any County the Sessions shall, previous to the said first day of January, order the assessment for the general County purposes for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the Clerk of the Peace of such County shall at such time proceed as provided by Section twelve of this Act to secure a County School Fund.

4. That an appeal by petition was thereupon made to His Excellency the Governor General, by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, Clergy and Laity of the Province, against the last recited Act, and praying that His Excellency would be pleased to disallow the same

under the powers conferred by the British North America Act, 1867. The Petition, which was printed in numerous copies and signed by the Roman Catholics in different parts of the Province, is as follows :—

“ To His Excellency The Right Honorable Baron Lisgar, K. G. C. B., Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c. :

“ The petition of the undersigned Catholics of Memramcook, Dorchester, Westmoreland, in the Province of New Brunswick, humbly sheweth :—

“ That the Act relating to Common Schools, passed at the late Session of the Local Legislature of this Province, if allowed to go into operation, will destroy or greatly diminish the educational privileges which the Catholics of this Province enjoyed at the time of the passing of the British North America Act and subsequently.

“ That under the School Law in force in this Province at the time of the passing of the British North America Act, and up to the present time, Catholics were enabled, wherever their numbers were sufficiently large, to establish Schools in which a good religious and secular education was afforded.

“ That in the cities and other centres of large populations, for the wants of which the Law did not sufficiently provide, your Petitioners at a cost truly enormous, when compared to their means, erected large and commodious buildings in which they established and maintained Graded Schools, equal in all respects to any Primary Schools existing in these Provinces, and that they received legislative grants to aid in the maintenance of those schools. To these grants they may in most cases be fairly regarded as having a prescriptive right.

“ That in districts in which Catholics were too few in number to maintain Separate Schools they could not be compelled to contribute to the support of any schools in which they had reason to apprehend that any thing would be done to sap the faith or weaken the religious convictions of their children; and that this afforded them a safeguard and protection which the Act lately passed will wholly destroy.

“ That the School Act of last Session was not asked for or desired by the people of this Province, but was passed through an undue influence brought to bear upon the members of the Legislature; several members of the Assembly—who when elected were known to be opposed to this measure—having by the use of that influence been induced to violate their pledges and disregard the well understood wishes of their constituents.

“ That when the Bill was before the Legislature, the Catholics, who were more than one-third of the entire population of the Province, asked by petition that the right enjoyed by the Protestant minority in the Province of Quebec, to establish Dissident or Separate Schools, should be accorded to them, and that this was refused.

“ That in the Legislative Council, an amendment giving the right to establish Separate Schools was only lost on equal division.

“ That the Act of last Session provides that there shall be a compulsory rating and assessment for the support of Schools in every County in the Province, in a fixed proportion to the number of inhabitants, and that no part of the money so raised, or of any money appropriated by the Provincial Government under this Act for educational purposes, shall be given to any school in which the education is religious.

“ That in the several School Districts into which the Counties are to be divided other sums are to be raised for School purposes, and the determination of the amount and of the mode of expenditure, the appointment of Trustees and all that concerns the management of the Schools, are vested absolutely in the majority, thus, by process of law, depriving your petitioners, who, in most instances, are in the minority, of all rights and all the protection of law.

“ That, if this Act be allowed to go into operation, your petitioners will be compelled to contribute to the support of a school system of which they conscientiously disapprove. And if they would not expose their children to what they regard as the most serious and alarming dangers, they must maintain other schools at their own expense—thus paying twice, while others pay but once; or when their numbers or

means will not enable them to establish and maintain schools to which they can with safety send their children, they will be compelled to allow them to grow up in ignorance.

“That this would be a most serious infringement upon the rights of your petitioners—a most serious deprivation of the educational privileges they have hitherto enjoyed—and a palpable violation of the spirit of the British North America Act.

“Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to disallow the said Act.

“Signed by Rev. C. Lefebvre, S. S. C., and 537 others.”

To this petition answer was made as follows (a despatch to the same effect being also sent to the Government of New Brunswick):—

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
“OTTAWA, 24th January, 1872.

“MY LORD [SIR],—

“I am directed to enclose to your Lordship [you] an extract from the report of the Minister of Justice on the numerous petitions from the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick, praying that the Act, chapter 21, of the last session of the Legislature of New Brunswick, intituled, “An Act relating to Common Schools,” be disallowed, and to inform your Lordship [you] that the conclusions of the said Report have been agreed to by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

“I have, &c.,
(Signed,) “E. PARENT, U. S. S.

“To His Lordship the Bishop of Chatham, Chatham, N. B.

“To His Lordship Bishop Sweeny, St. John, N. B.

“The Reverend James Quinn, Catholic Pastor, St. Stephen, N. B.”

(Extract from the Report of the Minister of Justice, dated January 20th, 1872.)

“Numerous petitions to His Excellency the Governor General from the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick, most respectfully signed, have been received, praying that the Act, chapter 21, intituled, ‘An Act relating to Common Schools,’ be disallowed.

“The grounds upon which this prayer is based are:—

“1. That the Act will destroy or greatly diminish the educational privileges which Catholics enjoyed at the time of the passing of the British North America Act, and subsequently.

“2. That the pecuniary grants hitherto made to the graded schools have been taken away, although to these grants Catholics may, in most cases, be fairly regarded as having a prescriptive right.

“Now the Provincial Legislatures have exclusive powers to make laws in relation to education, subject to the provisions of the 93rd clause of the British North America Act. Those provisions apply exclusively to the denominational, separate or dissentient schools; they do not in any way affect or lessen the power of such Provincial Legislatures to pass laws respecting the general educational system of the Province.

“The Act complained of, is an Act relating to Common Schools, and the Act repealed by it apply to parish, grammar, superior and common schools. No reference is made in them to separate, dissentient or denominational schools, and the undersigned does not on examination find that any Statute of the Province exists establishing such special schools.

“It may be that the Act in question may operate unfavorably on the Catholics, or on other religious denominations, and if so, it is for such religious bodies to appeal to the Provincial Legislature, which has the sole power to grant redress.

“As, therefore, the Act applies to the whole school system of New Brunswick, and is not specially applicable to denominational schools, the Governor General has, in the opinion of the undersigned, no right to intervene.

“As to the second objection respecting pecuniary grants, these must, of course, be under the annual supervision of the Legislature which has the sole power to deal with the public funds; unless, by special enactment, those grants have been conferred for a specified period by an Act of the Legislature.

“In such case the grant might be considered in the nature of a contract, and the repeal might be held to be a breach of that contract.

“The undersigned does not find that any such statutory contract has been made. Under the circumstances, he is therefore of opinion that no other course is open to the Governor General than to allow the Act to go into operation.

“All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.”

The following correspondence also took place, which, together with all the communications on this subject, was laid before the Parliament of Canada at its last session :

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Governor General.

“MY LORD,—On behalf of my Parishioners and myself I have the honor to transmit the enclosed memorial. I most respectfully submit you will find in the document itself intrinsic reasons sufficient to induce you in Council to refuse your sanction to a School Bill, against which the entire Catholics of New Brunswick and many others protest so generally and so loudly.

“It must appear strange to a statesman of such great experience and enlightened views as your Excellency, that whilst Great Britain and Canada, both the guides to wide legislation among the most enlightened inhabitants of Great Britain and British America, and whilst the greatest men those countries have produced—such as the present and last Premiers, Gladstone and Disraeli, the Bishop of Exeter, the Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, and your own noble, brave, and wise fellow-countryman, the late Duke of Wellington—were and are for Separate Schools, to satisfy the consciences and religious convictions of the various denominations in their respective countries, the Local Legislature of New Brunswick would pass a law in opposition to the examples and precedents which they are accustomed to follow.

“But I will not pursue the matter any further. I will leave the case in your Excellency’s hands, fully confident that it will secure from you that discussion which will best secure the peace and serve the best interests of New Brunswick.

“I have the honor to be,

“Your Excellency’s obedient and humble servant,

“(Signed,) JAMES QUIN,

“Catholic Pastor.

“The Right Hon. Lord Lisgar,
Governor General, &c. &c.

“P. S. Hon. Mr. Tilley, whom I met at his residence, St. Andrew’s, told me the Governor in Council would take the signature of the pastor for those of his congregation.

“(Signed)

JAMES QUIN.

“St. Stephen, N. B., June 1st, 1871.”

To His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada in Council.

“The memorial of the undersigned Catholic inhabitants of the Parish of St. Stephen, County of Charlotte, Province of New Brunswick ;

“ Humbly sheweth :—

“ That the present School Bill just passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick had not been desired by the inhabitants of that Province.

“ That two-fifths of the entire population have been opposed to its becoming law, as is manifest from the petitions numerously signed which have been presented against it.

“ That the School Bill passed the House of Assembly by the votes of a few members who, if they acted according to the well-known wishes of their constituents, would have defeated it.

“ That the Bill would miscarry in the Legislative Council where the votes were equal on the division, had it not been for the vote of a Government official who is a Railroad Commissioner.

“ That the Bill is the more grievous and intolerable to the people of New Brunswick since it deprives them of important privileges long enjoyed—“ Separate Schools,” where useful education, founded upon religion, can be taught, and which their fellow subjects in Canada now possess.

“ That, in the opinion of your memorialists, if the School Bill is put into operation, it will be a prolific source of contention and strife in a vast number of the Local School Districts, the result of which will be the closing of a great number of schools, and the disturbance of that peace which now happily prevails over the Province.

“ Your memorialists, therefore, humbly pray that your Excellency in Council will exercise your prerogative, and refuse to give the sanction of law to so unfair and obnoxious a measure as this School Bill.

“ And your memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c

“ Signed on behalf of his parishioners,

“ (Signed),

JAMES QUIN,

“ St. Stephen, June 1st, 1871.”

“ Catholic Pastor.”

(Copy.)

The Governor General's Secretary to the Reverend J. Quin.

OTTAWA, June 6th, 1871.

“ SIR,—I have the honor, by desire of the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial signed by yourself in behalf of the Catholic inhabitants of the Parish of St. Stephen, praying His Excellency to withhold his assent to a School Bill recently passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick.

“ In reply I am to inform you that the petition has been duly forwarded to the proper officer, in order that it may be submitted for the consideration of the Privy Council, by whose advice The Royal Instructions bind the Governor General to guide his proceedings in all matters of local concernment.

I have, &c.,

“ (Signed),

JOHN KIDD,

“ For the Governor's Secretary.”

“ The Reverend J. Quin,

“ St. Stephen, N. B.”

5. That the following are copies of the various Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, on the subject of the School Law of that Province, shewing the law as it existed at the time of the passing of the Act to which objection is taken, and which were repealed thereby :—

21ST VIC., CAP. IX, 1858.

An Act relating to Parish Schools.

[Passed 6th April, 1858.]

“ Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows :—

“ 1. The Governor in Council may appoint a Chief Superintendent of Schools, who shall perform the duties of Secretary to the Board, and fix his salary not exceeding three hundred pounds per year, besides travelling charges and contingencies of office, and a Clerk or assistant, whose salary shall not exceed one hundred and fifty pounds per year.

“ 2. The Governor and Council, with the Superintendent of Schools, shall constitute a Provincial Board of Education. The Governor, with three other members and the Superintendent, shall be a quorum.

“ 3. The Governor in Council shall from time to time divide the Province into four Districts, and appoint an Inspector of Schools for each District, and fix his salary not exceeding two hundred and fifty pounds per year, including travelling expenses.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

“ 4. The Board of Education shall have power to establish a Training School, or continue any one now in operation, and a Model School connected therewith, appoint a Teacher of such Training School, and a Male and Female Teacher of the Model School.

“ To make rules and regulations for the government of such Training School ; to prescribe the terms on which Students shall be received and instructed therein ; and to make such allowance for the expense of Teachers attending the School as shall be deemed necessary, not exceeding six pounds to any Teacher.

“ To make regulations for the organization, government, and discipline of Parish Schools, and the examination, classification, and mode of licensing Teachers, and the mode of certifying the time taught and of paying them.

“ To appoint examiners of Teachers, and to grant and cancel Licenses.

“ To hear and determine all appeals from the decision of Trustees.

“ To prescribe the duties of Inspectors of Schools.

“ To apportion all moneys granted by the Legislature for the support of such Schools among the several Parishes, in proportion to the number and classes of Schools reported to have been efficiently conducted for the preceding year, not exceeding an average of two hundred and fifty pounds to each Parish in any one County, nor three hundred and twenty-five pounds to any one Parish therein.

“ To provide for the establishment, regulation, and government of School Libraries, and the selection of Books to be used therein ; but no works of a licentious, vicious, or immoral tendency, or hostile to the christian religion, or works on controversial theology, shall be admitted.

“ To make regulations for the construction and ventilation of School Houses, and the furniture and apparatus to be provided and used therein.

“ To make such other regulations as may be deemed necessary to carry into effect this Act.

“ To apply all balances of money arising from the sale of books, maps, and apparatus furnished for the use of Parish Schools, in procuring other books, maps, and apparatus therefor, and to appoint persons in each County to sell the same under their direction.

“ To divide the City of St. John into two Parishes for the purposes of this Act.

SUPERINTENDENT.

“ 5. The Superintendent shall have a general supervision and direction of the Inspectors, the Training and Model Schools, and the Parish Schools, subject to the order of the Board of Education.

“ He shall enforce and give effect to all the regulations made by the Board.

“ He shall collect information on Education, and hold public meetings in different parts of the Province, to which he shall invite the attendance of the Inspector, Teachers,

and inhabitants, and address such meetings on the subject of Education, using all legitimate means to excite an interest therein.

“ He shall cause copies of this Act, with the Regulations of the Board of Education, together with all necessary forms and instructions, to be printed and furnished to the Inspectors, Trustees, School Committees, and Teachers.

“ He shall adopt the necessary measures to promote the establishment of School Libraries.

“ He shall provide the necessary plans for the construction of School Houses, and recommend the proper furniture and appendages for the same, and the improvement and embellishment of the grounds on which they are situate.

“ He shall have power to sue for books, maps and apparatus purchased for the use of Parish Schools, and for all moneys due on the sale thereof; and every such action shall be brought and prosecuted by him in his name of office, and shall not abate by reason of any vacancy or change of officer.

“ He shall annually prepare a Report upon the condition of the Schools and School Libraries, with such other information upon the system and state of Education generally, and the amount expended in promoting it, with such suggestions as he may deem necessary, accompanied with a return of the moneys received from the sale of books and apparatus, which shall be laid before the Legislature within ten days after the opening thereof.

TRUSTEES.

“ 6 Three Trustees of Schools shall be annually elected in each Town and Parish, at the time and in the same manner as other Town or Parish officers, who shall be subject to the same pains and penalties for neglect or refusal to act, or the non-performance of their duties as other Town and Parish officers; and when any Town or Parish fails to elect, the Sessions shall appoint as in other cases: in incorporated Towns, Cities or Counties, the Council shall appoint the Trustees; but the Trustees in office at the time of the passing of this Act shall continue to act until others are appointed in their stead.

“ It shall be the duty of Trustees to divide their respective Parishes into convenient School Districts, and from time to time to reconstruct them, and to define in writing the boundaries of each District, and file a description thereof with the Clerk of the Peace, and in incorporated Counties with the Secretary-Treasurer, and a copy thereof with the Town Clerk.

“ They shall give any licensed Teacher authority in writing to open a School in a District where the inhabitants have provided a sufficient School House, secured the necessary salary, and with their assent agree with such Teacher.

“ They may suspend or displace any Teacher for incapacity, or any improper or immoral conduct, and shall forth with transmit a copy of their proceedings to the Superintendent for the decision of the Board.

“ They shall immediately after ratifying the engagement of a Teacher, and annually thereafter, call a meeting of the ratepayers of the District for the purpose of electing a School Committee, to consist of three persons, giving seven days' notice, to be posted on the School House, specifying the time, place and object of such meeting.

“ The Trustees, when convenient, shall accompany the Inspector in the examination and inspection of the Schools in their respective Parishes.

“ They shall at least once a year examine all the Schools in their respective Parishes, pursuing as near as may be the mode of examination adopted by the Inspector.

“ In any Town, Village or populous District, the Trustees may authorize such number of Schools as the wants of the population may require; and when they deem it necessary, authorize the employment of an assistant licenced Teacher in any large School.

“ Whenever a convenient District can be laid off so as to include a portion of two Parishes, the Trustees of the two Parishes may lay off such District with the consent of a majority of the inhabitants thereof.

“The Trustees shall apportion among the School Districts in their respective Parishes, any moneys raised by County or Parish assessment for the support and maintenance of the Schools therein, in such a manner as they shall deem just and equitable.

“Any Parish or District adopting the principal of assessment, and the sum required for the Teacher being assessed and paid, shall for every year such assessment is so made and paid, receive from the Province Treasurer ten per cent. over the allowance to Schools of the same class in Parishes or Districts not so assessed, to be apportioned and paid the Teachers therein.

COMMITTEE.

“7. The inhabitants of the School District being ratepayers, shall at the meeting called by the Trustees as aforesaid, elect by a majority of votes three persons, who shall constitute a School Committee for that District, and shall continue in office for one year, or until others are elected in their stead.

“The School Committee shall have the immediate charge of the School House, with the furniture, apparatus and grounds.

“They shall, when necessary, call meetings of the inhabitants of the District for the purpose of providing a School house, books, maps, apparatus, School furniture and fuel, and for the support of the School and the comfort of the scholars.

“They shall have the immediate control of any Library provided by the District, and may appoint a Librarian, Secretary and Treasurer.

“They shall receive and appropriate any money raised in the District for the purpose of providing a Library or increasing the same.

“The School Committee may admit so many free scholars and also children at reduced rates, being the children of poor and indigent parents, as they may deem prudent and just; and they may apply the amount so received to the support of the School.

DUTIES AND QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

“8. The Teachers, male and female, shall be divided into three classes, qualified as follows:—

“Male Teachers of the first class to teach spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, book-keeping, geometry, mensuration, land-surveying, navigation and algebra;—of the second class, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history and book-keeping;—of the third class, spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic.

“Every Teacher of the first and second class shall be qualified and enjoined to impart to his pupils a knowledge of the geography, history, and resources of the Province of New Brunswick, and of the adjoining North American Colonies.

“Female Teachers of the first class to teach spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, and common needle work;—of the second class, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography and common needle work;—of the third class, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and common needle work.

“Every Teacher shall keep a daily register of the scholars, which shall be open for inspection at all times; a Visitor's book, and enter therein the visits of the Inspectors, Trustees, and School Committee respectively, maintain proper order and discipline, and carry out the regulations made for his guidance.

“Every Teacher shall take diligent care, and exert his best endeavours to impress on the minds of the children committed to his care, the principles of christianity, morality and justice, and a sacred regard to truth and honesty, love of their country, loyalty, humanity and universal benevolence, sobriety, industry, and frugality, chastity, moderation and temperance, order and cleanliness, and all other virtues which are the ornaments of human society; but no pupil shall be required to read or study in or from any religious book, or join in any act of devotion objected to by his parents or guardians; and the Board of Education shall, by regulation, secure to all children whose parents or guardians

do not object to it, the reading of the Bible in Parish Schools—and the Bible, when read in Parish Schools by Roman Catholic children shall, if required by their parents or guardians, be the Douay version, without note or comment.

“The Teachers shall be entitled to receive from the Treasurer according to the following rates :—Male teachers of the first class, thirty seven pounds ten shillings ; of the second class, thirty pounds ; of the third class, twenty-two pounds ten shillings ; Female Teachers of the first class, twenty-seven pounds ten shillings ; of the second class twenty-two pounds ten shillings ; of the third class, seventeen pounds ten shillings.

“No Teacher shall be paid for a less period than six months without the sanction of the Board, nor in any case unless the inhabitants shall have raised by assessment, or paid for his support, an amount equal to the Provincial allowance, or shall have furnished him with board, washing, and suitable accommodation during his engagement.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

“9. When the inhabitants of any School District shall raise by assessment or otherwise for the support of a Superior School, the sum of fifty pounds or upwards, and shall have engaged, with the consent of the Trustees, a competent Teacher, they shall receive from the Province a sum equal to the amount so raised, not exceeding the rate of seventy-five pounds per annum, to be paid to the Teacher upon the Certificate of the Inspector that the School has been taught to his satisfaction, and the payment made to the said Teacher at the rate of fifty pounds per annum by the inhabitants, but not more than one such School shall be allowed in one Parish.

LIBRARIES.

“10. Whenever any School District shall raise a sum of money for the purpose of establishing a Library, or increasing any one already established, they shall be entitled to receive from the Province Treasury a sum equal to half the amount so raised, to be expended in the purchase of Books therefor, not to exceed five pounds in any one year.

ASSESSMENT.

“11. Whenever any County, Parish, District, or Municipality, determines to provide for the support of the Schools therein by assessment, such assessment shall be levied and collected in the same manner in all respects as other County or Parish rates.

“12. If the Council of any Municipality determines to support their Schools by assessment, they shall have power to make such by-laws as they shall deem necessary to levy and collect such assessment.

“13. Every County or Municipality adopting the assessment principle, shall receive a sum equal to the amount so raised, if it shall not exceed the average of two hundred and fifty pounds to each Parish, but the whole shall be expended in the payment of salaries of Teachers.

“14. A public meeting of the rateable inhabitants of any Parish or District may be called by the Trustees on the written application of twenty or more resident freeholders or householders in any Parish, or three or more resident freeholders or householders in any School District, by notice advertised at least fifteen days in a Newspaper published in the Parish or District, if, any, and in five or more of the most public places of the Parish, or two of the District, for the purpose of determining upon the propriety of raising the necessary amount of money required for School purposes by assessment ; at which meeting the senior Trustee present, or in case of his absence such person as the majority of the rate-payers present may appoint, shall preside ; and it shall be the duty of the Chairman to take the sense of the meeting upon the question of assessment, if it is decided in the affirmative, then on the amount to be raised, and the object.

“15. If a majority of the rate-payers, present agree to raise a sum by assessment either for the support of the Teacher, the purchase of land whereon to erect a School House or other buildings for School purposes, the purchase or maintenance of a library,

" 20. The Sessions shall apportion the money raised by assessment among the respective Parishes in such manner as they shall deem equitable, having regard to their population and requirements.

" 21. The money so apportioned shall be paid to the County Treasurer to the credit of the respective Parishes.

" 22. When a County shall adopt the principle of assessment, any Parish or District therein having been previously assessed for the same year shall not be liable to such County assessment, nor be entitled to receive any part thereof; and when a Parish shall adopt such principle, no District in such Parish having been previously assessed shall be liable for such Parish assessment, or entitled to receive any part thereof; but such exemption shall not extend beyond the first year in which such County or Parish assessment shall be levied.

" 23. The assessment principle, when adopted, shall continue until reversed in the same manner as provided for its adoption.

" 24. Any District School supported by assessment shall be free to all the children residing therein.

" 25. A copy of the memorandum mentioned in Section 6, and of any plan therein referred to, if any, certified by the Clerk of the Peace with whom filed, shall be evidence of the laying off of such District by the Trustees and the bounds thereof.

" 26. The salary of the Teacher of the Training School shall not exceed two hundred and fifty pounds per annum; the salary of the male Teacher of the Model School shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-five pounds per annum; and the salary of the female Teacher shall not exceed seventy-five pounds.

" 27. The Governor in Council shall issue warrants on the Province Treasury for the payment of the several allowances and salaries provided in this Act.

" 28. Any Trustee or member of the School Committee, who shall not expend the moneys received by him under any of the provisions of this Act, or who shall misapply the same, shall pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds for each offence, which, when recovered, shall be applied for the benefit of the Schools of the Parish or District.

" 29. Any Trustee who shall knowingly sign a false report; any Teacher who shall keep a false register, or make a false entry or returns; or any Inspector who shall make a false report, shall for each offence pay ten pounds; when recovered, it shall be paid to the Trustees of Schools for the Parish, to be applied by them for the benefit of Parish Schools.

" 30. Lands for sites of School-houses or other School purposes may be conveyed to and held by the Sessions; and in incorporated Towns, Cities, or Counties, by the Municipality,

" 31. Rate-payers in this Act shall mean rate-payers upon real or personal property or income.

" 32. An Act made and passed in the twenty-first year of the reign of her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, intituled, "*An Act to revive and continue Chapters 48, 49, 50, and 51, Title vii., of the Revised Statutes 'Of Parish Schools,' and the Act in amendment thereof,*" be and the same are hereby repealed.

" 33. This Act shall not come into operation or be in force until the fifteenth day of April in the present year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight."

26TH VIC., CAP. VII., 1863.

An Act in amendment of the Act 21st Victoria, Chapter 9, intituled, *An Act relating Parish Schools.*

[Passed, 20th April, 1863.]

" Be it enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

"1. Whenever it shall be made to appear to the Board of Education, either by the report of the District Inspector or otherwise, that any Parish has been improperly divided into School Districts, the Board may cancel such division; and it shall then be the duty of the Chief Superintendent to direct the Trustees of Schools for such Parish to make a new division thereof, and, if deemed necessary, he may instruct the District Inspector to assist them. On receipt of such instructions, it shall be the duty of the Trustees, as provided by the sixth section of "An Act relating to Parish Schools," forthwith to re-divide such Parish into School Districts, and to file a description of such division with the Clerk of the Peace, or in incorporated Counties with the Secretary-Treasurer of the County, and also to transmit a copy thereof to the Chief Superintendent of Schools, to be filed in his office.

"2. The Board of Education may limit the number of Schools to be kept in any town, village, or populous district in which the Trustees are by the said sixth section of the said Act empowered to authorize such number of Schools as the wants of the population may require, and make such regulations as may be deemed necessary as to the number of male and female Teachers respectively to be employed therein; and it shall not be lawful for the Trustees to exceed such limit or to depart from such regulations, or to establish a second School in any other School District, without the authority of the Board. Every such town, village, or populous district, shall be considered but one School District; but the rate-payers, at any meeting held under the authority of the seventh section of the said Act, may elect one or more Committees for the whole District, or a Committee for each School, as may be decided by a majority of the electors present."

30TH VIC., CAP. XXVII., 1867.

An Act relating to Grammar, Superior, and Common Schools.

[Passed, 17th June, 1867.]

"Be it enacted, by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

"1. Whenever the Trustees of any Grammar School shall make it appear to the Provincial Board of Education that one Teacher is insufficient for the number of scholars attending such School, the Board may authorize the Trustees to employ one or more Assistant Teachers; and the Teachers so employed, if duly qualified, shall be entitled to receive the same Provincial allowance as if they were employed in a Parish School.

"2. The Board of Education may also authorize the Trustees of Schools for any Parish to employ more than one Assistant Teacher in any School where the number of scholars attending such School shall render it necessary."

6. That the question remained in this position until the meeting of the Parliament of Canada, in April, 1872. On the 20th of May, the subject was brought before the House of Commons, and the following proceedings ensued:—

"Mr. Costigan moved, that an Address be voted to His Excellency, representing:— That it is essential to the peace and prosperity of the Dominion of Canada that the several religions therein prevailing should be followed in perfect harmony by those professing them in accord with each other, and that every law passed either by this Parliament or by the Local Legislature, disregarding the rights and usages tolerated by one of such religions is of a nature to destroy that harmony. That the Local Legislature of New Brunswick, in its last Session, in 1871, adopted a law respecting Common Schools, forbidding the imparting of any religious education to pupils, and that that prohibition is opposed to the sentiments of the entire population of the Dominion in general, and to the religious convictions of the Roman Catholic population in particular. That the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick cannot, without acting unconscientiously, send

their children to Schools established under the law in question, and are yet compelled, like the remainder of the population, to pay taxes to be devoted to the maintenance of those Schools. That the said law is unjust, and causes much uneasiness among the Roman Catholic population in general disseminated throughout the whole Dominion of Canada, and that such a state of affairs may prove the cause of disastrous results to all the Confederated Provinces. And praying His Excellency, in consequence, at the earliest possible period, to disallow the said New Brunswick School law.

“And a Debate arising thereon, and the House having continued to sit until 12 of the clock, midnight;

“TUESDAY, 21st May, 1872.

“And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Hon. Mr. Gray, adjourned until Wednesday next, to be then the first Order of the Day.

“WEDNESDAY, MAY 22nd, 1872.

“The House resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. Costigan's motion for an Address to His Excellency, representing:—That it is essential to the peace and prosperity of the Dominion of Canada that the several religions therein prevailing should be followed in perfect harmony by those professing them in accord with each other, and that every law passed either by this Parliament or by the Local Legislature disregarding the rights and usages tolerated by one of such religions is of a nature to destroy that harmony. That the Local Legislature of New Brunswick, in its last Session, in 1871, adopted a law respecting Common Schools, forbidding the imparting of any religious education to pupils, and that that prohibition is opposed to the sentiments of the entire population of the Dominion in general, and to the religious convictions of the Roman Catholic population in particular. That the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick cannot, without acting unconscientiously, send their children to schools established under the law in question, and are yet compelled, like the remainder of the population, to pay taxes to be devoted to the maintenance of those schools. That the said law is unjust, and causes much uneasiness among the Roman Catholic population in general disseminated throughout the whole Dominion of Canada, and that such a state of affairs may prove the cause of disastrous results to all the Confederated Provinces. And praying His Excellency, in consequence, at the earliest possible period, to disallow the said New Brunswick School Law.

“And the Debate having continued until six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at 7.30, p.m.

“HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK, P.M.

“The House then resumed the Debate on Mr. Costigan's motion for an Address to His Excellency, (as above set forth).

“Hon. Mr. Gray moved in amendment, to leave out all the words after “Canada,” in line 2, and to substitute the following:—That the constitutional rights of the several Provinces should be in no way impaired by the order of this Parliament—that the Law passed by the Local Legislature of New Brunswick respecting Common Schools was strictly within the limits of its constitutional powers—and is amenable to be repealed or altered by the Local Legislature, should it prove injurious or unsatisfactory in its operation; that not having yet been in force six months, and no injurious consequences to the Dominion having been shown to result therefrom, this House does not deem it proper to interfere with the advice that may be rendered to His Excellency the Governor General by the respective Ministers of the Crown respecting the New Brunswick School Law.”

“Hon. Mr. Chauveau moved in amendment to the said proposed amendment, That all the words after “that” in the original motion be expunged, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to cause an Act to be passed amending “The British North America Act,

1867," in the sense which this House believes to have been intended at the time of the passage of the said Act, by providing that every religious denomination in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shall continue to possess all such rights, advantages and privileges, with regard to their schools, as such denomination enjoyed in such Province at the time of the passage of the said last mentioned Act; to the same extent as if such rights, advantages and privileges had been duly established by Law."

"And a Debate arising thereon,—the said Debate was, on motion of Hon. Mr. Smith (Westmoreland), adjourned until Wednesday next, to be then the first Order of the Day.

" WEDNESDAY, 29TH MAY, 1872.

"The House resumed the adjourned Debate on Mr. Costigan's motion for an Address to His Excellency, representing :—That it is essential to the peace and prosperity of the Dominion of Canada that the several religions therein prevailing should be followed in perfect harmony by those professing them in accord with each other, and that every law passed either by this Parliament or by the Local Legislature, disregarding the rights and usages tolerated by one of such religions is of a nature to destroy that harmony. That the Local Legislature of New Brunswick, in its last Session, in 1871, adopted a law respecting Common Schools, forbidding the imparting of any religious education to pupils, and that that prohibition is opposed to the sentiments of the entire population of the Dominion in general, and to the religious convictions of the Roman Catholic population in particular. That the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick cannot, without acting unconscientiously, send their children to schools established under the law in question, and are yet compelled, like the remainder of the population, to pay taxes to be devoted to the maintenance of those schools. That the said law is unjust, and causes much uneasiness among the Roman Catholic population in general disseminated throughout the whole Dominion of Canada, and that such a state of affairs may prove the cause of disastrous results to all the Confederated Provinces. And praying His Excellency, in consequence, at the earliest possible period, to disallow the said New Brunswick School Law ;" and of Hon. Mr. Gray's proposed motion in amendment thereto, and which motion was to leave out all the words after "Canada" in line 2, and to substitute the following :— "That the constitutional rights of the several Provinces should be in no way impaired by the action of this Parliament—that the Law passed by the Local Legislature of New Brunswick respecting Common Schools was strictly within the limits of its constitutional powers—and is amenable to be repealed or altered by the Local Legislature, should it prove injurious or unsatisfactory in its operation; that not having yet been in force six months, and no injurious consequences to the Dominion having been shown to result therefrom, this House does not deem it proper to interfere with the advice that may be tendered to His Excellency the Governor General by the responsible Ministers of the Crown, respecting the New Brunswick School Law ;"—and of Hon. Mr. Chauveau's amendment to the said proposed amendment, That all the words after "that" in the original motion be expunged, and the following inserted in lieu thereof :—an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to cause an Act to be passed amending "The British North America Act, 1867," in the sense which this House believes to have been intended at the time of the passage of the said Act, by providing that every religious denomination in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shall continue to possess all such rights, advantages and privileges, with regard to their schools, as such denomination enjoyed in such Province at the time of the passage of the said last mentioned Act; to the same extent as if such rights, advantages and privileges had been then duly established by Law."

"And the Debate having continued until six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at 7.30, p.m."

“ HALF-PAST SEVEN O’CLOCK, P. M.

“ The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on Mr. Costigan’s motion, for an Address to His Excellency on the subject of the New Brunswick School Laws ;—and of Hon. Mr. Gray’s proposed amendment thereto ;—and of Hon. Mr. Chauveau’s amendment to the said proposed amendment (as above set forth):—

“ And the question being put on Hon. Mr. Chauveau’s amendment in amendment, it was negatived :- -Yeas 34, Nays 126.

“ The question being then put on the Hon. Mr. Gray’s proposed amendment,

“ Mr. Colby moved in amendment thereto, that all after the word “ that ” be expunged, and the following substituted in lieu thereof :—“ this House regrets, that the School Act recently passed in New Brunswick is unsatisfactory to a portion of the inhabitants of that Province, and hopes that it may be so modified during the next Session of the Legislature of New Brunswick, as to remove any just grounds of discontent that now exist ;” which was agreed to on the following division :—Yeas 117, Nays 42.

“ Hon. Mr. Dorion then moved that the following words be added to Mr. Colby’s motion viz :—“ And this House further regrets that to allay such well grounded discontent, His Excellency the Governor General has not been advised to disallow the School Act of 1871, passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick ;” which was negatived on the following division :—Yeas 38, Nays 117.

“ And the House have continued to sit until 12 of the Clock, midnight.

THURSDAY, 30TH MAY, 1872.

“ And the question being put on the main motion, as amended,

“ Hon. Mr. Mackenzie moved, that the following words be added thereto :—

“ And that this House deems it expedient, that the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in England, and if possible the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council should be obtained as to the right of the New Brunswick Legislature to make such changes in the School Law as deprived the Roman Catholics of the privileges they enjoyed at the time of the Union, in respect of religious education in the Common Schools, with the view of ascertaining whether the case comes within the terms of the 4th sub-section of the 93rd Clause of the British North America Act, 1867, which authorizes the Parliament of Canada, to enact remedial Laws for the due execution of the provisions respecting education in the said Act ;” which was agreed to ;

“ The question being then put on the main motion, as amended, it was agreed to on a division, and is as follows :—

“ That this House regrets that the School Act recently passed in New Brunswick, is unsatisfactory to a portion of the inhabitants of that Province, and hopes that it may be so modified during the next Session of the Legislature of New Brunswick as to remove any just grounds of discontent that now exist, and this House deems it expedient that the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in England, and if possible the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, should be obtained as to the right of the New Brunswick Legislature to make such changes in the School Law, as deprived the Roman Catholics of the privileges they enjoyed at the time of the Union in respect of religious education in the Common Schools, with the view of ascertaining whether the case comes within the terms of the 4th sub-section of the 93rd clause of the British North America Act, 1867, which authorizes the Parliament of Canada to enact remedial Laws for the due execution of the provisions respecting education in the said Act ;” the House divided, and it was resolved in the affirmative.

In accordance, therefore, with the Resolution of the House of Commons, the undersigned has the honor to recommend that His Excellency the Governor General be requested to transmit the Statement herein made to Her Majesty’s Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in England, and if possible the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, may be obtained as to the right of the New Brunswick Legislature to make such changes in the School

Law as deprived Roman Catholics of the privileges they enjoyed at the time of the Union in respect of religious education in the Common Schools, with the view of ascertaining whether the case comes within the terms of the 4th sub-section of the 93rd clause of The British North America Act, 1867, which authorizes the Parliament of Canada to enact remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions respecting education in the said Act.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

No. 91.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEW BRUNSWICK,
13th November, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch (N. B. 139) 9th November 1872. enclosing for the consideration of my Government, a Minute of the Governor General in Council, together with a printed copy of the Report therein referred to, of the Honorable the Minister of Justice, respecting the School Act passed in 1871, by the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, and requesting me to communicate to you any remarks I may be advised to make in connection with the Minute, to be transmitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have the honor to inform you that I shall, this day submit the papers for the consideration of my Government, and hope very soon to be able to transmit a Minute of Council thereon.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

L. A. WILMOT,
Lieut. Governor.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State for the Provinces, Ottawa.

No. 97.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEW BRUNSWICK,
31st December, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor of sending with this despatch a Copy of the Minute of my Executive Council on the case submitted by the Dominion Government for the consideration of the Crown Officers in England, on the New Brunswick School Act of 1871, and to request that the same may be laid before His Excellency the Governor General, to be transmitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be submitted to the Crown Officers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

L. A. WILMOT,
Lieut. Governor.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State for the Provinces, Ottawa.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Copy of a Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee, approved of by the Lieutenant Governor on the 23rd day of December, A. D., 1872.

The Executive Council having had under consideration a Copy of a Minute of the Privy Council of Canada, submitting for such remarks as may be thought proper to be

made thereon, a statement in reference to the School Law of New Brunswick, made by the Honorable the Minister of Justice, for transmission to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Commons, of the 30th May last, have the honor to make the following observations :—

The statement sets out—

1. The Resolution of the House of Commons of 30th May last, on the above subject, which is as follows :—“ That this House regrets that the School Act recently passed in New Brunswick is unsatisfactory to a portion of the inhabitants of that Province, and hopes that it may be so modified during the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick, as to remove any just grounds of discontent that now exists; and this House deems it expedient that the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in England, and if possible the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, should be obtained as to the rights of the New Brunswick Legislature to make such changes in the School Law as deprived the Roman Catholics of the privileges they enjoyed at the time of the Union in respect of religious education in the Common Schools, with the idea of ascertaining whether the case comes within the terms of the 4th subsection of the 93rd clause of the British North America Act, 1867, which authorizes the Parliament of Canada to enact remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions respecting education in the said Act.”

2. Section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867.

3. The Common Schools Act, 1871.

4. Petitions and correspondence from the Roman Catholic clergy, praying His Excellency the Governor General to disallow the last mentioned Act; together with an extract from the Report of the Minister of Justice, dated January 20th, 1872, recommending that said Act be allowed to go into operation.

5. The various Acts passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick on the subject of the School Law of the Province, shewing the law as it existed at the time of the passing of the Common Schools Act 1871, and which were repealed thereby, viz:—An Act relating to Parish Schools, 21st Vic. c. 9; An Act in amendment of an Act relating to Parish Schools, 26th Vic. c. 7; and an Act relating to Grammar, Superior and Common Schools, 30th Vic. c. 27.

6. The proceedings of the House of Commons, from the 20th to the 30th May last, in reference to the foregoing subject.

Two questions appear to be raised by the resolution of the House of Commons: the one relating to the powers of the New Brunswick Legislature; the other relating to the powers of the Parliament of Canada.

Before considering such questions, it may be remarked that in the resolution it is assumed as a fact that the New Brunswick Legislature, by the passage of the Common Schools Act, 1871, made such changes in the Law as deprived the Roman Catholics of the privileges they enjoyed at the time of the Union, in respect of religious education in the Common Schools. This assumption the Executive Council can not for a moment admit. No privileges are taken away by the Common Schools Act, 1871, except such as were secured by the Statutes thereby repealed; and the Executive Council regret that the House of Commons should have assumed a state of facts which should dispense with the necessity of examining the legislation of the Province upon the subject.

The first question relates to the right of the New Brunswick Legislature to make such changes in the School Law as were in fact effected by the passage of the Common Schools Act 1871, and involves the constitutional powers of the Legislature.

Upon this point, the Executive Council fully concur in the following opinion of the Minister of Justice, contained in his Report before alluded to :—

“ The Provincial Legislatures have exclusive power to make laws in relation to Education, subject to the provisions of the 93rd clause of the British North America Act, 1867. Those provisions apply exclusively to the denominational, separate or dissentient Schools. They do not in any way affect or lessen the power of Provincial Legislatures to pass laws respecting the general educational system of the Province

"The Act complained of is an Act relating to Common Schools, and the Act repealed by it apply to Parish, Grammar, Superior, and Common Schools. No reference is made in them to separate, dissentient, or denominational Schools, and the undersigned does not on examination find that any Statute of the Province exists establishing such Special Schools. * * As therefore the Act applies to the whole School system of New Brunswick, and is not specially applicable to denominational Schools, the Governor General has no right to intervene."

The Executive Council would not have thought it necessary to add anything in support of those conclusions; but the unwarrantable assumption in the Resolution of the House of Commons as to the effect of the recent legislation of this Province, and the attempt to maintain that the Roman Catholics had by the Parish School Act of 1858, (21 Vic. c. 9) rights or privileges with respect to denominational schools which bring the case under the 1st sub-section of section 93 of the British North America Act, would seem to render it necessary to examine more particularly the provisions of such section, and the various Acts of New Brunswick set out in paragraph 5 of the case.

In a question affecting the constitutionality of an Act of the Legislature, the Executive Council would refer to the principle which has been uniformly adopted in similar cases by the Supreme Court of the United States. In delivering the judgment of the Supreme Court, in *Dartmouth College vs. Woodward*, 4 Wheaton, 518, Chief Justice Marshall says:—

"This Court can be insensible neither to the magnitude nor delicacy of this question. The validity of a Legislative Act is to be examined, and the opinion of the highest law tribunal of a State is to be revised. On more than one occasion this Court has expressed the cautious circumspection with which it approaches the consideration of such questions, and has declared that in no doubtful case would it pronounce a Legislative Act to be contrary to the Constitution."

And again, in *Fletcher vs. Peck*, 6 Cranch, 128, the same learned Judge says:—

"The question whether a law be void for its repugnancy to the Constitution, is at all times a question of much delicacy, which ought seldom, if ever, to be decided in the affirmative in a doubtful case. The Court when impelled by duty to render such a judgment, would be unworthy of its station, could it be unmindful of the solemn obligation which that station imposes; but it is not on slight implication and vague conjecture that the Legislature is to be pronounced to have transcended its powers, and its acts to be considered as void. The opposition between the constitution and the law should be such that the Judge feels a clear and strong conviction of their incompatibility with each other."

In a case in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, *Wellington*, petitioner, 16 Pick. 95, Chief Justice Shaw held that—

"The Courts would never declare a statute void unless the nullity and invalidity of the Act are placed, in their judgment, beyond reasonable doubt."

And in another case in the Supreme Courts of the United States, *Ogden vs. Saunders*, 12 Wheat. 270, Mr. Justice Washington, after expressing the opinion that the particular question there presented, and which regarded the constitutionality of a State Law, was involved in difficulty and doubt, said:—

"But if I could rest my opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the law on which the question arises, on no other ground than this doubt, so felt and acknowledged, that alone would in my estimation be a satisfactory vindication of it. It is but a decent respect due to the wisdom, the integrity and the patriotism of the legislative body by which any law is passed, to presume in favor of its validity until its violation of the constitution is proved beyond all reasonable doubt."

By section 93 of The British North America Act 1867, the Provincial Legislatures have exclusive powers to make laws in relation to education, subject and according to certain provisions. Of these provisions, the first declares that nothing in any law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the Union. This provision is in general terms, and is only in limitation or restraint of the general grant of legislative power.

The second provision refers specifically to Quebec, extending to the dissentient schools of that Province the powers and privileges in Ontario accorded to the Roman Catholic separate schools; this provision imposes a duty on the Quebec Legislature to make the necessary laws for the due execution thereof. The third provision gives an appeal to the Governor General in Council from any act or decision of any Provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects, in relation to education in any Province wherein a system of separate or dissentient schools existed by law at the Union, or should be thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province. Such a system of schools, whereby the religious minority is permitted to escape from the operation of the general public system, and to establish schools of the denomination, existed at the Union in the Province of Ontario under the name of "separate schools," and in the Province of Quebec under the name of "dissentient schools," but did not at the Union exist, nor has it since been established in any of the other Provinces.

The fourth provision (sub-section 4) relates to matters of procedure, and vests certain powers of remedial legislation in the Parliament of Canada.

In order to render any law of a Provincial Legislature inoperative under the 1st sub-section of section 93, it is requisite that there should in such Province have been at the Union, denominational schools, with respect to which certain class of persons had rights or privileges, and that those rights or privileges should have been secured by law.

This would seem to lead at once to the consideration of the laws in force in New Brunswick at the Union, for the purpose of determining whether, within the meaning of sub-section (1), section 93 of the British North America Act, the Roman Catholics had by such laws any rights or privileges with respect to denominational schools; and of the Common Schools Act, 1871, for the purpose of determining whether anything therein prejudicially affected such rights or privileges.

But it has been attempted to be shewn that the 1st sub-section of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, so clearly refers to New Brunswick, that the fact of such a section renders unnecessary any inquiry into its meaning or application. It is said that as sub-sections (2) and (3) refer specifically, or by clear intendment, to the case of Ontario and Quebec, sub-section (1) must refer to the case of the other Provinces, and therefore presumably to New Brunswick; and the use of the words "denominational schools" in the 1st sub-section, and of the words "system of separate or dissentient schools" in the 2nd and 3rd sub-sections, is referred to as indicating that the "denominational schools" in the 1st sub-section cannot include the separate or dissentient schools in the 2nd and 3rd sub-sections.

The effect and object of this view is to import a supposed intention which shall control the words, and relieve from the embarrassment of investigating the language of the 93rd section of the School legislation of New Brunswick.

The answer to this is:—

- (1). That sub-section (1) may have been inserted with no particular intent, but *ex majore cautela*.
- (2). That if it were intended to refer specifically to New Brunswick, analogy to the following sub-section would have suggested a particular reference.
- (3). That inasmuch as in terms it is large enough to cover the case of any of the Provinces, it is sufficient to inquire whether it is in fact applicable to New Brunswick, without inquiring whether or not it does, or does not, apply to any other Province. It might equally be contended that it applies to other Provinces because it does not apply to New Brunswick.
- (4). That sub-section (1) is the general abstract provision, applicable to any Province in which at the Union denominational schools existed by law, whether such schools be known as such, or by the secondary and applied name of separate or dissentient schools, and is the only section which imposes restraints upon the legislative power of the Provinces in respect thereto, the remaining sub-sections being particular and remedial provisions. This appears more clear when it is considered that in the scheme of Union

agreed to at Quebec by the representatives of the several Provinces in 1864, and which formed the basis of all the public discussions of the question of Union; the separate and dissentient schools of Ontario and Quebec were referred to as denominational schools; for, under the head "Local Government," Resolution 43, of the said scheme, it is declared that the Local Legislature shall *inter alia* have power to make Laws respecting the following subjects:—

"6th. Education: Saving the rights and privileges which the Protestant or Catholic minority in both Canadas may possess as to their denominational schools at the time when the Union goes into operation."

(5). That in no view can the language of the Imperial Act be taken as an interpretation of the meaning of the New Brunswick Acts of Assembly.

(6). But in order to satisfy the terms of sub-section (1), it is not necessary to resort to the school system of New Brunswick, inasmuch as in each of the Provinces there were at the Union specific denominational schools existing by law, the rights held by the various classes with respect to which are rights protected by this sub-section. Thus in Nova Scotia:—King's College (Church of England); Acadia College (Baptist); Pictou Academy (Presbyterian); St. Mary's and St. François-Xavier Colleges (Catholic.) In Quebec:—Laval University (Catholic.) In Ontario:—Regiopolis Colleges, Bytown College, St. Michael's College, Victoria College, and L'Assomption College.

So in New Brunswick, standing outside of the general school system, and in no respect under the control or inspection of the public or educational authorities, and in no wise affected by the provisions of the Common Schools Act, 1871, there were three denominational schools:—the Madras School, in which the members of the Church of England have interests different from the public at large (see Acts of Assembly, 60th Geo. 3rd, Cap. 6); the Wesleyan Academy (see Acts of Assembly, 12th Vic. c. 65), and the Wesleyan College (see Acts of Assembly, 21st Vic. c. 57.)

If it were proposed by Provincial legislation to derogate from the statutable rights of those institutions, it might reasonably be contended that such legislation would be inoperative and void; for example, if it were proposed to deprive the Wesleyan College of the right of conferring degrees, or to interfere with the rights of the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School, under their Charter, confirmed by Act of Assembly, 60th Geo. 3rd, c. 6, or to repeal section 11 of the Act incorporating the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy at Mount Allison, Sackville, which provides that—

"No person shall teach, maintain, promulgate or enforce any religious doctrine or practice in the said Academy, or any department thereof, or in any religious services held upon the said premises, contrary to what is contained in certain Notes on the New Testament, commonly reported to be the Notes of the said Reverend John Wesley, A. M., and in the first four volumes of sermons commonly reputed to have been written and published by him."

It is submitted, therefore, that it cannot be assumed that the general provisions of sub-section (1), section 93, of the British North America Act, refer particularly to this Province; and much less that they refer to the general school system of the Province which existed under the several Acts of Assembly, 21st Vic. c. 9, 26th Vic. c. 7, and 30th Vic. c. 27.

Whether or not such sub-section does cover the case of schools established under the said several Acts of Assembly is a matter of interpretation of the language both of the Imperial and Provincial Statutes.

The Provincial Statutes consisted of the Parish School Act of 1858 (21st Vic. c. 9), and the Acts 26th Vic. c. 7, and 30th Vic. c. 27, in amendment.

The Parish School Act of 1858 was a general public Act, operating territorially through the Parish, which in New Brunswick constitutes the municipal unit for civil purposes. The Act provided for a central and local control of the schools; the central control consisting of the Board of Education, a Superintendent and four Inspectors, the local control consisting of three Trustees and a School Committee of three persons. The Superintendent and Inspectors were appointed by the Governor in Council, and the

Governor and his Council, with the Superintendent, constituted the Board of Education. The Trustees were Parish officers, elected by the rate-payers of the Parish at the same time, and in the same manner, as other Parish officers, and were subject to the same penalties as other Parish officers. (See section 6, clause 1, 21st Vic. c. 9.) They were thus officers of the Civil Government, performing civil functions, and amenable solely to civil authorities, and representing the people in their character as rate-payers, being no more religious bodies, or exercising denominational functions than the other Parish officers elected at the same time, and in the same manner, viz:—Overseers of the Poor, Constables, Assessors, and Collectors of Rates, Fence-Viewers, Pound-Keepers, Field-Drivers, Hog-Reeves, &c., &c.

Those Trustees, as Parish officers, divided their respective Parishes into convenient School Districts, convenient in respect of the civil purposes which the Trustees were elected to effect; and from time to time reconstructed them, and defined in writing the boundaries of each district, and filed a description thereof with the Clerk of the Peace. (See section 6, clause 2.)

The public, as opposed to the denominational system, is apparent in the provisions with respect to districting, for it is evident how impossible it would be to divide a Parish into districts territorially corresponding with the religious features of the population, and to define such boundaries in writing.

The Trustees as Parish officers controlled the appointment of the teacher, and gave authority to open the school. (See sec. 6, clause 3.) They might suspend, or displace, a teacher. (See section 6, clause 4.) They summoned a meeting of the rate-payers of the district for the purpose of electing a School Committee (see section 6, clause 5), and they apportioned amongst the School Districts in their respective Parishes any money raised by County or Parish assessment for the support and maintenance of the schools therein, in such manner as they might deem just and equitable. (See section 6, clause 10.)

In all this they acted solely as civil officers, and in the discharge of a public duty were governed by public considerations.

The remaining body having local control was the School Committee. This Committee was elected by the inhabitants of the School District being rate-payers (see sec. 7, clause 1), and had the immediate charge of the school-house and property, library, &c.; they called meetings of the district to determine upon the support of the school; had charge of the money of the district, and care and direction of the children. (See section 7, clauses 2-6.) And in towns and populous districts the rate-payers of the district might elect one or more Committees for the district, or a Committee for each school, as might be decided by a majority of the electors present. (See 26th Vic. cap. 7, sec. 2.) The school meeting was therefore a collection of rate-paying inhabitants of the district; and such meeting called for the purpose had power to order a rate for the support of the school, or the entire County or Parish might provide for the support of the schools of the County or Parish respectively by assessment. (See 21st Vic. cap. 9, secs. 11-22.)

The nature of the School District is thus defined in a judgment of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, in *ex parte Jocelyn*, 2 Allen's Rep. 639:—

“When the Trustees establish School Districts, the foundation is laid of a special jurisdiction to be exercised by a majority of the inhabitants of the Parish or District rateable upon property, over all the inhabitants of the District.”

Such was the structure of the Parish School Act of 1858 (21 Vic. c. 9), and it is inconceivable that schools so created, so controlled, so sustained, could for a moment be regarded as denominational schools. They were clearly schools of the rate-payer, not of the denomination. They existed not in connexion with the denomination, but in connexion with the state, and vested no rights or privileges in any class of persons.

But it is alleged that although the schools of New Brunswick were not denominational schools, they were public schools in which denominational teaching was by law permissible; and that the school system of the Province at the Union might be described, not perhaps as a system of denominational schools, but as a system of public schools in

which denominational teaching was legalized, subject to a conscience clause in favor of those children whose parents, or guardians, objected to that teaching; and section 8, clause 5, of the Parish School Act of 1858, is relied upon. That clause is as follows:—

“ Every teacher shall take diligent care, and exert his best endeavors to impress on the minds of the children committed to his care, the principles of christianity, morality and justice, and a sacred regard to truth and honesty, love of their country, loyalty, humanity and a universal benevolence, sobriety, industry and frugality, chastity, moderation and temperance, order and cleanliness, and all other virtues which are the ornaments of human society; but no pupil shall be required to read or study in or from any religious book, or join in any act of devotion objected to by his parents or guardians; and the Board of Education shall, by regulation, secure to all children whose parents or guardians do not object to it, the reading of the Bible in Parish Schools,—and the Bible, when read in Parish Schools by Roman Catholic children, shall, if required by their parents or guardians, be the Douay version, without note or comment.”

The Executive Council would, however, maintain that no question of the character of the teaching in the public schools can suffice to restrict the general grant of legislative power on the subject of education vested in the Legislature of New Brunswick; that sub-section (1) clearly requires the existence of denominational schools, and class rights therein secured by law; that public schools, under the entire control of the ratepayer and the Provincial authorities, cannot, whatever the character of the tuition, be considered as denominational schools, any right of the individual ratepayer or inhabitant therein being a right as a member of society with respect to public schools, and not a class right with respect to denominational schools; and that, in short, sub-section (1) has no reference to the general public system of education. But the Executive Council denies that the Parish School Act of 1858 legalized denominational tuition.

Now, in order to determine the extent to which this Act allowed religious teaching to be carried on in the public schools, it is necessary to look to the Act as a whole; for the details of one part of an Act may contain regulations restricting the extent of general expressions used in another part of the same Act.

The right of the Board of Education to prescribe books, maps, and apparatus, for use in the Schools, may be implied from section 4, clauses 3 and 11, and from section 5, clause 7.

By section 4, clause 8, the Board of Education had power—

“ To provide for the establishment, regulation and government of School Libraries, and the selection of books to be used therein; but no works of a licentious, vicious or immoral tendency, or hostile to the christian religion, or works on controversial theology, shall be admitted.”

When works on controversial theology are classed with obscene, vile, and infidel publications, and are deemed equally unfit for use in the Library, how can it be said that they may be taught in the School-room? Prohibited from use under the eye of the parent, shall they be taught by the teacher? Shall the Library be shut against them, and shall the School door be open to them? And does not the exclusion from the Library of works on controversial or distinctive dogmatic theology, clearly show that in the contemplation of the Act the Schools were to be Schools of the public and not of any sect, and that the Legislature expressly sought to guard against the introduction of sectarian aims into the administration of School affairs?

Again—“ The Board of Education shall secure to all children, whose parents or guardians do not object to it, the reading of the Bible in Parish Schools; and the Bible when read in Parish Schools by Roman Catholic children, shall, if required by their parents or guardians, be the Douay version without note or comment.” (See section 8, clause 5.)

Why without note or comment? If distinctive doctrinal teaching were allowed, why should the Bible when read by Roman Catholic children be the Douay version without note and comment? Why not the Douay version *with note and comment*?

Can it be seriously contended that the authorized note and comments by which the Roman Catholic Church declares the meaning of the Scripture, shall be excluded, and that the private judgment of the teacher shall expound its meaning, and that this is denominational teaching? Can this be "the fullness of distinctive religious teaching?" and can it be said that the principles of Christianity, which the law required to be impressed upon the minds of the pupils are the principles of Christianity "after a denominational fashion," when works on controversial theology and the Church's interpretation of the Bible were expressly excluded?

Can it be contended that the reading of the Bible, required by the Parish School Act of 1858 to be secured to every pupil, gave a denominational character to the Parish Schools? Although Roman Catholics might ask that their children should have the Douay Bible, without note or comment read, is not such Douay Bible but a different version of the Holy Scripture from the version which is used by Protestants? Neither version professes to be a denominational or sectarian book, but simply the Word of God; and as such, its use in school cannot be held to be denominational teaching.

It may also here be remarked, that although the Trustees of the Parish, the School Committee, and the Teacher, might be all Catholics; and although there might be but a single Protestant in the District, the Parish School Act of 1858 gave to his children the legal right, not only of attending such school, but of requiring the reading of the Protestant version in such school. This is utterly inconsistent with the idea that such a school could be a Roman Catholic denominational school; and it is submitted that the character of the school cannot, under the Law, be affected by the presence or absence of a Protestant or Roman Catholic child.

And further, in considering the intention of the Legislature, it is material to look at the consequences.

The clause of the 8th section above relied on is not permissive, it is mandatory. It does not allow any teacher who may feel disposed to do so, to inculcate the principles of Christianity; it requires every teacher to do so. If, then, by the "principles of Christianity," were meant the distinctive and denominational or sectarian expression of those principles, then did the Legislature impose upon every teacher, whether male or female, and however well or ill qualified, whether of the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class, the absolute duty of teaching the principles of Christianity in their distinctive doctrinal features. It required every teacher to be a teacher of theology, without requiring any antecedent qualification; and turned every school into a nursery of the Church; a school of faith and polemics, with the further consequence that one school might at one and the same time be Protestant and Catholic; the head master teaching in one room according to his light the doctrines of Geneva, and the assistant teaching in another the doctrines of Rome.

It would also be a consequence of this that a District, by a bare majority of one amongst the rateable inhabitants, might impose assessment upon the entire District, for the purpose in effect of turning the school into a Sunday School for the propagation of the religious views of the majority. The death or removal of a ratepayer might change the character of the school, and the fate of a denomination might hang upon the solvency of one of its members. Almost every District would be annually torn by contending sects in their unseemly strife for power.

Such a system might be described as a system of concurrent endowment—of endowment of every sect that could secure a majority of one at a school meeting. In a country where no Church is preferred, and no Church established, it would place in the hands of a dominant sect the state power of taxation, to be wielded for Church purposes.

The meaning of section 8, clause 5, is then clear. The Legislature required every teacher to impress on the minds of the children the principles of christianity, in their non-denominational feature, but lest in so doing, and in the exercise of the discretion vested in the teacher, religious books might be used, or acts of devotion engaged in, to which any tender conscience might object, the conscience clause was inserted, that no pupil

should be required to read or study in or from any religious book, or join in any act of devotion objected to by his parent or guardian. The words of the conscience clause do not enlarge the teaching power, they restrict it. The religious books referred to are non-denominational; such books as the Board of Education would admit to the library. But the teaching of distinctive dogmatic or controversial theology is of the essence of denominational teaching, while it may not unreasonably be concluded that the principles of Christianity to be taught relate largely to the Christian virtues enumerated in the section itself, in connection with such term.

It requires no great acquaintance with the works of Catholic and Protestant literature to point to numbers of books emanating from each communion, which, while in the fullest sense religious, do no more relate to distinctive doctrinal theology than the ten commandments or the Lord's prayer.

Whether or not the Legislature judged rightly, that the principles of Christianity are capable of being inculcated in a manner common to the different communions, is not material. It is sufficient that the Legislature thought it possible, following therein a very considerable body of authority.

As long ago as 1635, Sir Thomas Browne, referring to the attitude of the Protestant and Catholic Churches to each other, wrote:—

“ We have reformed from them, not against them; for, omitting those impropriations and terms of scurrility betwixt us, which only difference our affections, and not our cause, there is one common name and appellation, one faith and necessary body of principles common to us both.”

And it is well known that in recent times Scripture lessons, sanctioned by the highest authority in the English and Roman Catholic Churches, were for years used with entire satisfaction in the National Schools of Ireland; and the most recent Parliamentary discussions on Education show that the question of undenominational teaching is still a question of practical politics.

Such then was the school system of New Brunswick at the Union, and at the passing of the Common Schools Act, 1871; a system of public schools operating territorially over the entire Province; springing out of the operation of the municipal system, subject to the control and inspection of the Government; representing in its local management the ratepaying inhabitants of the District; exercising at will the civil power of taxation; providing for certain undenominational religious instruction, but providing by a strict conscience clause for the rights of conscience; requiring the reading of the Holy Scriptures in the ordinary Protestant version, but in the case of the Roman Catholic allowing the Douay version without note or comment. To speak of such schools as denominational schools, involve the grossest misconception of language.

The term “ denominational schools” clearly means the schools of or belonging to or in connection with a denomination, and in which the members of the denomination have, as such, interests other and different from the interest which they have in them as a portion of the public. Such schools are controlled by the denomination in its interests, and exist at least to a certain extent for denominational, as distinguished from public purposes.

The meaning of the term was well understood by the Imperial Parliament when the British North America Act was under consideration.

For thirty-six years a system of national, as distinguished from denominational schools, had existed in Ireland, under which combined literary and separate religious instruction had been given.

On the other hand, at the time of the passage of the British North America Act, the system of primary education in England was chiefly denominational, being carried on mainly through the instrumentality of schools in connection with the various denominations. But by the passage of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, the education of the country was placed on a public basis; and whilst existing denominational schools, and those which might be established within a limited period, were recognized and continued in the receipt of public money, the Act provided for the formation of Local School

Boards, and the establishment of School Board Schools. By section 14, it is enacted that—

“Every school provided by a School Board, shall be conducted under the control and management of such Boards, in accordance with the following Regulations :—

“(1.) The school shall be a public elementary school, within the meaning of this Act.

“(2.) No religious catechisms or religious formulary which is distinctive of any particular denomination, shall be taught in the school.”

Thereby, in the words of Mr. Gladstone, “overthrowing, as far as the rate-school is concerned, the use of that which is the note and characteristic of denominational teaching ;” while, at the same time, admitting of religious instruction, and recognizing the possibility of imparting religious instruction without rendering the school denominational.

In the passage of such Act, the present Lord Chancellor thus described those schools, and the character of the religious teaching secured thereby :—

“Religious teaching must be specific, but it need not be sectarian or denominational. The schools would be for every proper purpose, under public observation, superintendence, and control, and the exclusion of denominational formularies would tend to remind the teacher that he was not to constitute himself the organ of any particular denomination.”

So the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872, establishes a central Board of Education, and places the local control of the schools in the hands of a School Board, elected in each Parish and Burgh by electors with a rate-paying qualification. It vests all the Parish schools and property in the School Board, and abolishes all jurisdiction, power and authority possessed or exercised by Presbyteries or other Church Courts, with respect to any public schools. In schools so clearly non-denominational it however provides, that—

“Every public school, and every school subject to inspection and in receipt of any public money, shall be open to children of all denominations, and any child may be withdrawn by his parents from any instruction in religious subjects, and from any religious observance in any such school ; and no child shall in any such school be placed at a disadvantage with respect to the secular instruction given therein by reason of the denomination to which such child or his parents belong, or by reason of his being withdrawn from any instruction in religious subjects. The time or times during which any religious observance is practised or instruction in religious subjects is given at any meeting of the school for elementary instruction, shall be either at the beginning or the end, or at the beginning and at the end of such meeting, and shall be specified in a table approved of by the Scotch Education Department.”

But it would never be contended that such public schools were denominational schools because they admitted of religious instruction with a conscience clause.

In this Province the term denominational schools has always heretofore been applied to specific schools controlled by a denomination, in which the public, as such, had no rights or interest. These schools stood outside of the general public system, and from time to time their managers, in admission and full recognition of their anomalous position, made application do the Legislature for specific yearly appropriations from the revenue, and over these schools there was no public control or right of inspection.

It is also worth while to inquire what is understood to be denominational schools by the Church in whose interests the present reference is made. In a Pastoral Address of the Catholic Archbishop and Bishops of Ireland, dated at Dublin the 20th October, 1871, it is said :—

“As to primary education, therefore, we demand—1st. For all schools which are exclusively Catholic, the removal of all restrictions upon religious instruction, so that the fulness of distinctive religious teaching may enter into the course of daily secular education, with full liberty for the use of Catholic books and religious emblems, and for the performance of religious exercises, and that the right be recognized of the lawful pastors of the children in such schools to have access to them, to regulate the whole

“ business of religious instruction in them, and to remove objectionable books, if any. “ In such schools, the teachers, the books, and the Inspectors, should all be Catholic.”

Again, in the Province of Ontario, a system of public schools has existed for about twenty years. These schools not having met the requirements of the Roman Catholic Clergy, they broke away from the public school system, and procured the establishment, by law, of the “ separate ” schools referred to in sub-sections 2 and 3 of section 93, of the British North America Act, 1867.

On the 1st of last January, the Roman Catholic Bishop of London, Ontario, issued a Pastoral, which concluded as follows :—

“ We have endeavored to point out the importance of Catholic education, and the dangers that result from an unchristian education. We have shewn that the education imparted in the Common Schools of Ontario cannot be religious, for the simple reason that it cannot in justice to all sects be denominational, We have pointed out the duty of our Clergy and of our Catholic parents on this subject, and we earnestly exhort them to be faithful to it. To insure the efficient working of our separate school system, we, having invoked the holy name of God, deem it our duty to ordain as follows :—

“ Art. 1. No Catholic parent living within the legal limits of a separate school, shall send his children to mixed or common schools, they being adjudged by the Canadian hierarchy as dangerous to faith and morals. Should any Catholic parent unfortunately persist in violating this ordinance, he shall be refused the Holy Sacraments until such time as he shall consent to obey the Church in this matter.

“ Art. 2. Every Catholic rate-payer, living within the legal limits of a separate school, shall pay his school taxes to said school, under a penalty of being refused the Holy Sacraments. If for grave and special reasons, exemptions should be claimed from these ordinances, let the Pastor, and if necessary, the Bishop, be consulted, and their directions followed.

“ We hereby renew the wise ordinance of our predecessor :—

“ Art. 1. In any School Section whose Trustees are Catholics, no other than a practical Catholic shall be chosen to fulfil the duties of a teacher, whether male or female.

“ Art. 2. The School Trustees are to consult their respective Pastors in regard to the appointment or dismissal of the said teachers, as well as in all that concerns the general good of the Parochial Schools.

“ Art. 3. In case of a dissent between the Pastor and the Trustees in this matter, recourse shall be had to the Bishop, who, after hearing both sides, will give a decision, which shall be final.

“ Art. 4. Inasmuch as any school, established and maintained in opposition to these rules can no longer be considered as Catholic, the Pastor, after consulting the Bishop, will forbid parents to support said schools, or to send their children thither.”

Now what is the character of the schools, to attend which, as dangerous to faith and morals, subjects the offender to the refusal of the Sacraments ? They are schools in which by the 129th section of the Consolidated Common Schools Act of Upper Canada, 22 Vic. cap. 64, it is provided, almost in the language of the New Brunswick Parish School Act of 1858, that—

“ No person shall require any pupil in any such school to read or study in or from any religious book, or to join in any exercise of devotion or religion objected to by his or her parents or guardians ; but within this limitation, pupils shall be allowed to receive such religious instruction as their parents and guardians desire, according to any religious regulations provided for the government of Common Schools.”

And by Regulation 5 of the Regulations made by the Board of Education under such Act, it is provided that the teacher “ shall daily exert his best endeavors, by example and precept, to impress upon the minds of pupils the principles and morals of the christian religion, especially those virtues of piety, truth, patriotism, and humanity, which are the basis of law and freedom, and the cement and ornament of society.”

It is with reference to such schools that the Bishop of London says, that the education therein imparted cannot be religious, for the simple reason that it cannot in justice to all sects be denominational.

Inasmuch then as in New Brunswick at the Union, and at the time of the passing of the Common Schools Act, 1871, the Roman Catholics had by law no rights or privileges with respect to denominational schools, nothing in the Common Schools Act can have deprived them of rights or privileges which they did not previously enjoy. The effect of the Common Schools Act was to repeal the Parish School Act of 1858, and the amendments thereof; to alter the distribution of power between the local and general authorities; to substitute a system of rate-supported schools for a system of schools supported either by rates or voluntary subscription. On the question of religious teaching it preserves silence,—neither excluding the Bible from the school nor legislating it into the school; neither requiring nor prohibiting the inculcation of the principles of christianity in their non-denominational features; neither prescribing nor proscribing such religious instruction, but simply providing that the schools should not be turned to sectarian purposes.

In this connection the Executive Council would refer to some of the allegations of the Petition of Rev. C. Lefebvre and others, set out in paragraph four of the case.

It is there stated that under the School Law in force at the Union, and up to the passing of the Common Schools Act, 1871, the Catholics were enabled, wherever their numbers were sufficiently large, to establish schools in which a good religious and secular education was afforded.

No such right existed "under the law" nothing in the Parish School Act of 1858 prevented the establishment of private schools outside of the law, as nothing in the Common School Acts, 1871, prevents the establishment of similar schools. An irregular and defective administration of the law might tolerate illegal practices, and allow parties to derive unwarrantable advantages in violation of the law; but privileges enjoyed in violation of the law cannot give rights under the law. For example:—The Executive Council does indeed find that at one time certain of the branches of the Madras School, a denominational school existing by special Act, and under special control, inconsistent with the public control provided for by the Parish School Act of 1858, did, whilst receiving specific pecuniary grants yearly voted by the House of Assembly in aid of Special Schools, also receive the allowances from the Provincial Treasury secured by the Parish School Act of 1858 to the teachers of Parish Schools, the same having been improperly recognized by the local Trustees and School Committees as a Parish School. But this imperfect administration of the law has never been by the Governor and the Trustees of the Madras School claimed to give a legal status under the law. It was an irregularity which the law was of itself sufficient to check.

It is also stated—"That in districts in which Catholics were too few in numbers to maintain separate schools,"—a term never known in this Province as applied to the schools of New Brunswick—"they could not be compelled to contribute to the support of any schools in which they had reason to apprehend that anything would be done to sap the faith or weaken the religious convictions of their children, and that this afforded them a safeguard and protection which the Act lately passed will wholly destroy."

And, in the same petition, the injurious operation of the Common Schools Act, 1871, is thus described:—

"That in the several School Districts into which the Counties are to be divided, other sums are to be raised for school purposes, and the determination of the amount and of the mode of expenditure, the appointment of Trustees, and all that concerns the management of the schools, are vested absolutely in the majority, thus by process of law depriving your petitioners, who, in most instances, are in the minority, of all rights and all the protection of law."

Nothing could more clearly mark the confusion of mind into which the petitioners have fallen.

For, under the Parish School Act of 1858, as well as under the Common School Act, 1871, the Districts into which the Counties were divided had the power of raising school

money by assessment, and determining the amount and the mode of expenditure ; and all that concerned the management of the schools was vested absolutely in the majority. Thus, in the language of the petition, "depriving the petitioners, who, in most instances, are in the minority, of all rights and all the protection of law."

Under the Common Schools Act, 1871, this power of the majority cannot be used to compel the minority to support schools in which the distinctive doctrines of any sect may be taught.

But if the contention of those be correct, who maintain that the Parish School Act of 1858 provided for denominational schools, or legalized denominational teaching, the power of the majority could, under that Act, have been exercised to compel Catholics to contribute to the extension of Protestant doctrines. Thus, in the words of the petition, "depriving Catholics, who, in most instances, are in the minority, of all rights and all the protection of the law."

If, as alleged, Catholics could not, under the Parish School Act of 1858, be compelled to contribute to the support of any schools in which they had reason to apprehend that any thing would be done to sap the faith or weaken the religious convictions of their children, it could only be on the supposition that that Act which gave to the majority the power of ordering assessment, did not admit of denominational schools being established under its provisions.

It is thus evident that the Common Schools Act, 1871, so far from prejudicially affecting the rights of Catholics, secures them against the possibility of hostile action of the Protestant majority ; and that no more dreadful consequence could fall upon the Roman Catholics, who are one-third of the population, than the re-enactment of the Parish School Act, with the interpretation sought to be placed upon it, of legalizing the establishment of denominational schools, or the teaching of sectarian theology.

Another objection to the Common Schools Act is, that it deprives Catholic graded schools in the cities—and large towns of pecuniary legislative grants.

The answer to this is, briefly—

(1.) That such grants were not secured by law, but were simply annual votes passed in Supply in aid of Special Schools.

(2.) That the Common Schools Act, 1871, does not seek to restrict the right and power of the House of Assembly to dispose of the public funds as it may from time to time think proper.

The second general question involved in the Resolution of the House of Commons relates to the extent of the power of the Parliament of Canada to pass remedial laws in reference to education.

If the foregoing remarks, in respect of the power of the Legislature of New Brunswick to pass the Common Schools Act, 1871, be correct, and if there be nothing in that Act contravening the provisions of section 93 of The British North America Act, 1867, it is evident that the Parliament of Canada can have no right of legislation in the matter, remedial or otherwise.

But the Executive Council are not prepared to admit that the Parliament of Canada would, in any event, have legislative jurisdiction. An examination of section 93 would appear to shew that the power of the Parliament of Canada does in no way extend beyond the matters specifically referred to in sub-sections (2) and (3).

Sub-section (1) is a general abstract provision in limitation of the general grant of legislative powers given to the local legislatures in the matter of education. It is a general saving clause, under which the rights of the Roman Catholic and Protestant minorities in Ontario and Quebec, in respect of their separate and dissentient schools, are saved ; whilst for greater caution, being extended to cover similar rights in any of the Provinces, should such exist. It is the generalized expression of the following provision of the Quebec Scheme, before alluded to :—

"(6) Education, saving the rights and privileges which the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority in both Canadas may possess, as to their denominational schools, at the time when the Union goes into operation ;"

which Quebec Scheme having been the basis of the desire for Union referred to in the preamble of The British North America Act, 1867, may be looked to for light in the interpretation of the latter Act.

Now the effect of this general saving clause is, that it shall be read into every Act of the several local Legislatures respecting education. It is the same as if such words were expressly inserted by way of proviso in every such Act; and so far, and only so far, as the rights thereby secured are prejudicially affected by Provincial legislation, the Act becomes inoperative and devoid of force of law. Those rights continue as before unaffected by any legislation, and the Courts will uphold such rights in the same manner as if they were expressly saved by such legislation.

It is to be further noted, that the provision is negative and restraining. It does not require the Legislature to enact laws for the preservation of the rights referred to: it simply requires that the Legislatures shall not in certain cases make laws, and provides that if they do, their legislation shall be, *ultra vires*, or at least that it shall not operate to effect certain objects.

Sub-section (2) on the other hand, grants certain rights to the minorities in Quebec, and therefore imposes impliedly on the Legislature of that Province the duty of executing such provision.

Sub-section (3) provides a remedy by appeal to the Governor General in Council from any act or decision of any Provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Catholic minority in relation to education in any Province wherein separate schools exist by law, (whether at the Union or subsequently established). Here it is to be observed that the words "act or decision of a Provincial authority," rather seem to point to matters of administration, as, for instance, to the acts or decisions of the Executive authority, or of the Board of Education.

Sub-section (4) vests certain powers of passing remedial laws in the Parliament of Canada. But it is to be noted that this power is given in but two cases—

1st. Where any Provincial law, as seems to the Governor General requisite for the due execution of the provisions of the section, is not made; and

2nd. Where any decision of the Governor General in Council on any appeal under the section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial authority in that behalf.

Taking the second branch of the power first: it gives the right of legislation where the decision of the Governor General in Council on appeal is not duly executed by the proper Provincial authority; but the jurisdiction of the Governor General on appeal is limited to cases arising under sub-section (3).

The other branch of the power is where the Provincial Legislature has made default in passing the requisite legislation for the due execution of the provisions of the section.

This is clearly applicable only to sub-section (2), under which something is required to be executed. The minority in Quebec is thereby vested with certain rights, and the duty cast upon the Legislature of that Province to pass the necessary legislation to effectuate the object; in other words Provincial Law becomes necessary for its execution. But the words are not applicable to sub-section (1), by which Provincial Legislatures are not required to act, but are forbidden from acting, and by which the legislation of the local Legislatures is, to the extent that it contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1), entirely inoperative and of no force of law, being to that extent *ultra vires* and unconstitutional.

Nor does it impair the force of this, that the power of the Parliament is not expressly limited to cases under sub-section (2) and (3), but extends to the section, because the section is in its nature entire; and the same extended reference is made to the "section" in the case of the failure to execute the appeal of the Governor General in Council, as in the case of the failure to have the requisite legislation. The words in the one are—"any decision of the Governor General in Council on any appeal under this section," and in the other—"any Provincial law requisite for the due execution of the provision of this section." But it is clear that the appeal only lies under sub-section (3), and the word "section" there means that part of the section to which the case is properly referrible.

In short, the power of legislation is in the Parliament of Canada in two cases ; the case were appeal lies to the Governor General in Council, under sub-section (3), and the case were something which is required to be executed, is not executed, as under sub-section (2). The provisions of sub-section (1) do not require execution, or the passage of any Provincial Law to execute them. They execute themselves, and subject all Provincial Laws to their operation. No remedy is needed, because no wrong can be inflicted ; they lie in the protection of the law. But as in the system of denominational schools, such as those of Ontario and Quebec, Provincial authorities may by act or decision interfere with rights or privileges, the section makes provision under sub-section (3) for such cases of injurious administration, act, or decision.

The Executive Council would further observe, that while the subject was under discussion by the House of Commons, and before the adoption of the Resolution of the 30th May, they, on the 29th May last, caused to be transmitted by telegraph to the Privy Council of Canada, the Minute of Council, of which a copy is hereunto annexed, marked A, by which it will be seen that the Government of New Brunswick, on behalf of the people of that Province, entered their most earnest protest against any dealing with the Common Schools Act, 1871, by the Parliament of Canada.

The Executive Council in making the foregoing remarks, do not desire it to be understood that they are assenting parties to the submission to the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in England, of the right of the New Brunswick Legislature exclusively to deal with the subject of Education ; on the contrary, they most respectfully now enter their protest against any such submission ; and while they entertain that just respect which should properly be accorded to any opinion on the subject emanating from such distinguished Lawyers, they foresee the greatest danger as likely to arise from such a course.

The question, whether the Common Schools Act, 1871, is *ultra vires* within the intent and meaning of the 93rd section of The British North America Act, 1867, is at present pending in the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and the parties in whose interest it is now sought to obtain the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, have had their views, with all the facts, presented and argued before the Supreme Court by some of the ablest gentlemen of the Bar in New Brunswick. The decision and judgment of the Supreme Court will be given in Hilary Term (February) next, and as an Appeal from such judgment will lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, it does appear to the Executive Council that any opinion that the Law Officers of the Crown may give, can in no way settle the question ; for should the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown differ from the judgment of the Supreme Court, neither the Legislature nor the Courts of New Brunswick would feel bound by such opinion. And, again, were the opinion of the Law Officers so differing, such as to lead the Dominion Parliament to legislate upon the subject, any such law of the Dominion Parliament might, by the New Brunswick Courts, be held to be *ultra vires*.

The Supreme Court of New Brunswick, in the case of *The Queen vs. Chandler*, 1 Hannay's Reports, p. 548, having held that—

“ An Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick on the 23rd March, 1868, intitled, An Act in amendment of Chapter 124, Title 34 of the Revised Statutes, ‘ Of Insolvent Confined Debtors,’ was an Insolvent Act which the Legislature of New Brunswick had no power to pass since The British North America Act, 1867, came into force, and was therefore invalid and void ; the Parliament of Canada having, under the Imperial Statute, the exclusive power to legislate on Bankruptcy and Insolvency ; and that the assent of the Governor General to such Provincial Act would not make it valid ; the Court holding that where an Act of the local Legislatures conflicts with the British North America Act, (it being an Imperial Statute) the Court will pronounce upon its validity ;”

they may and no doubt would equally hold as *ultra vires* any legislation of the Dominion Parliament interfering with the exclusive power of the New Brunswick Legislature to legislate on the subject, with the sole limitation mentioned in the 1st sub-section, section

93, British North America Act; and thus if the Common Schools Act, 1871, be determined by the Supreme Court to be not *ultra vires*, it is clear any Act passed by the Parliament of Canada on the subject, upon the assumption that it is so, would be necessarily of no force or effect.

Entertaining the strongest view possible of the constitutionality of the Common Schools Act 1871, the Executive Council would regret to see such a conflict of law as would arise should the Supreme Court uphold that view, and the Law Officers of the Crown arrive at a contrary conclusion, and they see, as the only legal and constitutional determination of the question, an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, from the judgment of the Supreme Court, by the dissatisfied parties.

Any other course than this will not prove satisfactory to the people of New Brunswick, and in no other way, and by no other judgment, will they permit their rights, in the matter of the Act in question, to be settled.

A.

IN COUNCIL, 29TH MAY, 1872.

Read the following Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee :—

The Executive Council in Committee have observed the introduction into the House of Commons of Canada, of a Resolution that an Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to cause an Act to be passed amending The British North America Act, 1867, in the sense in which the House of Commons believes to have been intended at the time of the passage of the said Act, by providing that every religious denomination in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shall continue to possess all such rights, advantages and privileges with regard to their Schools, as such denomination enjoyed in such Province at the time of the passage of the said last mentioned Act, to the same extent as if such rights, advantages and privileges had been duly established by law.

The avowed object of such Resolution is the overthrow of the recent legislation of New Brunswick relating to Common Schools, which legislation is admittedly within the powers of the Legislature of this Province under the Constitution as it exists.

Upon the question of fact embodied in the Resolution, the Committee beg to say that in none of the discussions and negotiations publicly carried on previous to the Union, was it regarded by any parties in this Province that the then existing legislation upon the subject of Education partook in any respect of the character of finality, or conferred vested rights upon any class, nor did any portion of the people of New Brunswick openly seek to secure the permanence or continuance of such legislation and procedure. There had not been in this Province, as in some of the other Provinces, any legislative compromise on the question of denominational education, and the people of New Brunswick would certainly have repudiated any arrangement which sought to limit their freedom of action.

It appears to have been reserved for the representatives of other Provinces of the Dominion to discover that the assumed privileges of a certain portion of the people of New Brunswick were intended to be secured to a greater extent than was by them at the time supposed or intended.

It is now proposed that the powers of the Provincial Legislatures shall be determined, not by the language of the Constitution, but according to the sense which is believed to have been intended by a body that at the time of the passage of the Act had no existence, and from which in this case the Constitution expressly withdraws the power of legislation.

The Committee, desirous of preserving the Union, cannot refrain from drawing the attention of the Government and Parliament of Canada to the alarming character and consequences of the above Resolution. Those consequences far outweigh in importance the particular subject involved. The assumption, by the Government and Parliament of Canada, of the right to seek the imposition of further limitations of the powers of

the Provincial Legislatures is subversive of the federal character of the Union, tending to the destruction of the powers and independence of the Provincial Legislatures, and to the centralization of all power in the Parliament of Canada.

The people of New Brunswick cannot and will not so surrender their rights of self-government within the limits of the Constitution, and will regard the passage of such Resolution as an infringement of the Constitution by those whose duty and interest should lead them to uphold the rights of the Provinces, while maintaining the powers of the General Government.

The Executive Council in Committee therefore hasten to warn the Government and Parliament of Canada of the danger involved in the passage of the said Resolution, which if passed, whatever its effect upon the course of Imperial Legislation, must stand as a precedent of innovation of Provincial rights, fruitful of evil; and in the name of the people of New Brunswick, and invoking the protection of the Constitution, the Executive Council in Committee protest against the passage of such Resolution, and emphatically assert the right of the Legislature of New Brunswick to legislate upon all questions affecting the Education of the country, free from interference by the Parliament of Canada.

[Approved.]

[N. B.—No. 14.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 4th January, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 97, of the (No. 3.) 31st ultimo, covering a Copy of a Minute of your Executive Council, on the case submitted by the Dominion Government for the consideration of the Crown Officers in England, on the New Brunswick School Act of 1871, and requesting that the same may be laid before the Governor General, with a view to its transmission to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Your Despatch and its enclosures will be submitted without delay for the consideration of His Excellency in Council.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable L. A. Wilmot,
Lieutenant Governor, Fredericton.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 10th January, 1873.

The Committee have had under consideration the Despatch, No. 97, dated 31st December, 1872, from the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, enclosing Copy of a Minute of his Executive Council, on the case submitted by the Dominion Government for the consideration of the Crown Officers in England, on the New Brunswick School Act of 1871, and requesting that the same may be laid before Your Excellency for transmission to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be submitted to the Crown Officers.

The Committee advise that Your Excellency will be pleased to transmit the Minute in question to the Earl of Kimberley to be laid before the Crown Officers, as requested.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 7th November, 1872.

MY LORD,—I am directed to enclose to your Lordship Copy of a Report from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, relating to the School question in New Brunswick, with Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 6th November, 1872.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your most obedient servant,

E. PARENT,

Under Secretary of State.

The Right Reverend John Sweeny, D.D.,
Bishop of St. John, New Brunswick.

CATHEDRAL OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION,
ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, November 18th, 1872.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, with Copy of a Report from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, relating to the School question in New Brunswick, and Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved of by His Excellency the Governor General on the 6th November, 1872.

I shall avail myself of the opportunity of sending you, as soon as possible, a paper containing some observations on this question, respectfully requesting that it be transmitted to England with the Report, &c., of the Honorable the Minister of Justice.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

† J. SWEENY,

Bishop of St. John.

The Honorable J. C. Aikins,
Secretary of State, &c., &c.

CATHEDRAL OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION,
ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, January 18th, 1873.

SIR,—I beg to forward the enclosed printed papers, containing the opinions of Charles Duff and C. W. Weldon, Esquires, legal gentlemen of high standing in their profession, regarding the School law of New Brunswick, lately passed by our Local Legislature, and also statistics to show that the Catholics have been deprived, by this law, of privileges—the right to give religious instruction in the Schools, to establish Catholic Schools, &c.—which they enjoyed and exercised freely under the former School laws of the Province.

I send these papers in accordance with the Report of the Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 6th November, 1872, in order that they may be transmitted to England with the Report of the Honorable the Minister of Justice. I have been obliged to delay longer than I had intended sending in these documents, on account of the stormy weather of the past month and the difficulty, in consequence, of communicating with distant localities.

I beg most respectfully to request that this question, so important to the Catholics of New Brunswick, may be brought before the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and, if possible, to be informed when it may be brought before them, in order that we may have the opportunity of employing counsel in England to represent us.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Most respectfully,

Your obedient humble servant,

† J. SWEENY,

Bishop of St. John.

The Honorable J. C. Aikins,
Secretary of State of Canada, &c.

To the Right Rev. John Sweeny, D.D., Bishop of St. John, N.B.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Jan. 6th, 1873.

YOUR LORDSHIP,—Agreeably to Your Lordship's wish, we have perused the Copy of a Report of The Honorable The Minister of Justice, dated 30th October, 1872, submitting, in accordance with the Resolution adopted by the House of Commons, on the 30th of May last, a statement for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in England, and if possible, the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, might be obtained as to the right of the New Brunswick Legislature to make such changes in the School Law as deprived Roman Catholics of the privileges which they enjoyed at the time of the Union, in respect of religious education in the Common Schools, with the view of ascertaining whether the case comes within the terms of the 4th sub-section of the 93rd clause of the "British North America Act, 1867." We have also read the Copy of the Report of the Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council thereon, of the 6th November, 1872, advising that it should be transmitted by His Excellency the Governor General to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and that Copies of it should be forwarded to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, and to Your Lordship for any remarks which the Lieutenant Governor or Your Lordship might think proper to make thereon, and that Your Lordship might desire should be transmitted therewith to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The statement of The Honorable the Minister of Justice, sets forth:—1st. The resolution of the 30th May, 1872. 2nd. The 93rd clause of the British North America Act, 1867. 3rd. The Common Schools Act, 1871. 4th. The Petition of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, Clergy, and Laity of this Province, to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that the "Common Schools Act, 1871," might be disallowed, as affecting and diminishing the educational privileges which the Roman Catholics enjoyed in this Province at the time of the Union; the reply of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies thereto; an extract from a Report of the Honorable the Minister of Justice upon the Petition dated 20th January, 1872, advising that the "Common Schools Act, 1871," should be allowed to go into operation; a correspondence between the Reverend James Quinn and the Governor General's Secretary. 5th. Copies of various Acts of the Province of New Brunswick which were in existence at the time of the union, and which were repealed by the Common Schools Act, 1871. 6th. The proceedings in the House of Commons on the 21st, 22nd, and 29th May, 1872.

Involved in this statement, and altogether behind the question arising out of the resolution of 30th May, 1872, is the correctness of the opinion given by the Honorable the Minister of Justice in his report of the 20th May, 1872. Of course Your Lordship is not prepared to regard that opinion as conclusive, so far as relates to the *Constitutionality* of the "Common Schools Act, 1871." In the event of its being decided that this is a case for the intervention of the Dominion Parliament under sub-section 4, there is no doubt that the Roman Catholics of the Province may safely leave the protection of their rights and privileges to that Parliament; but, should the Judicial Committee be of a contrary opinion, then another, and, in a constitutional point of view, a not less important question remains to be decided, viz. :—whether it is not covered by sub-section 1.

According to the opinion of The Honorable the Minister of Justice, the high respect which any legal opinion of his is always entitled to receive, we cannot help thinking that the one which he gave in his report of the 20th January, 1872, so far as it relates to the constitutionality of the "Common Schools Act, 1871," is erroneous. He says:—"The Provincial Legislatures have exclusive powers to make laws in relation to education, subject to the provisions of the 93rd clause of the British North America Act. These provisions apply exclusively to the *Denominational*, Separate or Dissident Schools, they do not in any way affect or lessen the power of such Provincial Legislatures to pass laws respecting the general educational system of the Province." The Act complained of is an

Act relating to Common Schools, and the Acts repealed by it apply to Parish, Grammar Superior, and Common Schools. No reference is made in them to Separate, Dissident or Denominational Schools, and the undersigned does not, on examination, find that any Statute of the Province exists establishing such special schools. As therefore the Act applies to the whole School System of New Brunswick, and is not specially applicable to Denominational Schools, the Governor General has, in the opinion of the undersigned, no right to intervene."

The 93rd clause of the British North America Act gives the Local Legislatures power exclusively to make laws in relation to Education, provided those laws do not "prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to Denominational Schools, which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the Union." Is not this a qualification of the power of the Local Legislature to make "Laws respecting the General Educational System of the Province?" If it should pass a law respecting "The General Educational System of the Province," any of the provisions of which did "prejudicially affect" any such right or privilege, would not that law, or its provisions to the extent to which they affected such privileges, be *ultra vires* and void? If not, the first sub-section would seem to be entirely inoperative.

It may be difficult to define, with certainty, what the Imperial Legislature meant in the 1st sub-section; but surely the Minister of Justice is in error when he assumes that they intended to use the word "Denominational" there as synonymous, or rather as corresponding with the terms "Separate" and "Dissident" in the other sub-sections. If such had been their intention, one would expect to find it associated with these terms in the 3rd sub-section—but it is not. The fact that it is not so associated with these words there, affords a strong, if not a conclusive argument, that it ought not to be associated with them at all. The Legislature has not placed them in the same category, and what right have we to do so?

The word "Denominational" itself is of modern invention; it is not to be found in Johnson and Walker's Dictionary. In the Imperial Dictionary it is defined as "of or pertaining to a denomination." When we find it, as here, in the same clause with "Separate" and "Dissident," we must conclude that it was intended to convey a meaning somewhat different from either of these words, or that it was meant to be applied to a different state of circumstances, else why is it used at all? In the 2nd sub-section, the words "Separate" and "Dissident" are applied to the Schools of the Roman Catholic Minority in Upper Canada, and those of the Protestant Minority in Lower Canada. In both these Provinces the Schools of the Minority are Separate Schools. In Upper Canada they are designated *eo nomine* (Consolidated Acts of Upper Canada, p. 768, 22 Vict., c. 65); in Lower Canada they are called "Dissident," (vide Consolidated Acts, Lower Canada, p. 61). These terms in that sub-section are both used to signify Schools which are under the separate and exclusive control of the Roman Catholics or the Protestants respectively, as the case might be, and they are not confined in their application to the Provinces of Old Canada. By the 3rd sub-section they are made applicable to any School of a similar character which might then be in existence, or which might thereafter be established in any Province of the Union. If the Roman Catholics had a system of Separate Schools, established by law, in this Province or in Nova Scotia at the time of the Union, they are comprehended within the 3rd sub-section beyond a doubt; and, unless the 1st was intended to apply to a different description of Schools, there was no necessity for inserting it in the Act at all. By every rule of construction, it seems to us that the word "Denominational" in this connection, must be taken to refer to Schools, not of the same exclusive character as the Separate Schools of Upper Canada, but which shall yet possess something "pertaining to denominations." Would there be nothing "pertaining to denominations" in Schools where, whilst the Bible is read, the conscientious scruples of each denomination are respected. Schools of this kind would not be Separate—would not be Dissident, but they would surely be Denominational. We are at a loss to conceive what Schools could exist, possessing features "pertaining to denominations" and which would not be Separate Schools

unless they are of this mixed kind where Denominational Teaching is recognised and protected. In Quebec and Ontario the rights of the Protestants and Catholics in these respects are amply protected and secured by the 2nd and 3rd sub-sections. In Nova Scotia there is no system of Schools to which the language of either section could be applied, but, in this Province, the Act 21 Vict., c. 9 (1858), secured to Roman Catholics a Denominational right precisely of this kind. That Act regulated the Common Schools (in the Act itself very inappropriately called *Parish* Schools), at the time of the Union.

By the 8th Section it is, amongst other things, enacted, "That every teacher shall take diligent care, and exert his best exertions to impress on the minds of the children committed to his care the *principles of Christianity, Morality, &c., &c.*; but no pupil shall be required to read or study from any *religious book*, or join in any *act of devotion* objected to by his parents or guardians, and the Board of Education shall, by regulation, *secure to all children whose parents or guardians do not object to it, the reading of the Bible in Parish Schools*; and the Bible, when read in Parish Schools by Roman Catholic Children, shall, if required by the parents or guardians, be the *Douay Version*, without note or comment."

This Section secures the teaching of *Christianity* to all; it *secures the reading of the Bible* in the Schools to all who do not expressly object; it *secures to the children of Roman Catholics the Douay Version*. It does more, it sanctions the use of Religious Books and Acts of Devotion by all pupils whose parents do not object to them. Can it be said that there is nothing "pertaining to denominations" in Schools established under this section? In any School established under this Act, at which the children of both Protestant and Roman Catholic parents attended, the conscientious scruples of each denomination would be protected. And thus whilst it would not be separate, it would be denominational. In Schools of this mixed character, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to give a right of appeal for every alleged violation of the rights of a pupil, such as is given by the 3d sub-section where Separate and Dissident Schools exist, and therefore we do not find the Denominational classed with the Separate and Dissident Schools in that section, as they most certainly would have been, if they possessed the same exclusive character, and were under the exclusive control of either denomination. Furthermore, the rights of the minorities in these Schools were of a *negative* rather than a positive character. The parents may *object* to the Bible being read, or to any but the *Douay Version*, or they may *object* to Religious Books or to Acts of Devotion. If they do not object, either version of the Bible must be read, and any religious book may be read, or any Acts of Devotion may be performed. So, in the British North America Act, 1867, the difference there in the phraseology of the first from that of the second, third, and fourth sub-sections is marked and significant. The former is negative, the latter are affirmative. If the first sub-section had been framed expressly with a view to protect rights of the peculiar kind possessed by Roman Catholics in the Schools of this Province, it would be difficult to find language more appropriate for the purpose.

From another point of view the language of that sub-section is singularly appropriate to the rights enjoyed at the time of the Union by Roman Catholics in this Province, in connection with the Common Schools then established, arising out of local circumstances. It will be observed that it is not merely a system of *Denominational* Schools, as it is a *system* of Separate or Dissident Schools in the context, which is protected by this sub-section. The Minister of Justice has indeed so read it; but we respectfully submit that he is wrong. It cannot possibly be so read. It is a right or privilege in respect of "Denominational Schools," and not a system of *Denominational* Schools which is spoken of. Such a right might exist, to be asserted under certain conditions, and yet no *system* of Denominational Schools be established by the Act itself. If the law gave to the Roman Catholics a right to call into existence Schools exclusively of their own denomination, under certain conditions of time or place or otherwise, then that would be a right or privilege in respect of Denominational Schools, which they possessed under the law, even although they had never exerted it. The *right* would be the same, whether exerted or not, and even if no opportunity had occurred for availing themselves of it.

The right the Roman Catholics had under the Act of 1858, and the 6th section of that Act provides for the election of Trustees of Schools, and for the division of their respective Parishes "into convenient School Districts." It requires them to "give any licensed Teacher authority, in writing, to open a School in a district where the inhabitants have provided a sufficient School House, secured the necessary salary, and with their assent agree with such Teacher." It empowers the Trustees to "suspend or displace any teacher" for improper conduct, &c., and directs them, in such case, "to transmit a copy of their proceedings for the decision of the Board." It requires them to call a meeting of the *Rate-Payers of the District*, for the purpose of electing a School Committee; and in towns or populous districts, the Trustees may authorize "*such number of Schools as the wants of the population*" may require. The 7th section provides for the election of the School Committee by the Rate-Payers of the School District, and it gives this Committee, when elected, the immediate charge of the School House, the control of the Library, and of the appropriation of moneys raised in the district for the purpose of providing a Library, subject, of course, to the provisions of the 8th paragraph of the 4th section, which excludes works of a licentious, vicious, or immoral tendency, or hostile to the Christian religion, and works on controversial (but not dogmatic) theology."

In many parts of this Province, as your Lordship is well aware, the Roman Catholics largely preponderate, and in some they constitute the entire population. In the latter places they elected Trustees and School Committees, "provided sufficient School Houses," "secured the necessary salary," and employed Teachers. In such places, Trustees, Committees, Teachers, Parents and Pupils were all Roman Catholics, the Douay Bible alone was used, and the religious books and Acts of Devotion were generally the same as those employed in the Separate Schools in Upper Canada and in the Schools (not Dissident) of Lower Canada. These Schools were established and were lawfully in existence at the time of the Union, under the Act of 1858; the Teachers in them were appointed, and made their returns under the Act, and they received their share of the Provincial Allowance under it.

Again, "in towns and populous places" the Trustees had established schools which were exclusively Roman Catholic, and they had done so strictly in accordance with the provisions of the law, which empowered them in such cases to establish "*such number of Schools as the wants of the population might require*." All these Schools were established and governed in every respect in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1858, and they were returned by the Superintendent of Education in his Annual Report, as Parish or more appropriately, Common Schools. In one instance, a Teacher of a School of this kind was dismissed by the Trustees, under the 6th section, for improper conduct, and his dismissal having been duly reported was approved of by the Board of Education; the improper conduct being a refusal to use the Roman Catholic Catechism in his School.

By the return of the Superintendent of Education for the year 1870, there were 825 Common Schools or Parish Schools in the Province, receiving the Provincial Allowance under the Act of 1858, and of that number so returned by him, upwards of 250 were exclusively Roman Catholic.

The right thus to establish Schools composed exclusively of Roman Catholic children, in localities where the population is composed exclusively of that denomination; the power given to the Trustees to establish them in populous districts; the protection afforded to the conscientious scruples of the minority in mixed Schools, were all "rights and privileges" in respect of Denominational Schools which the Roman Catholics of this Province had, as a class, by law at the time of the Union.

It has been urged by some of the advocates of "the Common Schools Act, 1871," (but certainly not by the Minister of Justice,) that the Denominational rights and privileges mentioned in the first sub-section, refer only to such corporate privileges as have been conferred upon Institutions like the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville, the Acadia College in Nova Scotia, or the McGill College in Montreal, belonging respectively to the Wesleyan, Baptist and the Presbyterian Denominations. This argument does not commend itself to our minds as of any weight. The institutions referred to are not Common

Schools in any sense of the term. They confer degrees, they have courses of lectures, and their whole system of teaching is different. The Act of the Imperial Parliament, 31 and 32 Victoria cap. 118, makes provisions for the good government and extension of certain public Schools in England, and it was deemed necessary, in order to include Eton and Winchester Colleges, specially to name them.

The Dartmouth College case, 4 Wheaton, U. S. Reports, is an authority to the effect that Corporations of such a character as these form no part of the General Educational or Common School system of the country. Whatever aid they received from the Province, moreover, was in the shape of Annual Grants, to which they had no vested rights, and which the Legislature might at any time refuse to make. And it was not the different Protestant denominations which were referred to at all. There is nothing in the context of the British North America Act, 1867, to give the slightest color of support to such an argument. Christians, in the 93d section, are divided into two great classes, the same into which all Christendom has been divided for centuries, the Roman Catholic and Protestant. The manifest design of the section is in accordance with all modern British Legislation—to protect the minority from the encroachments of the majority.

The same division of classes is to be found in the 8th section of the Act of 1858. It is the Protestant Bible on the one hand, and the Douay Version on the other. It is not Methodist, or Baptist, or Presbyterian. Therefore, whether we construe the first sub-section by the context by the light of contemporary legislation, or by the circumstances and position of affairs in the Province, to which the law was to be applied, the conclusion is the same—the Roman Catholics and the Protestants are the only classes of persons before the mind of the Legislature.

The "Common Schools Act, 1871," repeals the Act of 1858, and thereby deprives Roman Catholics not only of the right which that Act secured to them of having the Douay Bible read by their children in the mixed Schools, but also the privilege which they had under it of creating Schools of a character exclusively Roman Catholic, where the population was entirely Roman Catholic, and deprives the Trustees of the authority which they formerly had of establishing Roman Catholic Schools in populous places. The 60th section of the Act of 1871 enacts, that "all Schools conducted under the provisions of this Act shall be non-sectarian." This emphatically prevents the use of the Douay Bible or of the Catholic Catechism or of religious books, or the performance of any acts of devotion. By the 58th section, sub-section 12, it is enacted that "*no public funds shall be granted in support of any School, unless the same be a Free School, and conducted in every respect in conformity with this Act and the Regulations of the Board of Education;*" and this deprives Roman Catholics of the Provincial allowance which was secured to them by the Act of 1858, when they complied with its conditions. Moreover, it is under the provisions of the Act of 1871 that the Board of Education derives the authority to make, and that it has made, the following regulation:—"Regulation 20:—*Symbols or Emblems in the School Room.* Symbols or Emblems, distinctive of any National or other Society, political party or religious organization, shall not be exhibited or employed in the School Room, either in its general arrangement or exercises, or on the person of any Teacher or Pupil."

So long as the Act of 1858 continued to be law, the Board would not have dared to promulgate such a regulation. Catholics were secured against any such outrage by that Act. The Board, moreover, had no power under the Act of 1858 even to *prescribe* the books to be used in Schools. We are, therefore, constrained to say that, in our opinion, the "Common Schools Act, 1871," does "prejudicially affect" rights and privileges which were secured to the Roman Catholics of this Province, as a class, in respect of Denominational Schools.

We observe that Mr. Colby's Resolution and the Report of the Honorable the Minister of Justice both contemplate taking the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in the matter, and, if possible, the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In a matter involving a great constitutional question, and affecting the whole Roman Catholic population of the Province, Your Lordship will not, of course,

allow their rights to be concluded or compromised by assenting to take the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown as conclusive. However high the professional standing and ability of these gentlemen may be, nothing less than the opinion of the highest judicial tribunal in the country can settle such a question. And we assume that the Canadian Government are disposed to afford the Roman Catholics of the Province every facility for the settlement of the question, so far as it can be disposed of by any Judicial Tribunal; and if they are so disposed, we think that the opinion of the Judicial Committee can be obtained. If the Report of the Minister of Justice, together with the statements of all parties, are forwarded to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, through His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by a request that the Secretary of State will lay the whole matter before the Judicial Committee to advise Her Majesty thereon, we think that the opinion of the Committee can be obtained.

Her Majesty has at all times the right to require the advice of Her Privy Council, and the Judicial Committee are a portion of that Council.

That Committee was established under the Act 3rd and 4th William IV., c. 41. The 3rd section of that Act gives the Committee, certain appellate jurisdiction in legal matters; and the 4th section is as follows:—"And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty to refer to the said Judicial Committee, for hearing or consideration, any such other matter whatsoever as His Majesty shall think fit, and such Committee shall thereupon hear and consider the same, and shall advise His Majesty thereon in manner aforesaid."

Under the 3rd section, the Committee exercise appellate jurisdiction; under the 4th they will advise Her Majesty on any matter she shall "think fit to refer" to them; and this last section has been acted upon in a great variety of cases when the Committee were not sitting as a Court of Appeal at all.

Amongst the matters so referred by Her Majesty to the Committee for their advice we may refer to the following:—

In re the States of Jersey, 11 Moore's, P. C. C. 320. This was a petition from Philip Gibaut, Esq., Constable of St. John, and 1497 rate-payers and other inhabitants in the different parishes in the Island of Jersey, against an Acte of the States, dated 30th April, 1857.

One objection to the Acte in question arose under an Order in Council of 28th March, 1771, whereby it was ordered, "That when anything is proposed to the Assembly of the States, it shall be wrote down in the form in which it is meant to be passed, and then it shall be debated; after which it must be lodged, *au Greffe*, for 14 days at least, before it shall be determined, in order that every individual of the States may have full time to consider thereof, and the Constables to consult their constituents, if they judge necessary.

The requirements of this law had not been complied with. The Acte in question had not been lodged *au Greffe* for fourteen days.

The Judicial Committee advised Her Majesty that the objection was fatal to the Acte, and it was disallowed.

Ramsay *vs.* The Justices of Sierra Leone.—3 Moore's P. C., 47, was a petition presented by Ramsay to the Judicial Committee, praying for leave to appeal from certain orders of the Recorder's Court of Sierra Leone, imposing fines on the petitioner for contempt of Court. The Court held that they had no jurisdiction to entertain a petition impugning the propriety of such orders; but they say, "In the circumstances disclosed by this petition, if Her Majesty's Secretary of State thinks fit to refer the matter to us, we will hear it, and advise Her Majesty upon the case." Acting upon this intimation, the appellant presented a similar petition to Her Majesty through the Colonial Office, setting forth the same facts, and praying that such petition might be referred to the Judicial Committee.

The matter was specially referred by the Colonial Office for the consideration of the Judicial Committee to advise the Crown. The Judges of the Court, whose orders were appealed against, were served with a copy of the petition, and filed their answer.

Affidavits were filed on both sides in support of the respective cases. Counsel were heard on both sides, and the Judicial Committee advised Her Majesty to reduce the fines.

In re Stronach, 2 Moore's, P. C. C. 311 (1838). This was a petition for leave to appeal against an order made by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Island of Grenada, in relation to the slaves on a certain estate, called the Grand Ance. The Colonial Act, No. 250, made in pursuance of the Slave Abolition Act, 3 and 4 William IV., c. 73, made the jurisdiction of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court final and conclusive in such a matter. The Judicial Committee held that no appeal would lie from the order of the Chief Justice, and said,—“ We think the only course is for the petitioner to present a petition to the Crown through the Secretary of State, and then it can be referred to us generally for our opinion. We have no jurisdiction, as it stands.”

In re the Island of Cape Breton, 5 Moore's, P. C. C., p. 259.

“ This was a petition from certain inhabitants of the Island of Cape Breton against the annexation of that Island to Nova Scotia. The object of the petition was to obtain restoration of the Constitution, alleged to have been granted by His Majesty King George III., in 1784, and for the convening of a Local Legislature, under a Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly, conformably to such grant, and that the laws of Nova Scotia and the authority of its Legislature might no longer be enforced over the Island of Cape Breton.”

This Petition prayed, amongst other things, that the Constitution of 1784 should be restored to them, and for the convening of their Local Legislature under a Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Assembly; but that, if there should possibly exist any doubt of the petitioners' strict legal and constitutional rights, they further prayed that, as a matter of expediency and to protect the interests of the inhabitants of the Island, and in consideration of the injuries inflicted upon them by the annexation, His Majesty would be pleased, in the exercise of his prerogative, to grant as an act of great favour the separation of Cape Breton from Nova Scotia, and to permit the Island to enjoy a similar Constitution to that of its sister Island of Prince Edward, &c.

The petition was referred by Her Majesty to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council with directions that the petitioners should be confined in their argument before that Tribunal to the bare question raised by them, and were not to be permitted to enter into any question of public convenience or policy. Notice was required to be given, of the petition having been so referred, to the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, who were authorised, if they thought fit, to appoint Counsel to appear on their behalf and oppose the claim of the petitioners.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia, having been specially summoned by the Lieutenant Governor in consequence of such notice having been given, declined to appoint an Agent or to instruct Counsel to represent them at the Bar of the Judicial Committee, expressing their confidence in the learning and ability of the Officers of the Crown, and the integrity and wisdom of the Eminent Tribunal, before whom these Officers were to vindicate the legality of the annexation. They accordingly put in no Case, nor did they appear by Counsel.

The petitioners having been so directed, lodged a case in which they set forth the facts, as stated at length in the report, 5 Moore, together with a summary of the Constitution of the Colony, and referred to a variety of precedents and authorities from which they contended that the annexation, in 1820, of Cape Breton to Nova Scotia, and the Legislative authority of that Province over the Island ought to be adjudged illegal for reasons set forth in their case as stated in the Report in Moore.

A case was also put in on the part of the Crown, wherein it was submitted that the re-annexation of the Island to Nova Scotia was, in the circumstances, strictly legal for reasons also therein set forth.

Counsel was then heard before the Judicial Committee on behalf of the petitioners, and also on the part of the Crown.

No Judgment was delivered on the petition, but the report of their Lordships which was afterwards confirmed by Her Majesty in Council was as follows:—

"The Lords of the Committee *in obedience to your Majesty's said order of reference*, have taken the said petition into consideration and have heard Counsel on behalf of the said petitioners, and have likewise heard Your Majesty's Attorney General on behalf of Your Majesty's Crown, and their Lordships understanding it to be Your Majesty's pleasure that their Lordships consideration of the matter referred to them, by Your Majesty's said order of reference, should be confined to the question whether the inhabitants of Cape Breton are by law entitled to the Constitution purporting to be granted to them by the Letters patent of 1784 mentioned in the said petition, do agree humbly to *report their opinion to Your Majesty that the inhabitants of Cape Breton are not so entitled.*"

In addition to these the cases *in re* Pollard, Law Reports 2 P., C. 106, and *in re* Ramsey, Law Reports, 3 P., C. 427, were questions referred to the Committee by Her Majesty, under the fourth section of the Acts.

In conclusion, we advise your Lordship to submit these remarks upon the Report of the Honorable the Minister of Justice, with a respectful request that they should be forwarded by His Excellency, together with that Report to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the advice of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, under the 4th section of 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 41; and as in the case of the Island of Cape Breton above referred to, the Committee will, no doubt, afford your Lordship an opportunity of substantiating your case by affidavits or otherwise, and of being heard by Counsel before them.

We think also that the Acts of Upper and Lower Canada, which establish the system of Separate and Dissident Schools in those Provinces respectively, and the Acts of Nova Scotia in relation to Education in that Province, should be brought under the notice of the Judicial Committee as well as our Acts of 1858 and 1871.

By collating the Laws on the subject of Common School Education in all the Provinces in existence at the time of the Union, the application of the language of the first sub-section of section 93 of the British North America Act to the Common Schools of this Province at that time, will become very apparent.

We have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's obedient servants,

CHARLES DUFF,
CHARLES W. WELDON.

CATHOLIC "PARISH" SCHOOLS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick is divided into two Catholic Dioceses: the Diocese of St. John and the Diocese of Chatham.

The Diocese of St. John comprises the City and County of St. John, King's and Queen's Counties, the Counties of Sunbury, York, Carleton, Charlotte, Albert and Westmoreland, and part of Kent; the Diocese of Chatham comprises the Counties of Victoria, Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, and part of Kent.

DIocese of St. John.

In the Diocese of St. John there were on July 1st, 1867, and up to the time when the School Act of 1871 went into operation, as there had been for many years previously, one hundred and sixty Schools established under the School Act of 1858, in which the Teachers were Catholics, and in nearly all of which the pupils were also entirely Catholics, the great majority being Catholics in those in which the pupils were not exclusively Catholics. In these Schools the Catholic Catechism was regularly taught, Catholic Prayers were taught and were said every day, and Catholic Books were used with the knowledge and approbation of the Trustees, elected by the people of the several parishes, of the Inspectors appointed by the Board of Education to visit the Schools periodically, and in some instances, with the knowledge and approval of the Superintendent of

Education who occasionally visited some of these Schools. In several cases also, the Returns made by the Teachers to the office of the Chief Superintendent showed that books manifestly Catholic were used in these Schools, and in no instance was any objection ever made to the use of such books, or to the teaching of the Catholic Catechism, or to the saying of Catholic Prayers during school hours.

The following is a detailed account of the Catholic Parish Schools established under the law of 1858, which were in existence when the School Act of 1871 came into operation, and which existed for many years previously :—

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.

In the City of St. John	9
„ the Parish of Simonds.....	6
„ the Parish of Portland	6
„ Lancaster	8
„ St. Martins	2

IN KING'S COUNTY.....8.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

In Petersville.....	4
„ Enniskillen	1
At Grand Lake	1

IN SUNBURY COUNTY.....2.

YORK COUNTY.

In Fredericton	4
„ other parts of the County	10

CARLETON COUNTY.

In Woodstock	4
„ Richmond.....	6
„ Williamstown	2
„ Simonds	1
„ Northampton	1
„ Canterbury	2
„ Johnville	3

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

In St. Stephens	3
„ St. Andrews	3
„ Bocabec	1
„ St. George.....	4

IN ALBERT COUNTY.....4.

WESTMORELAND.

In Shediac—Barachois	8
„ Tedish	2
„ Botsford	6
„ Dorchester.....	11
„ Moncton	4
„ Scoudac	3

PART OF KENT.

In Dundas	11
„ Wellington (Buctouche)	8
„ St. Mary's „	5
„ Richibucto.....	4
„ Welsford	2

All these Schools receive the Provincial Allowance, according to the grade of the Teachers, as fixed by the law of 1858, and in all of them Catholic doctrines were regularly taught, and Catholic devotions regularly practiced. Several of the Schools were French, and in these the School Books used were generally those approved of by the Quebec Board of Education, which are for the greater part essentially Catholic, and the books “Le Nouveau Traité du Devoir du Chrétien,” “Doctrines Chrétiennes,” “Histoire Sainte,” “L'Ancien et le Nouveau Testaments,” were in general use; in the Schools in which the instruction was given in English, books of the same character were in use. The priests of the districts frequently visited some of these Schools and gave religious instructions in them.

In Carleton, St. John, two and sometimes as many as four Licensed Teachers were employed in the Catholic School. These received the usual Provincial Allowance from the Board of Education as Parish School Teachers, duly employed. To this School the Provincial Legislature made also a grant of \$240 a year for many years, to enable the manager to pay other Teachers; and in the list of legislative appropriations in the Journals of the House of Assembly it was always called the Roman Catholic School, Carleton.

The subjoined certificate from the gentlemen who acted as Trustees for the City of Saint John under the old School Law, shows that in carrying out that law they always had regard to what they considered the legal rights of the several denominations under that law. They are all Protestants. Mr. Sears and Mr. Blatch were Trustees for about twenty years, and Mr. Dole for at least thirteen years.

“Under the old School Law, the Trustees in St. John (Parish No. 1), always considered, in appointing Roman Catholic Teachers to Schools, that such Schools were essentially denominational; and hence the Trustees in making such appointments, always took into consideration the relative claims of the various denominations, (viz.:—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Baptist), in proportion to the whole number of Schools and the population, so as to apportion the number of Teachers as fairly as possible among the denominations.

JOHN SEARS,
GEORGE BLATCH,
W. P. DOLE.”

DIOCESE OF CHATHAM.

It has been found impossible to obtain complete returns from this Diocese. Those which have been received show that:—

In the County of Restigouche there were at least two Schools, one in the Parish of Durham and one at Eel River, in which Catholic Teachers taught Catholic Devotions and Catholic Prayers to Catholic pupils for a number of years.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

In the Parish of Beresford there were four Catholic Parish Schools, in which the pupils were regularly taught the Catholic Catechism and Catholic Prayers, and in which Catholic Books were used.

In the Parish of New Brandon there were three Catholic Parish Schools in which the Catholic Catechism was taught, and Catholic Prayers were said, and Catholic Books were used.

In the Parish of Caraquet there were eight Catholic Parish Schools in which the Catholic Catechism was taught, Catholic Prayers were said every day, and such books as "Le Nouveau Traité du Devoir du Chrétien," "Doctrine Chrétienne," "Histoire Sainte," "L'Ancien et le Nouveau Testaments," were used with the knowledge of the Trustees, and of the Inspector appointed by the Board of Education.

No returns have been received from the Parish of Bathurst or from the Parishes of Inkerman, Saumarez and Shippegan, which are almost exclusively Catholic, and in which there were several Catholic Schools.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

In the Parish of St. Basil there were five Parish Schools in which Teachers and pupils were Catholics, and in which the Catholic Catechism was taught, Catholic Prayers were regularly said, and Catholic Books were used. In Madawaska there were six Parish Schools of the same character, and at Grand Falls there were two.

KENT COUNTY.

In the Parish of St. Louis, which belongs to the Diocese of Chatham, at least eight Catholic Parish Schools existed for many years before the passing of the late Act. These Schools were regularly opened and closed with prayer, the Catholic Catechism was regularly taught in them, and the books used were Catholic, including the "Nouveau Traité des Devoirs du Chrétien," and "La Bible Illustrée." They were visited regularly by the Government Inspector; and in the returns sent to the Chief Superintendent of Education the names of the books used were given.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The returns from this County are incomplete. In the Parish of Blackville there were three Catholic Parish Schools in which the Catholic Catechism was taught, Catholic Prayers were regularly said, and Catholic Books were used.

In Douglstown four Catholic Parish Schools were taught for several years. In these the Teachers and nearly all the children were Catholics. The Catholic Catechism was taught, Catholic Prayers were said and Catholic Books were used. The Teachers were examined by the Board of Education, and received the regular Provincial allowance.

The following certificate from the gentlemen who acted as Trustees of the Schools in the Town and Parish of Chatham for a number of years, shows that as in the City of St. John, the right of the several denominations to establish, under the law of 1858, Schools in which denominational religious instruction would be given, was practically recognised. These gentlemen, except Mr. Lawlor, are all Protestants.

"We, the under-signed, who have for several years fulfilled the office of Trustees of Schools in the Parish of Chatham, County of Northumberland, under the School law of 1858, certify that of the various schools in operation in this Parish during the existence of said law (from 1858 to 1871), several were known to be professedly and in practice, '*Denominational Schools*;' that is, under the patronage of one or other of the different Religious Denominations of Christians. In these schools besides the secular and moral education required by law, the peculiar religious instruction (by catechism, prayers, hymns, &c.) according to the tenets and usages of their respective Churches, was known to be imparted in their regular daily exercise.

"The Schools under the patronage of Roman Catholics, kept in Schoolhouses belonging to that body, attended by pupils almost exclusively Catholic, numbering from 250 to 300, and conducted by licensed teachers of the same creed:—namely, Annie Quinlan, Sarah Wynn and Bridget Flanagan, during all the above mentioned time—and Mary Harrington and Margaret McCarthy for a shorter period—and Thomas Caulfield and other Teachers of St. Michael's Male Academy, from 1861 to 1871 inclusively, were all conducted under the then existing law, by the above named licensed Teachers, were regularly visited

by the Inspectors, Woods, Morrison, &c., and Chief Superintendent Bennet and other officials, and received their regular portion of Government allowance from the Provincial School Fund, through the Board of Education.

THOS. F. GILLESPIE, M.P.P.
 J. C. GOUGH, M.P.P.
 JAS. J. PIERCE.
 WM. LAWLOR.
 W. WILKINSON.
 R. CARMAN."

In the Diocese of Chatham the total number of Catholic Schools must have been at least one hundred. In all of these the Education was in every respect thoroughly Catholic ; and they were recognised by the Board of Education—Composed of the Members of the Provincial Council and the Chief Superintendent of Education—as Catholic Schools, to all intents and purposes. So much was this the case, that in April, 1871, when Mr. Turgeon was appointed Principal of the Superior School in the Parish of Beresford, and the Inspector, Mr. Morrison, employed as his assistant a Protestant Teacher, on Mr. Turgeon remonstrating with the Inspector, and satisfying him that the assistant should be a Catholic, who could properly give religious instructions to the Catholic pupils, Mr. Morrison immediately cancelled the agreement he had made with the Protestant teacher, and a Catholic assistant was employed. In some instances a few Protestant children attended the Schools—as in Caraquet, where there were eight Schools, five or six Protestant children attended,—but this did not in any way alter the character of the Schools. The conscientious rights of those Protestant children were sacredly regarded, as the laws of 1858 prescribed, but the Catholic children received religious instruction, and said their prayers precisely as if no Protestant children were at the Schools. The Teachers were duly licensed and received the Provincial allowance fixed by law, and the schools were what the law called Parish Schools, and belonged to the regular Provincial School Establishment ; but they were not, in any sense, Separate, as are the Catholic Schools of Ontario, or Dissident, as are the Protestant Schools of Quebec ; they were thoroughly and unquestionable Denominational Schools.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
 OTTAWA, 28th January, 1873.

MY LORD,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's letter of the 18th instant, forwarding therein printed papers containing the opinion of Charles Duff and C. W. Weldon, Esquires, regarding the School Law of New Brunswick, lately passed by the Local Legislature, &c., &c., and to inform Your Lordship that the same have been referred to the Privy Council for consideration.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,

Your most obedient servant,

E. PARENT,
 Under Secretary of State.

The Right Reverend John Sweeny, D. D.,
 Bishop of St. John, New Brunswick.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 30th January, 1873.

On a letter, dated 18th January, 1873, from His Lordship the Right Reverend the R. C. Bishop of St. John, N. B., enclosing printed papers, one of them containing the opinions of two legal gentlemen, Messrs. Duff and Weldon, regarding the late School Law of New Brunswick, in order that the same may be transmitted to England ; and

requesting to be informed, if possible, of the time when this question, so important to the Catholics of New Brunswick, will be brought before the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, in order that they may have an opportunity of employing Counsel in England to represent them.

The Honorable the Minister of Justice, to whom the above letter has been referred, recommends that a copy of such letter, with the documents annexed thereto, be transmitted by Your Excellency to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be placed with the papers heretofore transmitted on the same subject, and to be taken into consideration at the same time.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable,

The Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.,

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 4th February, 1873.

MY LORD,—I am directed to inform your Lordship that your letter of the 18th January last, enclosing printed papers, one of them containing the opinion of two legal gentlemen, Messrs. Duff & Weldon, regarding the late School Law of New Brunswick, in order that the same may be transmitted to England, and requesting to be informed, if possible, of the time when this question, so important to the Catholics of New Brunswick, will be brought before the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, in order that they may have an opportunity of employing Counsel in England to represent them, having been referred to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, an Order in Council has been passed, directing that a copy of your Lordship's said letter with the documents annexed thereto, be transmitted by His Excellency to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be placed with the papers heretofore transmitted on the same subject, and to be taken into consideration at the same time.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,

Your most obedient servant,

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

The Right Reverend John Sweeny, D. D.,
Bishop of St. John, St. John, New Brunswick.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.

(Copy.—Canada,—No 47.)

DOWNING STREET,
February 18th, 1873.

MY LORD,—I referred to the Law Officers of the Crown, and to the Privy Council Office, your despatches, No. 85, of the 6th of November, 1872; and No. 7, of the 13th of January last, together with the papers which accompanied them, relating to the Act passed by the Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick in May, 1871, relating to Common Schools. I transmit to you for your information, and for that of your Government, copies of the opinion which have been given by the Law Officers on this case; and also, copy of Council Office, 13th Dec., 1872. a letter from the Privy Council Office on the subject.

From the letter you will learn that the case is not one which can be properly submitted to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General,
The Right Honorable
The EARL OF DUFFERIN, K. P., K. C. B.
&c., &c., &c.

The Law Officers of the Crown to the Earl of Kimberley.

(Copy.)

TEMPLE, November 29th, 1872.

MY LORD,—We are honored with Your Lordship's commands, signified in Mr. Holland's letter of the 25th November instant, stating that he was directed by Your Lordship No. 85, Nov. 6th, '72. to transmit to us a copy of a Despatch from the Governor General of * Sec. in original. Canada, with enclosures relating to an Act passed by the Provisional (*) Legislature of New Brunswick, in May, 1871, relating to Common Schools, and to request that we would take the papers into our consideration and favor Your Lordship with our opinion thereon.

In obedience to Your Lordship's commands we have the honor to report:—

That we agree substantially with the opinion expressed by the Minister of Justice of the Dominion, so far as appears from the papers before us, whatever may have been the practical working of annual Education Grants in the Province of New Brunswick, the Roman Catholics of that Province had no such rights, privileges, or schools as are the subjects of enactment in the British North America Act, 1867, Section 93, Sub-section, *et seq.*

It is of course quite possible that the new Statute of the Province may work in practice unfavorably to this or that denomination therein, and therefore to the Roman Catholics, but we do not think that such a state of things is enough to bring into operation the restraining powers or the powers of appeal to the Governor General in Council, and the powers of remedial Legislation in the Parliament of the Dominion contained in the 93 Section. We agree, therefore, in the practical conclusion arrived at by Sir John A. Macdonald.

We have &c.,
(Signed,)

J. D. COLERIDGE,
G. JESSEL.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley, &c., &c., &c.

The Law Officers to Lord Kimberley.

(Copy.)

TEMPLE, 12th February, 1873.

MY LORD,—We are honored with Your Lordship's commands, signified in Mr. Holland's letter of the 11th inst., stating, that with reference to the Report furnished by us on the 29th November, respecting an Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick in May, 1871, relating to Common Schools, he was directed by Your Lordship to transmit to us a copy of a further despatch from the Governor General of Canada, forwarding a memorandum of the Executive Council of New Brunswick on the Resolution adopted by the House of Commons of the Dominion on the 30th May last.

And that he was to request us to take the documents into consideration, and inform Your Lordship whether we saw any reason to change the opinion expressed in our Report of the 29th November.

In obedience to Your Lordship's commands we have the honor to report, that we see no reason to alter or modify the opinion which we have already submitted to Your Lordship on this subject.

We have, &c.,
(Signed,)

J. D. COLERIDGE,
G. JESSEL.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley.

Mr. Reeve to Mr. Holland.

(Copy.)

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, 13th December, 1872.

SIR,—I have submitted to the Lord President of the Council your letter of the 9th inst., transmitting a Copy of a Despatch from the Governor General of Canada with enclosures, respecting an Act passed by the Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick with reference to Common Schools, and requesting to know whether the opinion of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on this question can properly be obtained.

It appears to His Lordship that as the power of confirming or disallowing Provincial Acts is vested by the Statute in the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, acting under the advice of his constitutional advisers, there is nothing in this case which gives to Her Majesty in Council any jurisdiction over this question; though it is conceivable that the effect and validity of this Act may at some future time be brought before Her Majesty on an appeal from the Canadian Courts of Justice.

This being the fact, His Lordship is of opinion that Her Majesty cannot with propriety be advised to refer to a Committee of Council in England a question which Her Majesty in Council has at present no authority to determine, and on which the opinion of the Privy Council would not be binding on the parties in the Dominion of Canada.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

HENRY REEVE,
Reg. P.C.

Henry T. Holland, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.

(Copy.—Canada—No. 54.)

DOWNING STREET, 20th February, 1873.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 35, of the 1st February, inclosing Copy of a further Report of a Committee of the Canadian Privy Council, and of a letter with printed papers from the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John, relating to the New Brunswick School Act.

In my Despatch, No. 47, of the 18th inst., I have forwarded to you Copies of the opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown in reference to this case; as the Law Officers have had this subject twice under their consideration, and as the matter is not one which can properly be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, I do not propose to submit to the Law Officers the papers enclosed in your Despatch now under acknowledgment, unless it is desired by the Canadian Government.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General,
The Right Honorable
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P. K.C.B.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 13th March, 1873.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Despatch from the Right Hon. H. M. Secretary of State for the Colonies, No. 54, dated 20th February, 1873, relating to the Act passed by the Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick, in May, 1871, relating to Common Schools.

The Hon. the Minister of Justice, to whom the above Despatch and its enclosures were referred, reports, that it appears from this, and from previous Despatches, that the Resolution adopted by the House of Commons of Canada, at its last Session, asking for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in England, as to the competence of the Legislature of New Brunswick to pass the Common School Act of New Brunswick, of 1871, together with the Minute of the Executive Council of New Brunswick, was submitted by Her Majesty's Government to the Attorney and Solicitor General of England ;

That on this reference the Law Officers have given their opinion that the Provincial Legislature was competent to pass the Act in question.

That this opinion was given before the arrival in England of the letter and accompanying documents transmitted by the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John, relating to the New Brunswick Act.

That it is to be regretted that the delay in the preparation of the memorandum by the Bishop prevented his letter being before the Law Officers at the time they had the question under consideration.

That as the Right Reverend Prelate, however, speaks on behalf of the Roman Catholic people who complain of the Act in question, and dispute its validity, it seems to him, the Minister of Justice, advisable that the Attorney and Solicitor General should be requested to re-consider the whole case, after having before them all the papers transmitted by Your Excellency on the three several occasions, viz :—The Resolution of the House of Commons ; the memorandum of the Executive Council of New Brunswick ; and the letter and papers transmitted by the Bishop of St. John.

That without such reconsideration, the Roman Catholic body might feel that the opinion had been given without their case being submitted or considered, and it would not therefore have the weight with them that is desirable.

The Committee concur in the foregoing Report, and advise that a copy of this Minute be transmitted by Your Excellency to the Earl of Kimberley.

Certified.

WM. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 14th March, 1873 ; For Copies of all documents produced, records and judgments in a case *ex parte* Renaud, in which judgment was rendered by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, on the 12th February last, respecting the constitutionality of the Act respecting Common Schools in New Brunswick, passed by the Legislature of that Province in 1871.

By command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 18th March, 1873.

No. 94—141.

OTTAWA, 15th March, 1873.

SIR,—In compliance with your order of reference of this date, I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a Copy of the Judgment of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick, upon the question of the constitutionality of "The Common Schools Act, 1871," in the case of Auguste Renaud and others, called for by the House of Commons in their Address of the 14th inst.

The enclosed document was received this day from the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, in a covering despatch, dated the 10th inst.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. H. MEREDITH,

Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

E. PARENT, Esquire,
Under Secretary of State for Canada.

JUDGMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

Upon the question of the Constitutionality of "The Common Schools Act, 1871," delivered in Hilary Term, 1873, in the case of AUGUSTE RENAUD and others.

The Chief Justice delivered the following, as the judgment of himself and Justices Allen and Weldon :—

We are asked to set aside the Assessment in this case, on the ground that the Legislature had no power or authority to enact the Law under which such Assessment was levied—The Common Schools Act, 1871—inasmuch as, it is contended, it contravenes 'The British North America Act, 1867,' and is consequently void and of no effect.

We have never doubted that when a Provincial Act and an Imperial Statute are repugnant, so far as such repugnancy extends, but no further, the Provincial Act is void ; and this principle has been, since the passing of "The British North America Act, 1867," on several occasions enunciated and acted on by this Court ; and we should not have thought it necessary now to refer to it, still less to support by authorities the views we have always entertained on this point (without any doubts), were it not that we observe that in the neighboring Province of Quebec the question has been much discussed, and the Court divided in their opinions on the subject, though the majority arrived at the same conclusion as that which has hitherto governed this Court. We have always thought it a constitutional principle, too clear to be seriously questioned, that the subordinate legislative power of a Colonial Legislature must succumb to the supreme legislative power and control of the Parliament of Great Britain, and therefore have heretofore considered it wholly unnecessary to cite any authority ; but as there is a clear statutory recognition, as well as the highest judicial declaration in support of the accuracy of the view we have acted on, we think it as well now to name them. In the Imperial Act 28th and 29th Vic. cap. 63, sec. 2, it is enacted—"That any Colonial Law which is, or shall be, in any respect repugnant to the provisions of any Act of Parliament extending to the Colony to which such Law may relate, or repugnant to any order or regulation made under authority of such Act of Parliament, or having in the Colony the force and effect of such Act, shall be read, subject to such Act, order, or regulation, and shall, to the extent of such repugnancy, but not otherwise, be and remain absolutely void and inoperative." And sec. 3 says—"No Colonial Law shall be, or be deemed to have been, void or inoperative on the ground of repugnancy to the Law of England, unless the same shall be repugnant to the provisions of some such Act of Parliament, order, or regulation as aforesaid." And this Statute has undergone judicial comment in the case of *Phillips vs. Eyre* (Law Rep. 6, Q. B., 20), where Willes, J., in delivering the judgment of the Exch. Ch., in stating the effect of this Statute, after putting forward what has always been considered Law in this Province, viz., that an English statute only binds the Province when it is by the express words of the statute, or by necessary intendment, made clearly applicable to the Province, says—"It was argued that the Act in question (an Act passed by the Legislature of Jamaica) was contrary to the principles of English Law, and therefore void. This," he says, "is a vague expression, and must mean either contrary to some positive Law of England, or to some principal of natural justice, the violation of which would induce the Court to decline giving effect even to the Law of a Foreign Sovereign State. In the former point of view, it is clear that the repugnancy to English Law which avoids a Colonial Act, means repugnancy to an Imperial statute or order made by authority of such statute applicable to the Colony by express words or necessary intendment, and that so far as such repugnancy extends, and no further, the Colonial Act is void."

But long prior to the passing of either the 28th and 29th Vic. cap. 63, or "The British North America Act, 1867," the Judiciary of England authoritatively declared what the Law was on this subject, in answer to a question propounded to the Judges by the House of Lords.

On the fourth day of May, 1840, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas delivered the unanimous opinion of the Judges (with the exception of Lord Denman and Lord Abinger, who did not attend the meeting of Judges) upon the questions of Law propounded to them, respecting The Clergy Reserves' (Canada) Act. In answer to the question lastly propounded (question 3), which is as follows:—"Whether the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, having, in an Act 'To provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof,' enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, to sell, alienate and convey in fee simple, all or any of the said Clergy Reserves ; and having further enacted in the same Act, that the proceeds of past sales of such Reserves which have been or may be invested under the authority of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the seventh and eighth years of the Reign of His

late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled 'An Act to authorize the sale of part of the Clergy Reserves in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada,' shall be subject to such orders and directions as the Governor in Council shall make and establish, for investing in any securities within the Province of Upper Canada, the amount now funded in England, together with the proceeds hereafter to be received from the sales of all or any of the said Reserves, or any part thereof, did, in making such enactments, or either of them, exceed their lawful authority;" His Lordship said:—"In answer to the question lastly propounded, we all agree in the opinion, that the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada have exceeded their authority in passing the Act 'To provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof,' in respect of both the enactments specified in Your Lordship's question. As to the enactment, that it should be lawful for the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, to sell, alienate and convey in fee simple, all or any of the Clergy Reserves; we have, in answer to the second question, already stated our opinion to be such, as that it is inconsistent with any such power in the Colonial Legislature; and as to the enactment 'That the proceeds of all past sales of such Reserves, which have been, or may be, invested under the authority of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the 7th and 8th George Fourth, for authorizing the sale of part of the Clergy Reserves in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, shall be subject to such orders and directions as the Governor in Council shall make and establish for investing in any securities within the Province of Upper Canada the amount now funded in England, together with the proceeds hereafter to be received from the sales of all or any of the said Reserves;' we think such enactment is, in its terms inconsistent with and contradictory to the provisions of the statute of the Imperial Parliament, 7th and 8th George Fourth, and therefore void, there being no express authority reserved by that Act to the Colonial Legislature to repeal the provisions of such latter Statute."

Assuming, then, that it is not only the right, but the bounden duty of this Court to deal with questions of this nature when legitimately presented for its consideration, we must endeavour to ascertain whether there is such a repugnancy in this case as will constrain us to declare "The Common Schools Act, 1871," void, in part or in whole.

"By the 93rd section of 'The British North America Act, 1867,' it is enacted, that—
"In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Education, subject and according to the following provisions:—

"(1) Nothing in any such Law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to Denominational schools, which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the Union.

"(2) All the powers, privileges and duties at the Union by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the Separate Schools and School Trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic subjects, shall be and the same are hereby extended to the Dissident Schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects in Quebec.

"(3) Where, in any Province, a system of Separate or Dissident Schools exists by law at the Union, or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province, an Appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council, from any act or decision of any Provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to Education.

"(4) In case any such Provincial Law, as from time to time, seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor General in Council, on any Appeal under this section, is not duly executed by the proper Provincial authority in that behalf, then and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial Laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section, and of any decision of the Governor General in Council under this section."

It is now contended, that the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of this Province, as a class of persons, have been prejudicially affected by "The Common Schools Act, 1871," contrary to the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 93 of "The British North America Act." We have now to determine whether any class of persons had, by law in this Province, any right or privilege with respect to Denominational schools at the Union, which are prejudicially affected by "The Common Schools Act of 1871." This renders it necessary that we should, with accuracy and precision, ascertain exactly what the state of the law was with reference to Denominational schools, and the rights of classes of persons in respect thereto, at the Union. At that time, what may fairly and legitimately be called the Common School system of the Province, was carried on under an Act passed in the 21st Vic. cap. 9, intituled "An Act relating to Parish Schools." There were, no doubt, at the same time in existence, in addition to the schools established under the Parish School Act, schools of an unquestionably denominational character, belonging to, and under the immediate government and control of particular Denominations, and in which, there can be no doubt, or it may reasonably be inferred, the peculiar doctrines and tenets of the Denominations to which they respectively belonged were exclusively taught, and therefore had, what may rightly be esteemed, all the characteristics of Denominational schools, pure and simple. We do not here refer to Collegiate Institutions, which it has been strongly, and with great force urged, were not within the contemplation of the Imperial Parliament, or intended to be affected by "The British North America Act, 1867;" but we refer to such schools as the Wesleyan Academy, Sackville, as incorporated by the 12th Vic. cap. 65, amended by 19th Vic. cap. 65, a Corporation entirely distinct in Law, as we presume also, in fact, from the College which the Trustees of that Academy are authorized to found and establish under the 21st Vic. cap. 57; an Institution entirely under the control of the Wesleyan denomination, and in which, or in any department thereof, or in any religious services held upon the said premises, it is enacted that no person shall teach, maintain, promulgate or enforce any religious doctrine or practice contrary to what is contained in certain Notes on the New Testament, commonly reputed to be the Notes of the Rev. John Wesley, A.M., and in the first four volumes of Sermons, commonly reputed to have been written and published by him. The Varley School, endowed by the late Mark Varley, who bequeathed certain property "To the Trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of the City of St. John, for the establishment and maintenance of a day School," which devise was confirmed by the 13th Vic. cap. 2, and the property vested in certain persons, viz., the Trustees of said Wesleyan Methodist Church in the City of Saint John, in connection with the British Conference, upon the Trusts, &c., in said Will. The Madras School, which by its Charter is to be conducted according to the system called the Madras system, as improved by Dr. Bell, and in use and practice in the British National Education Society, incorporated and established in England; which National Society, established in 1811, was incorporated in 1817, for promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church throughout England and Wales; the schools established by such Society being purely denominational, in which the children are to be instructed in the Holy Scriptures, and in the Liturgy and Catechism of the Established Church, and, "with respect to such, instruction the schools are to be subject to the superintendence of the Parochial Clergyman, and the Masters and Mistresses are to be Members of the Church of England." And the Baptist Academy or Seminary—the Roman Catholic School established in the City of Saint John—the Free School in Portland, under the Board of Commissioners of the Roman Catholic School in Saint John—the Roman Catholic School in Fredericton—the Roman Catholic School in Saint Stephen—the Roman Catholic School in Saint Andrews, all of which are recognized by name by the Legislature in various Acts, anterior to the 21st Vic. cap. 9, and received specific annual grants from the Public Provincial Funds, outside the Parish School Act.

In the year 1857, and subsequently thereto, the money intended for educational purposes has been annually granted in a lump sum, viz., so much "to provide for certain educational purposes," not specifying any particular school or purpose, as had been there-

tofore customary. But the Estimates of the Public Expenditure which appear in the Public Journals, shew that appropriations of a similar character have been since annually made. Thus in the year 1867, but before the 1st day of July (the day of the Union), it will be seen by the Journals of the House of Assembly, page 45, that in addition to the amount authorized by Law, the following schools, among others, received special grants, viz. :— The Madras School; the Wesleyan Academy; the Baptist Seminary; the Roman Catholic School, Fredericton; the Presbyterian School, St. Stephen; the Roman Catholic School, St. John; the Varley School, St. John; the Roman Catholic School, Milltown; the Roman Catholic School, St. Andrews, male and female; the Roman Catholic Schools, Carleton, Woodstock, Portland, and Bathurst; the Presbyterian School, Chatham; Roman Catholic School, Newcastle; and the Sackville Academy; and in the Journals for 1871, the year the Common School Law passed, are to be found special appropriations for the above Schools; so that it is obvious there were in existence at the time of the Union, and have been ever since in this Province, apart from Schools established under the Parish School Act, denominational Schools, recognized by the Legislature and aided from the public Revenues. But as it is not contended that the Common School Law prejudicially affects any right or privilege with respect to these Schools, which any class of persons had by Law at the Union, it will be necessary to examine minutely and critically the Parish School Act of 1858, under which it is contended "Rights and Privileges" existed which it is alleged have been so affected. By that Act, the Governor in Council, with a Superintendent appointed by the Governor and Council, constituted the Board of Education; the Province was to be divided into Districts by the Governor and Council, who were to appoint an Inspector for each District; and to the Board of Education was confided the power of making Regulations for the organization, government and discipline of the Parish Schools, and for the examination, classification, and mode of licensing teachers; to appoint examiners of teachers; to grant and cancel licenses, and to hear and determine all appeals from the decision of Trustees; to prescribe the duties of Inspectors of Schools; to appropriate all moneys granted by the Legislature for the support of such schools, among the several parishes, in proportion, &c.; and to provide for the establishment, regulation and government of School Libraries, and the selection of Books to be used; but no Books of a licentious, vicious, or immoral tendency, or hostile to the Christian Religion, or Works on Controversial Theology, were to be admitted. To the Superintendent was confided, subject to the order of the Board, the general supervision and direction of the Inspectors, and the enforcement and the giving effect to all the regulations made by the Board; he was to collect information on Education, hold meetings in different parts of the Province, to which he was to invite the attendance of the Inspectors, teachers and inhabitants; to address such meetings on the subject of Education, using all legitimate means to excite an interest therein; to cause Trustees, School Committees, and Teachers, to be furnished with copies of the Regulations of the Board of Education, &c.; to adopt measures to promote the establishment of School Libraries; to provide plans for the construction of School Houses, &c.; with power to sue for Books, &c., purchased for the use of Parish Schools, and for all moneys due on sale thereof; and he was required annually to prepare a Report upon the condition of the Schools and School Libraries, with information upon the system and state of Education generally; the amount expended in promoting it; with suggestions, accompanied with a return of moneys received for the sale of Books, &c., to be laid before the Legislature within ten days after the opening thereof. Provision was then made that three Trustees of Schools should be annually elected in each Town or Parish, at the time and in the same manner as other Town and Parish Officers; who should be subject to the same pains and penalties for neglect or refusal to act, or the non-performance of their duties, as other Town or Parish Officers; and when any Town or Parish failed to elect, the Sessions should appoint as in other cases. In incorporated Towns, Cities, or Counties, the Council were to appoint the Trustees. The duties of the Trustees were pointed out; they were to divide Parishes into convenient School Districts; to give any licensed teacher authority in writing to open a school in a District where the inhabitants had provided a school-house and secured salary, and with their assent to agree

with such teacher; to suspend or displace teachers for incapacity, &c. They were required immediately after ratifying the engagement of a teacher, and annually thereafter, to call a meeting of the rate-payers of the District, for the purpose of electing a School Committee of three persons; they were to accompany the Inspector in examination of schools; they were at least once a year to examine all schools; to authorize such number of schools in any Town, &c., as the wants of the inhabitants might require; and if they deemed it necessary, authorize the employment of an Assistant Licensed Teacher in any large school; to apportion among School Districts any money raised by County or Parish Assessment for support, &c., of schools. The election of a School Committee by the ratepayers was then provided for, and their duties pointed out, viz., to have charge of school-house furniture, &c.; to call meetings of inhabitants for providing school-house, books, &c.; to have control of any Library, and appointment of a Librarian, &c.; to receive and appropriate all money raised in the District for providing a Library, &c.; to admit free scholars, and children at reduced rates, being children of poor and indigent parents, &c.

The duties and qualifications of Teachers are minutely detailed in section 8. That section is as follows:—

“ 8. The teachers, male and female, shall be divided into three classes, qualified as follows:—

“ Male teachers of the first class, to teach spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, book-keeping, geometry, mensuration, land-surveying, navigation, and algebra; of the second class—spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history and book-keeping; of the third class—spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

“ Every teacher of the first and second class, shall be qualified and enjoined to impart to his pupils a knowledge of the geography, history and resources of the Province of New Brunswick, and of the adjoining North American Colonies.

“ Female teachers of the first class to teach spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, and common needle-work; of the second class—spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, and common needle-work; of the third class—spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and common needle-work.

“ Every teacher shall keep a daily register of the scholars, which shall be open for inspection at all times; a visitor's Book, and enter therein the visits of the Inspectors, Trustees, and School Committee, respectively; maintain proper order and discipline, and carry out the regulations made for his guidance.

“ Every teacher shall take diligent care and exert his best endeavours to impress upon the minds of the children committed to his care, the principles of christianity, morality, and justice, and a sacred regard to truth and honesty, love of their country, loyalty, humanity, and a universal benevolence, sobriety, industry, and frugality, chastity, moderation and temperance, order and cleanliness, and all other virtues which are the ornaments of human society; but no pupil shall be required to read or study in or from any religious book, or join in any act of devotion objected to by his parents or guardians; and the Board of Education shall, by regulation, secure to all children whose parents or guardians do not object to it, the reading of the Bible in Parish Schools; and the Bible, when read in Parish Schools by Roman Catholic children, shall, if required by their parents or guardians, be the Douay version, without note or comment.”

Provision is then made for Provincial assistance for support of Superior Schools and Libraries; and the subsequent sections of the Act provide for assessment whenever the majority of rate-payers in any County, Parish, District or Municipality determine to provide for the support of Schools therein by assessment, with a provision that any District School supported by assessment shall be free to all the children residing therein. As these latter sections do not touch the questions we are discussing, it is unnecessary to refer to them more particularly. This Act was amended by the Act 26th Vic. cap. 7, which, however, merely gives to the Board of Education authority to order a re-division of Districts improperly divided, and to limit the number of teachers, &c. This, then, was the

state of the law relating to Parish or Common Schools at the time of the passing of "The British North America Act, 1867," and continued so until repealed by "The Common Schools Act, 1871;" and because it is alleged that rights and privileges secured by or enjoyed under this Act have been prejudicially affected by 'The Common Schools Act, it is contended that the latter Act is void.

The Parish School Act clearly contemplated the establishment throughout the Province of Public Common Schools for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Province generally; and it cannot, we think, be disputed, that the governing bodies under that Act were not in any one respect or particular, 'denominational.' The Board of Education was the Governor and Council, with a Superintendent appointed by them. The Trustees were elected or appointed as the case might be, as *other* Parish officers, and they were put in other respects on precisely the same footing as other Parish officers; and the School Committee was elected by the rate-payers; and in nothing pertaining to the organization, regulation or government of the schools, had any class of persons or denomination whatever, as such, the slightest voice or right of interference. The Board of Education, on behalf of the inhabitants of the Province at large, being responsible for the general working of the system, and the Trustees and School Committees having the management and direction of certain matters, under the Board of Education, in the particular localities for which they were respectively elected, but (without reference) so far as can be gathered from the Statute, in any or either case to class or creed.

The schools established under this Act, were then, Public Parish or District Schools, not belonging to or under the control of any particular denomination; neither had any class of persons nor any one denomination—whether Protestant or Catholic—any rights or privileges in the government or control of the schools, that did not belong to every other class or denomination, in fact, to every other inhabitant of the Parish or District; neither had any one class of persons or denomination, nor any individual, any right or privilege to have any peculiar religious doctrines or tenets exclusively taught, or taught at all in any such school. What is there then in this Act to make a school established under it a denominational school, or to give it a denominational character? A good deal has been said as to the intention of the Imperial Parliament in using the words "Denominational schools," in sub-section (1). There seems to be no difficulty in giving a legal construction or definition to these words, if they are read in their ordinary sense. It is a well-established canon of construction, that an Act is to be construed according to the ordinary and grammatical sense of its language, if precise and unambiguous; and it is likewise a rule established by the highest appellate authority, that the language of a statute taken in its plain, ordinary sense—and not its policy or supposed intention—is the safer guide in construing its enactments. See *Philpott vs. St. George's Hospital*, (6 H. Lords Cases, 338; 3 Jur. N. S. 1269.) And in the great *Sussex Peerage Case*, (11 C. & F. 86; 8 Jur. 793), the Judges declared the law to be, that if the words of the Act are of themselves precise and unambiguous, then no more can be necessary than to expound those words in their natural and ordinary sense; that the words themselves do in such case best declare the intention of the Legislature.

The 5th paragraph of section 8, of the Parish School Act, has been very strongly relied on, as establishing a right in respect to denominational schools. Under that paragraph, the teacher is most certainly enjoined to take diligent care, and exert his best endeavours to impress on the minds of the children committed to his care, *the principles of christianity, morality, &c., &c.* As we think it cannot be denied that the Schools under this Act were to be Public Parish Schools, for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the Parish or District in which they might be established, and the pupils attending the schools would necessarily, in a vast majority of cases throughout the Province, be children of parents belonging to different denominations; can it be supposed, with any reason, that the Legislatures could have intended that the teacher, who might possibly himself belong to a persuasion differing from all his pupils, should impress on the minds of his pupils the principles of christianity, by instructing each one in the peculiar doctrines of the denomination of its parents? Still less, do we think it could have been intended,

that the principles of christianity to be impressed, should be those of a denomination to which any of the pupils did not belong, simply because they might happen to be those of a denomination to which the teacher, or even a large majority of his pupils, may have belonged. It seems to us, that in view of the entire scope, object, and policy of the Act, that the duty imposed on the teacher by the 5th paragraph of section 8, was a duty outside of the Educational teaching of the school, (which is specifically provided for in paragraphs 1 & 2), to be performed as opportunities occurred, by precept and example, rather than by any direct or continuous system of dogmatic teaching; that the principles of christianity, honesty, &c., to be impressed, were to be principles of general applicability, interfering with the peculiar religious views of none;—doctrines, precepts, and practices, which all christian people hold in common, rather than the dogmatic teachings or tenets of a particular denomination or sect. This view would seem to be strongly confirmed by the last clause of the 4th paragraph, because, while under the first clause of that paragraph, the duty referred to is to be discharged by the teacher in respect to all the children committed to his care, without any exception in favor of any class or creed; the provision in the last clause is—"but no pupil shall be required to read or study in or from any religious book, or join in any act of devotion objected to by his parents or guardians," leaving the duty still on the teacher "to impress on the minds of the children committed to his care, the general principles of christianity, morality, justice, a sacred regard for truth and honesty, &c., &c.;" and the paragraph ends by providing that the Board of Education shall, "by regulation, secure to all children whose parents or guardians do not object to it, the reading of the Bible in Parish Schools; and the Bible, when read in Parish Schools by Roman Catholic children, shall, if required by their parents or guardians, be the Douay version, *without note or comment.*" This paragraph, so far from making the schools denominational, or giving any rights or privileges in respect to a denominational school, appears to us to be directly opposed to the idea of denominational teaching in the schools. Does not the very last clause, (that most relied on at the argument) permitting the use of the Douay version, by the addition of the words "without note or comment," shew, that with the Bible read from that version, no denominational views of any kind shall be put forward; and is not the whole in this view entirely consistent with the exclusion from the School Library, and from use, of all works on controversial theology? But it has been said, that under the Parish School Act, schools were in fact established in certain localities were all, or a large majority of the rate-payers, happened to belong to one particular persuasion, in which the catechisms of particular Churches were taught, prayers peculiar to a particular religious body were used, and books inculcating the doctrines, views and practices of a particular denomination, were used as Class Books; and that these schools were therefore denominational, and consequently the class of persons belonging to any such denomination, had a legal right or privileges with respect to denominational schools. Assuming what is alleged to have been the case,—though on the point we have no information before us of which we can take judicial notice,—surely it is begging the whole question. How can the mere fact, that in exceptional cases, certain schools under the Parish School Act, drawing Provincial aid, may have been made for the time being, with or without the knowledge or sanction of the Board of Education, denominational, by reason of the teacher instructing the children exclusively in doctrines of a particular denomination, or using the prayers or books, or daily teaching the catechism peculiar to such denomination, confer any legal right or privilege on any class of persons with respect to denominational schools, or give the denomination whose tenets may have been so taught in any such schools, rights or privileges other than those possessed by all and every the humblest inhabitant of the Parish in which such school existed, free and independent of all denominational connection?

It is not by what the Board of Education, Superintendent, Inspectors or Trustees may have done or allowed to be done under the Act, nor is it from the mode in which the principles of Christianity may have been actually practically taught in one or a hundred schools which may have drawn public money under the Parish School Act, that the question in a legal view must be determined; we must look to the Law as it was at the

time of the Union, and by that, and that alone, be governed. Where then do we find any legal exclusive right or privilege conferred on any denomination to any school established or that might be established under that Act ; or any right or privilege conferred on any class of persons to deal with such a school as belonging to such persons as a class or denomination ; or as being under their control as such ; or that as a class they had any right to have taught therein, the peculiar doctrines of their denomination ? The assumption that the character or status of the school could be legally altered or affected, or rights gained by reason of the religious opinions or feelings of the inhabitants of a District, or a majority of them, because in such a case Trustees and a School Committee might perchance be elected from a particular denomination, and so that then the school might be made denominational, is in our opinion entirely erroneous. To the Board of Education is entrusted the controlling, governing power. By those rules and regulations, made and ordained within the letter and spirit of the Act, must all acts under them be controlled and governed, wholly independent of the religious opinions of the electors of the District, or of the Trustees elected by them. It appears to us, then, that in passing the Parish School Act, the Legislature contemplated a general system of Education for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the Province, without reference to class or creed ; that such schools were to be organized, regulated and governed by public bodies, not owing their existence to, or being in any way under the control of any class or denomination ; that the Act made no provision for any schools established thereunder being denominational, and did not provide that any sect or denomination whatever, as such, was in any such schools to have control or precedence, nor in any way give or recognize any right in any class of persons to have in the schools established thereunder, the doctrines, precepts or tenets of their denomination taught as part of the system of instruction, or to have such schools in any other respect denominational in their character. That with reference to religion, the Act simply recognized the duty of impressing on the minds of the pupils the general principles of christianity, honesty, &c., common alike to all christians ; and simply required to be secured by regulation the reading of the Bible as the inspired Word of God, accepted by all christians as the basis of their faith, securing always to the Roman Catholics the use, when read by Roman Catholic children, if required by their parents, the version recognized by their Church, but without note or comment : but at the same time, with the greatest apparent caution and scrupulous care, lest the religious principles of any should be interfered with, providing that even with respect to the inculcating the principles of christianity, morality, &c., as indicated, no pupil should be required to read or study in or from any religious book, or join in any act of devotion, objected to by his parents or guardians. And so, even with respect to the reading of the Bible, it is to be secured only to those children whose parents and guardians do not object. If, then, the establishment of denominational schools, or the teaching of denominational doctrines, was not recognized or provided for by the Act, and the Roman Catholics had therefore no legal rights, as a class, to claim any control over, or to insist that the doctrines of their Church should be taught in all or any schools under the Parish School Act, how can it be said (though as a matter of fact such doctrines may have been taught in numbers of such schools) that as a class of persons they have been prejudicially affected in any legal right or privilege with respect to " Denominational schools," construing those words in their ordinary meaning, because, under ' The Common Schools Act, 1871 ' it is provided that the schools shall be non-sectarian ?

But it is contended in this case, that the words " Denominational schools " were not used by the Legislature, and should not be construed by us in their ordinary grammatical sense and meaning, but should have a much broader interpretation. While freely admitting that though the general rule is, that every word must be understood according to its legal meaning, in construing an ordinary, as opposed to, a penal enactment, where the context shews that the Legislature has used it in a popular or more enlarged sense, Courts will so construe the language used ; we are at a loss to discover anything in " The British North America Act, 1867," indicating a legislative intention of using the words otherwise than in their ordinary meaning. It is clear enough that the reference in

sub-section 2 to separate and dissentient schools in Ontario and Quebec, is especially to schools of Protestants and Catholics; and it is, perhaps, equally clear that sub-section 3 applies only to schools of a like character existing in any of the four Provinces. But we are at a loss to understand why sub-sections 2 & 3 should be held to control or in any way limit or affect a previous distinct enactment, couched in plain and unambiguous language, and which, by quite as clear and unequivocal terms, has relation to all classes of persons or denominations, and to all the Provinces of the Dominion; or why, because separate and dissentient schools, as between Protestants and Roman Catholics, not only in Ontario and Quebec, but in any Province in which they may exist at the Union, or be thereafter established, are provided for and protected, therefore we must necessarily infer therefrom, that in using the term "Denominational schools" in sub-section 1, the Legislature intended to legislate only as between Roman Catholics and Protestants, and then also as to schools not necessarily denominational in the ordinary acceptance of the term. We think that the term "denomination" or "denominational" as generally used, is in its popular sense more frequently applied to the different denominations of Protestants, than to the Church of Rome; and that the most reasonable inference is, that sub-section 1 was intended to mean just what it expresses, viz.: that "any" that is, every "class of persons" having any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools, whether such class should be one of the numerous denominations of Protestants, or Roman Catholics, should be protected in such rights. If it had been intended that the clause was to be limited in its application to Roman Catholics and Protestants, only as dissentient one from the other, and apply to schools other than those usually understood as denominational schools, is it not fair to presume that the Legislature would have used some expression in the sub-section itself indicating such a particular sense, especially as we have seen there were at the Union, in this Province at any rate, strictly denominational schools, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, to which a clause would be applicable; and for the very reason also, that when dealing with schools as between Protestant and Roman Catholic in sub-sections 2 & 3, the language clearly confines it to those bodies respectively?

But assuming that the term "Denominational Schools" is not to be construed in what has been called its narrow signification, perhaps the most favorable position to assume would be, to read the sub-section 1 as meaning substantially that nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege which any class of persons, as a denomination, had by law with respect to schools in the Province at the Union. Let us endeavour to ascertain whether in such a case we would be justified in pronouncing the Common Schools Act, 1871, *ultra vires*, and therefore void.

Except in the matter of compulsory taxation, there is no very great difference in principle, that we can discover, between the Parish School Act of 1858, and the Common Schools Act of 1871. The general government, superintendence and control of the schools, are, under both laws, vested in a Board of Education almost similarly composed, the only difference being, that to the Governor and Council and Superintendent, is added the President of the University, under the latter Act; in fact, the power to make Regulations for the organization, government and discipline of the schools, appointment of Examiners of Teachers, and the power of granting or cancelling licenses, and of making such Regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the Act, and generally to provide for any exigencies that may arise under its operations, are precisely the same in both;—(See sec. 4, paragraphs 3 to 10, of the Parish School Act, and sec. 6, sub-sections 4 to 8, of the Common Schools Act); and the details are to be carried out by a Superintendent, Inspectors and Trustees, alike substantially under both Acts; and the duties and powers of these officers do not in principle substantially differ. But there are, of course, differences. Those relied on are, that the Common Schools Act has no enactment similar to section 8 of the Parish School Act; that the Parish School Act had no enactment similar to section 58, sub-section 12, of the Common Schools Act; and this section, it is alleged, prohibits the granting Provincial aid to any but schools under the Common Schools Act; and that by the 60th section of the Common Schools Act, all schools conducted under its provisions

shall be non-sectarian—a provision not to be found in the Parish School Act; and it is contended, that the omission in the one case, and the express enactment in the other, prejudicially affect the rights and privileges which the Roman Catholics, as a class of persons and a denomination, had in the schools established or which might have been established under the Parish School Act; in other words, that the rights and privileges which they had under the one, the omission and the enactments referred to, prevented their claiming or obtaining under the other.

With reference to the omission:—The Parish School Act no doubt declares that the Board of Education shall secure to all children, whose parents do not object, the reading of the Bible, and that when read by Roman Catholic children, if required by their parents, it shall be in the Douay version, without note or comment. Here, we have expressly directed to be secured to all children, what many persons no doubt consider a great right and privilege; and Roman Catholic parents have a great right secured to them, viz., to have, if they require it, a particular version of the Bible read. As to the reason why a similar provision, securing these important rights in which Protestants and Catholics were both interested, was excluded from the Common Schools Act, it is not our business to inquire; what we have to determine is, does this omission make the law void, if in other respects unobjectionable? We think not. If this was a right or privilege which existed at the Union, the Legislature certainly have not protected it by any express enactment. But is the right taken away? May it not still exist, provided always, it is a right which legitimately comes under sub-section 1, section 93? Because that section declares that nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any such right; and in such case, reading the Common School Law by the light of this section, would it not be the duty of the Board of Education under the Common Schools Act, instead of making Regulation 21, declaring as follows:—that “It shall be the privilege of every Teacher to open and close the daily exercises of the school by reading a portion of Scripture (out of the Common or Douay version, as he may prefer), and by offering the Lord’s Prayer—any other prayer may be used, by permission of the Board of Trustees; but no teacher may compel any pupil to be present at those exercises, against the wishes of his parents or guardian, expressed in writing, to the Board of Trustees;” to secure by Regulation just what the Board of Education were bound to secure under the Parish School Act of 1858; that is, to make just such a Regulation as the Parish School Act required to be made? We have seen they have precisely the same, and only the same powers to make Regulations, as the Board had under the Parish School Act. By this simple means, the rights of all the children and their parents in the Province—as well Protestant as Roman Catholic—which existed at the Union, would be preserved, and all just cause of complaint on this head removed. Why the Board of Education should have departed from the principle and policy of the Parish School Act, and taken from the parents of all the children of the country—Protestant and Roman Catholic alike—the great boon and privilege of insisting on the Bible being read in schools, as they have done, and should have conferred on the teacher, not only the privilege of reading the Bible or not as he likes, but out of the Common or Douay version—not as the children or their parents may choose, but as the teacher may prefer, though he cannot compel the attendance of the pupils,—is not for us to attempt to explain; we simply point out the fact. But if the right secured by the Parish School Act is protected by ‘The British North America Act, 1867,’ we fail to see, because the Board of Education may not have made such a Regulation as they ought in such case to have made, or have made a Regulation they ought not to have made, that the action of the Board, or its non-action, can render the Act of the Legislature inoperative.

If the right and privilege falls under section 93, and if there is no power to compel the Board of Education to make such a Regulation, or the Legislature should have inserted a clause in the Common Schools Act, requiring them to do it, is not this just a case where sub-section 4, of section 93 of ‘The British North America Act, 1867’ applies? viz:—“In case such Provincial Law, as from time to time seems to the Governor General “in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made,

“then as far only as the circumstances of the case may require; the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section.” In this connection we may refer also to the 20th Regulation, which, it has been contended, prejudicially affects the rights and privileges which the Roman Catholics had under the Parish School Act. This Regulation declares that “symbols or emblems distinctive of any national or other society, political party, or religious organization, shall not be exhibited or employed in the school room, either in its general arrangement or exercises, or on the person of any teacher or pupil.” It may be that the Board of Education have disregarded the general policy of the Common Schools Act, and interfered with the rights of teachers, parents and children, in excluding from the schools alike teachers and pupils, who may exhibit on their persons, in dress or ornament, symbols or emblems distinctive of any national or other society, political party, or religious organization: for, however clear the right of the Board of Education may be to make regulations necessary for the good government and discipline of the schools; to make arbitrary, restrictive regulations, as to the dress or personal adornment of the teachers and pupils, or which are calculated, unnecessarily to interfere with the feelings, national, social, or religious, in matters not calculated to give any just cause of offence to others, or to interfere with good order in the schools, is quite another question. And while it is by no means clear to us, that any power exists in the Board of Education, under the Common Schools Act, by regulation, to deprive Teachers, parents, and children, of their right of access to the Free Schools of the country, to the support of which they, and all others, are forced to contribute, unless they submit to such regulations; and though the assumption of such a power of practical expulsion by the Board of Education, raises a question involving important and delicate rights,—rights which, in this land of civil and religious freedom, few may be willing to see infringed—or at any rate, raising discussions which must be unpleasant to those engaged in them, and calculated to result in consequences which can scarcely fail to produce acrimonious feelings, and in the end be injurious to the cause of Free Education, which we must presume the Regulation objected to was intended to further; all we can say is, as the case stands, the Regulations are not before use in such a way that we can deal with them, and therefore we are not called upon to express any decided opinion as to their validity, because the constitutionality of the Act cannot, in our opinion, be affected by any regulation made under it, there being nothing unconstitutional in the Act itself, that we can discover.

The second objection is easily answered. The provision in sec. 58, sub-sec. 12, of the Common Schools Act, declaring that no public funds shall be granted, would seem to apply to the schools particularly referred to in the preceding part of that section, and not to all schools. But, if it was intended to apply generally to all schools, as Mr. Duff's argument assumes, what does it amount to? It cannot take from the Legislature the right to make such grants. Thus, we see in the estimates of the year 1872, grants were recommended by the Lieutenant Governor, and no doubt made, for all the denominational schools before specifically referred to (see Journals of House of Assembly, page 124); and if such a clause was *ultra vires*, and we declared it void—*cui bono*? It would not affect the other parts of the Act, and what would practically be attained? The Legislature could, whether the clause stands or is declared void, do just as it pleases about granting or withholding the public funds.

But it is contended that the 60th section, declaring “that all schools conducted under the provisions of this Act shall be non-sectarian,” prejudicially affects the rights and privileges which the Roman Catholics, as a class, had in the Parish Schools at the time of the Union. It cannot be denied that to the Provincial Legislatures is confided the exclusive right of making laws in relation to Education; and that they, and they only, have the right to establish a general system of Education, applicable to the whole Province, and all classes and denominations, provided always they have due regard to the rights and privileges protected by section 93 of ‘The British North America Act, 1867.’

Now, what in this case, is the right or privilege claimed to have been prejudicially affected? Is it a legal right or privilege that could have been put forward and enforced

by the Roman Catholics, as a class, under all circumstances and in every Parish or Common School; or is it a legal right confined to the Roman Catholics as a body; or does it belong equally to all and every of the other denominations of christians in this Province, and capable by them of enforcement; or, on the contrary, was it not the mere possible chance of having religious denominational teaching in certain schools, dependent entirely on accidental circumstances; as, on what might happen to be the religious views of the majority in a Parish, and then on the accidental result of the election of Trustees and School Committee, and on the views of the parties so elected, as to religious denominational teaching, and their willingness to permit it in the schools, (admitting that the Trustees or Committee had any discretion in the matter, which perhaps is more than doubtful); was it not also dependent on the Board of Education, who had the general controlling power? If, dependent on circumstances such as these, how can it be considered such a legal right as could have been contemplated by the Imperial Parliament in passing the 93rd section of 'The British North America Act, 1867'? Where is there any thing that can, with any propriety, be termed a legal right? Surely the Legislature must have intended to deal with legal rights and privileges. How is it to be defined—how enforced?

It by no means follows as a necessary legal consequence, that because a majority of the inhabitants of a Parish or School District may belong to a particular persuasion, they would necessarily vote for Trustees favorable to denominational teaching, nor could they be compelled by any legal process so to vote; nor does it follow that Trustees when elected even by a majority of one denomination, would necessarily prove favorable to denominational teaching; and by what legal process could they be constrained to assent to its introduction in the schools? And again, suppose up to this point all were favorable, might not the whole scheme be ignored by the Board of Education; and how then could any class of persons, as such, no matter to what denomination they may belong, claim of right to control or direct the acts or doings of any of these parties; or how could Electors, Trustees, School Committees, or the Board of Education, be compelled to make any school in any sense denominational, or in other words, to confer on any such class denominational rights? Surely the rights contemplated, must have been legal rights: in other words, rights secured by law, or which they had under the law at the time of the Union. If any such existed they must have been capable of being clearly and legally defined, and there must have existed legal means for their enforcement, or legal remedies for their infringement; for it is a clear maxim of law, that *ubi jus ibi remedium*. It was said long ago in a celebrated case, that if a man has a right, he must have a means to vindicate and maintain it, and a remedy if he is aggrieved in the exercise and enjoyment of it; and that it was indeed a vain thing to imagine a right without a remedy, for want of right and want of remedy are reciprocal. What possible legal means could any denomination have invoked under the old Parish School Act, to compel any one school to be made denominational, or to require and insist that in any one school denominational tenets, doctrines, precepts or practices, should be taught or used? But then it was repeatedly urged upon us, that under the Parish School Act, circumstances might and very often did concur, where schools might, and in numerous cases did, become denominational; but that by reason of section 60 of the Common Schools Act, such was not now possible. The answer is simply this; the inability of a class of persons to have under the Common Schools Act, that which possibly they might under certain exceptional and accidental circumstances have had under the Parish School, Act of 1858, but which they had no right to insist on having, is a damage not occasioned by any thing which the law esteems an injury,—a kind of damage termed in law, *damnum absque injuria*, and for which there is no remedy. And so, in this case, as there was no legal right to have denominational schools or denominational teaching, there is no injury in legal contemplation committed, by the legislature dealing with the question in such a manner as to prevent the possibility arising, and consequently no right to have the action of the Legislature abrogated. It may be a very great hardship, that a large class of persons should be forced to contribute to the support of schools to which they are conscientiously

opposed, or be shut out from what they have hitherto under certain circumstances enjoyed, and be without remedy ; but by any such considerations, Courts of Justice ought not to be influenced : hard cases it has been repeatedly said, are apt to make bad law ; and it has also been justly remarked, that if there is a general hardship affecting a general class of cases or persons, it is a consideration for the Legislature, not for a Court of Justice.

FISHER, J.

I concur in the judgment of my brethren, as to the constitutionality of The Common Schools Act, 1871 ; but as there are some sentiments in it in which I do not agree, I have thought in a matter of so much delicacy and importance, it was better to read the judgment that I had written, than attempt to qualify opinions which my brethren had so fully considered.

The right to impose this assessment is objected to on the ground that it includes a sum for the support of schools under the authority of the Act relating to Common Schools, 34 Vic. cap. 21, which it is contended is unconstitutional ; that the Legislature have no power to pass it, because it contravenes the exception in the Act of Union.

By the 93rd section of "The British North America Act," it is declared—"That in and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to Education, subject and according to the following provision :—

"(1) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to Denominational Schools, which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the Union.

"(2) All the powers, privileges and duties, at the Union by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the Separate Schools and School Trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic subjects, shall be and the same are hereby extended to the Dissident Schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects in Quebec.

"(3) Where in any Province a system of Separate or Dissident Schools exists by law at the Union, or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province, an Appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any act or decision of any Provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to Education.

"(4) In case any such Provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor General in Council on any Appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial authority in that behalf, then and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section, and of any decision of the Governor General in Council under this section."

The exclusive power of legislating upon the subject of Education is thus conferred upon the Legislature of each Province, subject to the reservation of the rights of any class of persons with respect to Denominational Schools.

Every one acquainted with the history of the Provinces which comprised Canada before the Union knows the reason for the insertion of some of the provisions of this section. It was found to be the only mode of solving a question that had caused serious difficulty with the Government and Legislature of that Province.

Paragraphs two and three were constructed to soothe and settle these difficulties, and at present only apply to that Province, now consisting of Ontario and Quebec, where Schools were in operation at the Union answering the description given them in these paragraphs.

Whether the fourth paragraph applies to any other law than such as is referred to in the third paragraph, it is not necessary to consider, as the constitutionality of the School Act depends entirely upon the meaning of the first paragraph.

The simple question for solution is, does the Common Schools Act, 1871, prejudicially affect any right or privilege, with respect to Denominational Schools, which any class of persons had by law in the Province at the time of the Union? It is not merely

a right or privilege. A denominational right or privilege of itself, if any such existed, would not alone make the Common Schools Act unconstitutional. It must be a right or privilege with respect to a Denominational School, which a class of persons had by law at the Union which is prejudicially affected by this Act, to render it unconstitutional.

It appears to me that the first inquiry is:—What is a Denominational School? In my opinion, it is a School under the exclusive government of some one denomination of Christians, and where the tenets of that denomination are taught. But assume that a School answering either of these requisites is a Denominational School, and this is the lowest ground upon which it can be put, and then examine the laws in force at the time of the Union, to ascertain if any such School then existed by law, and if the right of any class of persons therein has been prejudicially affected by the Common Schools Act.

There were Denominational Schools in existence at the Union, such as the Varley School in St. John, the Sackville Academy, the Madras School, and the like; but they are not touched by the Common Schools Act, 1871; they remain in the enjoyment of all the rights they had at the Union.

The Act 20 Vic. cap. 9, intituled, "An Act relating to Parish Schools," with some unimportant amendments not affecting the present question, was in force at the Union. As it has been superseded by the Common Schools Act, 1871, which is objected to, we must refer to its provisions to ascertain whether it authorized any denominational school; for if it did not, then the Act under consideration has not in any of its provisions prejudicially affected any right or privilege any class of persons enjoyed at the Union.

The very title of the Act proclaims its unsectarian character as fully, to my mind, as the positive enactment in the Act of 1871, that the schools conducted under its provisions should be non-sectarian—a useless provision in an Act which alone provided for the establishment of such schools.

Parish schools—that is, schools in and for every parish in the Province, according to the political divisions of the Province into counties, towns, and parishes, distributed and sustained by public aid according to the population and extent of each parish—the number and classes of the schools must, in the very nature of things, be other than denominational.

I will now refer to the provisions of the Act, and see if there is any authority for the establishment of a denominational school under it, or any countenance in the Act for such a school.

The Governor in Council appoints the Superintendent of Schools, who, with the Governor and three members of the Executive Council, constitute the Board of Education. The inspection of the schools is done altogether by political agency. The Governor in Council is authorized to divide the Province into four Districts, and appoint one Inspector for each District.

The Board of Education, a purely political body, make rules and regulations for the organization and government of the schools, and such other regulations as may be deemed necessary to carry the Act into effect. There was no restriction whatever upon the power of the Board in this respect. The Board regulates the mode of licensing, examining, classifying, and paying the teachers, and prescribes the duties of the Inspectors.

The Superintendent, a political officer, has the general direction and supervision of the schools, subject to the order of the Board.

Each parish was to be divided into School Districts by three Trustees, annually elected by the rate-payers, at the same time and in the same manner as other town or parish officers were elected, and subject to the same penalties and disabilities, with the same provision for appointing them in case of failure in the election. They employ the teachers, and may dismiss them, subject to an appeal to the Board of Education. They are to examine the schools, and apportion the money raised by assessment, when so raised, amongst the different schools.

Each school was under the immediate supervision of a School Committee, elected annually by the rate-payers of the District. They were empowered to admit free scholars, and children of poor parents at a reduced rate.

The law also provided for a Superior School in each parish, thus also supplying the means for higher education.

The Teachers, both male and female, were divided into three classes, with an appropriate allowance to each class from the Provincial Treasury, and with duties, as to the subjects taught, prescribed in the Act for each class.

It provided for a School Library in each District, by a money grant in aid of the amount raised in the locality for that purpose, and placed the selection of books under the control of the Board of Education; but expressly excluded works of a licentious, vicious, or immoral tendency, or hostile to the christian religion, or works on controversial theology. This is the only part of the law in which anything of a denominational character is referred to in any way; and it shews how jealous the Legislature was in guarding the law, and in preserving the schools from any denominational or sectarian tendency. Provision was made for the education of the children of the whole people, in schools of every grade, and by teachers of both sexes; and by the Superior School, the wants of higher education were provided. The whole machinery of the Act is designed to make the schools common to the child of every man, irrespective of his religious opinions. The Act recognizes the agreement of the inhabitants of any locality with a teacher licensed by the Board of Education, when they have provided a sufficient school-house and secured the necessary salary, raised by voluntary contribution or tuition fee. It contains provision for voluntary assessment in the District, Parish or County where the rate-payers determine to adopt that mode of supporting the schools; and in such case the schools are declared to be free to the children of all the inhabitants.

The system is prescribed by the Board of Education; the localities take an active part in the establishment and government of the schools, subject to the general control of the Government.

The local agency is exercised, and the local officers appointed, in the same manner as for the government and support of the poor, the highways, or any other local or parochial object. Neither class, creed, nor color, affect or influence the one more than the other. The only qualification for the electors of any officer is that they are to be rate-payers upon real or personal property, or income. No class or creed had, under the Act, any peculiar right, either in the general government of the whole Province, or in any Parish or school.

Now, when all this machinery for working the Act relating to Parish Schools had been made, is it not a striking proof of the determination of the Legislature to avoid the very thing which it is contended the Act authorizes; by restricting the power of the Board of Education to make rules and regulations in this respect, and expressly excluding from the School Libraries works hostile to the christian religion, or works on controversial theology; while it left the inhabitants free to elect their local agents, who should employ the teachers, and look after the schools. To secure to every man, and the child of every man, a just equality with regard to his religious faith, it enacted, in effect, that the great leading principles of christianity should be inculcated in the schools; but there should not be in the Library a book upon controversial theology, or, in other words, with denominational teaching.

What sort of denominational school would that be, where the master would not be aided in his dogmatic teaching by the writings of men of his own faith? When a denominational school is established, how strictly this is provided for. Take any one of the Acts on our Statute Book, and examine its provisions. I will refer to the Act incorporating the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy at Mount Allison, Sackville, (12 Vic., cap. 65); the 11th section is as follows:—

“No person shall teach, maintain, promulgate or enforce any religious doctrine or practice in the said Academy, or any department thereof, or in any religious service held upon the said premises, contrary to what is contained in certain Notes on the New Testament, commonly reported to be the Notes of the said Rev. John Wesley, A. M., and in the first four Volumes of Sermons, commonly reported to have been written and published by him.”

Take the Charter of the Madras School, or any other Act, and the same strict provision for dogmatic teaching is made. I pass by the Colleges, which were referred to by the Counsel on the argument on this rule, as not material to the inquiry, if they are within the category contended for.

I can hardly imagine any stronger illustration of the principle that pervades the whole Act relating to Parish Schools, than the language of the eighth paragraph of the fourth section, which thus restrains the large legislative power of the Board of Education. It is as follows :—

“ To provide for the establishment, regulation and government of School Libraries, and the selection of Books to be used therein ; but no works of a licentious, vicious, or immoral tendency, or hostile to the christian religion, or works on controversial theology, shall be admitted.”

It has been urged, that the sixth paragraph of section 8, countenanced denominational teaching. I think no one can read that section, and fail to discern that it enacts the very contrary. The words of the paragraph are :—

“ Every teacher shall take dilligent care, and exert his best endeavors to impress on the minds of the children committed to his care, the principles of christianity, morality, and justice, and a sacred regard to truth and honesty, love of their country, loyalty, humanity, and a universal benevolence, sobriety, industry and frugality, chastity, moderation and temperance, order and cleanliness, and all other virtues which are the ornaments of human society.”

Surely it cannot be disputed that this can be done without any denominational teaching, or, in the language of the statute, without entering upon controversial theology.

There are certain great fundamental principles of christianity, common to all, that may be enforced, without trenching upon debatable ground. Take the Sermon on the Mount, or any of the lessons of the Great Teacher himself, for example.

To avoid any abuse of this duty or privilege of the teacher in the Parish Schools, the Legislature proceeds further to enact—“ but no pupil shall be required to read or study in or from any religious book, or join in any act of devotion objected to by his parents or guardians.” Here is a positive enactment against denominational teaching.

Knowing it to be possible for a designing teacher, under color of the authority to impress upon the minds of the children the principles of christianity, and all other virtues, stealthily to teach doctrines of a denominational or sectarian character, and to protect the child from the influence of such teaching, the parents are empowered to interfere and withdraw the child from any such teaching, or from joining in any act of devotion having such a tendency.

The paragraph then proceeds thus—“ and the Board of Education shall, by regulation, secure to all children whose parents or guardians do not object to it, the reading of the Bible in Parish Schools.”

What is there denominational in thus inculcating the principles of christianity, and all other virtues which are the ornaments of human society? What better mode could be adopted than by reading portions of the Bible? It certainly is not a denominational Book. It is the common standard of faith and practice to all christians. To it they all appeal. Where are such enobling thoughts as in the Bible? It is said to be an historical fact, that when the question of reading the Bible in the Common Schools of one of the cities on this continent was debated, the Jews voted for it, on the ground that it was well adapted to the instruction of children, because of the sublime principles of morality it contained.

Though the Bible is regarded as the great charter of our salvation, as the revelation of the will of God to man, eminent Divines in one branch of the Church Catholic object that some words, some expressions, some sentences, are incorrectly rendered in our ordinary English version, and recognize another version as being a more correct interpretation of such words, expressions and sentences.

The Legislature, with the same object of preventing any denominational right, enacts—“and the Bible, when read in Parish Schools by Roman Catholic children, shall, if required by their parents or guardians, be the Douay version, without note or comment;” the very words “without note or comment,” of themselves, are significant proofs of the intention of the Legislature.

Assuming that the Bible is a denominational book, and I cannot think anyone will seriously contend that it is, and that this provision created a right—a denominational right if you please—that will not help the *ultra vires* argument, because if it were so, it is a right or privilege which a class of persons had by law at the Union, to have the Bible read in a Parish School, not in a Denominational School, and that is not a right secured by “The British North America Act, 1867,” even if it existed.

I have endeavoured to ascertain the true construction of the Act relating to Parish Schools, as the only Act affecting the question; I include the amendments, which are not important. Every other Act which confers upon any denomination a right or privilege with respect to Denominational Schools, is left unrepealed, so that no right or privilege enjoyed by any class of persons under any such Act is prejudicially or in any way affected by the Act under consideration.

I will now refer very briefly to the 34th Vic. cap. 21, intituled, “An Act relating to Common Schools.” It is substantially the same as the Act of 1858, relating to Parish Schools.

The Board of Education is the same, with the addition of the President of the University. It has the same large powers.

The duties of the Superintendent are the same.

The number of inspectors is increased, with smaller Districts for each, but with duties very similar to what they discharged under the old law.

The Trustees are appointed in the same manner as under the old law, and discharge much the same duties, including the duties of the School Committee.

The Teachers are classified and paid as in the old law. Superior Schools are provided for, and Libraries, upon the same principle. The only real difference that I can discover, arises from the different modes of supporting the school.

Under the Act of 1871, the portion of the support furnished by the inhabitants is raised by assessment; and in the machinery and provision necessary for working this out, and the different modes of paying and supporting the schools, that it involves, is the only difference. In other respects, this Act provides for the attainment of the same object by the same means.

It is said that there is no provision requiring the reading of the Bible in the schools. The Board of Education may by Regulation provide for it, as in the Act relating to Parish Schools. If it were otherwise, it would not help the *ultra vires* argument, unless the schools could be shown to be denominational.

Upon the argument, it was contended that some of the Regulations interfered with the rights of a class of persons. I confess I was unable to discover the bearing of that argument upon the question. How, if the law were good, a bad Regulation—if such there was—would affect it? Assume that this contention is correct, and that it prejudicially affects the right that a class of persons had at the Union, such a right, if it existed, is not saved by “The British North America Act, 1867”; because it would be a right or privilege with respect to a Parish School, and not to a Denominational School.

I cannot discover that the Regulations have any thing to do with the question of the power of the Legislature to pass the Act, or can form any guide in the interpretation of it. It appears to me that under either of the Acts of 1858 or 1871, it was competent for the Board of Education to make any of the Regulations referred to; whether they exercised their powers wisely or unwisely, under the Act of 1871, is another question.

The propriety of the Regulations objected to is a question of public policy, upon which I am not called upon to express an opinion. I may, as an individual, entertain a very strong opinion as to its policy. As a Judge, all I feel called upon to do is to consider its legality, and for myself, on that point, I entertain no doubt.

I am therefore of opinion that the Rule should be discharged.

WETMORE, J.

While fully concurring in the opinion of my learned Brethren as to the constitutionality of "The Common Schools Act, 1871," I do not wish to be understood as expressing a participation in any doubt whatever as to the Regulations of the Board of Education.

I think the only question properly before the Court is, as to the Act itself, and not as to the Regulations. We are only called upon to decide whether or no, the Schools Act or any part of it, is *ultra vires*; and upon the decision, the Assessments, to set which aside the application is made, are to be affected.

If the Act itself is not *ultra vires*, I do not see how the promulgation of any Regulation, even supposing it to be one which the Schools Act would not warrant, or to be in violation of the provisions of section 93, sub-section 1, of "The British North America Act, 1867," can affect the case, any more than Assessors acting in violation of the law under which an Assessment is imposed, would affect the law authorizing the Assessment. In such case, if the Assessment is imposed in a manner not warranted by law, parties aggrieved would have their remedy for obtaining relief; and so, with reference to a Regulation sought to be established by the Board of Education. If that body should exceed the power given by law in such case, the Regulation would not have the support of law to uphold it, and therefore could not be maintained; but the law, nevertheless, would remain in full force and authority.

The application to this Court is simply to set aside an Assessment in consequence of the invalidity of the Law; it does not touch the Regulations; and though they have been referred to by Counsel in the argument, it does not seem to me they are before us in such a way as to call for a decision, or the expression of an opinion upon any one of them. Indeed, I do not see that a most positive and direct expression by the Court, as to the legality or illegality of any of the Regulations, would in the slightest degree affect the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the Law; and I therefore purposely abstain from expressing my opinion upon any one of the Regulations. Should a question arise respecting the Regulations, or should a decision upon them be necessary for any other matters before the Court, then, of course, I would be required to express my opinion; until it does arise, I decline doing so: to use an expression of Cockburn, C. J. in *Rimini vs. Van Praagh*, (L. Rep. 8 Q. B. 4.) "It will be time enough to do so, when the necessity arises."

Rule for a *Certiorari* discharged.

MESSAGE.

DUFFERIN.

The Governor General transmits, for the information of the House of Commons, Copy of a Despatch, dated 10th April, 1873, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing a further Report from the Law Officers of the Crown on the subject of the New Brunswick School Law.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, 5th May, 1873.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.

(Copy.)—Canada, No. 112.,

DOWNING STREET,
10th April, 1873.

MY LORD,—With reference to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 72, of the 13th March and to previous correspondence, I have the honor to transmit to you here-
April 7, 1873. with, a Copy of a further Opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the subject of the Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick, in 1871, relating to Common Schools.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) KIMBERLEY.

Governor General, The Right Honorable,
The Earl of Dufferin, &c., &c., &c.

The Law Officers to Lord Kimberley.

(Copy.)

TEMPLE, April 7th, 1873.

MY LORD,—We are honored with Your Lordship's commands, signified in Mr. Herbert's letter of the 31st March ultimo, stating, that he was directed by Your Lordship to transmit to us copies of two Despatches from the Governor General of Canada, with their enclosures, relating to the Act of the Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick, passed in May, 1871, relating to Common Schools; and that he was desired to refer us to the opinions given by us in reference to that Act, dated the 29th of November, and 12th of February last.

Mr. Herbert was pleased further to say, that he was to request that we would take those further papers into consideration and favour your Lordship with our opinion upon them, and that he enclosed copies of the papers on which our previous opinions were given.

To Atty. and Sol. Genl.,
25 Nov. 1872.

To Atty. and Sol. Genl.,
11th Feby. 1873.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, we have the honor to Report,—That we have reconsidered this case with special reference to the further papers now sent, and we see no reason to alter or modify the opinion which we have already submitted to Your Lordship on this subject.

We have, &c.,
(Signed,) J. D. COLERIDGE,
" J. JESSEL.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley, K. G., &c., &c., &c.

RETURN

(IN PART)

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 19th March, 1873; For Copies of all Reports from the Land Commissioner in Manitoba, regarding the sale or location of lands in that Province; all Reports from, or correspondence with, the Commissioner (or any other parties regarding the sale or location of lands in the Province); also for copies of the letter of resignation of Mr. Canavan, and all correspondence between Mr. Canavan and the Government; also, all correspondence with the Government of Manitoba on the subject of the complaints against the management of the Land Office in that Province

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
17th April, 1873.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR CANADA,

DOMINION LANDS BRANCH,

OTTAWA, August 28th, 1871.

SIR,—Referring to your late appointment as Agent of Dominion Lands for the Province of Manitoba, I have the honor in relation thereto, by the direction of the Honorable the Secretary of State for Canada, to convey to you the following instructions.

1. A set of books embodying forms for the registering of entries and applications to purchase claims and counter claims, sales, receipt and distribution of patent deeds, and other routine appertaining to your office will be required, and they should be, as far as possible, simple and comprehensive. You will be good enough to give this matter your early attention and having obtained a knowledge of the forms used in the United States Land Office, which may be done as you pass through Minnesota *en route* to your agency, you will report such a set of forms as you would recommend for Manitoba, and upon adoption a supply will be printed, bound, and sent to you.

2. A copy of each of the respective Orders in Council, dated the 25th April and 26th May (a further supply of which is provided for distribution in your agency), is enclosed. As these Orders in Council embody the policy of the Government in the administration

of the public lands, so far as the same has been decided on, you will be strictly governed thereby, referring any question for the settlement of which they may not sufficiently provide to this Department for instructions.

3. It has come to the knowledge of this Department that the principal portion if not all the lumber consumed in the province is manufactured from timber cut on the public domain, without leave or license, and in view of the interests of the Dominion, as also contributing to the settlement of the Province by facilitating trade in lumber, the necessity of dealing with the question of timber by sale or lease, will speedily be forced on the Government.

In order, therefore, to be able to deal with the subject you are requested, as soon after your arrival in the Province as possible, to report—

1. An approximate estimate of the sawn lumber consumed in the Province during the current season and the localities, and proportionate quantity from each locality, from whence the timber for the same may have been obtained, as also the ruling price of such lumber in the settlement. 2nd. Describing, as nearly as may be practicable without actual survey, the districts where merchantable timber, available for use in Manitoba, exists, and the kinds and quality of the same; and 3rdly, recommending such a system by sale or lease or both, with scale of prices to be paid by the purchaser or lessee as may appear to you best calculated to serve the public interests, and at the same time tend to cheapen, as far as possible, the cost of lumber to settlers. To do this it will be necessary to send parties, or where practicable to visit yourself, to investigate these localities where timber in quantities may be said to be found.

You will make a point of consulting Lieutenant Governor Archibald, who will probably have given some attention to the question, and will doubtless be glad to give you the benefit of his advice thereon.

Mr. Lindsay Russell also, who has been placed in charge of the surveys in Manitoba for the current season, will be communicated with, and instructed to give you all the aid and assistance in his power to enable you to acquire the necessary information on this important subject.

Further instructions will be conveyed to you, from time to time, as the business of the agency becomes developed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. L. DENNIS,

Surveyor General.

Gilbert McMicken, Esq.,
Agent, Dominion Lands for Manitoba,
Ottawa.

MEMORANDUM ON THE SUBJECT OF THE PUBLIC LANDS IN THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 25th April, 1871.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

1. The system shall be rectangular.

2. The Townships shall consist of 36 Sections of one mile square each, and road allowances, in all cases $1\frac{1}{2}$ chains in width, shall be set out and allowed between all Townships and Sections. Sections shall be numbered as shown in the following diagram :

N

	31	32	33	34	35	36	
	30	29	28	27	26	25	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	
W.	18	17	16	15	14	13	E
	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	6	5	4	3	2	1	

S

3. The International boundary shall form the base for Townships 1 and 2.
4. The East and West lines, between Townships 4 and 5, 8 and 9, 12 and 13, and 16 and 17, shall be base lines or standard parallels in the system.
5. The meridian line run in the Autumn of 1869, for some 90 miles north from the International boundary, and known as the "Winnipeg Meridian," shall be adopted and continued as the meridian from which the ranges of Townships shall number East and West in the Province.
6. The "jog" resulting from convergence of meridians shall be allowed and set out on the following lines, that is to say:—

For Townships	1, 2, 3 and 4	on line between Townships	2 and 3
" "	5, 6, 7 " 8	" " " "	6 " 7
" "	9, 10, 11 " 12	" " " "	10 " 11
" "	13, 14, 15 " 16	" " " "	14 " 15
7. In the survey of any and every Township the deficiency or surplus, as the case may be, resulting from convergence of meridians, shall be set out and allowed in the quarter section on the west boundary—the area of which shall in the survey be returned accordingly at their actual contents.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE 1,400,000 ACRES APPROPRIATED UNDER THE MANITOBA ACT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FAMILIES OF THE HALF-BREEDS.

1. Every half-breed resident in the Province of Manitoba at the time of the transfer thereof to Canada, (the fifteenth day of July, A.D. 1870,) and every child of every such half-breed resident, shall be entitled to participate in the 1,400,000 acres.
2. The most liberal construction shall be put on the word *resident*.
3. No conditions of settlement shall be imposed in grants made to half-breeds in pursuance of the provisions of the Act referred to, and there shall be no other restrictions as to their power of dealing with their lands, when granted, than those which the laws of Manitoba may prescribe.
4. The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba shall designate the Townships or parts of Townships in which the allotments to the half-breeds shall be made.
5. The mode of allotting these lands shall be as follows:—
 - A. If not already obtained, an accurate Census shall be taken to determine the number of persons who may be entitled to participate.
 - B. Upon such Census the number of acres to which each may be entitled shall be ascertained.
 - C. The number and area of individual grants having been ascertained, the land selected by the Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose shall be divided accordingly—

d. Tickets shall be prepared, say on some such form as the following : each to contain thereon a description of the lands intended to satisfy the particular claim for which it may happen to be drawn.

Claim No. 10 (allotment of
1,400,000 acres, Manitoba.)
Description of Lands.
S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, Tp. 5, 3rd R. W.
160 acres.
(Lt.-Gov. initials) A. G. A.

A book of record shall be prepared also, in which the names and particulars (see form suggested below) of all admitted claims shall be entered and consecutively numbered.

e. Everything being prepared, the tickets may be put into a box, and the Lieutenant-Governor shall draw them at random. As drawn they shall be numbered and initialled by the Lieutenant-Governor in regular consecutive order, and the land described on a ticket of a certain number shall go in satisfaction of the claim of corresponding number in the Register of Claims, and be entered accordingly.

6. Claimants of the age of 18 and over shall receive their patents without unnecessary delay ; and minors on arriving at that age.

7. Recorded claims, when the claimant dies before being entitled by arriving at the age of 18 to receive a patent, shall be deemed real estate, and shall descend according to the laws from time to time in force in the Province of Manitoba. There can be no distinction of sex in making the allotment.

RECORD OF CLAIMS—Allotment of 1,400,000 acres set apart by Manitoba Act.

No. of Claim.	PARTICULARS OF CLAIMANTS.				Description of Land Drawn.			Date of Patent.	To whom issued.	REMARKS.
	Name.	Parish.	Occupat'n	Age on day of..	Township.	Section.	Acres.			

SETTLEMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

The provisions hereinafter contained shall only apply to lands which shall have been surveyed.

Unappropriated public lands shall, until further directions, be opened for sale at the rate of one dollar an acre, but no sale of more than a section shall be made to any one person.

Payments for lands, whether purchased in virtue of pre-emption rights or in the ordinary manner, shall be made in cash.

Pre-emption Rights.

Any person being the head of a family, or a single man above the age of twenty-one years, who has made or shall hereafter make a settlement in person on public lands, and who has inhabited and improved the same, and who has erected or shall erect a dwelling thereon, may have himself entered with the *land officer* of the Division in which such land is, for any number of acres not exceeding 160 or a quarter section of land, to include the residence of the claimant ; and being a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, may obtain a patent therefor, upon paying to the Crown the price of such lands.

When two or more persons have settled on the same quarter section of land, the right of pre-emption shall be in him who made the first settlement.

Questions as to the right of pre-emption arising between different settlers, shall be settled by the Land Officer of the Division in which the land is situated.

Before the right of pre-emption may be exercised, proof of settlement and improvement shall be made to the Land Officer by the affidavit of the claimant and the testimony of two credible witnesses.

All assignments and transfers of pre-emption rights, prior to the issuing of the patent, are null and void.

Before any person shall be allowed to be entered for lands, and obtain the right of pre-emption in respect thereof, he shall make oath before the Land Officer of the Division in which the land lies that he has never had the benefit of any right of pre-emption under these regulations—that he has not settled on and improved the lands with a view to selling them on speculation, but in good faith for his own use and benefit.

The person who receives the oath shall file a certificate thereof in the Land Office for the Division, which shall be evidence that such oath was duly administered. In case a person entitled to claim pre-emption rights, dies before giving effect to his claim, the representatives of the deceased person may complete the same. But the entry in such case shall be made in favor of "the Heirs" of the deceased person, and the patent shall issue, and the title shall endure to the heirs as if their names had been specially mentioned.

Homestead Rights.

1. Any person who is the head of a family, or has attained the age of twenty-one years, shall, after the first day of May, 1871, be entitled to be entered for one quarter section or a less quantity of unappropriated public lands, for the purpose of securing a homestead right in respect thereof.

Each officer and man, who is or has been in the first or Ontario, or in the second Quebec Battalion of Rifles, now stationed in Manitoba (whether in the service or depot companies, and who has not been dismissed therefrom), shall be entitled to a free grant, without actual residence, of one quarter section.

No other person shall be entitled to more than one homestead right.

Persons owning and occupying lands may be entered for other land lying contiguous to their land, but the whole extent of land, including that previously owned and occupied, must not exceed 160 acres.

A person applying for leave to be entered for lands with a view of securing a homestead right therein, shall make affidavit that he is over 21 years of age, and that the application is made for his exclusive use and benefit, and that the entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement.

Upon making this affidavit, and filing it with the land officer, and on payment to him of \$10 (for which he shall receive a receipt from the officer), he shall be permitted to enter the land specified in the application.

In entries of contiguous lands, the settler must describe in his affidavit the tract he owns and is settled upon as his original farm. Actual residence on the contiguous land entered is not required, but *bonâ fide* improvement and cultivation of it must be shewn for the period by these regulations.

No patent shall be granted for the land until the expiration of three years from the time of entering into possession of it.

At the expiration of three years, or within two years thereafter, the settler or his widow, her heirs or devisees, upon proof, to the satisfaction of the land officer, that he or they have resided upon or cultivated the land for the three years next after the filing of the affidavit for entry, and upon his or their affidavit that no part of the land has been alienated, the settler, or his representatives, shall be entitled to a patent for the land. Provided such patentee is then a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization.

When both parents die, leaving a child or children under age, the executors or guardians may sell the lands for the benefit of the infant child or children, but for no other purpose.

The purchaser, in such case, shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to obtain a patent for the land from the Crown upon payment of the office fees, &c.

The title to lands to be acquired under the above provisions, remains in the Crown until the issue of the patent therefor, and such lands are not therefore liable to be taken in execution before the issue of the patent.

In case it is proved to the satisfaction of the land officer that the settler has abandoned the land entered by him, for more than six months at any time, then the land shall revert to the Crown.

Any person who has availed himself of the foregoing provisions may, at any time, before the expiration of the three years obtain a patent for the land entered upon by him on paying the pre-emption price thereof, and making proof of settlement and cultivation from the date of entry to the time of payment.

Proof of actual settlement and cultivation is made by the affidavit of the claimant made before the proper land officer, corroborated by the testimony of two credible witnesses.

All assignments and transfers of homestead rights prior to the issuing of the patent are null and void, but will be deemed *prima facie* evidence of abandonment and give cause for the cancellation of the claim.

A settler relinquishing or abandoning his claim cannot thereafter make a second entry.

A person who has settled on a tract, and filed his application for pre-emption right, may at any time substitute therefor an application for a homestead right.

Exemption of Certain Lands.

The following lands shall not be the subjects of pre-emption or homestead rights, nor of ordinary sales under these regulations:—

Lands allotted to the Hudson's Bay Company under the terms of the transfer of the North-West Territory to Canada.

Lands reserved for schools.

Wood lands set apart as such for supplying settlers with building materials, fuel and fencing, and pine lands.

Portions of the public lands selected as the sites of towns or villages.

Lands actually settled and occupied for the purposes of trade.

Mineral lands.

Mill sites.

Reservation for Inter-Oceanic Railway.

At any time after the first day of May, A.D. 1874, the Governor in Council may, subject to then existing rights, withdraw from the operation of the above system, land to the width of three full Townships on each side of the line finally sanctioned for the Inter-Oceanic Railway, and may also terminate, after the same day, the free homestead system above provided for.



NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

After the fifteenth day of June next, emigrants will be sent to Fort Garry, at the following rates:—

Toronto to Fort William: Adults, \$5; Children under 12, half-price. 150 lbs. personal baggage, free. Extra luggage, 35cts per 100 lbs.

Fort William to Fort Garry: Emigrants, \$25; Children, under 12, half-price. 150 lbs. personal luggage, free. Extra luggage, \$1.50 per 100 lbs. (No horses, oxen, or heavy farming implements can be taken.)

MODE OF CONVEYANCE.

96 miles by railroad from Toronto to Collingwood, 532 miles by steamer from Collingwood to Fort William, 45 miles by wagon from Fort William to Shebandowan Lake, 310 miles broken navigation in open boats from Shebandowan Lake to north-west angle of Lake of the Woods, 95 miles by cart and wagon from north-west angle, Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry.

Between Fort William and Fort Garry, huts and tents will be provided for the accommodation of emigrants on the portages. Passengers should take their own supplies. Provisions will, however, be furnished at cost price, at Shebandowan Lake, Fort Frances, and the north-west angle, Lake of the Woods.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, 1st April, 1871.

UNSURVEYED LANDS OF MANITOBA.

EXTRACT OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL, DATED 26TH MAY, 1871.

WHEREAS the public Survey of Manitoba cannot be effected in time to facilitate settlement on the lands by the numerous parties now in, and those about emigrating to that Province, and it is deemed expedient temporarily to countenance settlements being made in advance of such survey,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

2. That parties found upon the lands at the time of survey, having settled upon and improved the same in good faith as settlers under the land regulations, will be protected in the enjoyment thereof, whether the same be pre-emption or homestead right, provided they respectively enter for such right with the land officer, and otherwise carry out the provisions of the said regulations in that behalf, within three months after the survey shall have been made.

2. That in settling on the lands, parties will require to bear in mind the system of survey adopted, by which the lines run due East and West, and North and South and the 160 acres or quarter section is an exact square of half-a-mile each way, under which system alone, pre-emption or homestead rights, based upon settlement previous to survey will be recognized.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,
Ottawa, 31st May, 1871.

OFFICE OF DOMINION LANDS,
WINNIPEG, 6th July, 1872.

SIR,—I beg leave to report to you that, having received from the Surveyor General by mail on Saturday last, a certified copy of the Land Act, I commenced to receive for-mail applications for homestead entries and for purchase of lands.

I enclose herewith the blank forms (specimens of) which I procured here for use until supplied from Ottawa, or otherwise instructed in reference thereto, viz. :—

- 1st. Application for a Homestead Right.
- 2nd. Application to purchase.
- 3rd. Affidavit of Applicant for Homestead Right.
- 4th. Interim receipt to Purchaser.

5th. Receipt to Homestead Applicant and with them is one of the Hand-bills or Posters, containing the full text of the 33rd clause of the Act relating to Homestead Rights.

I have made absolute sale of lands amounting to three and one quarter sections, cash for same being.....	\$2,080
and have received on entries for Homestead Rights	80
	\$2,160

Amount deposited to credit of Dominion Lands with Receiver General.

Having written to the Surveyor General requesting to be furnished with a form of Return, and instructions as to the period when this should be made, I will therefore await advice in this behalf before making you a formal return.

In addition to the above statement of sales and homestead entries, I have applications to purchase about 5 sections and for 9 homestead entries.

The work has set in heavily, and I miss Mr. LaRivière or some one to perform his duties very much.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed,) G. McMICKEN,
Agent, Dominion Lands.

The Honorable J. C. Aikins,
Secretary of State, Ottawa.

OFFICE DOMINION LANDS,
WINNIPEG, 5th August, 1872.

SIR,—I beg leave to forward herewith, and to solicit your attention to—a letter addressed by the property owners on Point Douglas to me in reference to their obtaining a title or some assurance in reference thereto for the tract of land in rear of the Point known as “The Common.”

This being the only section where people of moderate means have been or are yet able to get lots for building upon, it has been availed of very largely, and the houses built already and in course of erection now are really very numerous.

Great difficulty in regard to the title while it is not understood what the action of the Department will be concerning it exists, and tends to disturb the minds of the occupants and retards improvement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) G. McMICKEN.
Agent, Dominion Lands.

J. S. Dennis Esq.,
Surveyor General, Ottawa.

WINNIPEG, 1st August, 1872.

G. McMicken, Esq.,
Agent Dominion Lands, Winnipeg.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by the committee of property owners on Point Douglas to write you in reference to their obtaining a title for the tract of land in rear of Point Douglas known as the Common.

As you are aware this Common was reserved by Lord Selkirk for the benefit of the lot owners on the point—the lots there being exceedingly small, and the exclusive right of these parties to the enjoyment of the Common was confirmed by the Government of Assiniboia up to the time of the establishment of the Province of Manitoba.—The Point

Douglas people have always and still exclusively use this tract of land as a hay ground and pasture, and latterly a demand for bulding lots having arisen in that locality, they have disposed of a number of lots on the Common, which in many instances have already been built on by the purchasers. Had they been in a position to give a good title they could have disposed of many more lots, and the present position of the matter is exceedingly unsatisfactory both to the Point Douglas owners and the purchasers of building lots. It has all along been understood that the Dominion Government would grant the property on this common to those for whose benefit it was originally reserved, and it was on this belief that the building lots were disposed of.

The extent and boundaries of the Common and the names of the owners of the different lots on the Point, are, I believe, shown on the maps of the Provincial Survey. I may mention that it has been agreed among the parties that all shall have the same interest in the Common without regard to difference in size of the original lots. A Committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz. : Hon. John Sutherland, John H. McTavish, Walter R. Brown, E. L. Barber, and W. A. Fousua, have been appointed to attend to the matter on behalf of the parties interested, and all are anxious to have it definitely settled, the Committee therefore hope that you will at an early date bring the matter before the Dominion Government, and also that you yourself will, after looking into the question, be able to recommend that the fee simple of the Common be granted to those who had the enjoyment of the right of Common ; should the Government decide to do this some other minor points connected with the issuing of the Patent &c., can be afterwards arranged.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

JOHN F. BAIN,
Solicitor for Committee.

OFFICE OF DOMINION LANDS,

WINNIPEG, 30th August, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to report in regard to the reference of the letter of John F. Bain, on behalf of the property owners at Point Douglas and per your instructions of 13th instant, concerning the same as to the policy or expediency of granting the request of the applicants and whether same is a just claim.

I have made diligent enquiry into the original titles of the different lots into which the Point was originally subdivided, and the earliest record of title that exists I herewith send you a correct copy of. The record from which this was copied, is the one from which the Hudson Bay Company's Register was compiled, and is accepted here by all landholders and the authorities, as a final reference into original title. It will be observed that in the several and respective descriptions of the lots, no right or privilege of any kind is given beyond the metes and bounds therein expressed.

There is no record to show any right conferred at any subsequent period by the Hudson Bay Company or other authority, and none, so far as I have been able to ascertain, is set forth by the claimants themselves.

I think it is very clear that the only ground of claim they have, or indeed that they can urge, is the old general right or supposed right of Common, in common with all the inhabitants of the country previous to the transfer to Canada.

The claim then preferred by the present owners is only a just one, so far as the right of common extends, and to be commuted for as is provided by the 5th sub-section of the 32nd section of the Manitoba Act.

I have also procured and herewith send you a tracing of the Point, to which please be referred.

The point on the travelled road marked "O" (in red pencil) to the mark "O" in same on the extreme point, is 89 chains.

From the marks (x), on each side of the travelled road northerly to the corresponding marks southerly on same road, is about 16 chains—this, however, is not by measurement, but an estimate—and on this road along this distance there are a number of buildings erected, and others in course of erection, with a few westward of the road line. The proprietors have considerable space surveyed and laid off into village lots; but how far to the westward of the road their survey extends I am not informed.

The letter T indicates approximately where a small dwelling-house stands, erected by Mr. John H. McTavish, previous to the transfer. It is occupied at a rental of \$60 per annum, but there is no fencing around it: it stands out on the open common. Mr. McTavish claims that he had a certain portion fenced in two years ago, and that his occupancy was with the sanction and consent of the Hudson Bay Company.

To this undefined and uncertain area, I apprehend Mr. McTavish has a claim, under sub-section 3 of the 32nd Section of the Manitoba Act; or, failing to show what might be held as the license of the Company attended to in said sub-section, then he would claim the right of pre-emption under the following sub-section (4).

As I intimated in a former communication, the uncertainty of title disturbs the minds of those persons who have bought lots from the Point proprietors, who now profess to hold the Common in common; and improvement is retarded. An early decision by the Department is therefore desirable.

I would recommend, in view of all the circumstances past and present, that title be confirmed on all sales to persons who have purchased in good faith, and improved the property by building or fencing and actual cultivation. In no case should the area exceed half an acre, and, as a rule, the lots of such size as they were described being less than that area.

To carry out this view, a survey should be made forthwith, determining the parcels so situated, and laying off others for immediate sale.

The claim of Mr. McTavish could be determined by proof of the extent he had under fence, which I presume was only a part of an acre, and the preemption terms might be fixed at the upset price to be put on the lots in the vicinity thereof when offered for sale by the Department.

If this view should receive your favorable consideration, I would further recommend that the survey of town lots be extended west of the travelled road, the front tiers being laid off in lots of about a quarter of an acre each,—enlarging them as they run westward beyond the second tier or range—and the remainder surveyed into park lots of 5 and 10 acres. The whole to be offered for sale by public auction at an early day at a reasonable upset price.

In my opinion such a disposition as I have recommended is very liberal towards the property holders, and in reality compensates in excess of any claim they can possibly have for either the hay privilege or right of Common—the latter right being in my view merely an ideal one—if one at all, equally open to all the inhabitants of the lands, in time past, present and to come, so long as any open prairie or common exists, and no restrictions to grazing imposed.

Should the bridge connecting with the "Dawson Road" cross the Red River at the Point, and I think it should—as the river there would be easier spanned—a considerable distance saved in reaching the town and expense of construction of so much of the road be economized, the lots recommended to be laid out would be readily sold and numerous buildings be erected thereon forthwith,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

G. McMICKEN,
Agent, Dominion Lands.

J. S. Dennis, Esq.,
Surveyor General, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 19th October, 1872.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 5th instant, and in reply to the several matters contained in the same, I have the honor to state.

In reference to the unoccupied and unclaimed lands within the four mile settlement Belt, on the Red and Assineboine Rivers, the intention is, as soon as ever the survey is completed, to notify the public of such lands being in the market for sale on the same terms and conditions as other Government lands. And in the meantime, in case any specific applications may be made to purchase so long as the land desired is sufficiently covered by the description, and such applications are not inconsistent with the Dominion Lands Act, the same will receive consideration.

As to the Douglas Point Common proceedings, it is thought expedient to defer for a time the completion of the survey, and the sale in consequence of the representations of parties who claim to have a right to the land. These parties have, through the Honorable J. Sutherland and through Dr. Schultz M. P., asked to have matters delayed until they could forward proofs of their claims. This they have been requested to do *through you* in order that you may report on the evidence as the same may pass through your hands.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. S. DENNIS

Surveyor General.

G. McMicken, Esq.,
Dominion Lands Agent,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

G. McMicken, Esq.,
Agent, Dominion Lands.

DEAR MR. McMICKEN,—The application contained in reference (1,130) is an important matter, involving as it does much valuable land, and this office is not in a position to deal with it in the absence of your report and remarks on its merit.

I candidly confess that until I have seen more than I have yet seen to convince me that the land in question was intended by the Hudson Bay Company to exist as appurtenant (*in the shape of an easement to be enjoyed exclusively for all times by the owners,*) to the small lots granted by the Company at Point Douglas, I should not feel justified in recommending to the Secretary of State that the application in question should be complied with.

Always truly yours,

J. S. DENNIS.

Surveyor General.

OFFICE DOMINION LANDS,
WINNIPEG, 5th August, 1872.

SIR,—Frequently applications are made at this office for right to occupy—by homestead, entry, or purchase—locations of unoccupied lands on the Red River and the Assiniboine, I am at a loss what to give as a reply, having had no instructions concerning the disposal of such lands. Will you please, for my guidance, inform me fully on this point; please bear in mind that it is quite possible and probable too, that in many instances the location sought has some wood or timber in considerable quantities beyond the ordinary homestead allowance upon it. How would it do to dispose of such by auction, and, in meantime, give notice preventing occupation?

I give you copy of a letter recently received, as a sample of application also frequently made to me, and will be glad to be instructed concerning the points raised.

“ NORTH PEMBINA,
21st July, 1872.

Sir,—I lately purchased from an Indian near here, his right to land, which he has occupied and improved continuously from time immemorial. and upon which he has a good log house erected, and a large enclosure in crop. I have received from him a regular deed of conveyance, with full covenants, &c.

Would you have the goodness to inform me briefly whether under said deed, I have a right to the same quantities of land, as if bought from a half-breed settler under similar circumstances, viz., 10 chains frontage and 2 miles back, or if I will have to repurchase the land from the Government.”

It has occurred to my mind as a very desirable thing that the south-east quarter of Section 24, Township 11, Range 2, East, should be retained by the Department, and enclosed as hay and pasturage grounds for the horses now kept here. I have had several applications for it, but have retained it with this object in view. A good many sections in the south-east corner of this Township have been disposed of by homestead entry and sale, a statement of which I am only awaiting the receipt of blank forms to render to you, and the balance of the Township is now withdrawn by the Lieut.-Governor on behalf of the grant to the half-breed residents of St. James Parish. I think the Lieut.-Governor will, in the course of this week, have completed his selection of Townships and parts of Townships for the distribution of the half-breed grant, and I will at once send you a statement of the selections made. So far, I am happy to say, all appears very satisfactory to all classes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. McMICKEN,
Agent Dominion Lands.

J. S. Dennis, Esq.,
Surveyor General,
Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 16th August, 1872.

Sir,—In reference to your letter of the 5th instant, I have the honor to inform you, 1st. As to the request to occupy by homestead entry or purchase, locations of unoccupied lands on the Red and Assiniboine Rivers.

These lands are not yet laid out and are not therefore in a position to be dealt with, and until the surveys thereof, now progressing, are completed and approved, and the policy of the Department in relation to these lands promulgated, parties settling thereon do so at their own risk.

2. In reference to the point raised regarding the value of a claim preferred through purchase from an Indian in illustration of which the copy of an application to you is forwarded, I am directed to say that this Department will not recognize such a transfer as conveying in itself any special claim to the property as a homestead or an exclusive right to purchase the same at the ordinary price of Dominion Lands.

3. Regarding your action in withholding from occupation or sale for the present the south-east quarter of Section 24, Township 11, Range 2, East, for the purpose of pasturage for the horses in use by the Government, the same is approved.

4. The assurance contained in your letter as to the effect on the public mind in the Province, of the steps so far taken towards the selection of the half-breed lands is very satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed), J. S. DENNIS,
Surveyor General.

G. McMicken, Esq.,
Agent Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

OFFICE OF DOMINION LANDS,
WINNIPEG, 21st August, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a Petition of *Charles H. House and others*, residents and landholders at Portage La Prairie, with accompanying documents, received only yesterday.

The lands referred to in the Petition as having been entered by a stranger are, 1st, the north-east quarter section of Section 2, in Township 12, Range 7, west, entered as a homestead right by Alexander Henderson; 2nd, the north-west quarter of same section purchased by the said Alexander Henderson. I am not aware of any other entries being objected to. Henderson is an active, energetic settler, and made application for these quarter sections without any knowledge whatever of any existing claim. I also, on my part, judging from the map, and again upon subsequent inquiry at the Survey Office, had no idea of the possibility of any claim being made upon them; they were open prairie lots over which I had passed but a few weeks previous to Henderson's application, and the map only shews improvements, and they are in reality very trifling, running up with the south-east and south-west quarter of Section 1, only upon the south-east quarter of Section 2.

Whatever consideration may be given to the claims of the petitioners, it was not until after Henderson had commenced improving the lands that any intimation of claim was given to me by any of the petitioners.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed), G. McMICKEN,
Agent Dominion Lands.

The Honorable J. C. Aikins,
Secretary of State, Ottawa.

To the Honorable J. C. Aikins, Secretary of State for Canada.

The Petition of the undersigned respectfully sheweth :

That they are all residents and land holders at Portage La Prairie, County of Marquette, in the Province of Manitoba. That some of them have been residents here for a period of twenty years. That the lands which they occupy surround the supposed former bed of the River Assiniboine known here as the "Slough," and which forms a partially submerged trough or ditch around the Island shown in the Map, issued under the authority of the Secretary of State. That the settlement here was formed many years ago under the auspices of the Venerable Archdeacon Cochrane, and that the various claims were appropriated in accordance with the ancient custom of the country, viz. in narrow frontages with a depth of two miles—a custom appropriate to an Indian country where settlers carried their lives in their hands, and consequently desired, for the purpose of self protection, to be grouped closely together. That eastward of this point the claims were taken up along the bank of the River Assiniboine until the "Slough" or ancient

bed of the river prevented further extensions along it. That to furnish the additional settlers with prairie claims, the locations were made to skirt the northern rim of the ditch or "Slough" aforesaid with a depth of two miles from it, and frontages varying from four to twelve chains, until the main river was again reached, when the locations were made as before.

That about ten years ago the Governor and Council of Assiniboine, in order to define the boundaries of the settlers at Portage La Prairie, authorized H. L. Sabine, one of the two surveyors for the District of Assiniboine to proceed to the Portage and make a survey of said lots. That he did so, and that the boundaries then established have been religiously respected and acknowledged by the settlers ever since. That as a proof that this disposition of the claim situated around the Island was valid and final, the Hudson's Bay Co. shortly afterwards purchased two farms from original letters upon one of which are now situated their stores and warehouses, with other improvements. That numbers of the claims have subsequently changed hands, as high a sum as eighty pounds sterling having been paid for a claim fronting the ditch, and that there never has been any doubt in the mind of settlers or purchasers, as to the validity of their claims and the soundness of their title.

The petition of the undersigned furthermore showeth that they are all occupants from a period anterior to the transfer of this country to the Dominion of Canada. That when a Surveyor was sent here to make a settlement survey, the undersigned whose affidavits are hereto attached, together with others, whose affidavits, from absence, could not be taken, were careful to notify the Settlement Surveyor that the settlers here claimed two miles northward from the ditch. That notwithstanding this frequent notification, the surveyed southern boundary line of the Township lying north of this place was drawn more than a mile within the two mile limit, in some places cutting off improvements made by the settlers. That the undersigned, ignorant of this disposition of their lands, made no inquiry at the Land Office touching their claim, and entertaining not the least suspicion that this interference with their rights had been perpetrated, were astounded when it became known a homestead had been entered by a stranger at least a mile within the limits of the lands owned by a settler opposite the Island; and that all the lands which lay in a line with the said homestead were open for sale or occupation under the homestead clauses of the Dominion Lands Act as if the said lands had never previously been occupied.

That the rights of the undersigned are by this survey and proposed sale utterly disregarded and set at naught; that the authority of the old Council of Assiniboia, and the survey of our lands made by one of its surveyors has been set at naught, and that the rights of all concerned and interested in these lands have been violated.

The undersigned take occasion respectfully to represent that setting aside the ancient rights and privileges which are theirs, and granting for arguments sake, that they are not seized in their lands under lawful authority previously to the transfer to the Dominion of Canada, they are yet entitled to their lands as homesteads under the Order in Council of last summer, which provided for the protection of the settlers in his lands until such time as surveys were made. That under this regulation they have a perfect right to their homesteads here, and that as under the Common Law they became possessed of claims having a narrow frontage with a depth of two miles, the Order in Council must in effect cover their claims in the manner in which they were originally taken.

That in this view of it many of the undersigned might justly look to the Dominion Government for an additional appropriation, inasmuch as some of them have frontages of from four to six and a half chains, which, with the depth of one hundred and eighty chains will not give them anything like the acreage proposed by the homestead clauses of the Dominion Lands Act. That finally they do not claim under the Dominion Lands Act at all, but by rights of occupation and purchase previous to the transfer, and in many cases long previous to the confederation of the Provinces. That they look to the Dominion Government for justice, not only as old settlers, but in the newest aspect of the Land Regulations. That so far they believe that their rights have been violated

through the neglect or carelessness of the settlement surveyor, and consequently the ignorance of the Dominion Lands Agent, who has permitted our property to be Homestead, believing honestly that the map submitted for his guidance was correct.

CHAS. H. HOUSE,
ALEX. ANDERSON,
JAMES SPENCER LYNCH, M.D.,
FRED. A. BIRD, M.P.P.,
WILLIAM GADDY,
JOHN McLEAN & ALEXANDER McLEAN,
CHARLES CUMMIN, JUN.,
CHARLES MAIR,
GAVIN H. GARRIOCH,
HAMILTON GARRIOCH,

WILLIAM GARRIOCH,
WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
MALCOLM CUMMING,
WILLIAM HODGSON,
JOHN D. MCKAY,
CHAS. CURTIS,
CHARLES CUMMING, JUN.,
JOHN GARRIOCH (for G. A.
GARRIOCH, his son),
JOSHUA M. HOUSE.

HEADINGLY, June 13th, 1872.

Upon the application of Messrs. John Connor and Charles Mair, residents and land owners at Portage La Prairie, who have referred to me for information regarding a survey made by me some years ago, and previous to the transfer, I have to say, that acting under the authority of the Governor and Council of Assiniboia, and having been requested by various settlers at the Portage settlement, I went there to make a survey of the claims lying north of the "Slough," supposed to be the former bed of the Assiniboia river. I made the survey under said authority, and understood at the time that the frontage of said lots lay upon the slough or supposed old channel of the river, and extended a distance of two miles, in common with lots which fronted upon the present bed of the river.

It is, moreover, within my knowledge that the Hudson's Bay Company recognised said disposition of the lands lying against the aforesaid old channel or Slough, and themselves purchased lands from original occupants, upon a part of which are now situated their buildings and place of business, with improvements. I would therefore advise that the rights and privileges of all persons claiming lands under original occupation or transfer should be confirmed in the same, irrespective of any change which may have been made or any alteration, through ignorance, of the original survey.

(Signed,) H. L. LAVINE,
Surveyor.

Personally appeared before me, William Garrioch, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the County of Marquette, in the Province of Manitoba, John Dugald McKay, one of the settlers opposite the "Island," so called, at Portage La Prairie, who makes oath and says, that last Fall, whilst Moses McFadden, Provincial Land Surveyor, was camped behind his place, he stated to the said Moses McFadden, that the claims of settlers fronting on the Island ran northward two miles from the "Slough" which surrounds said Island.

(Signed,) J. DUGAL MCKAY.

Sworn and subscribed this 17th June, }
1872, before me, }
(Signed,)

WILLIAM GARRIOCH, J.P.

Personally appeared before me, William Garrioch, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the County of Marquette, in the Province of Manitoba, Charles Curtis, one of the settlers who occupies one of the claims fronting the "Slough" at Portage La Prairie, who makes oath and says, that last Fall, he had a conversation with

Moses McFadden, Provincial Land Surveyor, regarding the depth of the lots which front upon the "Slough"; he then told Mr. McFadden that the settlers claims on said lot extended back a distance of two miles from the "Slough" aforesaid, surrounding the Island, and that all the settlers commenced their lines from said "Slough." That Mr. McFadden then stated to him, that he and other settlers around the Island had a right to a depth of two miles, they being old settlers.

(Signed,) CHAS. CURTIS.

Sworn and subscribed in the presence of
June 17th, 1872.

(Signed,) WILLIAM GARRIOCH, J.P.

Personally appeared before me, William Garrioch, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the County of Marquette, in the Province of Manitoba, Fredrick A. Bird, M.P.P., one of the settlers who occupy the claims fronting the "Slough" or supposed old bed of the Assiniboia river, surrounding the "Island"—so called—at Portage La Prairie, who makes oath and says, that last Fall, whilst Moses McFadden, Provincial Land Surveyor, was engaged upon the "settlement survey" in this neighborhood, he had a conversation with the said Moses McFadden regarding the extension of the claims which front the "Island" northward. That finding Mr. McFadden in Mr. McLean's house at this place, and in presence of Mr. Peter Garrioch, of White Mud river, and Mr. McLean also a settler opposite the "Island," he stated to Mr. McFadden that the claims of settlers extended back two miles from the "Slough" or old channel surrounding the "Island." That he was an old settler here, having occupied his claim for nearly twenty years; and that he hoped the Canadian Government in instituting a survey here, would not interfere with the rights of the people who had been occupants here so long. That Mr. McFadden then said, that he had no authority to over-ride any settler's claim, and that he believed the Government of Canada would respect the rights of old settlers.

(Signed,) F. A. BIRD.

Sworn and subscribed this 17th June, 1872,
before me,

(Signed,) WILLIAM GARRIOCH, J.P.

QUIT CLAIM DEED.

Know all men by these Presents :

That I, Charles Demrais, of Portage La Prairie, in the District of Manitoba, British North West Territory, of the first part; and Charles Mair of the Town of Winnipeg, of the second part; for and in consideration of the sum of eighty pounds, sterling money of Great Britain, to me in hand paid by Charles Mair, of the Town of Winnipeg, in the District of Assiniboia, of the second part; the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold and quit claimed, and by these presents I do hereby bargain, sell and quit claim unto the said party of the second, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns for ever, all my right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy of in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Portage La Prairie, in the District of Manitoba, containing a frontage of ten chains, and a depth of one hundred and sixty chains, on a course "being bounded on the west by the lot of land at present owned and occupied by Gavin Garrioch, and on the east by the lot of land at present owned and occupied by Charles Cummings, and on the south side by the "ditch" which surrounds the "Island" so called at Portage La Prairie, the rear or north side being bounded by the boundary common to the rear of the lots of land aforementioned, next above and below the quit claimed by these presents: to have and to hold the aforesaid lands with all and singular

the and appurtenances thereunto belonging forever : Subject, nevertheless, to whatever claims of the Indians may be recognized by the Crown, and which have not been extinguished, if such there may be. And further, if the said party of the first part will warrant the aforesaid land to the said party of the second part, his heirs executors, administrators and assigns, and behoof forever against the lawful claims of all persons claiming under

In Witness whereof, the parties of these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals, this second day of July, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine.

(Signed) CHARLES DEMARAIS.

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of

(Signed) DR. SCHULTZ,

" JAS. STEWART,

" Witnesses.

I hereby agree to the above sale, having shared in the payment, and hereby quit claim, all my right, title and interest in the aforesaid property.

Signed, sealed and delivered on the day
and date mentioned in our presence.

(Signed) FRANCIS DEMARAIS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE, OTTAWA, 5th September, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Honorable the Secretary of State, to enclose you a memorandum of this date, containing his decision in the case of the petition of Charles H. House and others, of Portage La Prairie, forwarded with your official letter of the 21st, ultimo, and to request you to communicate the same to the Petitioners.

As regards the said memorandum, I am to request you further to notify the settler, Alexander Henderson, of the cancelling of the two entries made by him with the causes thereof—informing him, at the same time, that in consideration of the possible disappointment and inconvenience to him, involved in such measure, he will be allowed in selecting other lands in lieu of those formerly entered, a free grant of (say) half a quarter section in addition to his homestead.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. S. DENNIS.

Surveyor General.

G. McMicken, Esq.

Agent, Dominion Lands.

Manitoba.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

OTTAWA, 5th September, 1872.

Memorandum.

Referring to the petition of Charles H. House and others, landholders, adjoining and north of the former bed of the River Assiniboine, known as "The Slough," at Portage la Prairie, claiming that, under the authority of the Governor and Council of Assiniboia, their farms were some ten years back surveyed and laid out with narrow frontages on the said Slough, and extending a depth of two miles to the north thereof, in uniformity with the general principles recognized in the surveys of the four-mile belt upon the Red and Assiniboine Rivers; and stating that, in laying out the townships last year, the surveyor encroached upon and included in his surveys part of their lands; and that, under the provisions respecting Dominion Lands, a homestead right has been entered thereon, and the settler is now in possession, and praying that the Government may not

sanction the granting of any homestead or the sale of any portion of land within the two-mile belt above described, but protect the petitioners in the enjoyment of the several farms as originally laid out, &c. &c.,—the Honorable the Secretary of State has had the same under consideration.

It would appear from the remarks of the Agent of Dominion Lands accompanying the said petition, that, governed by the map provided him by this office, he has entertained an application for a *homestead entry*, and also a *sale*, covering part of the land in question, both to the same person, one Alex. Henderson.

The difficulty has doubtless arisen from the fact—

1. That the Surveyor who laid out the township would appear to have been under the impression that the farms adjoining the Slough extended southerly to the River Assiniboine, instead of northerly into the Prairie, and allowed his surveys to include part of the latter, at the time unoccupied, though now alleged to belong to the Settlement Belt.

2. That the surveys of the settlement around the Slough not having been computed and reported on by Mr. McFadden, and the point in question raised, till after the official map shewing the township surveys was published and distributed, the action of the Agent of Dominion Lands, in respect to the said homestead and sale, was fully justified.

The Secretary of State is of opinion, however, that the fact is established that the lands of the parties to the petition were originally laid with the narrow frontage, and depth of two miles, and that, although the actual farm improvements may in no case extend the full depth mentioned, still that the said farms should be held as of that depth back from the slough, and the several owners should be protected in the same in accordance therewith.

The Secretary of State has therefore directed that the said homestead entry and sale shall be cancelled, and that no further entries will be accepted of land falling within the said two-mile belt, or infringing on the same, and has instructed the Agent of Dominion Lands accordingly.

(Signed,)

J. S. DENNIS,
Surveyor General.

Gilbert McMicken, Esq.,
Agent Dominion Lands, Winnipeg,
Manitoba.

OFFICE OF DOMINION LANDS,

WINNIPEG, 28th September, 1872.

SIR,—I beg leave to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Honorable the Secretary of State for Canada, the enclosed communication of Mr. Robert Fletcher, claiming compensation for being dispossessed of the north east quarter section of Section 3, in Township 12, Range 7 West, which he had entered as a homestead claim in July last. The circumstances are the same as in the case of Alexander Henderson for the north east quarter of Section 2, in same Township and Range.

Henderson has been advised of the decision in his case, but as yet has made no communication to me on the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. McMICKEN,

Agent Dominion Lands.

J. S. Dennis, Esq.,
Surveyor General, Ottawa.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA,

Sept. 26th 1872.

G. McMicken, Esq.,
Agent, Dominion Lands.

DEAR SIR,—Agreeably to your request, I submit for your consideration, a statement of the loss sustained by me through the operation of certain clauses of the Manitoba Act of Confederation relative to the north-east quarter of Sec. 3, Township 12, Range 7 West, which lot was properly entered by me in the Dominion Land Office for the Province, and of which I am about to be deprived or dispossessed, as before herein stated, by the operation of said Act.

In order that you may the more fully comprehend the case, allow me to state, that early in the spring of 1871 I left my home (near the City of Kingston, Ontario,) for the purpose of settling in this Province. On my journey hither, receiving information that a small portion only of the Province was surveyed, and that there was much difficulty in effecting a settlement, I concluded to remain in the State of Indiana one year. Shortly after arriving in that State, I obtained a situation as first Assistant Teacher at a salary of \$45.00 per month in a school where four teachers were employed—this was in the Town of Hebron, Porter Co. Indiana. Proposals were made to me by the trustee of said school to remain during the present year, at a salary of \$50.00 per month for the 1st half year, and \$65 per month for the second half year, which would have been an annual salary of nearly \$70. Now though this was a great inducement to me to remain in that State, yet wishing to enjoy British Institutions and citizenship, I set out early in the spring for this Province in order to settle in it.

As before stated, I selected the said lot which I properly entered as a homestead, and as far as possible improved the same, by ploughing about 12 acres, sinking a well about 10 feet, and stacking some 9 tons of hay on the premises, which was procured some 8 or 9 miles distant. Now since I wish to remain in the Province and prosecute farming as my occupation (in order to do which, I will be under the necessity of selecting other land that is vacant, which as far as I am aware from location and nature of soil, is not so valuable as the said lot by at least \$3 per acre), it is plain I have lost the present year, as I will be commencing next year as if I had not begun this year. And I will not only lose the year but will have lost the rise in value of the said lot for the year, which is at least \$3 per acre.

Now to be simply remunerated for actual cost of improvements of said lot would were it the cause of any settler in the Province, be considered a veritable insult. There, is not that individual (who is sane) in the Dominion who would undertake the toil, trouble, expense and privations of the first year's settlement for any such remuneration and especially so if dispossessed at the beginning of the most inclement season of the year. All such parties look forward to the rise in value of their land, and to the crops to be produced in order to be sufficiently remunerated. Of these I am about to be deprived on account of said Act. Not only will I lose the present year and rise in value on the land but shall lose \$50, from being obliged to purchase a team when they were very dear, in order to proceed with the settlement duties, which team or one as good might now be purchased for the said amount less than I paid.

Further, having built a shanty at a total cost of some \$45, in partnership with my neighbor, Mr. A. Henderson, I will lose half its cost or \$22,50 if not allowed to remove it, and if allowed to do so, I will lose at least \$10, from the lumber being cut and loss of nails. Wherefore the only reasonable (or I might say) just way to draw a statement of losses to be sustained by me in the event of being deprived of said lot (leaving the amount for the rise in value of the said lot and the addition or not of it to my claim at your own discretion) is,

For the loss of one years' time at least.....	\$500.00
Loss on purchasing Team.....	50.00
Probable loss on Shanty.....	22.50

Total loss..... \$572.50

I hope the above statement will receive your prompt (and no doubt) impartial consideration.

(Signed,) Yours obediently,
ROBERT FLETCHER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

OTTAWA, 18th October, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Honorable the Secretary of State, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, covering the letter of Mr. R. Fletcher, making a claim of \$572.50, for having to surrender the homestead north east quarter Section 3, Township 12, Range 7 West, which land has been found to fall within the limits of certain claims fronting on the Assiniboine River, and in reply to request you to inform Mr. Fletcher that his claim is considered excessive.

The Secretary of State is quite ready to make allowance for the temporary inconvenience which Mr. Fletcher may be put to in moving on to another homestead, but cannot see that, under the circumstances, he (Fletcher) is entitled to claim anything beyond a liberal allowance for his work in ploughing twelve acres, for digging his well of twelve feet, and for building his shanty, together with a consideration for his having to make a new selection, and possibly to go further away.

As to his shanty, he can, if desirous of doing so, occupy it till the spring, and then remove it.

His hay may in the meantime be consumed on the premises; and, if he chooses, he can make a selection of a new location, and turn the winter to account in connection with it as well as where he is.

The Secretary of State suggests, indeed, whether he might not, under the circumstances, be allowed to take the crop of the twelve acres he has ploughed, without the person on whose land the same is situate would prefer to pay him the value of the ploughing. In such case, his direct loss in being obliged to remove would be very little. The Secretary would be glad to have your own views as to what you would recommend as fair and reasonable towards Messrs. Fletcher and Henderson.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. S. DENNIS,
Surveyor General.

G. McMicken, Esq.,
Agent Dominion Lands, Winnipeg,
Manitoba.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

OTTAWA, 19th October, 1873.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, forwarding the applications of Messrs. F. Ritchie and A. McMicken to purchase certain lands on the east side of the Red River, I am directed by the Honorable the Secretary of State to say that, as a rule, it is intended to limit the frontage on either the Red or Assiniboine Rivers, to be sold to any one applicant, to the maximum of eighty rods or twenty chains. Each of the applicants in this case apply for a frontage covering thirty-two chains, which is therefore in excess and cannot be entertained. Should the several parties, however, be willing to revise their respective applications, and reduce the frontage or width as applied for to say sixteen chains each—which would be dividing the lot 434, in the Hudson Bay Register, into ten lots of eight chains each as proposed, but giving only two instead of four to each applicant—you will be at liberty to carry out the sale.

I re-enclose you the papers, in order that, if desirous and satisfied to purchase a less frontage on the Red River on the land in question, Messrs. Ritchie and Alexander may amend their applications.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. S. DENNIS,
Surveyor General.

G. McMicken, Esq.,
Dominion Lands Agent, Winnipeg,
Manitoba.

[*Telegram.*]

OTTAWA, December 4th, 1872.

G. McMicken, Esq., Fort Garry.

No further sales will be approved in Settlement Belt till Hudson Bay Company's allotment is made.

(Signed,) J. S. DENNIS.

OTTAWA, December 19th, 1872.

[*By Telegraph from Fort Garry.*]

To Hon. J. C. Aikins.

The monthly return of agent sent from there on the seventh instant, shewn me this day, contains application from A. Kavanagh and J. Thompson for land opposite Stone Fort. The order of the fourth instant, directing that no further sale in settlement will be sanctioned pending allotment of Hudson Bay Company's lands, will be fatal to said applications, and have informed the agent accordingly. The sales to A. McMicken and F. Ritchie were previously approved. None of the land in question is included in the block set apart for half-breeds.

(Signed,) J. S. DENNIS.

OFFICE OF DOMINION LANDS,

WINNIPEG, 20th October, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that very considerable difficulty has existed amongst the settlers in Township 12, Range VIII. West, on Rat Creek, owing to their having settled there so long previous to the survey, some of them having taken up their "claims" in 1868, and none of them referred to later than 1869. Their representations were so urgent that I visited the locality, and spent nearly two days with them, in order to arrive at a knowledge of their respective claims, and how they were situated in relation to one another and the survey.

When they first took up their locations, they imagined the Creek would be their western boundary, and they laid out their claims as indicated by the red lines drawn on the enclosed sketch.

Kitson, to the north, took a frontage of 40 chains, running eastwardly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Sisson—next to him, south—laid off a frontage of 20 chains.

McKenzie, having a large family of sons, took up a frontage next to Sisson of 120 chains.

Fawcett, although ultimately having built upon a corner of the S.-E. angle of Sec. 3 agreed to locate his claim southward of McKenzie, at the line indicated by x — — — x

It will be impossible to effect any arrangement satisfactory to these parties or any of them by defining their boundaries by the regular lines of survey. Kitson has his

dwelling on one quarter section, which ought to be Sisson's; and McKenzie has one of his largest and best-cultivated fields on the quarter upon which is Sisson's house.

Fawcett—although having agreed, at the time of these parties locating there, to respect the line between him and McKenzie, and in furtherance of same had actually commenced to build a house south of that line—came over and erected his dwelling, and has cultivated about twelve or fourteen acres on the gore or triangular piece formed by the red line (see sketch) and the township line. McKenzie has a large field under cultivation close up to the gore upon which Fawcett lives, and has been in occupation uninterruptedly of the quarter section, less the said gore.

Kitson, Sisson, and McKenzie are desirous that their holding should be secured to them as they originally located them—their west boundary being Rat Creek—as the disturbance of their dividing lines, throwing either of them northward or southward, would greatly interfere with their respective improvements.

Without running their objectionable lines, which are so far from being east or west lines, and as an arrangement as nearly meeting the wishes of each of them as the circumstances will permit, I would recommend—

That Kitson be allowed that portion of the N.-W. quarter of Section 11 lying east of the Creek—the whole of the N.-E. quarter and one-eighth of the S.-E. quarter adjoining same being a uniform width of five chains parallel with the southern boundary of N.-E. quarter—160 acres to be allowed him as a homestead grant; the balance to be paid for at current prices of Dominion lands within one year.

That Sisson be allowed the north half of that portion of the S.-W. quarter of Section 11 lying east of the Creek, and five eighths of the S.-E. quarter lying next to the one-eighth of same proposed to be granted to Kitson. The quantity will in all probability not exceed, or even come up to, a quarter section.

That McKenzie be allowed the south half of that part of the S.-W. quarter of 11 east of the Creek two-eighths being the remainder of the S.-E. quarter the whole of Section 2 east of the Creek, and that portion of the S.-E. quarter of Section 3 lying east of the Creek—homestead grants to be made for so much of this as he and his sons may be legally permitted to acquire; the balance to be paid for in cash. Also that Fawcett be permitted to remove all his fencing and buildings or building material, and that such removal be effected before the first day of May next; and further, that McKenzie be required to pay Fawcett such sum in compensation for the improvements made by him as the same may be ascertained to be worth.

That Fawcett be allowed to enter the N.-E. quarter of Section 34 in Township 11, same range; and be permitted to acquire by cash purchase that portion of the N.-W. quarter of said Section 34 lying east of Rat Creek.

The arrangement as proposed between McKenzie and Fawcett was acceded to by each of them to me, when I visited the locality.

There is much bad feeling springing up, in consequence of the unsettled state of these claims; and it is exceedingly desirable that a settlement, defining their several boundaries conclusively, should be made as early as possible.

I submit a sketch, which I trust will help to elucidate the suggestions I have offered.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,)

G. McMICKEN,

Agent, Dominion Lands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

OTTAWA, 6th Nov. 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Honorable the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your Report dated the 26th ultimo, on the difficulties which

have presented themselves in reconciling the boundary between the holdings of certain settlers on Rat Creek near Prairie Portage, whose lands were laid out and occupied as fronting on the said Creek previous to the Township Survey, and in reply to inform you that your recommendations are approved, and that instructions have been issued to the Inspector of Surveys to have the necessary exact survey made of Rat Creek, with a view of determining the areas of the several fractional quarter sections as the same are proposed by your scheme to be allotted among the claimants.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. S. DENNIS,

Surveyor General.

Gilbert McMicken, Esq.,
Dominion Lands Agent,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

TORONTO, February 3rd, 1873.

SIR,—Referring to the personal interviews I had the honor of having with yourself since my return from Manitoba, and the explanations then made you, I respectfully request to be transferred from the Winnipeg Land Office to the Department or to some other Branch of the Service at Ottawa or Toronto.

My limited salary, and the inability of a member of my family to cope with the hardships incident to the present winter at Manitoba, alike compel me to solicit your consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

W. B. CANAVAN,

Clerk, Land Office.

The Honorable.

The Secretary of State for Canada.

OTTAWA, February 8th, 1873.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst., in which you ask to be transferred from the Winnipeg Land Office to the Department, or to some other branch of the service at Ottawa or Toronto. As I explained to you when in Toronto, a transfer to the office here could only be made at a very much smaller salary than the one you are receiving at Fort Garry, which is large to cover the great cost of living at that place.

Special attainments such as you possess are not required to perform the duties in the office here, and the salaries are comparatively small. As there is no branch of this Department at Toronto, I mentioned your case to those of my colleagues who have offices of their Departments there as well as in other places in Ontario, but learned that there were no vacancies; that when filled would be attached a salary such as you are in receipt of,

I would be glad to serve you, but find it out of my power to do so.

I am, &c.

(Signed,)

J. C. AIKINS.

W. B. Canavan, Esq.,

TORONTO, February 13th 1873.

SIR,—I beg to request leave to withdraw my letter of resignation of to-day inasmuch as matters irrelevant were referred to in it which on consideration I do not desire to place before the Government. I hand in herewith my official resignation of my position.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

W. B. CANAVAN.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for Canada.

TORONTO, February 13th, 1873.

SIR.—I hereby respectfully beg leave to resign my position under the Government as a Clerk in the Dominion Lands Office, Winnipeg. My leave of absence having expired I do not wish to return.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. B. CANAVAN.

Hon. J. C. Aikins,
Secretary of State for Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 5th March, 1873.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your letter resigning your Clerkship in the Dominion Lands Office, Winnipeg, and have the honor to reply that your resignation has been accepted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) LINDSAY RUSSELL,
Assistant Surveyor General.

W. B. Canavan, Esq.,
Ottawa, Ont.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the monthly Returns are not printed.]

1st Session, 2nd Parliament, 36 Victoria, 1873.

RETURN

(IN PART)

To Address, for Reports from the Land Commissioner in Manitoba regarding the sale or location of lands in that Province, &c.

24

Printed by Order of Parliament.

OTTAWA:

Printed by I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31 and Rideau Street.

1873

(No. 46.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th March, 1873 ;—For any Correspondence which may have taken place between the Government and the United States Government through the British Minister at Washington ; or the Common Council of the City of Buffalo, relating to the obstruction of the navigation of the Niagara River, by the erection of a crib in mid-channel of said stream, for the Buffalo City Water Works.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 21st April, 1873.

(No. 47.)

R E T U R N

(IN PART)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 16th April, 1873 ;—“ Asking for a return of the aggregate sum of money supplied to the Returning Officer for the North Riding of the County of Simcoe during the late elections for the Commons, for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the said election and remunerating persons appointed as Deputy Returning Officers ; the names of such Deputy Returning Officers in connexion with the sub-division in which they severally officiated, and the amount paid to each Deputy Returning Officer for said services, and all disbursements attendant upon the discharge of his official duties.”

By direction.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 18th April, 1873.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

(No. 48.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 3rd April, 1873 ;—For a statement shewing the Wharfs, Breakwaters, Landings and Piers belonging to the Dominion Government ; the respective locations of these several works ; the tolls and other charges paid on each of them ; also, the amount received by the Government on each of such works, by way of rent or otherwise, together with the names of the tenants or occupants.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 22nd April, 1873.

(No. 49.)

RETURN

(IN PART)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 24th March, 1873 ;—For a Return, consisting of :—

- 1st. Copy of Order in Council relative to the transfer of Port Stanley Harbor, in 1859, to Trustees to be held for the London and Port Stanley Railway Company.
- 2nd. Copy of Bond entered into by the said Trustees.
- 3rd. Statement shewing vacancies that may have occurred to said Board of Trustees, and how they have been filled up.
- 4th. Statement of Government grants remaining unexpended at the time of the transfer, and made since that date.
- 5th. Statement of all receipts from said Harbor, and expenditures made by the said Trustees since the date of transfer, shewing rates of tolls charged, and sums collected in each year, and the different items of expenditure, as far as those particulars can be ascertained from documents in possession of the Government.
- 6th. Copies of all correspondence with said Trustees in reference to said Harbor.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 22nd April, 1873.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

(No. 49.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 26th March, 1873;—For Copies of all Correspondence, Reports of Engineers, &c., relative to constituting Port Stanley a Harbor of Refuge.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 23rd April, 1873.

(No. 49.)

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 24th March, 1873;—*On fifth paragraph of said Address*,—For statement of all Receipts from said Harbor (Port Stanley), and Expenditure made by said Trustees since the date of transfer; shewing rates of tolls charged and sums collected in each year, and the different items of expenditure as far as these particulars can be ascertained from documents in the possession of the Government.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 24th April, 1873.

N. B.—The other portion of the Address was answered by Return (in part), dated 22nd April, 1873.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

RETURN

To an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th April, 1873; For all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of any of the Provinces relating to the appointment of Queen's Counsel; and also, for any opinion expressed upon the subject by the Law Officers of the Crown in England which may have been communicated to the Government.

By command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 16th April, 1873

SCHEDULE.

- Copy of Despatch to the Colonial Secretary, dated 4th January, 1872.
- Copy of Report of the Minister of Justice, dated 3rd January, 1872.
- Copy of Despatch from the Colonial Secretary, dated 1st February, 1872.
- Copy of Letter from Secretary of State for the Provinces, dated 8th April, 1873.
- Copy of Order in Council, dated 2nd October, 1872.
- Copy of Despatch from Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, dated 26th October, 1872.
- Copy of Minute, Executive Council, Ontario, dated 23rd October, 1872.
- Copy of Letter from Secretary of State for the Provinces, dated 28th October, 1872.
- Copy of Order in Council, dated 13th December, 1872.
- Copy of Letter from Secretary of State for the Provinces, dated 17th December, 1872.

Lord Lisgar to the Earl of Kimberley.

(Copy.—No. 1.)

OTTAWA, 4th January 1872.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose for Your Lordship's consideration a Report drawn up by the Honorable the Minister of Justice (Sir John A. Macdonald), on a question which has been raised as to the power of appointing Queen's Counsel for the Provinces.

2. I shall feel obliged if Your Lordship will have the goodness to procure the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, and communicate to me your decision on the question of Prerogative.

3. Questions will probably be put upon the subject to the Ministers soon after the commencement of the approaching Session of Parliament, *i. e.*, soon after the middle of next month.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) LISGAR.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, 3rd January, 1872.

The undersigned has the honor to report to Your Excellency that the question has been raised by the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia, as to whether they have the power of appointing Queen's Counsel for the Province, their opinion being that they have no such power.

The undersigned is of opinion that, as a matter of course, Her Majesty has directly, as well as through her representative the Governor-General, the power of selecting from the Bars of the several Provinces, her own Counsel, and, as *fons honoris*, of giving them such precedence and pre-audience in her Courts as she thinks proper.

It is held by some that Lieutenant Governors of the Provinces, as they are now not appointed directly by Her Majesty, but by the Governor-General, under "The British North America Act, 1867," clause 58, do not represent Her sufficiently to exercise the Royal prerogative without positive statutory enactment.

This seems to have been the view of Her Majesty's Government in 1864, when they refused to confer the pardoning powers on the Lieutenant Governors.

(See despatch of Mr. Cardwell, of 3rd December, 1864; also, Lord Granville's despatch of 24th February, 1869.)

On the other hand, it is contended that the 64th and 65th clauses continue to the Lieutenant Governors the powers of appointing Queen's Counsel which they exercised while holding Commissions under the Great Seal of England.

Reference is also made to the 63rd section, by which the Lieutenant Governors of Ontario and Quebec appoint Attorney Generals, and the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec also a Solicitor General.

However this may be, it will be seen that by the 92nd clause of the Act, it is provided that, "The Legislature of each Province may make laws in relation to the administration of justice in the Province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of Provincial Courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in those courts."

Under this power, the undersigned is of opinion, that the Legislature of a Province, being charged with the administration of justice and the organization of the Courts, may, by statute, provide for the general conduct of business before those Courts; and may make such provisions with respect to the Bar, the management of criminal prosecutions

by counsel, the selection of those counsel, and the right of pre-audience, as it sees fit. Such enactment must, however, in the opinion of the undersigned, be subject to the exercise of the Royal prerogative, which is paramount, and in no way diminished by the terms of the Act of Confederation.

As the matter affects Her Majesty's prerogative, the undersigned would respectfully recommend that it be submitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown and for Her Majesty's decision thereon.

The questions for opinion would seem to be:—

- (1.) Has the Governor General (since 1st July, 1867, when the Union came into effect) power, as Her Majesty's representative, to appoint Queen's Counsel?
- (2.) Has a Lieutenant Governor, appointed since that date, the power of appointment?
- (3.) Can the Legislature of a Province confer by statute on its Lieutenant Governor the power of appointing Queen's Counsel?
- (4.) If these questions are answered in the affirmative, how is the question of precedence or pre-audience to be settled?

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

The Earl of Kimberley to Lord Lisgar.

(Copy.—Canada.—No. 21.)

DOWNING STREET, 1st February, 1872.

MY LORD,—In compliance with the request contained in your despatch, No. 1, of the 4th January, I have taken the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the questions raised therein, with regard to the power of appointing Queen's Counsel in the Provinces forming the Dominion.

I am advised that the Governor General has now power, as Her Majesty's representative, to appoint Queen's Counsel, but that a Lieutenant Governor, appointed since the Union came into effect, has no such power of appointment.

I am further advised that the Legislature of a Province can confer by statute on its Lieutenant Governor the power of appointing Queen's Counsel; and, with respect to precedence or pre-audience in the Courts of the Province, the Legislature of the Province has power to decide as between Queen's Counsel appointed by the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor, as above explained.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General, The Right Hon.
Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

(No. 195.)

OTTAWA, 8th April, 1873.

SIR,—In compliance with your order of reference of the 8th inst., I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, copies of all correspondence of record in this department relating to the appointment of Queen's Counsel, as called for by the House of Commons, in their address of the 7th inst.

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

E. A. MEREDITH,

Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

E. Parent, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State for Canada.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 2nd October, 1872.

On a memorandum, dated 28th September, 1872, from the Hon. the Minister of Justice, reporting that it appears by the Ontario "Official Gazettee," of the 16th of March last, that the Lieutenant Governor of that Province appointed the following gentlemen to be Queen's Council :—

Daniel McMichael, of Osgoode Hall, Esq., Barrister at Law.		
William Proudfoot,	....	"
Christopher Salmon Patterson,	....	"
Edmund Burke Wood,	....	"
John Anderson,	.....	"
Samuel Hume Blake,	....	"
Thomas Moss,	.....	"

The Minister states that, being of opinion that in the absence of legislation on the subject, the Lieutenant Governor of a Province of the Dominion had not, since the 1st July, 1867, the right to exercise the Royal prerogative in the appointment of Queen's Counsel, but that such power was vested in the Governor General, as Her Majesty's representative; he made a report to that effect, and His Excellency the late Governor General transmitted such report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the subject.

That by a despatch, dated 1st February last, Lord Kimberly informed Lord Lisgar that the Governor General had the power, but that a Lieutenant Governor appointed since the union came into effect had not the power of appointment.

That under the circumstances, great doubt must exist as to the validity of the commissions issued to the gentlemen named.

That by the law of Upper Canada, Queen's Counsel can, in certain cases, at the request of a Judge of the Superior Courts, perform certain judicial duties, such as the trial of civil and criminal cases. That their authority to act might be disputed, and that if it were eventually decided to be illegal, a failure of justice would be the consequence.

That under these circumstances, as the gentlemen mentioned are fully qualified to perform the duties of Her Majesty's Counsel, the Minister of Justice recommends that commissions be issued by the Government of Canada to those gentlemen, or such of them as desire to receive the same.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified,

(Signed,)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

Clerk, Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

TORONTO, 26th October, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of an Order in Council dated the 23rd day of October, having reference to the appointment of Queen's Counsel for the Province of Ontario, and to invite the attention of the Dominion Government thereto.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

W. P. HOWLAND,

The Honorable

The Secretary of State (Provinces),

Ottawa,

Copy of a Minute of Council, approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the 23rd day of October, A. D. 1872.

The Committee of Council would respectfully call your Excellency's attention to the fact, that some of the gentlemen whom your Excellency appointed Queen's Counsel for Ontario, on the 16th March last, have during the present month received from the office of the Honorable Secretary of State for Canada, letters in the following form:—

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 7th October, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the question having been raised in the Province of Nova Scotia as to where the power of appointing Queen's Counsel rested since the Union of the Provinces, His Excellency the Governor General, on the 4th January last, obtained through the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the opinion of the Law-Officers of the Crown in England on the subject. These officers advised that the Governor General has now the power, as Her Majesty's Representative, to appoint Queen's Counsel, but that a Lieutenant Governor appointed since the Union came into effect, has, in the absence of legislation, no such power of appointment.

Under these circumstances, and to remove all possible doubt as to the legality of your status as one of Her Majesty's Counsel for the Province of Ontario, I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to inform you that a Commission will be issued under the Great Seal of Canada, appointing you Queen's Counsel for Ontario should you desire it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

E. PARENT,

Under Secretary of State

The Committee regret that the Government of Canada, entertaining the view that the opinion of the Law Officers referred to in this letter was applicable to Ontario, should not have thought fit to transmit a copy of it for your Excellency's information. Although your Excellency's Government is of the opinion that your Excellency is invested with the power to make such appointments without Legislation, yet had they been made aware of the view of the Law Officers, they would have thought it proper to propose the Legislation requisite for the removal of any possible doubt on the subject, and having now become aware of it, it is their intention to propose such Legislation during the Session which is to commence within a few weeks. It appears to the Committee that grave inconveniences and complications may arise from the proposed action of the Government of Canada.

The Committee entertain the view that appointments of this description fall properly within the local, and not within the federal jurisdiction, and they trust that having regard to their expressed intentions as to legislation the Government of Canada may see fit to abstain at present from issuing the proposed Commissions.

Should that Government however, be of opinion that, notwithstanding the proposed legislation, the power of issuing such Commission would remain with and should be exercised by His Excellency the Governor General, it appears to the Committee that before acting on that view, the opinion of the judicial Committee of the Privy Council should be taken on a joint case to be argued on behalf of the respective Governments.

The Committee purposely abstain from entering into any discussion of the constitutional point, but they are bound to state that in their opinion the proposed action involves questions of local and federal jurisdiction far wider than the single question under discus-

sion, and this renders them the more anxious that the course they propose should commend itself to His Excellency the Governor General.

The Committee advise that your Excellency should communicate this minute of Council to the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Certified.

(Signed,)

J. G. SCOTT,

Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

25th October, 1872.

(Ont. No. 64.—No. 613.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, FOR THE PROVINCES.

OTTAWA, 28th October, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, of the 26th instant, covering a Copy of an Order of your Executive Council dated the 23rd instant, having reference to the appointment of Queen's Counsel for the Province of Ontario.

Your despatch and its enclosures will be brought without delay under the notice of the Governor General in Council.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE,

S. S. P.

The Honorable W. P. Howland, C.B.,
Lieutenant Governor,
Toronto.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 13th December, 1872.

The Committee of the Privy Council to whom was referred the despatch of the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, dated 28th October, 1872, covering a Minute of the Executive Council of that Province, on the subject of the appointment of Queen's Counsel, beg leave to report:—

That considerably more than a year ago, the attention of the Government was called to the expediency of appointing Queen's Counsel in Nova Scotia.

It appeared that, according to the practice that obtained in that Province, criminal prosecutions are generally conducted by Queen's Counsel, and it was stated that there was not a sufficient number of professional gentlemen, holding that rank, to perform the criminal business satisfactorily.

As the question, where the power of appointment rested, had been mooted in the newspapers, and as it was one that affected the Royal Prerogative, it was deemed expedient to pursue the usual course in such cases, and to submit the question for Her Majesty's consideration, and for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown.

This opinion was obtained, and it was to the effect that the Governor General has power, as Her Majesty's Representative, to appoint Queen's Counsels, but that a Lieutenant Governor, appointed since the Union came into effect, has no such power of appointment.

Her Majesty was further advised in such opinion that the Legislature of a Province could confer, by statute, upon the Lieutenant Governor, the power of appointing Queen's

Counsel, and of settling the practice as to precedence or pre-audience in the Courts of the Province.

No appointments of Queen's Counsel for Ontario have yet been made by the Governor General.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario has given Commissions as Queen's Counsel to seven members of the Bar, as appears by the *Ontario Gazette* of the 16th March last.

The validity of these appointments was at once questioned by the profession and in the press. Had the question been merely one involving pre-audience in the Courts, the Government would have left it to the decision of those Courts, but by law a Superior Court Judge in Ontario has the power of deputing any of Her Majesty's Counsel to perform his judicial duties, both civil and criminal, at the Assizes.

In case any of the Counsel who have lately received commissions from the Lieut. Governor should act for a Judge at the Assizes, and the invalidity of the Commission afterwards established, serious consequences might ensue, as all the proceedings in Court before him would be illegal, and *coram non jure* to the great disturbance of the administration of Justice both Civil and Criminal.

Under these circumstances, and to remove all doubt, the Minister of Justice recommended that His Excellency the Governor General, should grant commissions to such of the gentlemen appointed by the Lieut. Governor as desired to receive the same.

The Minute of the Executive Council of Ontario states, that although they are still of opinion that the Lieut.-Governor has the power to grant such commissions, it is their intention, in order to remove all doubts, to submit a measure to the Provincial Legislature on the subject.

The Committee of the Privy Council can make no objection to that course being taken. They do not, however, see that such Legislation can in any way affect the power of Her Majesty through Her Representative to appoint Her own Counsel, and to grant them commissions as such, and they cannot recommend the surrender or relinquishment of the prerogative of appointment.

The Executive Council of Ontario recommend a reference of this question to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Had this suggestion been made before the assumption of the power of appointment by the Provincial Government, it might properly have been adopted, but under present circumstances it would seem that the question should be dealt with in the first instance by the Courts in Ontario.

The Committee of Council do not apprehend that any inconveniences or complications can arise from the Queen's Representative exercising the Royal prerogative in making such appointments.

It is obvious that when the Supreme Court, or other Dominion Courts are established, commissions issued by the Lieut. Governor would not, as of right, give precedence or position in those Courts. At the same time it might be advisable that such commissions should be recognized.

The Committee of Council are therefore, on the whole, of opinion, that His Excellency the Governor General, as the Queen's Representative, should not refrain from appointing Her Majesty's Counsel; but they think an arrangement might advantageously be made between the Government of the Dominion, and the several Provinces, by which Queen's Counsel, appointed by the Governor General, would receive proper status and position in the Provincial Courts, and commissions issued under Statutory authority by the Lieutenant Governors would be recognized in the Courts of the Dominion.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. A. HIMSWORTH,

C. P. C

(Ont. No. 75.—No. 706.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

OTTAWA, 17th December, 1872.

SIR,—Referring to your dispatch of the 26th October last, covering a Minute of your Executive Council on the subject of the appointment of Queen's Counsel, I have the honor to transmit, for the information and consideration of your Government, a Copy of an Order of the Governor General in Council upon the subject.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

To the Lieutenant Governor, Ontario.

(No. 51.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 23rd April, 1873;—For a Return of all work done during the year 1872 by the Dominion Steam Dredge, Canada; also statement of cost of Canada, amount of repairs during the year 1872, and the daily expense of said dredge Canada, while working and while idle.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS.

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 29th April, 1873.

(No. 52.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 5th June, 1872;—For copies of all correspondence between Levi Larue, Superintendent of St. Ours Lock and the Government, relating to the remuneration of the persons employed at the said Lock.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS.

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 29th April, 1873.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

(No. 53.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 27th March, 1873 ;—For copies of all accounts and receipts for monies paid to C. A. Bowin and Aimé Roy, Esquires, Collectors of Inland Revenue for the Districts of St. Hyacinthe and Richelieu, for contingencies each year from the date of their respective appointments up to this day, and of all vouchers in proof of such accounts.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS.

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 1st May, 1873.

(No. 54.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 28th April, 1873 ;—For a copy of the Report of the Special Agent of the Inland Revenue Department respecting British Columbia.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS.

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 3rd May, 1873.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 28th April, 1873;—For copies of the report, judgment and all proceedings of a Division Inquiry Court, which was held at Levis during the encampment of volunteers there in June and July, 1872, composed of Lieut. Colonel Panet (presiding officer), Lieut. Colonel Massicotte and Major Couchy, which Court had been ordered and appointed by the Commandant of the Camp to inquire into the causes of the absence of several men from the Camp of Brigade No. 2, during the inspection of Brigade No. 1, and other matters, and which court made a report which was handed over to Colonel Ross, Adjutant General; also copies of the evidence taken before the said Court and the correspondence between the Commandant of the Camp, and the Militia Department concerning the case.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 3rd May, 1873.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, May 3rd, 1873.

Sir,—By direction of the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence (Hon. H. L. Langevin), I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, copy of documents conveying the information required by an Address of the Honorable the House of Commons, of the 28th ultimo, as furnished by the Adjutant General of Militia.

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

GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State.

QUEBEC, 11th November, 1872.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward herewith a certified copy of a Report of a Court of Enquiry assembled at Levis Camp, by which it appears that Major Louis Fortier, of the Dorchester Provisional Battalion, was mainly instrumental in procuring false muster of his corps. As such conduct is of a nature to lower the standing of officers in Militia, and bring discredit on the force generally, I beg respectfully to recommend that Major Louis Fortier, of the Dorchester Provisional Battalion, be dismissed the service.

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

(Signed,) L. A. CASALTY, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding No. 7 Military District.

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

 PROCEEDINGS OF A COURT OF ENQUIRY,

Assembled at Camp Levis, by order of Lt.-Col. Casault, C. M. G. Commandant Division encamped, to enquire into and report upon the absence, without leave, of some men of the 2nd Brigade from Camp on the morning of the 1st day of July, 1872, bearing date the 3rd July, 1872.

President: Lt.-Col. E. Panet.

Members: Lt.-Col. Massicotte and Major Cauchy.

The Court being assembled, pursuant to orders, proceeds to examine the following witnesses in the presence of Ensign Herménégilde Fortier, No. 1 Company, Dorchester Provisional Battalion.

Captain Pentland, Brigade Major to the Second Brigade of the Division encamped at Levis, states, that on Monday morning last, the first July, instant, while riding across the parade ground, at about seven o'clock in the morning, one of the officers of the Brigade, named Captain Michaud, of the 61st Regiment, informed me that a number of the men of our Brigade had left the lines of our camp the previous night. A short time after that I met three men, one a corporal, coming down with their blankets and overcoats. They were coming from the direction of the camping ground of the First Brigade. They said that they had slept with the First Brigade, and that they had been taken away the previous night by an officer whom they did not know. Shortly after I met seven other men with their blankets and overcoats; I asked them where they had been. They said: "Nous avons fait la parade et l'appel." These men returned into the Second Brigade. This happened on the morning of the muster parade of the First Brigade by Col. Casault. I also saw a number of other men coming in through the woods; they had their blankets and overcoats under their arms.

(Signed,) CHARLES PENTLAND,
 Captain 55th, and Brigade Major 2nd Brigade, Levis.

Major Louis Fortier, Commanding the Provisional Battalion of Dorchester, states that he was present at the muster parade of the Second Brigade, and saw there two horses that were horses belonging to the First Brigade, and these horses had been lent, one by me and the other by Major Cauchy, to the officers of the Second Brigade, for the occasion. One was lent to Dr. Roy, of the 9th Battalion, and the other to Doctor Rouleau, of the Provisional Battalion of Kamouraska. Having heard that some of the officers of the Portneuf Battalion had lent some men for the muster parade of the Second Brigade, I thought and felt inclined to do the same thing, because I had gone to considerable expense for the first two days in camp. I sent Captain Marquis in the Second Brigade camp with Ensign H. Fortier, and told these officers to go the Second Brigade camp, and try and get some men for our muster parade on Monday morning. Captain Marquis had offered me to get some men from the Second Brigade to fill our ranks. They brought fourteen men, of which I kept nine men, three by companies. The remainder I sent to the 17th Regiment. I offered them to the adjutant, Captain Lemieux. The nine men in my battalion were present during the parade. Four of them answered their own names, and the others answered to the call of some men who were absent. I saw the other five men in the ranks of the 17th Battalion during the muster parade. Besides these fourteen men I saw ten or twelve other men, brought from the Second Brigade to our muster parade by two officers wearing the caps of the 17th Regiment. The ensign (Fortier) to my knowledge went on the errand only for the pur-

(N o 56.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 21st April, 1873 ;—For copies of the petition of D. Ford Jones and others, in relation to the Gananoque Water Power as affected by the Rideau Canal.—Memorandum of R. P. Cotton in relation to the said petition.—Report of Engineer and papers connected with the petition of certain inhabitants of the township of Pittsburgh asking that a Mill site may be leased at Brewer's in 1861.—Report of W. Kingsford, made in 1872, in relation to the said petition of D. Ford Jones.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 5th May, 1873.

(No. 57.)

DUFFERIN.

The Governor General transmits to the HOUSE OF COMMONS copies of orders in Council and Minutes of the proceedings of a Court of Enquiry into the circumstances connected with the loss of the steamer "Atlantic."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, 16th May, 1873.

(No. 57.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of The HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 1st May, 1873 ;—For Copies of all correspondence, papers, evidence and reports in any wise relating to the wreck of the steamship "Atlantic," on the coast of Nova Scotia, and th^e meritorious services of the Reverend W. J. Ancient and others, on the occasion of that calamity.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 5th May, 1873.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

(No. 58.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of The HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 28th April, 1873;—For a detailed statement of all sums of money paid, from 1st January, 1868, up to this day, by the Government of the Dominion, to J. Adolphe Chicoine, Esq., Advocate, of the town of St. Hyacinthe, Province of Quebec, with copies of all receipts and vouchers for such payments given by the said Chicoine.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 5th May, 1873.

(No. 59.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of The HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 3rd April, 1873;—For copies of all Acts passed by the Local Legislature of New Brunswick during the present Session, and assented to by the Lieutenant Governor of that Province on Tuesday, the 25th ultimo.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 5th May, 1873.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

RETURN
ON THE
SECOND GENERAL ELECTION

FOR THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA,

BY
EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, Esq
CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

RAPPORT
SUR LA
DEUXIEME ELECTION GENERALE

POUR LA
CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES DU CANADA,

PAR
EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, ECR.,
GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE POUR LE CANADA



OTTAWA :
PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31 & 33 RIDEAU STREET.
1873.

RETURN

Prepared from the Records of the Elections to the present House of Commons, shewing the number of votes polled for each candidate in the different Electoral Districts during the late General Election; the total number of votes on the Voters' Lists of each such District, and the population in such Constituency as shewn by the last Census. Ordered by the House of Commons on the 14th day of March, 1873.

RAPPORT fait d'après les archives des Elections de la présente Chambre des Communes, indiquant le nombre de votes enregistrés pour chaque candidat dans les différents Districts Electoraux durant la dernière Election Générale, le nombre total des votes sur les listes électorales de chaque tel District et la population de chaque Collège électoral telle qu'indiquée par le dernier recensement. Ordonné par la Chambre Communes le 14^e jour de Mars, 1873.

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. — Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivisions.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
			J. N. LAFUM.	S. SHIBLEY.							
ADDINGTON	Camden	No. 1	104	69	173	255	5,792	Camden, East—Est.			
	“	“ 2	32	114	196	246					
	“	“ 3	82	80	162	178					
	“	“ 4	47	57	104	129					
	“	“ 5	87	109	196	253					
	Loughborough	“ 1	59	73	132	183	2,325				
	“	“ 2	46	71	116	147					
	Portland	“ 1	31	139	170	213					
	“	“ 2	39	162	201	243	2,718				
	Sheffield	“ 1	103	115	218	383					
	“	“ 2	35	59	104	117	2,615				
	Bedford	“	18	63	81	117					
	Barrie	“	10	50	60	92	316	Effingham.			
	Kennebec	“	13	20	33	41	802				
	Hinchinbrooke	“	19	64	83	108	997				
	Newburgh	“	43	92	135	208	828				
	Olden	“	4	46	50	96	560				
	Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby	“		22	22	31	325				
	Kaladar and Anglesea	“	18	17	35	55	749				
	Oso	“	6	28	34	46	492				
Palmerston, North (Nord), & Canonto, South (Sud)	“		29	29	69	546					
Clarendon and Miller	“	3	16	19	36	408					
Totals—Totaux			849	1,495	2,344	3,246	21,312				

Majority for } SCHUYLER SHIBLEY, Esquire, (Ecuyer) 646
 Majorité pour }

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. <i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>	
		G. J. DENISON, Junr.,	Hon. J. B. ROBINSON					
Provinces of Ontario. <i>d'Ontario.</i>								
ALGOMA.....	Sault Ste. Marie..... No. 1	48	49	97	879	Little Current—not mentioned in census—non-mentionné dans le recensement. Fort William—not mentioned in census—non-mentionné dans le recensement. Manitoulin. Mississauga. Algoma West-Quest.	
	Bruce Mines..... " 2	30	102	132	.....	1,238	
	Spanish River.....	16	12	28	.....	544	
	Little Current.....	41	60	101	.....	.....
	Killarney.....	2	7	9	.....	220	
	Fort William.....	32	70	102	.....	.....
	Totals—Totaux.....	219	300	519	.....	2,011	
						213		
						1,853		
						7,018		
		Majority for } Honorable JOHN BEVERLY ROBINSON, 81. Majorité pour }						
BOTHWELL.....	Camden..... No. 1	D. MILLS.	C. R. ATKINSON				} 4,095	
	"..... " 2	71	40	111	151			
	"..... " 3	64	33	147	186			
	"..... " 4	69	69	133	186			
		BOTHWELL, Town—Ville.	55	72	127	181		
		Ward—Quartiers,—						
		St. Lawrence.....	4	5	9	15	} 995	
	St. Andrew.....	21	11	32	53			
	St. George.....	22	9	31	48			

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. <i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		D. MILLS.	C. R. ATKINSON.				
Province of Ontario. <i>d'Ontario.</i>							
BOTHWELL..... (Continued.) (Continué.)	Zone No. 1	29	19	48	65	} 1,083	
	" " " 2	47	45	92	154		
	Dawn " 1	68	58	126	153	} 1,116	
	" " " 2	46	30	76	103		
	Euphemia " 1	58	72	130	156	} 2,390	
	" " " 2	75	38	113	153		
	" " " 3	61	79	140	163		
	Sombra " 1	92	26	118	155	} 3,397	
	" " " 2	42	61	103	131		
	" " " 3	94	36	130	191		
	Howard " 1	76	38	114	142	} 4,512	
	" " " 2	101	72	173	290		
	" " " 3	121	56	177	211		
	" " " 4	110	33	143	170		
	" " " 5	41	64	105	131	} 3,113	
	Oxford " 1	116	48	164	182		
	" " " 2	150	40	190	212		
	" " " 3	94	31	125	169		
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,727	1,135	2,862	3,661	20,701	
	Majority for } Majorité pour } DAVID MILLS, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 592						
BRANT..... (North Riding). (Division Nord).	PARIS, Town— <i>Ville.</i>		A. H. BAIRD.				
	Wards— <i>Quartiers</i> —						
	North— <i>Nord</i>	39	47	86	141	} 2,340	
	King's— <i>du Roi</i>	40	56	96	172		
	Queen's— <i>de la Reine</i>	24	26	50	98		
	South— <i>Sud</i>	32	39	71	117	} 3,468	
	Dumfries, South— <i>Sud</i> , No. 1	27	74	101	149		
	" " " 2	39	85	124	155		
	" " " 3	16	119	135	178		
	" " " 4	38	79	117	166		

Province of Ontario. d'Ontario.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each division.		Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.		Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division.		Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.		Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.		Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.		Remarks. Observations.		
		A. H. BAIRD.	G. FLEMING.	W. PATERSON.	Hon. Sir F. HINGES, K. C. M. G. C. B.															
BRANT (North Riding.) (Division Nord.) (Continued.) (Continué.)	Brantford, East—Est No. 4	49	80			129		204					} 3,461							
	“ “ “ 5	99	103			202		266												
	“ “ “ 6	37	63			106		143												
	Onondaga “ 1	55	53			110		140											} 1,924	
	“ “ “ 2	76	50			126		164												
	Totals—Totaux		571	882			1,453		2,093											
Majority for } Majorité pour }		GAVIN FLEMING, Esquire (Ecuyer), 311.																		
BRANT (South Riding.) (Division Sud).	Burford No. 1	83	53	141		181							} 5,543							
	“ “ “ 2	97	70	167		219														
	“ “ “ 3	34	49	133		175														
	“ “ “ 4	76	55	131		166														
	“ “ “ 5	67	60	127		168														
	“ “ “ 6	61	68	129		181														
	Oakland “ 1	32	16	98		128							} 1,104							
	“ “ “ 2	51	14	65		87														
	Brantford, Township “ 1	97	65	162		221							} 3,406							
	“ “ “ 2	71	38	109		172														
	“ “ “ 3	141	85	226		271														
	BRANTFORD, Town—Ville.																			
	Wards—Quartiers :—																			
	King's—du Roi		71	52	123		200							} 8,107						
	Brant—Brant No. 1		61	55	116		193													
	“ “ “ 2		42	75	117		186													
Queen's—de la Reine “ 1		62	50	112		212														
“ “ “ 2		51	45	96		156														
East—Est “ 1		43	49	92		137														
“ “ “ 2		41	61	102		148														
North—Nord “ 1		49	60	109		174														
“ “ “ 2		48	91	139		223														
Totals—Totaux		1,378	1,116	2,494		3,508														
Majority for } Majorité pour }		WILLIAM PATERSON, Esquire (Ecuyer), 262																		

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes poll'd in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		H. ABBOTT.	J. D. BUELL.				
Province of Ontario. <i>d'Ontario.</i>							
BROCKVILLE	BROCKVILLE, Town—Village.						
Town—Village,	Wards— <i>Quartiers</i> :—						
With the Township of Elizabethtown thereunto attached.	East— <i>Est</i> No. 1	57	27	84	128	1,483	
	" " " " " 2	57	38	95	137		
	Centre— <i>Centre</i> " 1	50	67	117	194	1,912	
	" " " " " 2	49	77	126	172		
	West— <i>Ouest</i> " 1	43	53	96	128	1,707	
	" " " " " 2	70	73	143	186		
<i>Avec le Township d'Elizabethtown y annexé.</i>	Elizabethtown " 1	57	104	161	226	5,373	
	" " " " " 2	58	102	160	227		
	" " " " " 3	54	127	181	244		
	" " " " " 4	88	35	123	141		
	" " " " " 5	134	26	160	182		
	" " " " " 6	76	75	151	170		
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	793	804	1,597	2,135	10,475	
Majority for } JACOB DOCKSTADER BUELL, Esquire (<i>Écuyer</i>), II.							
Majorité pour }							

BRUCE (North Riding). (<i>Division Nord</i>).	SUBDIVISIONS.	A. SPROAT.	J. GILLIES.	Total Number of Votes poll'd in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
Albemarle and Eastnor		17	1	18	36	678	
Amabel No. 1		87	50	137	213		
" " " " " 2		28	6	34	62	1,805	
Arran " 1		71	55	126	177		
" " " " " 2		110	13	123	150	3,780	
" " " " " 3		83	27	110	148		
" " " " " 4		52	52	104	140	3,764	
Bruce " 1		55	83	138	186		
" " " " " 2		24	55	79	107	3,699	
" " " " " 3		62	76	138	169		
" " " " " 4		28	92	120	152		
Elderslie " 1		30	59	89	124	3,699	
" " " " " 2		19	47	66	77		
" " " " " 3		59	46	105	125		
" " " " " 4		16	51	67	84		
" " " " " 5		46	83	129	151		

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. — Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISION S.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.						
			A. SPROAT.	J. GILLIES.													
BRUCE..... (North Riding.) (Division Nord.) (Continued.) (Continué.)	Saugeen No. 1	No. 1	23	18	41	69	2,579	858	20	"Lindsay Bury."							
			51	34	85	123											
			16	52	68	85											
			12	37	49	77											
			11	34	45	62											
			51	3	54	82											
			Totals- Totaux....			951					974	1,925	2,599	17,183			
			Majority for } JOHN GILLIES, Esquire (Ecuyer), 23. Majorité pour }														

BRUCE..... (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	SUBDIVISION S.	No.	Hon. EDWARD BLAKE.	FRS. HURDON.	Total	Population
			EDWARD BLAKE.	FRS. HURDON.		
Brant No. 1	No. 1	1	48	6	54	169
		2	41	3	44	115
		3	57	3	60	142
		4	60	14	74	166
		5	65	4	69	162
Carrick No. 2	No. 2	1	13	10	23	166
		2	49	0	49	149
		3	60	4	64	170
		4	71	10	81	141
		5	47	0	47	132
Culross No. 3	No. 3	1	79	10	89	199
		2	104	4	108	215
		3	50	6	56	198
Greenock No. 4	No. 4	1	72	5	77	192
		2	43	2	45	111
		3	62	22	84	196
Kinloss No. 5	No. 5	1	77	1	78	104
		2	68	3	71	131
		3	32	3	35	163
		4	80	19	99	137
Huron No. 6	No. 6	1	14	11	25	121
		2	63	4	67	185
		3	117	7	124	213
		4	49	5	54	132

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. — Districts Electorales.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.		
			Hon. EDWD. BLAKE.	Frs. HURDON.									
BRUCE (South Riding.) (Division Sud.) (Continued.) (Continué.)	Kincardine	No. 1	58	6	64	212	4,097	Walkerton—Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement.					
		" 2	26	4	30	193							
		" 3	44	9	53	116							
		" 4	80	3	83	135							
		" 5	115	0	115	147							
		Kincardine, Village	1	60	5	65	186		1,907				
		" 2	33	4	37	132							
		" 1	17	1	18	39							
		Walkerton Town-Ville	1	15	1	16	69		}				
		" 2	9	1	10	35							
		Totals.—Totaux		1,878	190	2,068	4,063		31,332				
		Majority for } Honorable EDWARD BLAKE, 1,688.											
		CARDWELL.....	Adjala	No. 1	69	62	131		187	2,878			
				" 2	61	66	127		197				
				" 3	72	33	105		149				
Albion	1			56	89	145	172	4,857					
	2			74	47	121	155						
	3			69	85	154	201						
Mono	4			48	60	108	142	3,980					
	5			74	75	149	184						
	1			90	20	110	158						
Caledon.....	2			115	20	135	164	4,785					
	3			107	31	138	172						
	4			82	50	132	179						
" 4	14			118	132	146	}						
" 2	56			57	113	140							
" 3	76			46	122	156							
" 4	99	70	169	196									
" 5	70	87	157	188									
Totals.—Totaux.....		1,232	1,016	1,248	2,886	16,500							
Majority for } Honorable JOHN HULLYARD CAMERON, 216.													

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. — Districts Electorales.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.				Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
			J. HOLMES.	J. ROCHESTER.	W. M. MONTGOMERY.	J. MILLS.							
CARLETON	Fitzroy No. 1		54	45		99	159			} 3,425			
			35	67		102	172						
	Goulburn	No. 1	45	39		84	159	} 3,234					
		" " " 2	23	64		87	154						
		" " " 3	48	75	2	127	166						
	Huntley	No. 1	131	26		157	192	} 2,634					
		" " " 2	42	52		94	140						
	Marsh	" " " 2	49	48	1	98	141	} 1,347					
	Marlborough No. 1		39	45		84	148						
	" " " 2		17	59	1	77	145	} 2,260					
	Richmond	" " " 2	24	23		47	66						
	Nepean No. 1		41	72		113	170	} 487					
		" " " 2	4	58		62	113						
	" " " 3		34	100		134	199	} 5,069					
	" " " 4		72	61		133	181						
	" " " 5		52	70	1	123	184						
	Gower, North-Nord	No. 1	46	47		93	133	} 2,532					
		" " " 2	71	39	1	111	146						
	" " " 3		51	7		58	93	} 751					
	Torbolton	" " " 3	23	27		50	80						
	Totals - Totaux			901	1,024	6	2	1,933	2,940		21,730		
			Majority for } JOHN ROCHESTER, Esquire (Ecuyer), 123.										
CORNWALL, Town.—Ville.		} DARBY BERGIN, Esquire (Ecuyer), Acclamation											
With the Township of Cornwall there to attached.													
Avec le Township de Cornwall y annexé.													
DUNDAS	Morrisburg, Village		J. S. ROSS.	W. M. GIBSON.									
			40	123	163	210	1,156						
		Iroquois, Village		38	64	102	145	781					
		Winchester No. 1		40	111	151	176	} 4,090					
		" " " 2		114	66	180	194						
		" " " 3		48	59	107	122						
" " " 4		50	35	85	94								

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>		
		J. S. ROSS.	W. M. GIBSON.						
DUNDAS (Continued.) <i>(Continué.)</i>	Mountain..... No. 1	118	64	182	208	3,259			
	" " " " 2	64	82	146	165				
	" " " " 3	69	73	142	160				
	Williamsburg..... " 1	54	106	160	209	724			
	" " " " 2	69	92	161	202				
	" " " " 3	66	101	167	197				
	" " " " 4	79	93	172	212	4,767			
	Matilda..... " 1	70	95	165	193				
	" " " " 2	114	56	170	192				
	" " " " 3	102	64	166	216	18,777			
	" " " " 4	127	66	193	229				
	Totals—Totaux.....		1,262	1,350	2,612	3,131			
	Majority for } WILLIAM GIBSON, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 88. Majorité pour }								
	DURHAM (East Riding). <i>(Division Est).</i>	Hope..... No. 1	25	85	110	162		5,075	
		" " " " 2	24	123	147	189			
" " " " 3		38	123	161	183				
" " " " 4		76	80	156	194	4,761			
" " " " 5		53	95	148	166				
Cavan..... " 1		86	52	138	192				
" " " " 2		95	64	159	197	4,114			
" " " " 3		68	57	125	165				
" " " " 4		85	56	141	176				
" " " " 5		61	63	124	154	19,064			
Manvers..... " 1		104	75	179	199				
" " " " 2		81	72	153	172				
" " " " 3		75	63	138	182				
PORT HOPE, Town—Ville.									
Wards—Quartiers,—									
No. 1..... No. 1	42	62	104	125	5,114				
" " " " 2	32	49	81	176					
" " " " 1	34	51	85	147					
" " " " 2	38	69	107	172	1,117				
" " " " 1	56	54	110	177					
" " " " 2	44	64	108	149					
Totals—Totaux.....		1,117	1,357	2,474	3,277				
Majority for } LEWIS ROSS, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 210. Majorité pour }									

Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.	<i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>	Total Number of Votes polled in each division.	<i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	<i>Nombre d'Electeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	<i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
Province of Ontario. <i>d'Ontario.</i>										
DURHAM (West Riding). (Division Ouest).	Honorable EDWARD BLAKE, Acclamation.....							18,316		
ELGIN (East Riding). (Division Est).	St. THOMAS, Town—Ville.	S. RICE.	W. HARVEY.							
	Wards—Quartiers,—									
	St. Andrew	47	22	69	121			2,197		
	St. Patrick	62	32	94	137					
	St. George	92	80	172	248					
	St. David	17	19	36	63					
	Yarmouth	103	38	141	214					
	" " " " " 2	56	90	146	198			5,563		
	" " " " " 3	42	82	124	200					
	" " " " " 4	58	48	106	173					
	" " " " " 5	85	52	137	212					
	" " " " " 6	73	84	157	194					
	Malahide	50	66	116	159					
	" " " " " 2	44	97	141	208					
	" " " " " 3	53	89	142	200			5,554		
	" " " " " 4	63	76	139	185					
	" " " " " 5	58	70	128	167					
	" " " " " 6	64	79	143	183					
	Bayham	60	102	143	209					
	" " " " " 2	63	102	165	210					
	" " " " " 3	78	74	152	183			4,892		
	" " " " " 4	81	81	162	208					
	" " " " " 5	58	48	106	143					
	Dorchester, South—Sud " 1	50	88	138	163					
	" " " " " 2	49	41	90	114			2,071		
	" " " " " 3	56	68	124	154					
	Vienna, Village	28	49	77	96			593		
	Totals—Totaux.....	1,490	1,658	3,148	4,342			20,870		
	Majority for Majorité pour } WILLIAM HARVEY, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 168.									

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electorales.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		J. H. MUNROE.	G. E. CASEY.				
ELGIN..... (West Riding). (Division Ouest).	Aldborough..... No. 1	88	68	156	182	3,506	
	"..... " 2	102	72	174	199		
	"..... " 3	62	64	126	151		
	"..... " 4	102	76	178	209	3,731	
	Dunwich..... " 1	95	67	162	193		
	"..... " 2	52	106	158	184		
	"..... " 3	32	126	158	174	5,559	
	"..... " 4	72	73	145	173		
	Southwold..... " 1	72	113	185	220		
	"..... " 2	48	122	170	201	5,559	
	"..... " 3	140	37	177	197		
	"..... " 4	59	53	112	126		
	"..... " 5	71	88	159	186	12,796	
	"..... " 6	28	50	78	95		
	Totals - <i>Totaux</i>		1,023	1,115	2,138	2,490	
Majority for } Majorité pour } GEORGE ELLIOTT CASEY, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 92.							
ESSEX.....	Amherstburg..... No. 1	89	59	148	228	1,936	
	"..... " 2	47	28	75	123		
	Sandwich..... " 1	74	33	107	184	1,160	
	Windsor..... " 2	30	52	82	152		
	"..... " 3	40	22	62	162	4,253	
	"..... " 4	39	30	69	155		
	"..... " 5	37	27	64	129		
	"..... " 6	53	47	100	157	1,895	
	Anderdon..... " 1	46	23	69	106		
	"..... " 2	76	14	90	146	2,920	
	Colchester..... " 1	79	9	88	125		
	"..... " 2	38	48	86	150	2,994	
	"..... " 3	46	69	116	205		
	"..... " 4	42	23	65	117		
	Gosfield..... " 1	53	81	134	190	2,994	
	"..... " 2	38	50	88	148		
	"..... " 3	33	71	104	142		
	Maidstone..... " 1	68	13	81	111	2,055	
"..... " 2	82	23	105	157			
"..... " 3	100	14	114	160			

Province of Ontario. d'Ontario.	Electorals Districts. Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
			Hon. J. O'CONNOR.	A. RANKIN.				
ESSEX..... (Continued.) (Continué.)		Malden..... No. 1	39	55	94	127	1,566	
		" " " 2	66	13	79	120		
		Mersea..... " 1	42	90	132	188	3,248	
		" " " 2	40	46	86	132		
		" " " 3	5	48	53	110		
		Rochester..... " 1	38	3	41	76	2,152	
		" " " 2	72	12	74	97		
		" " " 3	54	19	73	102		
		Pelee..... " 1	12	1	13	18	150	
		Sandwich, East.—Est. No. 1	64	37	101	163	3,748	
		" " " 2	87	44	131	165		
		" " " 3	112	40	152	195		
		Sandwich, West.—Ouest " 1	95	52	147	116	2,228	
		" " " 2	40	6	46	59		
		Tilbury, West.—Ouest.. " 1	66	31	97	145	2,392	
" " " 2	57	15	72	96				
Totals—Totaux.....			1,999	1,238	3,237	4,956	32,697	
Majority for } Majorité pour } Honorable JOHN O'CONNOR, 761.								
FRONTENAC.....	GEORGE AIREY KIRKPATRICK, Esquire (Ecuier), Acclamation..					16,310		
GLENGARRY.....		Charlottenburgh..... No. 1	88	19	107	196	6,331	
		" " " 2	60	10	70	194		
		" " " 3	43	7	50	200		
		" " " 4	83	13	96	194		
		Lancaster..... " 1	99	4	103	618	4,415	
		" " " 2	72	20	92			
		" " " 3	64	19	83			
		Lochiel..... " 1	70	34	104	186	4,827	
		" " " 2	95	10	105	171		
		" " " 3	84	13	97	175		
		" " " 4	83	17	100	159		

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>	
		D. A. MACDONALD.	R. H. MACDONALD.					
Province of Ontario. <i>d'Ontario.</i>		<i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>						
		<i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>						
		<i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>						
		<i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>						
	GLENGARRY..... (Continued.) (Continué.)	Kenyon No. 1	89	16	105	163	} 4,951	
		" " 2	110	3	113	171		
	" " 3	133	7	140	180			
	" " 4	116	1	117	153			
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,289	193	1,482	2,760	20,524		
Majority for } Majorité pour }		DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Esquire (<i>Ecuier</i>), 1,096.						

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>	
		W. SHANLY.	W. H. BROUSE.					
GRENVILLE..... (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	Edwardsburgh..... No. 1	67	72	139	157	} 5,417		
	" " 2	79	87	166	195			
	" " 3	63	57	120	147			
	" " 4	69	87	156	186			
	" " 5	71	89	160	187			
	Augusta " 1	34	87	121	138	} 5,163		
	" " 2	61	93	154	176			
	" " 3	80	79	159	183			
	" " 4	60	86	146	158			
	" " 5	80	34	114	130			
	" " 6	45	19	64	76			
	PRESCOTT, TOWN.— <i>Ville.</i>							
	Wards.— <i>Quartiers :</i>							
		East— <i>Est</i>	61	41	102	157	} 2,617	
	West— <i>Ouest</i>	57	68	125	191			
	South— <i>Sud</i>	39	52	91	144			
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	866	951	1,817	2,225	13,197		
Majority for } Majorité pour }		WILLIAM HENRY BROUSE, Esquire (<i>Ecuier</i>), 85.						

Province of Ontario. d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. Districts Electorales.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.	
			G. SNIDER.	J. CHISHOLM.								
GREY..... (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	Sydenham..... "..... "..... "..... "..... Holland..... "..... "..... Sullivan..... "..... "..... "..... Derby..... "..... "..... Keppel..... "..... "..... "..... Sarawak.....	No. 1	73	31	104	140	4,011	3,249	3,151	1,946	2,174	
		2	43	43	86	129						
		3	69	49	118	154						
		4	57	31	88	113						
		5	57	23	85	107						
		1	72	62	134	163						
		2	55	47	102	120						
		3	36	60	96	124						
		4	25	34	59	76						
		1	59	31	90	109						
		2	48	21	69	91						
		3	42	60	102	128						
		4	41	25	66	100						
		1	70	54	124	179						
		2	71	62	133	179						
		1	20	30	50	69						
		2	26	20	46	62						
		3	20	43	63	90						
		4	51	37	88	126						
				40	34	74						109	680
OWEN SOUND, Town—Ville.—												
Wards—Quartiers,—												
Bay—de la Baie.....			32	63	95	162	3,369					
Centre—Centre.....			60	67	127	214						
River—de la Rivière.....			57	51	108	180						
Totals—Totaux.....			1,124	983	2,107	2,924	18,580					
Majority for Majorité pour		} GEORGE SNIDER, Esquire (Ecuier), 141.										
GREY..... (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	Egremont..... "..... "..... "..... ".....	No. 1		G. JACKSON.	G. LANDERKIN.							
		2	39	44	83	120	3,949					
		3	53	53	106	129						
		4	26	100	126	153						
		5	35	72	107	137						
			38	57	95	122						

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>			
		G. JACKSON.	G. LANDERKIN.							
Province of Ontario. <i>d'Ontario.</i>	GREY (South Riding.) (Division Sud.) (Continued.) (Continué.)		Bentinck No. 1	107	32	139	101			
	" " " " " 2	46	69	115	171	5,050				
	" " " " " 3	34	80	114	136					
	" " " " " 4	60	65	125	157					
	" " " " " 5	30	69	99	145					
	Glenelg " 1	68	35	103	136		4,060			
	" " " " " 2	46	38	84	129					
	" " " " " 3	49	66	115	163					
	" " " " " 4	47	35	82	114					
	" " " " " 5	42	20	62	98					
	Normanby " 1	38	53	91	115	5,563				
	" " " " " 2	60	45	105	135					
	" " " " " 3	44	45	89	109					
	" " " " " 4	28	114	142	193					
	" " " " " 5	87	58	145	184					
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		977	1,150	2,127	2,746	18,622			
	Majority for } Majorité pour }		GEORGE LANDERKIN, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 173.							
	GREY (East Riding.) (Division Est.)	St. Vincent No. 1		58	46	104	175			
		" " " " " 2	43	76	119	184				
		" " " " " 3	18	68	86	162	4,974			
		" " " " " 4	30	81	111	198				
		" " " " " 5	24	83	107	158				
		Euphrasia " 1	49	20	69	153				2,899
		" " " " " 2	62	24	86	145				
		" " " " " 3	52	38	91	140				
" " " " " 4		47	25	72	99					
" " " " " 5		45	36	81	154					
Artemesia " 1		102	7	109	157	3,484				
" " " " " 2		99	5	104	129					
" " " " " 3		52	3	55	95					
" " " " " 4		70	4	74	131					
" " " " " 5		89	11	100	192					
Melancthon " 1		34	4	38	67	2,043				
" " " " " 2		32	7	39	89					
" " " " " 3										

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations</i>	
		W. M. K. FLESHER.	R. McKNIGHT								
GREY (East Riding.) (Division Est.) (Continued.) (Continué.)	Proton.....No. 1	6	42	48	107	} 2,184	}	}	}		
	" " " " " 2	39	50	89	140						
	" " " " " 3	55	1	56	83						
	Osprey " " " " " 1	47	2	49	89						
	" " " " " 2	55	12	67	129	} 3,033	}	}	}		
	" " " " " 3	41	35	76	116						
	" " " " " 4	29	11	40	118						
	" " " " " 5	24	32	56	116						
	Collingwood " " " " " 1	33	17	50	112	} 3,576	}	}	}		
	" " " " " 2	37	36	73	131						
	" " " " " 3	52	45	103	145						
	" " " " " 4	71	36	107	174						
	Totals—Totaux.....		1,402	857	2,259	3,893			22,193		
	Majority for } Majorité pour }		WILLIAM KINGSTON FLESHER, Esquire (<i>Ecuier</i>), 545.								
	HALDIMAND.....	DAVID THOMSON, Esquire (<i>Ecuier</i>), Acclamation.....							19,042		
HALTON.....	MILTON, Town.— Ville.										
	Wards—Quartiers :—										
	East—Est.....	12	21	33	55	} 891	}	}	}		
	North—Nord.....	16	24	40	71						
	South—Sud.....	20	20	40	77						
	Trafalgar.....No. 1	62	61	123	165	} 5,027	}	}	}		
	" " " " " 2	95	62	157	193						
	" " " " " 3	62	55	117	182						
	" " " " " 4	43	43	86	135						
	" " " " " 5	39	40	79	123						
	" " " " " 6	32	75	107	151						
	Nelson....." 1	67	85	152	198	} 4,619	}	}	}		
	" " " " " 2	98	51	149	190						
	" " " " " 3	46	64	110	170						
	" " " " " 4	86	58	144	182						

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		G. C. McKINDSEY.	J. WHITE.				
HALTON (Continued.) (Continué.)	Esquessing..... No. 1	29	48	77	159	6,139	
	" " " " 2	89	59	148	214		
	" " " " 3	51	53	104	175		
	" " " " 4	38	105	143	227		
	" " " " 5	26	47	73	99		
	" " " " 6	57	61	118	170	2,964	
	Nassagaweya " 1	43	49	92	128		
	" " " " 2	42	62	104	143		
	" " " " 3	32	88	120	153	1,684	
	Oakville, Town—Ville.. " 1	29	21	50	98		
	" " " " 2	52	25	77	149		
	" " " " 3	56	35	91	157	1,282	
	Georgetown, Village.....	56	102	158	287		
Totals—Totaux.....		1,278	1,414	2,692	4,201	22,606	
Majority for } Majorité pour }		JOHN WHITE, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 136.					

HAMILTON (City—Cité.)	Wards—Quartiers:—	No.	MAGILL.	CHISHOLM	IRVING.	WITTON.		
			St. Andrew	65	71	63			65	134	290	4,780
" " " " 2	43	50	48	48	98	180		
" " " " 3	84	67	91	74	158	247		
" " " " 4	59	49	56	48	107	166	6,669	
St. Mary	84	61	86	58	147	256		
" " " " 6	87	80	85	81	168	254		
" " " " 7	41	96	43	101	142	199	4,583	
" " " " 8	58	99	58	99	157	272		
" " " " 9	67	84	71	89	156	267		
St. George	42	61	47	57	108	218	4,546	
" " " " 10	49	66	56	63	122	222		
" " " " 11	86	62	96	62	158	280		
" " " " 12	48	48	47	50	98	152	6,138	
St. Patrick	80	73	75	70	150	227		
" " " " 14	74	81	69	71	150	218		
" " " " 15	68	64	63	63	131	229	6,138	
" " " " 16	75	82	71	78	153	239		
St. Lawrence	72	68	73	65	111	272		
" " " " 17	60	88	66	90	156	231	6,138	
" " " " 18	70	93	76	90	169	267		
Totals—Totaux ...		1,324	1,443	1346	1422	2,803	4,686	26,716
Majority for } Majorité pour }		DANIEL B. CHISHOLM, { Esquire,— <i>Ecuyer</i> , } 97. HENRY B. WITTON, { " " " } 76.						

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. <i>Nom des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>			Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		W. FRAZZELL.	J. WHITE.	THS. HOLDEN.				
HASTINGS (East Riding). (Division Est).	Hungerford..... No. 1	5	91	4	100	121	4,633	
	" " " " " 2	29	73	4	106	124		
	" " " " " 3	25	71	1	97	115		
	" " " " " 4	33	23	1	62	82		
	" " " " " 5	32	16	3	56	72		
	Thurlow	1	57	79	11	147	194	5,186
	" " " " " 2	22	63	35	126	169		
	" " " " " 3	6	58	31	95	142		
	" " " " " 4	25	10	45	80	133		
	" " " " " 5	14	57	18	89	115		
	Tyendenaga	1	45	52	23	125	175	7,573
	" " " " " 2	58	74	31	163	192		
	" " " " " 3	121	30	10	161	190		
	" " " " " 4	18	68	...	86	106		
	" " " " " 5	69	15	2	86	104		
	Mill Point Village.....	6	66	35	...	101	127	7,573
			66	3	...	141	158	
		Totals—Totaux.....	774	818	229	1,821	2,319	17,392
		Majority for Majorité pour	JOHN WHITE, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 44.					
	HASTINGS (North Riding). (Division Nord).	Rawdon..... No. 1	57	51	...	108	142	3,688
" " " " " 2		36	57	...	93	144		
" " " " " 3		99	37	...	136	170		
" " " " " 4		60	42	...	102	159	2,853	
Huntingdon		1	20	69	89	130		
" " " " " 2		52	59	...	111	163		
" " " " " 3		63	34	...	97	132	3,479	
Madoc		1	51	91	142	193		
" " " " " 2		97	24	...	121	153		
" " " " " 3		66	20	...	86	128	3,479	
Marmora		54	33	...	87	125		
Dungannon and Faraday.....		9	9	13	446	Marmora & Lake.
Mayo and Carlow	6	.....	1	7	9	285	

Mill Point—Not mentioned in census—Non mentionné dans le recensement.

Electoral Districts. — <i>Distriets Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. <i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>					Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. — <i>Observations.</i>
		MCK. BOWELL	T. C. WALLBRIDGE.							
Province of Ontario. — <i>d'Ontario.</i>	HASTINGS... (North Riding.) (Division Nord.) (Continued.) (Continué.)	Herschell and Monteagle, &c.	6	1	7	10	930	Herschell, Monteagle, McClure, Wicklow & Bangor.		
		Tudor	9	2	11	25	1,055	Tudor, Wal-laston, Limerick, & Cashel.		
		Stirling	34	32	66	90	779			
		Elzevir	47	6	53	78	1,393	Elzevir and Grimsthorpe		
		Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	766	559	1,325	1,864	16,607			
		Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> } MACKENZIE BOWELL, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 207.								
HASTINGS... (West Riding.) (Division Ouest.)	BELLEVILLE, Town— <i>Ville</i> .	JAS. BROWN.	H. PATTERSON							
	Wards— <i>Quartiers</i> :—									
	Baldwin	134	63	197	422	7,305				
	Samson	128	74	202	355					
	Coleman	149	109	258	466					
	Ketcheson	95	28	123	313					
	Sydney	No. 1	93	36	129	174	5,264			
	"	" 2	87	58	145	182				
	"	" 3	58	57	115	143				
	"	" 4	78	49	127	173				
	"	" 5	104	48	152	206				
Trenton Village		104	53	157	212	1,796				
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		1,030	575	1,605	2,646	14,365				
Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> } JAMES BROWN, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 455.										

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. <i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>	
		H. HORTON.	J. WHITEHEAD					
HURON..... (Centre Riding). (Division Centre).	Goderich, Town— <i>Ville</i> .. No. 1	28	41	69	141	} 3,954		
	" " " " 2	54	29	83	180			
	" " " " 3	36	18	54	130			
	" " " " 4	62	26	88	171			
	" " " " 5	35	21	56	101			
	Colborne..... 1	52	27	79	128			} 2,429
	" " " " 2	29	33	62	104			
	" " " " 3	82	36	118	180			
	Hullett..... 1	30	33	63	115			} 3,678
	" " " " 2	9	63	72	109			
	" " " " 3	63	27	90	138			
	" " " " 4	23	69	92	137			
	" " " " 5	41	19	60	109			
	Grey..... 1	76	40	116	155			} 3,855
	" " " " 2	80	46	126	179			
	" " " " 3	51	23	74	135			
	" " " " 4	68	41	109	169			
	McKillop..... 1	33	40	73	168			} 3,808
	" " " " 2	45	37	82	168			
	" " " " 3	65	4	69	157			
" " " " 4	44	69	113	121				
Tuckersmith..... 1	70	54	124	183	} 3,699			
" " " " 2	82	30	112	149				
" " " " 3	96	19	115	155				
Seaforth, Village..... 1	37	7	44	95	} 1,368			
" " " " 2	63	16	79	170				
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		1,354	868	2,222	3,747	22,791		
Majority for } Majorité pour }		HORACE HORTON, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 486.						

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	T. FARROW.	J. SOMERVILLE	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
" " " " 2	" " " " 2	60	48	108	155		
" " " " 3	" " " " 3	53	42	95	114		
" " " " 1	Wawanosh, West— <i>Ouest</i> .. 1	75	75	150	192	} 2,748	
" " " " 2	" " " " 2	66	38	104	124		
" " " " 3	" " " " 3	35	125	160	198		

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>		
		T. FARROW.	J. SOMERVILLE						
HURON..... (North Riding.) (Division Nord.) (Continued.) (Continué.)	Howick..... No. 1	90	63	153	184	5,417			
	" " " " 2	78	61	139	157				
	" " " " 3	114	46	160	195				
	" " " " 4	79	53	132	157				
	" " " " 5	71	63	134	166				
	Turnbury..... " 1	77	46	123	145	3,201			
	" " " " 2	70	83	153	186				
	" " " " 3	70	54	124	145				
	Morris..... " 1	79	57	136	172	3,952			
	" " " " 2	69	62	131	169				
	" " " " 3	83	49	132	172				
	" " " " 4	64	60	124	163				
	Ashfield..... " 1	67	33	100	130	3,893			
	" " " " 2	57	34	91	126				
	" " " " 3	68	71	139	164				
	" " " " 4	59	48	107	149				
	" " " " 5	16	74	90	110				
	Totals—Totaux.....		1,550	1,359	2,909	3,639		21,862	
	Majority for Majorité pour		} THOMAS FARROW, Esquire, (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 191.						

HURON..... (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	SUBDIVISIONS.	M. C. CAMERON	T. GREENWAY.	Total Number of Votes	Number of Voters	Population
HURON..... (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	Usborne..... No. 1	73	81	154	179	3,831
	" " " " 2	31	103	134	162	
	" " " " 3	58	60	118	145	
	" " " " 4	84	30	114	142	
	" " " " 5	43	101	144	192	
	Stephen..... " 1	77	46	123	157	4,349
	" " " " 2	65	72	137	170	
	" " " " 3	18	49	67	90	
	" " " " 4	18	49	67	90	
	Stanley..... " 1	107	38	145	172	3,804
	" " " " 2	46	103	149	186	
	" " " " 3	88	71	159	190	
	Hay..... " 1	113	49	162	191	3,897
	" " " " 2	126	45	171	195	
	" " " " 3	127	31	158	176	
	Clinton, Village..... " 1	75	58	133	188	2,016
	" " " " 2	62	47	109	180	

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. — Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations
		M. C. CAMERON	T. GREENWAY.						
HURON..... (South Riding.) (Division Sud.) (Continued.) (Continué.)	Goderich.....	No. 1	88	79	167	200	} 3,615		
	"	" 2	40	77	117	133			
	"	" 3	32	92	124	152			
	"	" 4	40	76	116	137			
	Totals—Totaux.....			1,393	1,308	2,701	3,337	21,512	
		Majority for } MALCOLM COLLIN CAMERON, Esquire (Ecuier), 85. Majorité pour }							

KENT.....	CHATHAM, Town—Ville.	Wards—Quartiers :— Ward	No.	R. STEPHENSON	W. S. STRIPP				
	Wards—Quartiers :—	Ward	No. 1	61	44	105	162	} 5,873	
		"	" 2	31	15	46	83		
		"	" 3	54	33	87	138		
		"	" 4	54	32	86	127		
		"	" 5	56	41	97	175		
		"	" 6	51	30	81	158		
		"	" 7	35	26	65	106		
		"	" 8	33	38	71	142		
		"	" 9	43	42	85	165		
	Chatham, Township.....	"	1	76	75	151	199	} 5,036	
		"	2	87	64	151	179		
		"	3	61	42	103	136		
		"	4	54	63	117	143		
		"	5	61	101	162	192		
	Harwich.....	"	1	78	54	132	170	} 5,974	
		"	2	87	57	144	170		
		"	3	72	48	120	166		
		"	4	66	43	109	164		
		"	5	53	50	108	158		
		"	6	42	119	161	195		
"		7	54	72	126	153			
Dover.....	"	1	52	40	92	112	} 3,315		
	"	2	53	38	91	113			
	"	3	90	28	118	148			
Romney.....			44	69	113	136	711		

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. <i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>		Total Number of Votes polled in each division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>	
		A. MACKENZIE	VIDAL.					
Province of Ontario. <i>d'Ontario.</i>	LAMBTON.....	Bosanquet.....No. 1	92	48	140	174		
	"	"....." 2	56	40	96	108		
	"	"....." 3	100	64	164	192		
	"	"....." 4	67	43	110	141		
	"	Brooke....." 1	63	30	93	107		
	"	"....." 2	69	45	114	140		
	"	"....." 3	31	54	85	106		
	"	"....." 4	59	66	125	140		
	"	Enniskillen....." 1	30	48	78	128		
	"	"....." 2	46	47	93	136		
	"	Moore....." 1	29	31	60	93		
	"	"....." 2	90	32	122	150		
	"	"....." 3	62	30	92	121		
	"	"....." 4	114	29	143	175		
	"	"....." 5	93	48	141	182		
	"	Oil Springs, Village.....	8	13	21	58		
	"	Petrolia, Village.....	41	37	78	134		
	"	Plympton.....No. 1	91	53	144	161		
	"	"....." 2	87	51	138	159		
	"	"....." 3	82	54	136	156		
	"	"....." 4	112	57	169	182		
	"	"....." 5	75	86	161	192		
	"	SARNIA, Town—Ville.						
	"	Wards—Quartiers:—						
	"	North—Nord.....	61	59	120	181		
	"	Middle—Milieu.....	65	48	113	214		
	"	South—Sud.....	46	32	78	142		
	"	Sarnia, Township.....No. 1	116	38	154	196		
	"	"....." 2	62	67	129	182		
	"	Warwick....." 1	79	62	141	182		
"	"....." 2	58	116	174	204			
"	"....." 3	54	38	92	123			
"	"....." 4	72	47	119	145			
"	"....." 5	80	42	122	154			
"	Totals—Totaux.....	2,190	1,555	3,745	4,856	31,994		
Majority for } Hon. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, 635. Majorité pour }								

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. <i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>			Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		GALBRAITH.	MACDOUGALL.	ROSAMOND.				
LANARK (North Riding.) <i>Division Nord.</i>	Ramsay..... No. 1	37	14	20	71	88	} 3,218	
	" " " 2	42	22	23	87	110		
	" " " 3	58	30	29	97	108		
	" " " 4	48	4	16	68	78	} 2,080	
	Almonte, Village..... 1	23	6	64	93	117		
	" " " 2	11	5	66	82	110	} 2,426	
	Pakenham..... 1	32	25	41	98	104		
	" " " 2	31	27	39	97	123	} 2,270	
	Lanark..... 1	81	15	35	131	147		
	" " " 2	41	41	32	114	142	} 2,295	
	Dalhousie, Sherbrooke and Lavant, North—Nord. No. 1	44	42	14	100	123		
	" " " 2	71	17	14	102	130	} 801	
	Darling..... 1	15	14	17	46	61		
	Lanark, Village..... 2	45	14	8	67	83	740	
	Totals—Totaux.....		559	276	418	1,253	1,542	13,830
Majority for Majorité pour		DANIEL GALBRAITH, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 141.						
LANARK (South Riding.) <i>Division Sud.</i>	Montague..... No. 1	84	23	107	188	} 3,187		
	" " " 2	72	30	102	181			
	Beckwith..... 1	102	18	120	157	} 1,977		
	" " " 2	61	54	115	175			
	Carleton Place, Village.	52	50	102	130	1,205		
	Smith's Falls.....	74	73	147	220	1,150		
	Elmsley, North—Nord. 1	82	22	104	152	} 1,418		
	" " " 2	39	9	48	74			
	Drummond..... 1	85	12	97	152	} 2,467		
	" " " 2	59	7	66	83			
	" " " 3	75	52	127	167			
	" " " 4	68	16	84	106			
	PERTH, Town—Ville.							
	Wards—Quartiers:—							
	East—Est.....		88	17	105	179	} 2,375	
Centre—Centre.....		77	16	93	179			
West—Ouest.....		78	31	109	186			

Province, of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. — Districts Electorales.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
			HAGGART.	BELL.							
LANARK (South Riding.) (Division Sud.) (Continued.) (Suite.)		Burgess, North—Nord.....	82	32	114	170	1,358				
		Bathurst No. 1	71	40	111	150					
		" " 2	105	33	138	196	3,220				
		" " 3	60	16	76	91					
		Sherbrooke, South—Sud.....	62	11	73	107	833				
		Totals—Totaux.....	1,476	562	2,038	3,043	19,190				
		Majority for } JOHN GRAHAM HAGGART, Esquire (Ecuier), 914. Majorité pour }									

Province, of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. — Districts Electorales.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
			FRANCIS JONES.	G. A. MONTGOMERY.							
LEEDS AND GREN- VILLE, (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)		Kitley No. 1	76	45	121	157	2,870				
		" " 2	41	105	146	192					
		" " 3	74	61	135	195	923				
		Merrickville Village.....	48	62	110	144					
		Wolford No. 1	44	59	103	132	2,550				
		" " 2	49	71	120	142					
		" " 3	42	88	130	176	1,241				
		Eimsley " 1	22	74	96	127					
		" " 2	17	29	46	76	4,051				
		Oxford " 1	99	35	134	194					
		" " 2	119	32	151	212	1,023				
		" " 3	81	28	109	112					
South Gower..... " 4	73	29	102	133	872						
Kemptville, Village.....	100	4	104	145							
Totals—Totaux.....	963	771	1,734	2,319	13,530						
		Majority for } FRANCIS JONES, Esquire (Ecuier), 192. Majorité pour }									

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		A. N. RICHARDS.	G. MORTON.				
LEEDS (South Riding). (Division Nord.)	Leeds and Landsdowne, Front No. 1	21	97	118	172	3,760	
	" " " " 2	29	47	76	123		
	" " " " 3	48	74	122	182		
	" " " " 4	37	54	91	138		
	Rear of Leeds and Landsdowne No. 1	35	80	115	147	2,363	
	" " " " 2	49	91	140	175		
	" " " " 3	22	66	88	108		
	Front of Yonge 1	83	40	123	133	1,671	
	" " " " 2	91	23	114	161		
	Rear of Yonge & Escott 1	101	57	158	215	1,791	
	" " " " 2	105	36	141	186		
	Bastard and Burgess 1	72	67	139	192	3,540	
	" " " " 2	84	50	134	180		
	" " " " 3	78	46	124	178		
	" " " " 4	97	37	134	191		
	Gananoque 1	20	76	96	133	2,020	
	" " " " 2	14	38	52	87		
	Front of Escott 1	60	51	111	147	1,390	
	" " " " 2	20	28	48	64		
	Crosby, North—Nord 1	66	19	85	129	2,127	
" " " " 2	32	31	63	116			
Crosby, South—Sud 1	66	85	151	169	2,054		
" " " " 2	40	65	105	138			
Totals—Totaux		1,270	1,258	2,528	3,464	20,716	
Majority for } ALBERT N. RICHARDS, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 12.							
LENOX	Bath	CARTWRIGHT. 37	STEVENSON. 22	59	100	601	
	Amherst Island	81	2	83	151	1,189	
	Fredericksburgh, North-Nord No. 1	53	22	75	195	1,722	
	" " " " 2	60	25	85	187		
	Richmond 1	57	36	93	218	3,431	
	" " " " 2	31	56	87	163		
	" " " " 3	65	29	94	131		
	" " " " 4	49	25	74	171		

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. <i>Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>		
		T. R. MERRITT.	J. MCKOWINS.						
Province of Ontario. <i>d'Ontario.</i>	Clinton, No. 1	49	24	73	159	} 2,782			
	" " " 2	24	10	34	145				
	" " " 3	40	12	52	137				
	Grimsby, No. 1	69	55	124	200	} 3,123			
	" " " 2	61	61	122	181				
	" " " 3	24	54	78	149				
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,118	555	1,673	3,774	20,672			
	Majority for } THOMAS RODMAN MERRITT, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 563. Majorité pour }								

LONDON.....	Wards— <i>Quartiers</i> —	HONORABLE JOHN CARLING		MACMURON.			
		No. 1	No. 2				
	No. 1, No. 1	58	28	86	180	} 2,395	
	" " " 2	61	49	110	183		
	" " " 3	46	53	99	142		
	" " " 1	64	39	103	203	} 2,736	
	" " " 2	65	53	118	204		
	" " " 3	53	44	97	157		
	" " " 1	63	35	98	174	} 3,586	
	" " " 2	68	32	100	156		
	" " " 3	47	66	113	174		
	" " " 4	71	57	128	196	} 1,210	
	" " " 1	73	61	134	240		
	" " " 2	60	48	108	168		
	" " " 3	67	59	126	185	} 2,590	
	" " " 1	73	50	123	163		
	" " " 2	63	47	110	176		
	" " " 1	97	30	127	174	} 2,175	
	" " " 2	72	46	118	180		
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,101	797	1,898	3,055	15,826		
Majority for } Honorable JOHN CARLING, 304. Majorité pour }							

Province of Ontario. <i>d'Ontario.</i>	Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
			D. GLASS.	EVANS.							
MIDDLESEX..... (East Riding). (Division Est).	London.....	No. 1	89	62	151	207	10,991	}	}		
		" 2	115	84	199	250					
		" 3	69	97	166	204					
		" 4	92	42	134	169					
		" 5	100	50	150	219					
		" 6	108	58	166	223					
		" 7	96	84	180	213					
		" 8	139	46	185	212					
		" 9	74	50	124	145					
		" 10	96	28	124	142					
	Westminster.....	" 1	34	144	178	194	6,386	}	}		
		" 2	56	122	178	235					
		" 3	56	126	182	225					
		" 4	65	106	171	206					
		" 5	83	71	154	191					
		" 6	48	122	170	197					
	Nissouri, West—Ouest..	" 1	93	43	136	168	3,561	}	}		
		" 2	84	57	141	167					
		" 3	61	80	141	160					
		" 4	35	104	139	163					
	Dorchester.....	" 1	78	63	141	174	4,117	}	}		
		" 2	69	58	127	150					
" 3		46	80	126	151						
" 4		104	60	164	184						
Totals—Totaux.....			1,890	1,837	3,727	4,549	25,055				
Majority for } Majorité pour }			DAVID GLASS, Esquire(Ecuier), 53.								

Province of Ontario. <i>d'Ontario.</i>	Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.			Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
			G. W. ROSS.	A. P. MACDONALD.	G. BELLINGTON.							
MIDDLESEX..... West Riding). (Division Ouest)	Metcalf.....	No. 1	32	124	156	184	2,449	}	}		
		" 2	45	54	.....	99	126				
		" 3	68	84	.....	152	184				
	Strathroy, Town—Ville.	" 1	68	34	102	148	3,232	}	}		
		" 2	75	56	.....	131	185				
		" 3	22	16	.....	38	48				
		" 4	62	62	.....	124	165				
	Delaware.....	" 1	71	81	6	158	184	2,523	}	}		
		" 2	44	82	.....	126	149				

Electoral Districts. Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.			Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
		C. W. ROSS.	A. P. MACDONALD.	G. BALLINGTON							
Province of Ontario. d'Ontario.	MIDDLESEX (West Riding.) (Division Ouest.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Caradoc.....No. 1	51	92	143	164	} 5,065			
	" " " " " 2	92	74	166	199					
	" " " " " 3	96	40	136	163					
	" " " " " 4	88	56	144	171	} 3,193				
	Ekfrid..... " 1	72	20	1	93	115					
	" " " " " 2	58	29	87	111					
	" " " " " 3	54	32	86	104	} 3,194				
	" " " " " 4	52	33	85	131					
	" " " " " 5	38	51	86	106					
	Mosa..... " 1	68	54	122	164	} 3,194				
	" " " " " 2	69	71	140	181					
	" " " " " 3	68	81	149	182					
	Wardsville, Village..... " 1	32	40	72	90	539				
	Totals—Totaux.....		1,322	1,266	7	2,595	3,254	20,195			
			Majority for } GEORGE WILLIAM ROSS, Esquire (Ecuier), 56. Majorité pour }								
MIDDLESEX (North Riding.) (Division Nord).	THOMAS SCATCERD, Esquire (Ecuier), Acclamation.....						21,519				
MONCK.....			L. McCALLUM.	J. D. EDGAR.							
	Caistor.....No. 1	48	69	117	133	} 2,166					
	" " " " " 2	20	80	100	123						
	" " " " " 3	62	61	123	136						
	Gainsborough..... " 1	60	113	173	214	} 3,016					
	" " " " " 2	45	78	123	154						
	" " " " " 3	70	105	175	206						
	Canborough..... " 1	52	54	106	129	} 1,239					
	" " " " " 2	52	57	109	137						
	Dunville, Village..... " 1	105	33	138	165						
	" " " " " 2	92	25	117	155	} 1,452					
	Dunn..... " 1	78	37	115	149						
	" " " " " 2	32	14	46	64						
	Moulton and Sherbrooke " 1	95	14	109	149	} 1,049					
	" " " " " 2	64	30	94	146						
" " " " " 3	70	47	117	161							

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. — Observations.			
			L. MCCALLUM.	J. D. EDGAR.							
MONCK..... (Continued.) (Suite.) ;	Pelham.....No. 1 "....." 2 "....." 3 Wainfleet....." 1 "....." 2 "....." 3 Totals—Totaux.....		26	102	128	160	} 2,515				
			28	125	153	175					
			33	123	156	181					
			128	35	163	230	} 2,673				
			71	69	140	174					
			62	63	125	150					
			1,293	1,334	2,627	3,291	16,179				
			Majority for } JAMES DAVID EDGAR, Esquire (Ecuyer), 41.								

MUSKOKA.....	SUBDIVISIONS.	A. P. COCK- BURN.	D'ARCY BOULTON.				Remarks.
		Draper, Ryde, and Oakley....	38					27	65	77	521	} Utterson — not mentioned in census—non-mentionné dans le recensement.
Parry Sound.....	84	19	103	.....	1,052	
Macaulay.....	23	20	43	56	868		
Utterson.....	77	81	158	.....	.....
Morrison.....	34	3	37	24	601		
Watt and Cardwell.....	57	80	137	.....	711	
Byng Inlet.....	4	31	35	.....	Byng Inlet, do do	
The Dam.....	13	12	25	.....	The Dam, do do	
Parry Sound Junction.....	23	13	36	.....	Parry Sound Junction, do do	
North Road.....	9	14	23	.....	North Road, do do	
McKellar.....	24	29	53	.....	McKellar, do do	

Electoral Districts. — <i>Distriets Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — <i>Observations.</i>
		A. P. COCKBURN.	D'ARCY BOULTON.							
Province of Ontario. — <i>d'Ontario.</i>	Muskoka (Continued.) (<i>Suite.</i>)									
	Monck.....	26	25	51				535	Port Carling—not mentioned in census—non-mentionné dans le recensement.	
	Muskoka Township.....	38	9	47				482		
	Port Carling.....	65	14	79						
	Huntsville.....	42	57	99					Huntsville, do do	
	Foley.....	18	31	49					Foley, do do	
	Maganetawan..... No. 1	14	24	38				} 307		
	" " 2	9	9	9						
	Rosseau Junction.....	62	32	94					Rosseau Junction, do do	
									582 Humphrey 90 Medora. 90 Wood. 40 Conger. 505 Stephenson. 238 McLean, Franklin, Brunel, Ridout. 227 Lake Vernon 160 Aumick lake	
Totals— <i>Totale</i>	651	530	1,181	157	6,919					

Majority for } ALEXANDER P. COCKBURN, Esquire (*Écuyer*), 121.
Majorité pour }

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electorals Districts. — Districts Electorales.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations ¹					
			A. MORRISON.	J. M. CURRIE.												
NIAGARA (Town—Ville.) With the Township of Niagara there- to attached. Avec le Township de Niagara y annexé.	Niagara, Township..... No. 1	Niagara, Town—Ville.	40	76	116	151	2,093									
			36	83	119	144										
			86	68	154	191										
			Wards—Quartiers :—													
			Centre—Centre	51	23	74					119	530				
			East—Est	39	15	57					86	559				
			West—Ouest	48	30	78					126	511				
			Totals—Totaux	300	298	598					817	3,693				
			Majority for } ANGUS MORRISON, Esquire (Ecuier), 2.		Majorité pour }											
			NORFOLK (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	Townsend..... No. 1		J. CHARLTON.					A. WALSH.					
109	57	166				200										
156	21	177				200										
121	45	166				198										
103	36	139				165										
89	30	119				152										
96	68	164				196										
75	85	160				195										
55	114	169				196										
53	107	159				199										
57	68	125				160										
51	66	117				144										
42	80	122				146										
86	88	174				195										
53	102	155				166										
74	86	160				196										
13	38	51				64										
44	69	113				150										
48	114	162				198										
Totals—Totaux	1,324	1,274				2,958	3,120	15,390								
Majority for } JOHN CHARLTON, Esquire (Ecuier), 50.		Majorité pour }														

Electoral Districts. Districts Electorales	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.	
		W. WALLACE.	H. J. KILLMASTER.								
Province of Ontario. d'Ontario.	NORFOLK..... (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	Charlotteville.....No. 1	78	73	151	185	4,097	5,290	2,118		
	" " " " 2	72	74	146	179						
	" " " " 3	112	38	150	191						
	" " " " 4	74	65	139	173						
	" " " " 5	57	17	74	94						
	Walsingham.....	1	24	115	139	164	5,290	2,118			
	" " " " 2	84	67	151	199						
	" " " " 3	76	61	137	172						
	" " " " 4	59	52	111	142						
	" " " " 5	117	53	170	197						
	Houghton.....	1	82	81	163	198	3,865				
	" " " " 2	102	64	166	194						
	Woodhouse.....	1	74	71	145	193					
	" " " " 2	51	54	105	122						
	" " " " 3	34	77	111	134						
	" " " " 4	38	77	115	134	15,370					
	" " " " 5	74	59	133	157						
	Totals—Totaux.....		1,208	1,098	2,306	2,828					
	Majority for Majorité pour		} WILLIAM WALLACE, Esquire (Ecuier), 110.								
	NORTHUMBERLAND. (East Riding.) (Division Est.)	Colborne, Village.....	J. L. BIGGAR.	45	97	142	190	1,357	4,289	4,084	3,633
Brighton, Village.....No. 1		J. KEELER.	80	65	145	187					
" " " " 2		14	40	54	75	4,289	4,084	3,633			
Seymour.....		1	40	39	79				104		
" " " " 2		58	90	148	185						
" " " " 3		53	34	87	104						
" " " " 4		45	69	114	135						
" " " " 5		45	56	101	121	4,084	3,633				
Percy.....		1	92	91	183			216			
" " " " 2		52	115	167	205						
" " " " 3		56	113	169	189	3,633					
Murray.....		1	83	22	105			130			
" " " " 2		80	54	134	172						
" " " " 3		76	71	147	180						
" " " " 4		69	44	113	147						

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. — Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.	
		J. L. BIGGAR.	J. KEELER.										
NORTHUMBERLAND (East Riding). (Division Est). (Continued.) (Suite).	Brighton, Township... No. 1	48	32	80	109	3,734							
	" " " " " 2	59	30	89	133								
	" " " " " 3	112	41	153	185								
	" " " " " 4	45	45	90	114								
	" " " " " 5	57	55	112	137								
	Cramahe " " " " " 1	54	99	153	192	3,833							
	" " " " " 2	39	66	105	155								
	" " " " " 3	60	75	135	176								
	" " " " " 4	68	72	140	175								
	Totals—Totaux.....	1,430	1,515	2,945	3,716	21,758							
	Majority for } Majorité pour } JOSEPH KEELER, Esquire (Ecuier), 85.												
	NORTHUMBERLAND (West Riding). (Division Ouest).	Honorable JAMES COCKBURN, Acclamation....									17,328		
ONTARIO..... (North Riding). (Division Nord).	Reach..... No. 1	75	76	151	195	6,809							
	" " " " " 2	73	57	130	167								
	" " " " " 3	79	80	159	201								
	" " " " " 4	83	34	117	149								
	" " " " " 5	58	49	107	114								
	" " " " " 6	57	36	93	103								
	Scugog.....	52	33	85	114	880							
	Brock.....	163	13	176	205								
	" " " " " 2	85	71	156	195	5,175							
	" " " " " 3	60	22	82	100								
	" " " " " 4	81	51	132	154								
	" " " " " 5	61	96	157	190								
	Thorah.....	96	50	146	196								
	" " " " " 2	91	86	177	206	1,965							
	Mara.....	48	70	118	148								
	" " " " " 2	48	51	99	159	2,697							
	" " " " " 3	60	25	85	115								
	Rama.....	30	27	57	100								

Electoral Districts. Districts Electoraux	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations
		W. H. GIBBS.	T. H. THOMPSON.							
Province of Ontario. d'Ontario.										
ONTARIO (North Riding.) (Division Nord.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Uxbridge..... No. 1	52	114	166	208	} 4,762	} 2,775	} 25,967	} Port Perry - Not mentioned in census. - Non mentionné dans le recensement.	
	" " " " 2	48	105	153	179					
	" " " " 3	84	111	195	230					
	" " " " 4	42	84	126	163					
	Scott..... 1	49	55	104	125					
	" " " " 2	89	66	155	210					
	" " " " 3	92	51	143	179					
	Port Perry..... 1	39	39	78	113					
	" " " " 2	40	68	108	133					
	Totals - Totaux.....	1,835	1,620	3,455	4,351					
	Majority for } WILLIAM HENRY GIBBS, Esquire (Ecuier), 215.									
ONTARIO (South Riding.) (Division Sud).	Whitby, East - Est..... No. 1	102	34	136	198	} 3,411	} 3,220	} 7,375	} 3,185	
	" " " " 2	66	90	156	198					
	" " " " 3	47	77	124	151					
	Whitby, Township..... 1	72	56	128	187					
	" " " " 2	97	105	202	254					
	" " " " 3	69	52	121	152					
	Pickering..... 1	61	72	133	162					
	" " " " 2	53	104	157	192					
	" " " " 3	99	65	164	193					
	" " " " 4	93	45	138	153					
	" " " " 5	90	51	141	166					
	" " " " 6	107	66	173	201					
	" " " " 7	116	60	176	200					
	Oshawa, Town - Ville... 1	53	98	151	211					
	" " " " 2	45	112	157	180					
	" " " " 3	48	88	136	186					
	" " " " 4	41	85	126	217					
	Whitby, Town - Ville... 1	44	75	119	200					
	" " " " 2	36	56	92	182					
	" " " " 3	34	75	109	188					
	Totals - Totaux.....	1,373	1,466	2,839	3,771					
	Majority for } THOMAS NICHOLSON GIBBS, Esquire (Ecuier), 93.									

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electorales.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.	<i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>	Total Number of Votes polled in each division.	<i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	<i>Nombre d'Électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	<i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations</i>
Province of Ontario. <i>d'Ontario.</i>		J. RADFORD.	T. M. DALY.							
	STRATFORD, TOWN— <i>Ville.</i>									
	Wards— <i>Quartiers</i> :—									
	Avon	58	81	139	199			4,313		
	Falstaff	56	55	111	182					
	Hamlet	35	65	100	143					
	Romeo	48	74	122	171					
	" " " No. 1	22	67	89	126					
	" " " " 2	18	38	56	109					
	" " " " 1	22	62	84	113					
	" " " " 2	152	22	174	200			2,998		
	" " " " 1	133	24	157	179					
	" " " " 2	108	30	138	169					
	Ellice	83	62	145	170			2,886		
	" " " " 1	90	61	151	178					
	" " " " 2	62	66	128	152					
	Logan	69	102	171	193			3,199		
	" " " " 1	64	109	173	190					
	" " " " 2	89	78	167	191					
	Elma	74	57	131	189			3,616		
	" " " " 1	57	62	119	168					
	" " " " 2	43	68	111	144					
	" " " " 3	37	59	96	139					
	Wallace	59	64	123	188			3,581		
	" " " " 1	45	72	117	194					
	" " " " 2	17	131	148	179					
	Mornington	52	57	109	124			3,808		
	" " " " 1	52	29	81	112					
	" " " " 2	45	75	120	144					
	" " " " 3	52	56	108	126					
	" " " " 4	49	41	90	112			976		
	" " " " 5	49	41	90	112					
	" " " " 1	45	60	105	127					
	Listowell, Village	56	21	77	88					
	" " " " 2									
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,792	1,848	3,640	4,699			25,377		
	Majority for } THOMAS MAYNE DALY, Esquire (<i>Écuyer</i>), 56. Majorité pour }									

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. <i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		J. TROW.	J. KIDD.				
PERTH (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	Easthope No. 1	171	11	182	193	} 2,275	
	" " " " " 2	91	27	118	140		
	Downie " 1	58	38	96	119	} 3,738	
	" " " " " 2	90	42	132	154		
	" " " " " 3	91	50	141	165		
	" " " " " 4	48	104	152	175		
	Fullarton " 1	91	58	149	181	} 2,903	
	" " " " " 2	69	84	153	188		
	" " " " " 3	99	42	141	158		
	Mitchell, Village " 1	80	74	154	188	} 1,802	
	" " " " " 2	67	58	125	165		
	" " " " " 3	34	18	52	67		
	Hibbert " 1	24	120	144	180	} 3,416	
	" " " " " 2	71	82	153	180		
	" " " " " 3	96	54	150	172		
	Blanshard " 1	55	61	116	151	} 3,905	
	" " " " " 2	48	61	109	153		
	" " " " " 3	37	57	94	135		
	" " " " " 4	50	34	84	112		
	" " " " " 5	73	27	100	137	} 3,120	
	St. Mary's, Town-Ville. " 1	70	56	126	204		
	" " " " " 2	68	33	101	187		
" " " " " 3	34	23	57	124			
" " " " " 4	68	42	110	162			
Totals—Totaux.....		1,683	1,256	2,939	3,790	21,159	
Majority for } JAMES TROW, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 427. Majorité pour }							

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks.
		P. M. GROVER.	INGRAM.				
PETERBOROUGH .. (East Riding.) { (Division Est.)	Ashburnham.....	71	47	118	161	} 1,197	
	Asphodel No. 1	89	39	128	188		
	" " " " " 2	126	11	137	181	} 3,247	
	" " " " " 3	67	52	119	174		
	Belmont & Methuen.....	42	32	74	105		
	Dummer No. 1	66	39	105	138	} 1,951	
	" " " " " 2	24	55	79	90		
	Douro " 1	81	26	107	199		
	" " " " " 2	48	40	88	156	} 2,671	

Province of Ontario. d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
			F. M. GROVER.	INGRAM.							
PETERBOROUGH... (East Riding.) (Division Sud.) (Continued.) (Suite.)		Otonabee.....	36	93	129	198	3,992		Burleigh, Anstruther, Monmouth, Chandos and Cardiff. Galway and Cavendish. Snowden and Glamorgan. Dysart, Dud- ley, Har- court, Guil- ford, Har- burn and Bruton. Stanhope & Shelborne.		
		".....	29	121	150	199					
		".....	29	100	129	169					
		Harvey.....	20	19	39	79	670				
		Burleigh, &c.....	11	22	33	59	721				
		Galway, &c.....	3	19	22	36	521				
		Snowden, &c.....	12	10	22	48	399				
		Minden.....	23	13	36	76	797				
		Dysart, &c.....	21	8	29	46	655				
		Stanhope.....	6	6	12	32	310				
		Totals—Totaux.....	804	752	1,556	2,334	18,706				
		Majority for } PEREGRINE MAITLAND GROVER, Esquire (Ecuyer), 52. Majorité pour }									

Province of Ontario. d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	W. M. CLUXTON.	J. BERTRAM.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
PETERBOROUGH... (West Riding.) (Division Ouest.)		PETERBOROUGH, Town—Ville.									
		Wards—Quartiers:—									
		East—Est..... No. 1	61	39	100	292	4,611				
		"..... No. 2	41	41	82						
		North—Nord..... 1	56	59	115	281					
		"..... 2	31	42	73						
		South—Sud.....	75	56	131	207	3,428				
		Centre—Centre.....	54	52	106	167					
		Smith..... 1	39	93	132	174					
		"..... 2	53	74	127	168					
"..... 3	55	81	136	160							

Province of Ontario. d'Ontario	Electorals Districts. Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
			W. M. CLIXTON.	J. BERTRAM.							
PETERBOROUGH.... (West Riding.) (Division Ouest.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	MORAGHAN, North—Nord.... " South—Sud..... ENNISMORE..... Totals—Totaux.....		81	67	148	216			1,479		
			85	86	171	187			1,145		
			71	45	116	134			1,104		
			705	745	1,450	1,986			11,767		
			Majority for Majorité pour JOHN BERTRAM, Esquire (Ecuier), 40.								
PRESCOTT.....	ALBERT HAGAR, Esquire (Ecuier), Acclamation ²								11,647		
PRINCE EDWARD..	Hillier.....No. 1 ".....2 ".....3 Marysbr'gh, North—Nord,, 1 ".....2 Marysburgh, South—Sud,, 1 ".....2 ".....3 Athol.....1 ".....2 Ameliasburgh.....1 ".....2 ".....3 ".....4 ".....5 Wellington, Village..... Hallowell.....1 ".....2 ".....3 ".....4 ".....5 Picton, Town—Ville....1 ".....2 ".....3 Sophiasburgh.....1 ".....2 ".....3 Totals—Totaux.....	WALTER ROSS.	J. S. MCCUAIG.								
		49	53	102	130						
		65	67	132	156					2,224	
		73	49	122	154						
		78	78	156	199					1,794	
		52	67	119	144						
		54	84	138	165						
		33	37	70	80					2,104	
		40	124	164	184						
		82	93	175	217						
		45	89	134	165					1,740	
		43	33	76	105						
		57	98	155	186						
		70	33	103	123					3,304	
		73	26	99	132						
		84	42	126	163						
		49	30	79	104					517	
		63	50	115	136						
		92	86	178	199						
		86	32	118	138					3,554	
86	41	127	162								
28	47	75	96								
60	57	117	153								
73	66	139	204					2,361			
17	47	64	85								
111	79	190	215								
112	72	184	203					2,702			
82	45	127	146								
	1,759	1,625	3,384	4,144				20,336			
	Majority for Majorité pour WALTER ROSS, Esquire (Ecuier), 134.										

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electorals Districts. — Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. <i>Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. — <i>Observations.</i>	
			J. MACDOUGALL.	J. O'REILLY.					
RENFREW..... (South Riding.) (Division Sud.) (Continued.) (Suite.)		Griffith and Matawatchan ...	1	8	9	12	406	Hagarty—not mentioned in census — non-mentionné dans le recensement.	
		Hagarty..... No. 1	2	161	163	}			
		"..... " 2		104	104				
		Horton	113	32	145	176	1,267		Jones, do do
		Jones	1	16	17				
		McNab..... No. 1	102	43	145	177	} 2,855		
		"..... " 2	121	18	139	169			
		Sebastopol		17	17	21	650		Sherwood, do do
		Sherwood..... No. 1		80	80				
		"..... " 2		44	44				
		Renfrew, Village	94	17	111	132	865		Richards & Burns, do do
		Richards and Burns	5	1	6				
					377	Bonnechère. Madawaska, East—Est.			
					459				
		Totals—Totaux.....	645	916	1,561	1,386	14,935		
Majority for } JAMES O'REILLY, Esquire (Ecuier), 271. Majorité pour }									

Province of Ontario. d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivisions.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
			J. A. GRANT.	Hon. M. CAMERON.									
RUSSELL	Gloucester	No. 1	70	54	124	181	4,785						
		" 2	69	38	107	141							
		" 3	84	62	146	198							
		" 4	69	28	97	127							
		" 5	95	62	157	192							
	Osgoode	" 1	75	78	153	188	4,267						
		" 2	63	74	137	197							
		" 3	58	91	149	192							
		" 4	110	41	151	196							
	New Edinburgh	" 1	69	36	105	132	596						
		" 2	52	35	87	122							
	Cambridge	" 1	84	53	137	169	769						
		" 2	24	11	35	70							
	Russell	" 3	44	47	91	149	2,339						
		" 1	36	75	111	134							
	Clarence	" 1	45	19	64	85	2,666						
		" 2	30	53	83	114							
		" 3	54	53	107	162							
Cumberland	" 1	54	53	107	162	2,922							
	" 2	86	42	128	191								
Totals—Totaux			1,217	952	2,169	2,940	18,344						
Majority for } JAMES ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire (Ecuyer), 265.													
Majorité pour }													

SIMCOE.
(North Riding.)
(Division Nord.)

BARRIE, Town—Ville.		COOK.	MCCARTNEY.			
Wards—Quartiers :—						
St. Patrick		9	43	52	69	3,398
St. George		34	50	84	115	
St. Andrew		56	66	122	172	
Tay		44	48	92	109	1,629
Sunnidale	No. 1	82	31	113	159	1,991
"	" 2	46	50	96	134	
Orillia	" 1	60	67	127	169	1,322
"	" 2	43	45	88	138	

Province. of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electorat Districts. — Districts Electorales.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. <i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. — Observations.
			COOK.	MCCARTNEY.				
SIMCOE (North Riding.) (Division Nord.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	COLLINGWOOD, Town—Ville.							
	Wards—Quartiers :—							
		West—Ouest	28	21	49	97	} 2,829	
		East—Est	11	24	35	64		
		Centre—Centre	47	80	127	205		
		Oro No. 1	92	58	150	179	} 4,364	
		" " 2	88	63	151	169		
		" " 3	81	60	141	169		
		" " 4	85	33	118	139		
		Nottawasaga..... 1	69	85	154	190	} 6,704	
		" " 2	92	70	162	199		
		" " 3	64	51	115	146		
		" " 4	68	75	143	179		
		" " 5	73	76	149	155		
		" " 6	48	67	115	165	} 1,894	
		Orillia and Matchedash, " 1	49	58	107	146		
		" " 2	17	36	53	80		
		" " 3	20	45	65	86	} 1,756	
		Flos " 1	76	41	117	176		
		" " 2	68	41	109	152		
		" " 3	26	27	53	73	} 2,541	
		Medonte " 1	18	31	49	78		
		" " 2	48	39	87	108		
		" " 3	75	41	116	144		
		" " 4	34	42	76	97	} 3,214	
		Tiny " 1	68	83	151	182		
		" " 2	70	72	142	170		
	Vespra " 1	65	62	127	155	} 2,077		
	" " 2	54	71	125	170			
	Totals—Totaux.....	1,908	1,852	3,760	4,938	33,719		
	Majority for } Majorité pour }	HERMAN HENRY COOK, Esquire (Ecuier), 56.						
SIMCOE (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	WILLIAM CARRUTHERS LITTLE, Esquire (Ecuier), Acclamation					23,670		

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. <i>Observations</i>		
		C. ARCHIBALD.	S. AULT.						
Province of Ontario. <i>d'Ontario.</i>									
	STORMONT	Roxborough No. 1	118	41	159	196	} 3,353		
		" " " " " 2	111	57	168	199			
		" " " " " 3	102	13	115	154			
		Osnabrock " 1	79	40	119	184	} 5,791		
		" " " " " 2	60	84	144	181			
		" " " " " 3	40	115	155	191			
		" " " " " 4	25	108	133	178			
		" " " " " 5	54	73	127	165			
		" " " " " 6	18	77	95	120	} 2,729		
		Finch " 1	47	56	103	167			
		" " " " " 2	117	38	155	178			
		" " " " " 3	57	90	147	184			
		Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		828	792	1,620	2,097		11,873
		Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> } CYRIL ARCHIBALD, Esquire (<i>Ecuier</i>), 36.							
TORONTO (Centre.)		Wards— <i>Quartiers</i> :—	SHANLY.	WILKES.					
	St. John No. 1	79	49	128	200	} 10,868			
	" " " " " 2	74	49	123	202				
	" " " " " 3	83	47	130	201				
	" " " " " 4	74	49	123	195				
	" " " " " 5	66	45	111	186				
	" " " " " 6	38	83	121	198				
	" " " " " 7	73	43	116	204				
	" " " " " 8	53	55	108	173				
	" " " " " 9	52	55	107	194				
	" " " " " 10	55	60	115	197				
	" " " " " 11	40	48	88	150				
	St. James " 1	51	46	97	174	} 9,779			
	" " " " " 2	42	60	102	185				
	" " " " " 3	45	51	96	181				
	" " " " " 4	41	53	94	178				
	" " " " " 5	38	71	109	190				
	" " " " " 6	44	52	96	181				
	" " " " " 7	47	57	104	185				
	" " " " " 8	36	57	93	186				
	" " " " " 9	56	50	106	188				
	" " " " " 10	37	70	107	196				
" " " " " 11	64	66	130	200					
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,188	1,216	2,404	4,144	20,647				
Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> } ROBERT WILKES, Esquire (<i>Ecuier</i>), 28.									

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electorales.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Nc. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations</i>
		BEATTY.	O'DONOHUE.							
Province of Ontario. <i>d'Ontario.</i>										
TORONTO (East—Est.)	Wards—Quartiers :—									
	St. David No. 1	64	39	103	192	11,229				
	” ” 2	45	62	107	192					
	” ” 3	51	66	117	185					
	” ” 4	71	52	123	194					
	” ” 5	42	43	85	191					
	” ” 6	59	49	108	194					
	” ” 7	43	51	94	178					
	” ” 8	49	57	106	178					
	” ” 9	80	43	123	192					
	” ” 10	53	68	121	198					
	” ” 11	35	28	63	99					
	St. Lawrence ” 1	59	50	109	182	3,861				
	” ” 2	51	45	96	176					
	” ” 3	49	27	76	157					
	” ” 4	46	44	90	196					
	” ” 5	64	41	105	197					
	” ” 6	11	10	21	48					
	Totals—Totaux	872	775	1,647	2,949	15,090				
	Majority for } Majorité pour }	JAMES BEATTY, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 97:								
TORONTO (West—Ouest.)	Wards—Quartiers :—	CRAWFORD.	M'LELLAN.	CAPREOL.						
	St. Patrick No. 1	56	37	93	198	7,903				
	” ” 2	65	26	91	190					
	” ” 3	47	26	73	170					
	” ” 4	47	43	90	194					
	” ” 5	45	31	76	195					
	” ” 6	57	36	93	198					
	” ” 7	61	27	88	189					
	” ” 8	55	12	67	161					
	” ” 9	26	20	46	110					
	St. Andrew ” 1	62	16	78	197	8,918				
	” ” 2	59	25	84	206					
	” ” 3	53	41	94	194					
	” ” 4	39	13	52	163					
	” ” 5	30	39	69	172					
	” ” 6	33	44	77	188					
	” ” 7	44	31	75	201					
	” ” 8	65	23	88	197					
	” ” 9	16	.....	16	37				

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.			Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>	
		CRAWFORD.	McLELLAN. CAPREOL.	<i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>					
Province of Ontario. <i>d'Ontario.</i>									
Toronto (West.—Ouest.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Wards—Quartiers :— St. George.....No. 1 " " " " 2 " " " " 3 " " " " 4 Totals—Totaux.....	56 51 45 31	28 24 19 13	84 75 64 44	194 201 200 142	3,534	20,355	Majority for } JOHN CRAWFORD, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 469. Majorité pour }	
		1,043	574	1,617	3,897				
VICTORIA (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	Somerville..... Carden and Dalton..... Bexley..... Lutterworth, Anson & Hindon Fenelon.....No. 1 " " " " 2 " " " " 3 Eldon.....1 " " " " 2 " " " " 3 Laxton, Digby and Longford. Totals—Totaux.....	24 30 10 5 75 97 38 129 101 22 10	MORRISON. 28 105 51 31 58 60 61 45 49 79 28	STAPLES. 86 135 61 36 133 157 99 174 150 101 38	123 156 85 48 177 188 121 224 164 123 50	3,949	3,052	850	Majority for } JOSEPH STAPLES, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>) 88. Majorité pour }
		541	629	1,170	1,459				
VICTORIA (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	Verulam.....No. 1 " " " " 2 Emily.....1 " " " " 2 " " " " 3 " " " " 4	42 91 17 50 10 12	McLENNAN. 87 76 86 132 51 113	DORMER. 87 167 103 182 61 125	129 167 103 182 77 154	2,692	3,790		

Province of Ontario. Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS,	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. Observations.
		T. C. STREET.	A. G. HILL.				
WELLAND (Continued.) (Suite.)	Crowland..... No. 1	59	65	124	189	1,317	
	" " " " " 2	34	43	77	98		
	Fort Erie, Village.....	43	36	79	167	835	
	Humberstone " 1	92	56	148	230	2,472	
	" " " " " 2	35	54	89	151		
	" " " " " 3	64	7	71	128		
	Port Colborne, Village.....	86	31	117	184	988	
	Stamford " 1	61	39	100	171	2,999	
	" " " " " 2	85	36	121	197		
	" " " " " 3	68	51	119	169		
	Thorold " 1	75	29	104	164	2,501	
	" " " " " 2	61	42	103	164		
	" " " " " 3	58	60	118	171		
	Thorold, Village " 1	107	35	142	187	1,635	
	" " " " " 2	93	11	104	154	1,110	
	Welland, Village " 1	39	44	83	125		
	" " " " " 2	38	46	84	146	1,250	
	Willoughby " 1	52	24	76	106		
	" " " " " 2	40	28	68	114		
	Totals—Totaux.....		1,590	1,060	2,650	4,145		20,572
Majority for } Majorité pour }		THOMAS CLARK STREET, Esquire (Ecuier), 530.					

Province of Ontario. Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS,	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. Observations.
		J. ROSS.	G. T. HORTON.				
WELLINGTON (Centre Riding.) (Division Centre.)	Peel..... No. 1	90	27	117	190	5,744	
	" " " " " 2	57	64	121	164		
	" " " " " 3	83	64	147	176		
	" " " " " 4	69	50	119	170		
	" " " " " 5	48	71	119	171		
	" " " " " 6	49	46	95	135		
	Pikington..... " 1	87	26	113	122	2,308	
	" " " " " 2	49	38	87	123		
	" " " " " 3	61	69	130	147		
	Nichol..... " 1	57	77	134	169	2,737	
	" " " " " 2	76	33	109	183		
	" " " " " 3	70	30	100	168		
	Fergus, Village..... " 1	34	39	73	153	1,666	
	" " " " " 2	72	77	149	266		
	Elora, Village..... " 1	44	42	86	149	1,498	
	" " " " " 2	90	37	127	193		

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. — Districts Electorales	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. — Observations			
			J. ROSS.	G. T. HOBSON.							
WELLINGTON (Centre Riding.) (Division Centre.) (Continued.) (Suite.)		Garafraxa, West—Ouest No. 1	85	55	140	175	3,128				
		" " " 2	46	86	132	151					
		" " " 3	82	65	147	184					
		Garafraxa, East—Est.... 1	43	86	129	148	2,578				
		" " " 2	47	84	131	153					
		" " " 3	18	115	133	149					
		Orangeville, Village..... 1	38	33	71	88	1,458				
		" " " 2	39	74	113	142					
		Totals—Totaux.....	1,434	1,388	2,822	3,869	21,118				
		Majority for Majorité pour		JAMES ROSS, Esquire (Ecuier), 46.							
		WELLINGTON (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)		Arthur, Village.....	35	30	65		81	18,740	Arthur Village. Not mentioned in census—Non-men- tionné dans le re- censement.
				Mount Forest, Village. No. 1	65	61	126		154		
				" " " 2	31	57	88		119		
				Luther " " 1	40	51	91		129		
				" " " 2	17	51	68		89		
" " " 3	71			43	114	175					
Maryborough " " 1	28			50	78	104					
" " " 2	33			59	92	119					
" " " 3	56			43	99	126					
" " " 4	42			66	108	145					
" " " 5	92			51	143	176					
Amaranth " " 1	71			57	128	178					
" " " 2	83			31	114	151					
Arthur, Township " " 1	61			30	91	183					
" " " 2	53			89	142	168					
" " " 3	51			58	109	145					
" " " 4	47			30	77	97					
" " " 5	44			50	94	133					
Minto " " 1	51			102	153	185					
" " " 2	75			67	142	178					
" " " 3	44	80	124	166							
" " " 4	63	39	102	127							
" " " 5	51	69	120	148							
Totals—Totaux.....	1,204	1,264	2,468	3,276	18,740						
Majority for Majorité pour		NATHANIEL HIGINBOTHAM, Esquire (Ecuier), 60.									

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. — Districts Electorales.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' Lists in each Division. Nombre d'Électeurs inscrits sur la liste des Électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
		THOS. BAIN.	R. MCKECHNIE.					
	WELLINGTON (South Riding). (Division Sud).	DAVID STIRTON, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), Acclamation					23,431	
	WENTWORTH (North Riding). (Division Nord).	Beverley	No 1	87	39	126	169	5,803
		"	" 2	94	39	133	175	
		"	" 3	67	79	146	207	
		"	" 4	118	37	155	202	
		"	" 5	78	13	91	115	
		"	" 6	62	34	96	124	
		Flamborough, W.— <i>Ouest</i>	" 1	42	57	99	122	3,413
		"	" 2	45	82	127	156	
		"	" 3	98	61	159	205	
		"	" 4	85	53	138	177	3,894
		Flamborough, East— <i>Est</i>	" 1	39	53	92	113	
		"	" 2	77	121	198	239	
		"	" 3	38	127	165	193	
		"	" 4	75	36	111	135	
		DUNDAS, Town— <i>Ville</i> .						
		Wards— <i>Quartiers</i> :—						
		Mountain		35	51	86	139	3,135
		Canal		30	40	70	125	
		Valley		40	63	103	154	
		Foundry		35	55	90	128	
		Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		1,145	1,040	2,185	2,878	16,245
		Majority for } Majorité pour }		THOMAS BAIN, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 105.				

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. — Districts Electorales.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. <i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. — Observations.
			J. RYMAL.	A. BETHUNE.				
WENTWORTH (South Riding). (Division Sud).	Ancaster	No. 1	142	22	164	191	5,005	
	"	" 2	121	37	158	182		
	"	" 3	97	54	151	186		
	"	" 4	65	38	103	139		
	"	" 5	81	34	115	160		
	Barton	" 1	99	88	187	591	2,865	
	"	" 2	81	104	185			
	"	" 3	36	40	76			
	Binbrook	" 1	68	85	153	369	1,946	
	"	" 2	63	91	154			
	Saltfleet	" 1	72	74	146	186	2,783	
	"	" 2	31	82	113			
	"	" 3	61	72	133			
	Glanford	" 1	84	54	138	174	2,039	
	"	" 2	37	60	97			
	"	" 3	65	60	125			
	Totals—Totaux			1,203	995	2,198	2,750	14,638
	Majority for Majorité pour			JOSEPH RYMAL, } Esquire (Ecuier), 208.				

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. — Districts Electorales.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. — Observations.
			J. FARNHAM.	A. P. G. DODGE.				
YORK (North Riding). (Division Nord).	King	No. 1	73	80	153	190	7,482	
	"	" 2	69	62	131	180		
	"	" 3	90	68	158	183		
	"	" 4	87	78	165	193		
	"	" 5	88	76	164	198		
	"	" 6	99	74	173	198		
	Georgina	" 1	26	102	128	147	1,987	
	"	" 2	12	85	97	110		
	Gwillimbury, North— Nord	" 1	14	129	143	178	2,304	
	Gwillimbury, North— Nord	" 2	20	130	150	192		
	Gwillimbury, East— Est	" 1	99	43	142	199		
	"	" 2	49	80	129	190	3,934	
	"	" 3	71	84	155	215		
	"	" 4	50	74	124	162		

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		C. H. POZER.	J. BLANCHET.							
Province of Quebec. <i>de Québec.</i>	BEAUCE.....	St. Joseph No. 1	67	63	130	196	}	2,981	Spaldin Ditchfield Woburn & Clinton.	
	(Continued.) (Suite.)	St. Frédéric " 2	82	34	116	145				
		St. Frédéric " 1	83	11	94	}	254	1,765		
		Broughton " 2	63	3	66					
		Broughton " 1	67	33	100	}	327	2,036		
		Broughton " 2	108	12	120					
		St. François " 1	72	63	135	}	181	3,982		
		" " 2	53	26	79					
		" " 3	70	30	100	}	137	2,080		
		St. George " 1	94	25	119					
		St. George " 2	121	9	130	}	155	890		
		Linrière " 1	105	8	113					
		St. Victor de Tring No. 1	59	51	110	}	240	1,808		
		St. Victor de Tring " 2	60	17	77					
		St. Ephrem de Tring " 1	109	18	127	}	183	1,693		
		St. Evariste de Forsyth " 2	53	21	74					
		Shanley " 1	133	1	134	}	199	955		
		St. Vital de Lambton " 2	97	57	154					
		St. Sebastien d'Aylmer " 3	65	63	128	}	161	1,083		
		Totals--Totaux.....	1,885	772	2,657					3,776	27,253
		Majority for } CHRISTIAN HENRY POZER, Esquire (<i>Ecuier</i>), 1,113. Majorité pour }								

BEAUHARNOIS.....		No.	M. CAYLEY.	U. J. ROBILARD.				
	St. Clement.....	No. 1	42	62	104	}	319	2,068
	"	" 2	25	90	115			
	Beauharnois, Town-Ville ..	" 1	30	43	73	}	238	1,423
	"	" 2	31	42	73			
	St. Etienne.....	" 1	19	125	144	}	178	1,097
	St. Louis de Gonzague....	" 2	53	47	100			
	"	" 3	47	32	79	}	125	3,172
	"	" 1	47	55	102			
	St. Stanislas de Kostka ..	" 2	53	74	127	}	282	1,553
	"	" 1	22	53	75			
	Ste. Cecile ..	" 2	87	33	120	}	585	2,965
	"	" 3	84	36	120			
	"	" 1	107	29	136			

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. <i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>	
Province of Quebec. <i>de Québec.</i>		M. CAVLEY.	U. J. ROBILLARD.					
BEAUHARNOIS (Continued.) <i>(Suite.)</i>	St. Timothé No. 1	63	83	150	196	} 2,479		
	" " 2	50	50	100	139			
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	764	854	1,618	2,341	14,757		
	Majority for } ULYSSE JANVIER ROBILLARD, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 90. <i>Majorité pour</i>							
BELLECHASSE'	Beaumont.....	T. FOURNIER.	A. CARON.	113	8	121	151	1,142
	St. Vallier			118	18	136	167	1,457
	Buckland	28	116	144	199	1,229	} Buckland, East- <i>Est</i> , Mailloux, Roux, Belle- chasse and Daaquam.	
	Mailloux.....	32	77	109	155	906		
	St. Michel..... No. 1	79	67	146	181	} 2,134		
	" " 2	97	15	112	141			
	St. Charles..... " 1	117	43	160	185	} 2,159		
	" " 2	53	13	66	81			
	Armagh " 1	61	36	97	133	} 1,322		
	" " 2	38	36	74	120			
	St. Raphaël..... " 1	112	29	141	194	} 2,805		
	" " 2	49	53	102	134			
	St. Gervais " 1	82	37	119	138	} 2,420		
	" " 2	108	23	131	148			
	St. Lazare " 1	102	47	149	188	} 2,063		
	" " 2	30	20	50	58			
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,219	638	1,857	2,373	17,637		
	Majority for } TÉLESPHORE FOURNIER, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 581. <i>Majorité pour</i>							

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. <i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>			Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		PAQUET.	CUTHBERT.	BARTHE.				
BERTHIER	Berthier, Town— <i>Ville</i> . No. 1	38	1	.....	39	249	1,433
	" " " " " 2	23	1	.....	24	149	
	Berthier, Parish— <i>Paroisse</i> " 1	15	2	.....	17	401	2,245
	" " " " " 2	20	.....	.....	20		
	" " " " " 3	19	.....	.....	19		
	St. Cuthbert " " " 1	72	.....	.....	72	588	3,122
	" " " " " 2	44	.....	.....	44		
	" " " " " 3	63	.....	.....	63	474	4,199
	St. Gabriel de Brandon " 1	86	.....	.....	86		
	" " " " " 2	35	.....	.....	35		
	" " " " " 3	37	.....	.....	37	370	2,509
	St. Barthélémy " " " 1	56	2	.....	58		
	" " " " " 2	28	.....	.....	28	182	2,036
	Lanoraie " " " 1	35	7	.....	42		
	" " " " " 2	9	2	.....	11	88	1,943
St. Norbert " " " " 1	48	.....	.....	48	148		
Isles du Pads " " " " " 1	56	.....	.....	56	104	1,005	
Lavaltrie " " " " " 1	33	.....	.....	33	191	1,312	
St. Damien " " " " " 1	40	.....	.....	40	189	189	
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		757	15	.....	772	3,133	19,993
Majority for } Majorité pour }		ANSELME HOMÈRE PAQUET, Esquire (<i>Ecuier</i>), 742.						

BONAVENTURE		T. ROBITAILLE	J. R. HAMILTON.	A. VERGE.			
BONAVENTURE	Matapediac	86	.....	.....	86	138	848
	Restigouche	17	5	.....	22	78	575
	Mann	13	3	.....	16	40	635
	Nouvelle and Shoobred. No. 1	59	.....	.....	59	272	1,650
	" " " " " 2	74	.....	.....	74		
	Carleton " " " " " 1	107	.....	.....	107	169	1,033
	Maria " " " " " 1	125	.....	2	127	376	2,138
	" " " " " 2	88	1	.....	89		
	New Richmond " " " " " 1	55	23	.....	78	267	1,787
	" " " " " 2	49	24	.....	73		

Province of Quebec. — de Québec.	Electoral Districts. — Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.			Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. — Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. — Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. — Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.		
		T. ROBITAILLE.	J. R. HAMILTON.	A. VERGE.						
BONAVENTURE (Continued.) (Suite.)	Hamilton.....	1	33	13	48	254	1,484	Tracadiache. Cascapédia.		
	„ „	2	76	2	78					
	Cox „	1	15	24	39	384	2,845			
	„ „	2	47	49	96					
	„ „	3	46	12	58					
	Hope „	1	53	32	85	189	1,459			
	Port Daniel.....	1	54	37	91	160	1,370			
	Totals—Totaux.....		999	232	2	1,233	2,327		15,923	
	Majority for } Majorité pour }		THÉODORE ROBITAILLE, Esquire (Ecuier), 767.							

Province	Electoral Districts	No.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census	Remarks	
			E. CARTER.	J. A. PERKINS.					
BROME.....	Brome.....	1	21	74	95	147	3,492		
	„ „	2	23	56	79	115			
	„ „	3	65	31	96	109			
	„ „	4	18	49	67	137			
	„ „	5	43	43	86	88			
	Sutton „	1	35	92	127	176			3,143
	„ „	2	83	12	95	151			
	„ „	3	75	19	94	179			
	„ „	4	52	3	55	88			
	„ „	5	33	21	54	108			2,178
	Potton „	1	92	16	108	110			
	„ „	2	37	16	53	198			
	„ „	3	55	2	57	111			2,878
	„ „	1	52	6	58	153			
	Bolton „	2	97	1	98	134			
	„ „	3	41	18	59	140			
	„ „	4	50	37	87	121			2,066
	Farnham, East—Est.....	1	57	20	77	141			
„ „	2	71	35	106	164				
„ „	3	37	51	88	132				
Totals—Totaux.....		1,037	602	1,639	2,702	13,757			
Majority for } Majorité pour }		EDWARD CARTER, Esquire (Ecuier), 435.							

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. <i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		J. J. ROSS.	P. O. TREUDEL.				
Province of Quebec. <i>de Québec.</i>							
CHAMPLAIN..... (Continued.) (Suite.)	Ste. Anne de la Pérade No. 1	53	12	65	} 477	2,860	Parts of C. D. Parties des D. R. Nos. 83, 130 and 133.
	" " " 2	117	34	151			
	" " " 3	154	18	172			
	St. Tite " " 1	15	63	78	} 255		
	" " " 2	20	108	128			
	St. Généviève " " 1	41	34	75	} 260	2,277	
	" " " 2	50	62	112			
	St. Flore " " " 2	65	57	122	} 182	798	
	St. Marie Magdeleine du Cap " " " 1	101	104	104			
	" " " 2	101	21	122	} 321	1,226	
	Totals—Totaux.....	1,369	1,207	2,576			3,291	21,643
	Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> } JOHN JONES ROSS, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 162.						
CHARLEVOIX.....	Malbaie " " " No. 1	20	115	135	} 191	2,960	St. Hilarion—not mentioned in census—non mentionné dans le recensement.
	" " " " 2	60	55	115			
	" " " " 3	94	51	145			
	" " " " 4	62	32	94			
	St. Agnes " " " 1	46	73	119	} 1,615		
	" " " " 2	66	51	117			
	St. Fidèle " " " " 1	52	83	135	} 186	813	
	St. Siméon " " " " 1	73	73	108			
	St. Irénée " " " " 1	19	83	102	} 134	997	
	Les Eboulements " " " " 1	72	24	96			
	" " " " 2	70	42	112	} 2,115		
	" " " " 3	54	63	117			
	St. Hilarion " " " " 1	23	22	45	} 116	133	
	" " " " 2	24	57	81			
	Baie St. Paul " " " " 1	34	99	133	} 187	3,623	
	" " " " 2	41	93	134			
	" " " " 3	10	143	153			
	" " " " 4	15	64	79			

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		TREMBLAY.	SIMON.							
Province of Quebec. <i>de Québec.</i>	CHARLEVOIX.....	2	103	105	139	Settrington.				
	(Continued.)		109	109	131					
	(<i>Suite.</i>)	15	50	65	117					
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	779	1,485	2,264	3,228		15,611			
	Majority for } PIERRE ALEXIS TREMBLAY, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 706.									

CHATEAUGUAY.....	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		HON. L. H. HOLTON.	R. STUART.							
St. Antoine.....		65	60	125	149	Settrington.				
St. Jean Chrysostôme. No. 1		73	60	133	470					
" " " " " 2		36	80	116						
" " " " " 3		47	33	80						
St. Malachie.....		94	12	106	405					
" " " " " 2		62	30	92						
" " " " " 3		82	8	90						
St. Martine.....		54	102	156	392					
" " " " " 2		60	67	127						
St. Urbain.....		51	30	81			229			
" " " " " 2		55	29	84						
St. Philomène.....		76	37	113	226					
" " " " " 2		39	30	69						
St. Joachim.....		44	71	115			259			
" " " " " 2		69	20	89						
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		907	669	1,576	2,130	16,166				
Majority for } Honorable LUTHER HAMILTON HOLTON, 238.										

Province of Quebec. de Québec.	Electoral Districts. Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
			Honorable H. L. LANGEVIN, C.B.	E. H. MARCEAU							
DORCHESTER.....	Ste. Justine		60	9	60	77	406				
	Ste. Germaine		43	9	52	80	730				
	Ste. Claire	No. 1	90	23	118	329	2,481				
	"	" 2	75	49	124						
	St. Anselme	" 1	91	78	169	313	2,285				
	"	" 2	32	36	68						
	St. Bernard	" 1	67	62	129	177	1,820				
	"	" 2	18	52	70	85					
	Ste. Marguerite	" 1	40	29	69	239	1,571				
	"	" 2	62	29	91						
	St. Malachie	" 1	82	27	109	299	1,106				
	"	" 2	53	9	62						
	St. Edouard	" 1	47	96	143	260	1,844				
	"	" 2	25	24	49						
	St. Isidore	" 1	82	80	162	200	2,473				
"	" 2	46	73	119	150						
Ste. Hénédine		76	20	96	153	1,234					
Cranbourne		55	23	78	135	598					
						24			Watford and Metgermette Standon.		
						604			Buckland, West.-Ouest.		
						603					
	Totals—Totaux.....		1,044	724	1,768	2,497	17,779				
	Majority for Majorité pour	Honorable HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN, C.B., 320.									

Province of Quebec. de Québec.	Electoral Districts. Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	TESSIER.	DORION.	GRIFFIN.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
DRUMMOND & ARTHUR THABASKA.....	Grantham		10	56		66	174	829				
	Wickham		12	42	5	59	101	515				
	West—Ouest		24	11		35	83	421				
	Durham		30	5	8	43	115	729				
	Durham, South—Sud		57	15	28	100	225	1,361				
	Kingsley	No. 1	21	5		26	92	1,907				
	"	" 2	82	19		101	171					
	Wendover and Simpson		28	59		87	173	767				
	St. Germain	" 1	19	78		97	174					
	"	" 2	16	35		51	101	2,000				
"	" 3	33	17		50	149						
St. Guillaume	" 1	22	64		86	192						
"	" 2	23	53		76	172	2,532					

Province of Quebec. de Québec.	Electoral Districts. Districts Electoraux	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.			Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division. Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division. Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
			TESSIER.	DORION.	GRIFFIN.					
DRUMMOND & ARTHABASKA (Continued.) (Suite.)	St. Bonaventure.....		40	23		63	117	1,144		
	L'Avenir..... No. 1		7	41	40	88	159	1,716		
	"....." 2		6	15	14	35	57			
	Kingsey Falls.....		29	9		38	120	360		
	Arthabaskaville.....		33	28		51	105	730		
	Victoriaville.....		42	43		85	197	1,425		
	Princeville.....		27	18		45	88	511		
	Warwick, Village.....		57	1		58	86	542		
	St. Christophe.....		21	68		89	172	1,287		
	St. Norbert.....		20	44		64	134	852		
	Stanford..... No. 1		14	45		59	116	1,953		
	"....." 2		25	66		91	152			
	St. Louis.....		11	55		66	97	533		
	Bulstrode.....		56	23		79	127	766		
	Ste Clotilde.....		20	23		43	76	371		
	St. Albert.....		65	1		66	118	371		
	Tingwick.....		11	69		80	180	1,177		
	Warwick.....		123	6		129	182	1,165	St. Médard.	
	Chester, West—Oest... No. 1		25	44		69	125	1,368		
	"....." 2		17	37		54	88			
	Chester, East—Est.....		49	38		87	162	1,544		
	Chester, North—Nord.....		10	40		50	125	780		
Chénier..... No. 1		25	44		69	98	1,866			
"....." 2		97	11		108	173				
		Totals—Totaux.....	1,197	1,251	95	2,543	4,978	31,892		
		Majority for } Majorité pour }	PIERRE NÉRÉE DORION, Esquire (Ecuier), 54.							
GASPÉ.....		PIERRE FORTIN, Esquire (Ecuier), Acclamation						18,729		

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. <i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations</i>
		L. BEAUBIEN.	V. HUDON.				
HOCHELAGA	St. Henri, Village.....No. 1	37	76	113	150	11,405 } Montreal, (Parish, (Paroisse.)	
	" " " " " " 2	52	76	128	187		
	" " " " " " 3	49	67	116	192		
	" " " " " " 4	35	53	88	145		
	" " " " " " 5	35	35	70	106		
	Rivière St. Pierre....., 1	57	47	104	183		
	" " " " " " 2	68	30	98	181		
	Côte St. Paul....., 1	95	20	115	173		
	Côteau St Pierre & Côte St Luc	111	9	120	184		
	Côte St. Antoine....., 1	18	28	46	81		
	Côte Ste. Catherine....., 1	21	5	26	51		
	Côte des Neiges....., 1	54	91	145	193		
	St. Jean-Bte., Village...No. 1	84	50	134	194		
	" " " " " " 2	84	48	132	198		
	" " " " " " 3	101	44	145	195		
	" " " " " " 4	85	45	130	187		
	" " " " " " 5	86	32	118	156		
	Côteau St. Louis....., 1	69	57	126	141		
	" " " " " " 2	54	43	97	119		
	" " " " " " 3	61	62	123	145		
	Côte de la Visitation....., 1	21	34	55	79		
	Sault au Recollet.....No. 1	142	30	172	208		
" " " " " " 2	69	63	132	165			
Rivière des Prairies....., 1	85	23	108	133			
Pointe aux Trembles....., 1	114	35	149	175			
Longue Pointe....., 1	68	85	153	186			
Hochelaga....., 1	45	94	139	187			
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		1,800	1,282	3,082	4,294	25,640	
Majority for } <i>Majorité pour</i> } LOUIS BEAUBIEN, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 518.							
HUNTINGDON.....	JULIUS SCRIVER, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), Acclamation.....				16,304		
IBERVILLE.....	FRANÇOIS BÉCHARD, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), Acclamation.....				15,413		
JOLIETTE.....	LOUIS FRANÇOIS GEORGE BABY, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), Acclamation.....				23,075		

Province of Quebec. de Québec.	Electoral Districts. Districts Electoraux	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations
			Hon. L. ARCHAMBAULT.	A. ARCHAMBAULT.							
L'ASSOMPTION....	St. Sulpice.....	L'Assomption..... No. 1	36	74	110	138	864	St. Charles.			
			66	76	142	391	1,599				
			33	141	174						
			29	50	79	101	880				
			52	49	101	123	1,048				
			66	35	101	138	852				
			103	7	110	320	2,435				
			92	52	144						
			47	36	83	229	1,365				
			51	8	59						
			95	37	132	383	2,523				
			88	49	137						
			74	69	143	366	2,697				
			73	74	147						
			Totals—Totaux.....			905	757		1,662	2,189	15,473	L'Assomption Village.
Majority for } Honorable LOUIS ARCHAMBAULT, 148. Majorité pour }											
LAVAL.....	JOSEPH HYACINTHE BELLEROSE, Esquire (Ecuier), Acclamation							9,472			
LÉVIS.....	LÉVIS, Town—Ville. Wards—Quartiers :—	Notre Dame..... No. 1	Hon. J. G. BLANCHET.	L. H. FRECHETTE.	77	135	3,322				
								57	20	133	183
								116	17	120	151
								93	27	143	193
								107	36	88	132
								48	40	22	119
								97	22	73	130
								48	25	74	108
								54	20	84	131
								42	42	252	1,361
								92	17		
								37	29	66	

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		RICHARD.	TRIGANNE.							
MÉGANTIC.....	Inverness..... No. 1	65	37	102	515	2,741				Leeds. Thetford.
	"..... No. 2	39	60	99						
	"..... No. 3	33	42	75						
	Leeds and Thetford..... No. 1	84	24	108	727	2,754	1,092			
	"..... No. 2	51	20	71						
	"..... No. 3	61	26	87						
	"..... No. 4	89	20	109	240	1,318				
	Ireland and Coleraine..... No. 1	73	23	96						
	"..... No. 2	33	21	54						
	Nelson..... No. 1	56	17	73	226	1,633				
	"..... No. 2	32	27	59						
	Halifax, South—Sud..... No. 1	78	66	144	310	2,747				
	"..... No. 2	53	51	104						
	Halifax, North—Nord..... No. 1	93	48	141	386	2,245				
	"..... No. 2	30	88	118						
Somerset, South—Sud..... No. 1	7	43	50	251	1,682					
"..... No. 2	22	86	108							
Somerset, North—Nord..... No. 1	11	69	80	300	1,946					
"..... No. 2	39	59	98							
Plessisville Village..... No. 1	26	30	56	95	721					
Totals—Totaux.....		975	857	1,832	3,050	18,879				
Majority for } Majorité pour }		ÉDOUARD EMERY RICHARD, Esquire (<i>Écuyer</i>), 118.								

Missisquoi.....		No.	Candidates		Total	Voters List	Electors List	Population
			G. B. BAKER.	W. F. KAY.				
Dunham.....	No. 1	66	55	121	195	3,316		
	"..... No. 2	74	44	118				
	"..... No. 3	91	36	127				
	"..... No. 4	114	27	141				
Stanbridge.....	No. 1	47	61	108	167	5,024		
	"..... No. 2	71	57	128				
	"..... No. 3	71	70	141				
	"..... No. 4	48	95	143				
	"..... No. 5	67	66	133				
St. Armand, West—Ouest.....	No. 1	57	24	81	132	1,056		
	"..... No. 2	88	13	101				
St. Armand, East—Est.....	No. 1	46	40	86	136	1,340		
	"..... No. 2	48	36	84				
Farnham.....	No. 1	27	22	49	74	1,380		
	"..... No. 2	73	43	116				

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		Hon. JOHN YOUNG.	GEO. P. DRUMMOND.				
Province of Quebec. <i>de Québec.</i>							
MONTREAL (West—Ouest.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	St. Lawrence No. 1	74	47	121	199	13,106	
	„ „ „ „ „ 2	69	40	109	196		
	„ „ „ „ „ 3	65	36	101	182		
	„ „ „ „ „ 4	77	42	119	197		
	„ „ „ „ „ 5	64	40	104	198		
	„ „ „ „ „ 6	77	37	114	198		
	„ „ „ „ „ 7	61	47	108	200		
	„ „ „ „ „ 8	62	35	97	152		
	„ „ „ „ „ 9	58	34	92	149		
	„ „ „ „ „ 10	80	43	123	199		
	„ „ „ „ „ 11	57	31	88	162		
	„ „ „ „ „ 12	44	19	63	114		
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	2,138	1,322	3,450	5,892	37,031	
	Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> } Honorable JOHN YOUNG, 816.						
MONTREAL CENTRE	MICHAEL PATRICK RYAN, Esquire (<i>Ecuier</i>), Acclamation					23,903	
MONTREAL (East—Est).	Wards— <i>Quartiers</i> :— St. Louis No. 1	45	72	117	177	14,916	
	„ „ „ „ „ 2	47	95	142	199		
	„ „ „ „ „ 3	39	91	130	208		
	„ „ „ „ „ 4	54	70	124	185		
	„ „ „ „ „ 5	37	56	93	147		
	„ „ „ „ „ 6	45	86	131	177		
	„ „ „ „ „ 7	46	63	109	178		
	„ „ „ „ „ 8	54	130	184	248		
	„ „ „ „ „ 9	54	82	136	201		
	„ „ „ „ „ 10	53	78	131	204		
	„ „ „ „ „ 11	43	86	129	190		
	„ „ „ „ „ 12	45	68	113	185		
	„ „ „ „ „ 13	46	71	117	182		

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivisions.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		Sir GEO. E. CARTIER, Bart.	L. A. JETTÉ.				
MONTREAL..... (East—Est.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	St. Jacques.....No. 1	43	76	119	191	17,680	
	" " " " " 2	54	88	142	223		
	" " " " " 3	54	97	151	198		
	" " " " " 4	58	76	134	200		
	" " " " " 5	42	74	116	182		
	" " " " " 6	55	92	147	201		
	" " " " " 7	56	69	125	209		
	" " " " " 8	61	123	184	258		
	" " " " " 9	44	85	129	184		
	" " " " " 10	40	89	129	200		
	" " " " " 11	51	84	135	305		
	" " " " " 12	61	88	149	197		
	" " " " " 13	76	85	161	229		
	" " " " " 14	60	78	138	202		
	St. Marie..... " 1	60	89	149	199	13,695	
	" " " " " 2	56	86	142	199		
	" " " " " 3	62	82	144	200		
	" " " " " 4	46	84	130	180		
	" " " " " 5	61	91	152	199		
	" " " " " 6	59	77	136	190		
	" " " " " 7	46	101	147	200		
	" " " " " 8	54	88	142	190		
	" " " " " 9	42	86	128	190		
	" " " " " 10	51	77	128	170		
	" " " " " 11	72	93	165	225		
" " " " " 12	35	58	93	148			
Totals—Totaux.....		2,007	3,264	5,271	7,750	46,291	
Majority for } Majorité pour }		LOUIS AMABLE JETTÉ, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 1,237.					

NAPIERVILLE.....	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivisions.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		Hon. A. A. DORION.	SIXTE COUPEL DIT LA REINE.				
St. Cyprien.....No. 1		67	56	123	615	3,273	
	" " " " " 2	18	77	95			
" " " " " 3		27	108	135	270	1,625	
St. Edouard..... " 1		91	46	137			
" " " " " 2		31	20	51	331	1,986	
St. Michel..... " 1		72	51	123			
" " " " " 2		60	57	117			

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.	<i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	<i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	<i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
Provinces of Quebec. <i>de Québec.</i>									
OTTAWA <i>(County—Comté.)</i>	ALONZO WRIGHT, Esquire (<i>Ecuier</i>), Acclamation						37,892		
PONTIAC.....	Onslow	No. 1	W. MCKAY WRIGHT.	THOMAS MURRAY.	146	196	1,997	Onslow, Ald-field.	
	"	2	72	63	135	173			
	"	3	6	40	46	59			
	Bristol	1	138	27	165	187	2,162		
	"	2	102	57	159	195			
	"	3	50	56	106	120			
	Clarendon	1	201	.....	201	204		
	"	2	173	2	175	184	2,675		
	"	3	135	.....	135	135		
	"	4	151	.....	151	151		
	Thorne .....	.....	112	2	114	149	624	
	Leslie .....	.....	63	4	69	80	397	
	Litchfield	1	31	19	50	77	1,243		
	"	2	24	106	130	148			
	Calumet	1	25	60	85	94	1,080		
	"	2	26	111	137	170			
	Mansfield .....	.....	70	45	115	148	786	Mansfield & Pontefract.
	Waltham .....	.....	50	33	83	109	404	
	Chichester .....	.....	15	163	178	150	592	
	Allumettes	1	1	184	185	191	1,503		
	"	2	10	171	181	186			
	Sheen .....	.....	.....	112	112	114	470	
	Portage du Fort .....	.....	36	33	69	97	652	
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>						1,219	737	C. D } No. 92 D. R } S. D. h. m. } q. and r. } { of C. D. } { du D. R. } No. 93. <i>1873</i>
	Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> } WILLIAMS MCKAY WRIGHT, Esquire (<i>Ecuier</i>), 281.		1,604	1,323	2,927	3,314	16,547		

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS,	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. <i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>			Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks <i>Observations</i>
Province of Quebec. <i>de Québec.</i>		Hon. J. E. CAUCHON.	J. G. ROSS.					
QUEBEC..... (Centre.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Montcalm No. 1 " " " " 2 " " " " 3 St. Jean 1 " " " " 2 " " " " 3 " " " " 4 " " " " 5 Banlieu Totals—Totaux.....	68 55 46 107 124 88 143 99 28 964	60 65 66 41 37 48 51 37 27 694	128 120 112 148 161 136 194 136 55 1,658	} 439 } 985 } 170	4,009 7,913 947 18,188		
		Majority for } Honorable JOSEPH EDOUARD CAUCHON, 270. Majorité pour }						
QUEBEC..... West—Ouest.	Wards—Quartiers:— St. Pierre No. 1 " " " " 2 " " " " 3 " " " " 4 Champlain..... 1 " " " " 2 " " " " 3 Montcalm 1 " " " " 2 " " " " 3 Banlieu 1 " " " " 2 Totals—Totaux.....	Hon. T. MCGREEVY. 62 67 79 62 88 80 75 48 57 35 44 45 742	JOHN O'FARRELL. 30 27 38 23 53 53 59 37 42 29 25 19 435	92 94 117 85 141 133 134 85 99 64 69 64 1,177	} 787 } 585 } 427 } 170	3,727 4,062 3,736 1,681 13,206		
		Majority for } Honorable THOMAS MCGREEVY, 307. Majorité pour }						

Province of Quebec. de Québec.	Electoral Districts. Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.	
			J. G. BARTH.	M. MATHIEU.								
RICHELIEU. (Continued.) (Suite.)	St. Aimé	No. 1	141	17	158	} 457	}	}	}	}	}	
		" " " " " 2	54	11	65							
		" " " " " 3	89	22	111	} 203	}	}	}	}	}	
		St. Marcel	" 1	66	21							87
		" " " " " 2	41	11	52	} 277	}	}	}	}	}	
		St. Robert	" 1	38	42							80
		" " " " " 2	60	45	106	} 346	}	}	}	}	}	
		St. Ours	" 1	50	44							94
		" " " " " 2	114	22	136	} 2,357	}	}	}	}	}	}
		Totals—Totaux		1,168	1,249								2,357	3,368	20,048
		Majority for } MICHEL MATHIEU, Esquire (Ecuier), 141. Majorité pour }										

Province of Quebec. de Québec.	Electoral Districts. Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	W. H. WEBB.	J. H. GRAHAM.	O. GAUDET.	W. E. JONES.	Total Number of Votes	Number of Voters	Population	Remarks.	
RICHMOND and WOLFE.	Cleveland	No. 1	19	25	3	32	79	133	} 1,398	}	
		" " " " " 2	16	16	3	30	65	107			
	Richmond	No. 1	18	37	1	16	86	157	715	} 2,354	}
		" " " " " 2	26	64	4	29	123	179			
	Shipton	No. 1	30	34	7	49	120	198	621	} 2,290	}
		" " " " " 2	24	26	6	16	72	166			
	Danville	No. 1	38	44	...	6	88	153	} 270	}	}
		" " " " " 2	93	43	...	3	144	220			
	Melbourne, Village	No. 1	12	29	...	3	35	62	856	} 1,107	}
		" " " " " 2	51	26	...	1	72	126			
	Brompton	No. 1	63	56	...	20	139	199	568	} 1,094	}
		" " " " " 2	44	24	...	...	68	127	
	Windsor	No. 1	31	...	30	2	63	107	} 1,807	}	}
		" " " " " 2	24	2	18	3	47	110			
	St. George de Windsor	No. 1	33	4	72	...	112	176	} 606	}	}
		" " " " " 2	13	3	31	...	49	82			
	Wotton	No. 1	25	...	25	8	58	100	1,643	} 293	}
		" " " " " 2	2	...	80	...	82	132			
	St. Camille	No. 1	11	...	3	7	24	45	} 2,089	}	}
		" " " " " 2	35	10	37	13	95	169			
Ham, North—Nord	No. 1	34	6	27	4	71	121	} 2,089	}	}	
	" " " " " 2	34	6	27	4	71	121				

Electoral Districts. — Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.				Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
		W. H. WEBB.	J. H. GRAHAM	O. GAUDET.	W. E. JONES.							
RICHMOND and WOLFE..... (Continued.) (Suite.)	Weedon.....No. 1	48	9	3	5	65	100	}	1,286			
	Garthby and Stratford..... 2	67	2	9	...	78	104					
	Dudswell.....	69	6	27	1	103	159	824				
	Totals—Totaux.....	59	12	3	43	117	188	875				
		893	483	389	290	2,055	3,365	20,036				
	Majority for } WILLIAM HOSTE WEBB, Esquire (Ecuyer), 410.											
	Majorité pour }											

RIMOUSKI		GEO. SYLVAIN.		J. B. R. FISET.						
St. Mathieu de Rioux.....		22	60	82	209	826				
St. Simon.....		38	66	104	131	1,186				
St. Fabien.....No. 1		26	37	63	278	1,695				
St. Cécile du Bic..... 2		32	126	158	}	2,888				
St. Germain de Rimouski..... 1		53	62	115						
St. Germain de Rimouski..... 2		23	54	77	}	2,843				
St. Germain de Rimouski..... 1		123	44	167						
St. Germain de Rimouski..... 2		60	24	84	}	1,186				
St. Germain de Rimouski..... No. 1		42	21	63						
St. Germain de Rimouski..... 2		41	13	54	}	1,173				
St. Blandine.....		32	32	32						
St. Anaclet.....		71	69	140	}	1,774				
Neigette.....		26	10	36						
St. Luce.....		37	99	136	}	819				
St. Donat.....		16	52	68						
St. Flavie.....No. 1		38	79	117	}	2,221				
St. Flavie..... 2		46	29	75						
St. Angèle de Merici.....		28	80	108	}	715				
Métis.....		35	11	46						
St. Octave de Métis.....		52	81	133	}	2,169				
Cabot.....		6	6	6						
McNider.....No. 1		65	72	137	}	304				
McNider..... 2		23	57	80						
St. Ulric de Matane.....		61	65	126	}	1,408				
St. Jérôme de Matane.....No. 1		60	60	120						
St. Jérôme de Matane..... 2		18	20	38	}	1,858				
Tessier..... 3		9	1	10						

St. Blandine. — Not mentioned in census—Non-mentionné dans le recensement.

Cabot—Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement.

Province of Quebec. de Québec.	Electorat Districts. Districts Electoraux	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations
			GEO. SYLVAIN.	J. B. R. FISEL.							
RIMOUSKI (Continued.) (Suite.)	Ste. Félicité..... St. Denis..... Cherbourg.....		10	17	27	} 161	} 1,088	}	}		
			35	35	70						
			9	17	26						
	Dalibaire..... Romieux.....		16	7	23	} 67	} 89	}	}	}	
			3	7	10						
									683		Dalibaire and Romieux.—Not mentioned in census.— Non mentionné dans le recensement.
	Totals--Totaux.....	1,150	1,381	2,531	3,664	27,418				Chemin Mé-tapedia.	
	Majority for } Majorité pour } J. B. ROMUALD FISET, Esquire (Ecuier), 231.										

ROUVILLE.....		H. MERCIER.		G. CHEVAL, dit St. JACQUES.			
	Marieville.....	54	9	63	112	723	
	St. Césaire, Village.....	63	9	72	90	937	
	Canrobert.....	23	13	36	63	255	
	Richelieu.....	31	6	37	65	760	
	Ste. Marie..... No. 1	77	20	97	} 351	} 1,698	
	"..... " 2	73	35	108			
	St. Césaire..... " 1	79	15	94	} 527	} 3,377	
	"..... " 2	32	49	81			
	"..... " 3	24	75	99			
	"..... " 4	75	35	110			
	L'Ange Gardien..... " 1	23	27	50	} 534	} 2,194	
	"..... " 2	34	55	89			
	"..... " 3	22	60	82			
	"..... " 4	28	42	70			
	St. Paul..... " 1	55	59	114	} 334	} 1,674	
	"..... " 2	11	60	71			
	St. Jean Baptiste..... " 1	38	95	133	} 336	} 1,953	
	"..... " 2	22	63	90			
	St. Mathias.....	31	82	113	174	939	

Province of Quebec. de Québec.	Electorals Districts. Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.	
		H. MERCIER.	G. CHEVAL dit ST. JACQUES.						
ROUVILLE (Continued.) (Suite.)	N. D. de Bonsecours	67	4	71	145	N. D. de Bonsecours ... Not mentioned in census. — Non mentionné dans le recensement.			
	St. Hilaire No. 1	27	62	89	246		1,208		
	" " " 2	18	65	83					
	St. Angèle " 1	61	3	64	258		1,556		
	" " " 2	65	29	94					
	Totals—Totaux	1,033	977	2,010	3,235		17,634		
	Majority for } Majorité pour }		HONORÉ MERCIER, Esquire (Ecuier), 56.						

ST. HYACINTHE	SUBDIVISIONS	L. DELORME.		OSCAR DUNN.		Total	Population
		No.	1	2	3		
St. Charles	No. 1	53	39	92	254	1,176	
" " "	" 2	38	25	63			
St. Jules	" 1	72	35	107	400	2,133	
" " "	" 2	84	26	110			
" " "	" 3	20	24	44	370	2,463	
St. Denis	" 1	28	116	144			
" " "	" 2	13	144	157	371	2,345	
St. Dumase	" 1	46	100	146			
" " "	" 2	82	63	145	204	1,239	
St. Barnabé	" 1	52	26	78			
" " "	" 2	26	20	46	323	1,839	
La Présentation	" 1	72	58	130			
" " "	" 2	26	56	82	135	788	
St. Hyacinthe, Confesseur	" 1	49	32	81			
St. Hyacinthe, Parish— Paroisse	No. 1	89	25	114	400	2,581	
" " "	" 2	49	30	79			
" " "	" 3	72	12	84			

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>	
		L. DELORME.	OSCAR DUNN.							
Province of Quebec. <i>de Québec.</i>	HYACINTHE.—City— <i>Cité.</i>									
	St. HYACINTHE. ... (Continued.) (<i>Suite.</i>)	Wards— <i>Quartiers.</i>.....No. 1	50	8	58	110	} 3,746			
	" " " " " 2	69	13	82	125					
	" " " " " 3	71	31	102	165					
	" " " " " 4	38	19	57	87					
	Totals— <i>Totaux.</i>		1,099	902	2,001	2,946	18,310			
		Majority for } Majorité pour }	LOUIS DELORME, Esquire (<i>Écuyer</i>), 197.							
	St. JOHN'S	FRANÇOIS BOURASSA, Esquire (<i>Écuyer</i>), Acclamation.						12,122		
	St. MAURICE.....	ELIE LACERTE, Esquire (<i>Écuyer</i>), Acclamation						10,658		
	SHEFFORD	Ely, North— <i>Nord</i>	HON. L. S. HUNTINGTON.	CHS. THIRAUT.						
Ely, Township.....No. 1		70	40	110	153	} 856				
" " " " " 2		37	91	128	166		} 1,267			
" " " " " 1		28	35	63	77					
Granby....." 2		62	50	112	184					
" " " " " 3		103	11	114	157	} 2,225				
" " " " " 1		45	27	72	115					
Granby, Village....." 2		91	38	129	174	} 876				
Ste. Cécile....." 1		39	90	129	191					
" " " " " 2		38	78	116	173	} 1,791				
St. Valérien....." 1		39	63	102	149					
" " " " " 2		43	42	85	136	} 1,293				
Roxton....." 1		72	74	146	226					
" " " " " 2		88	16	104	151	} 2,396				
" " " " " 3	28	44	72	104						
Roxton Falls, Village....." 2	58	40	98	141						
Shefford....." 1	100	47	147	181	} 992					
" " " " " 2	104	24	128	165						
" " " " " 3	96	2	98	128						
" " " " " 4	127	26	153	191						
							3,542			

Province of Quebec. de Québec.	Electional Districts. Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.			Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.	Names des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	ELIE MAILLOUX.								CHARLES BERTHIAUD.	J. B. POULIOT.
TÉMISCOUATA.....	N. D. du Portage.....	65	1	..	66	92	615				
	St. Antonin.....	77	..	..	77	169	1,185			
	Madawaska..... No. 1	90	..	..	90	233	1,791			
	..... " 2	24	..	..	24	205	1,124			
	St. Modeste.....	97	..	..	97	138	1,174			
	Rivière du Loup.....	88	..	..	88	194	1,541			
	Fraserville, Village.....	99	..	..	99	199	1,512			
	St. Arsene.....	144	..	2	146	151	1,335				
	St. George de Cacouna.....	38	4	..	42	18	72	641			
	Village	16	2	..	18	72	641				
	Viger..... No. 1	73	7	..	80	280	1,626				
	..... " 2	45	..	..	45	389	3,212			
	Isle Verte..... " 1	27	1	..	28	110	1,134				
	..... " 2	13	1	..	14	82	957			
	St. Éloi.....	21	..	..	21	110	1,134			
	Denonville.....	13	..	..	13	82	957			
	Trois Pistoles..... No. 1	107	..	..	107	334	3,967			
	..... " 2	47	..	..	47	106	677			
	Bégon.....	41	1	..	42	106	677				
		Totals—Totaux.....	1,125	17	2	1,144	2,754	22,491			
	Majority for } Majorité pour }	ELIE MAILLOUX, Esquire (Ecuier), 1,108.									
TERREBONNE.....	LOUIS FRANÇOIS RODRIGUE MASSON, Esquire (Ecuier), Acclamation.....								19,591		
THREE RIVERS.... (City—Cité).	WILLIAM McDUGALL, Esquire (Ecuier), Acclamation.....								8,414		
TWO MOUNTAINS..	WILFRED PREVOST, Esquire (Ecuier), Acclamation.....								15,615		

Province of Quebec. de Québec.	Electorals Districts. Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
		HARWOOD.	GODARD.					
VAUDREUIL.	Isle Perrot.....	127		127	176	935		
	Vaudreuil..... No. 1	139		139	171	3,342		
	" " " " 2	152		152	181			
	" " " " 3	145	1	146	176			
	" " " " 4	136		136	171			
	Rigaud..... 1	36	117	153	198	3,384		
	" " " " 2	42	100	142	192			
	" " " " 3	48	91	139	195			
	Ste. Marthe..... 1	23	112	135	174	2,115		
	" " " " 2	28	122	150	186			
	" " " " 3	19	31	50	63			
	Ste. Justine..... 1	19	99	118	156	1,227		
	" " " " 2	48	54	102	128			
	Totals—Totaux.....		962	727	1,689	2,167	11,003	
	Majority for } Majorité pour }		ROBERT HARWOOD, Esquire (Ecuier), 235.					
VERCHÈRES.....	Belœil..... No. 1	32	30	62	215	1,719		
	" " " " 2	48	28	76				
	St. Marc.....	71		71	192	1,117		
	Varenes, Village.....	14	17	31	92	561		
	" " Parish—Paroisse No. 1	112	14	126	351	1,952		
	" " " " 2	62	18	80				
	Verchères..... 1	129		129	470	2,739		
	" " " " 2	158	3	161				
	" " " " 3	79	3	82				
	Contrecoeur..... 1	89		89	278	1,813		
	" " " " 2	39		39	278	1,663		
	St. Antoine..... 1	19		19				
	" " " " 2	21		21	221	1,153		
	Ste. Julie..... 1	41	37	78				
	" " " " 2	49	44	93				
Totals—Totaux.....		963	194	1,157	2,097	12,717		
Majority for } Majorité pour }		FÉLIX GEOFFRION, Esquire (Ecuier), 769.						

Province of NOVA SCOTIA. de la NOUV. ECOSSE.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. Observations.
		W. H. RAY.	A. LONGLEY.				
ANNAPOLIS	Wards.— <i>Quartiers</i> No. 1	163	94	257	354	1,893	Wilmot. Middleton Corners. Clarence. Bridgetown. Belial. New Calcedonia. Broad Cove. Clement's Port. Hessian Line Annapolis Royal. Carleton Corner. Nictaux. Dalhousia. Maitland. Morse's Road.
	" " " " " 2	125	72	197	257	1,542	
	" " " " " 3	71	108	179	251	1,659	
	" " " " " 4	57	93	150	217	1,334	
	" " " " " 5	47	44	91	176	1,006	
	" " " " " 6	80	47	127	200	1,455	
	" " " " " 7	31	44	75	127	891	
	" " " " " 8	112	43	155	208	1,302	
	" " " " " 9	85	74	159	180	1,272	
	" " " " " 10	81	166	247	308	2,127	
	" " " " " 11	64	43	107	136	700	
	" " " " " 12	114	70	184	239	1,386	
	" " " " " 13	36	35	71	84	606	
	" " " " " 14	46	45	91	103	567	
	" " " " " 15	17	41	58	59	381	
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,129	1,019	2,148	2,899	18,121	
	Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> } WILLIAM HALLETT RAY, Esquire (<i>Ecuier</i>), 110.						
ANFIGONISH	HUGH McDONALD, Esquire (<i>Ecuier</i>), Acclamation.....					16,512	
COLCHESTER	Truro..... No. 1	163	326	489	631	3,998	Old Burns.
	Clifton..... " 2	70	65	135	169	1,003	
	Lower Stewiacke..... " 3	124	67	191	267	1,538	
	Upper Stewiacke..... " 4	171	125	296	354	2,078	
	Upper Onslow..... " 5	85	92	177	210	1,272	
	Lower Onslow..... " 6	74	36	110	159	921	

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
		F. M. PEARSON.	J. F. BLANCHARD.							
Province of Nova Scotia. <i>de la Nouv. Ecosse.</i>										
COLCHESTER (Continued.) (Suite.)	Earltown No. 7	62	125	187	208	1,233				
	New Annan „ 8	78	73	151	179	1,266				
	Waugh's River „ 9	99	78	171	206	1,331				
	Tatamagouche „ 10	78	105	183	216	1,525				
	Upper Londonderry „ 11	205	48	253	301	2,194				
	Lower Londonderry „ 12	231	23	254	348	2,587				
	Economy & Five Islands „ 13	175	23	198	318	2,023				
	Kemptown „ 14	19	29	48	53	370				
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,634	1,209	2,843	3,619	23,331				
	Majority for } FREDERICK M. PEARSON, Esquire (<i>Écuyer</i>), 425. Majorité pour }									
CUMBERLAND	Amherst No. 1	349	109	458	593	3,606				
	Westchester „ 2	67	52	119	151	1,086				
	Head of Amherst „ 3	167	84	251	327	2,054				
	River Philip „ 4	225	71	296	393	2,463				
	River Hebert „ 5	110	25	135	216	1,920				
	Maccan „ 6	84	24	108	144	1,162				
	Pugwash „ 7	231	114	345	487	3,199				
	Wallace „ 8	214	92	306	429	2,579				
	Wentworth „ 9	59	25	84	112	1,146				
	Advocate Harbor „ 10	50	16	66	103	816				
	Mill Village „ 11	291	26	317	396	2,483				
	Parrsborough Shore „ 12	64	12	76	111	1,004				
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,911	750	2,561	3,462	23,518				
	Majority for } Honorable CHARLES TUPPER, C. B., 1,261. Majorité pour }									

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivisions. <i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>				Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations</i>
		N. L. MACKAY.	WILLIAM McDONALD.	JAMES MCKEAGNEY.	H. McLEOD.				
Province of Nova Scotia. <i>de la Nouv. Ecosse.</i>									
CAPE BRETON.....	Sydney.....No. 1 Ball's Bridge....." 2 Mire Burk's Ferry....." 3 Sydney Mines....." 4 Main à Dieu....." 5 Louisburgh....." 6 Gabarus....." 7 East Bay....." 8 Beaver Cove....." 9 Boulardrie....." 10 Lingan....." 11 Cow Bay....." 12 Big Pond....." 13 Grand Narrows....." 14	227 190 62 115 70 83 106 24 10 70 117 128 32 6	75 77 20 57 41 67 50 195 80 33 162 10 51 120	178 57 20 51 41 40 55 143 79 17 107 50 41 3	114 179 94 42 55 107 61 6 6 46 15 77 17 113	341 256 114 157 111 174 161 201 89 87 224 178 73 123	423 326 127 212 177 190 206 236 108 123 295 177 84 162	2,900 2,268 944 3,931 1,594 1,446 1,747 2,090 905 1,158 3,429 1,986 743 1,315	Howley's Ferry. Christmas Island.
	Totals— <i>Totaux.</i>	1,240	1,038	882	932	2,299	2,846	26,454	
	Majority for } NEWTON L. MACKAY, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 308. Majorité pour } WILLIAM McDONALD, " 106.								
DIGBY.....	ALFRED WILLIAM SAVARY, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), Acclamation....							17,037	
GUYSBOROUGH ...	STEWART CAMPBELL, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), Acclamation							16,555	
HALIFAX	HALIFAX, City— <i>Cité.</i> Wards— <i>Quartiers</i> :— No. 1 " 2 " 3 " 4 No. 1— " 2— Herring Cove.....								
		271 145 144 71 171 314 258 32	276 150 154 72 181 319 260 32	203 73 113 51 131 222 135 41	208 75 121 50 133 219 135 41	479 223 267 122 312 538 395 73	737 343 375 197 456 724 595 95	6,634 3,320 3,277 2,331 4,788 5,258 3,974 667	Ferguson's Cove.

Province of Nova Scotia. — de la Nouv.-Ecosse.	Electoral Districts. — Districts Electorales.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. <i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>				Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. — Observations.
			TOBIN.	ALMON.	JONES.	POWER.				
HALIFAX..... (Continued.) (Suite.)	Bear Cove	No. 8	35	36	37	37	73	74	515	Portuguese Cove.
	Sambro	9	9	9	30	30	39	52	440	
	Prospect.....	10	33	27	68	73	101	118	856	
	St. Margaret's Bay ..	11	36	38	62	61	99	136	1,009	Haggett's Cove.
	French Village....	12	13	13	37	35	50	77	668	
	Drysdales, Sambro Road	13	20	20	19	19	39	54	407	
	North-West Arm....	14	10	10	24	24	34	59	439	
	Bedford Road	15	19	18	23	25	43	81	365	Pier's Mills.
	Hammond's Plains ..	16	48	49	31	31	80	91	740	
	Windsor Road.....	17	56	56	49	49	105	149	850	
	Waverly	18	24	26	21	20	46	94	998	Truro Road.
	Gay's River	19	40	40	64	64	104	150	716	
	Meagher's Grant... ..	20	28	28	38	38	66	83	500	Wyse's Corner.
	Musquodeboit	21	42	42	91	89	133	62	1,151	
	Upper Musquodeboit	22	49	49	75	75	124	148	1,078	
	Lower Prospect... ..	23	18	15	16	19	34	40	.....	Lower Prospect - Not mentioned in census. - Non mentionné dans le recensement.
	Bay of Islands....	24	14	15	29	29	44	59	503	Nicum-teauch.
	Sheet Harbor.....	25	31	31	24	23	55	70	1,023	
	Pope's Harbor.....	26	38	38	67	68	106	144	1,705	
	Petpeswick Harbor ..	27	46	50	67	69	117	138	1,623	Jeddore.
Porter's Lake	28	85	84	69	70	154	180	.....	Porter's Lake. - Not mentioned in census. - Non mentionné dans le recensement.	
Lawrence Town ..	29	16	17	50	51	67	83	504		
Preston Road.....	30	26	26	29	29	55	69	718		

Province of Nova Scotia. — de la Nouv.- Ecosse.	Electorals Districts. — Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.				Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. — Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. — Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. — Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.			
		TOBIN.	ALMON.	JONES.	POWER.							
HALIFAX (Continued.) (Suite.)	Dartmouth No. 31	207	211	231	232	442	633	4,358	Black Point. Terence Bay Sable Island. Little River.			
	Hubbard's Cove .. , 32	47	47	35	36	83	103	925				
	Eastern Passage .. , 33	37	37	34	34	71	85	818				
	Salmon River .. , 34	19	19	32	32	51	82	704				
	Middle Musquod- boit .. , 35	15	15	33	33	48	56	1,031				
	Chezecook .. , 36	19	18	76	75	94	93	1,344				
								368				
								27				
								334				
		Totals—Totaux	2486	2528	2430	2452	5,056	6,785		56,963		
Majority for } WILLIAM JOHNSTON ALMON, Esquire (Ecuyer), 76. Majorité pour } STEPHEN TOBIN, " " 34.												
HANTS	Honorable JOSEPH HOWE, Acclamation							21,301				
INVERNESS	Plaister Cove No. 1	DR. CAMERON.	S. McDONNELL.			210	267	2,213	North Mountain.			
	Judique .. , 2			120	90					141	240	1,919
	River Inhabitants .. , 3			76	65					124	163	1,095
	Port Hood .. , 4			65	59					170	221	1,297
	S. E. Mabou .. , 5			37	133					170	221	1,297
	Broad Cove Intervale .. , 6			215	37					252	321	3,112
	Broad Cove Marsh .. , 7			98	42					138	255	1,442
	Margaree Harbor .. , 8			80	24					104	139	986
	Young Bridge .. , 9			31	127					158	203	1,442
	North-East Margaree .. , 10			70	45					115	142	1,029
	Cheticamp .. , 11			69	93					162	211	1,476
	Whycocomagh .. , 12			5	266					271	312	1,915
	River Dennis .. , 13			76	123					199	318	2,398
	East Lake Ainslie .. , 14			28	68					96	134	1,022
	West Lake Ainslie .. , 15			30	41					71	106	816
	West Bay .. , 16			51	4					55	62	397
	4	65	69	110	856							

Electoral Districts. — <i>Districte Electorauz.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. <i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. — <i>Observations.</i>	
		DR. CAMERON.	S. McDONELL.					
Province of Nova Scotia. — <i>de la Nouv. Ecosse.</i>								
	INVERNESS (Continued.) (Suite.)							
	North East Mabou....No. 17	170	4	174	199	.....	North East Mabou. — Not mentioned in census. — Nos mentionnés dans le recensement.
	Grand Ance , 18	9	7	16	17	.....	
	Totals—Totaux.....	1,232	1,293	2,525	3,420	23,415		
	Majority for Majorité pour	SAMUEL McDONELL, Esquire (Ecuier), 61.						
KING'S		L. D. V. CHIPMAN.	J. L. WICKWIRE.					
		Canning No. 1	137	153	290	392	2,898	Canard.
		Hamilton Corner. , 2	95	64	149	230	1,446	
		Centreville , 3	103	67	170	243	2,334	Lakeville.
		Dunham's Corners , 4	107	40	147	211	1,717	
		Somerset , 5	46	39	85	153	939	
		Kentville , 6	170	39	209	271	1,779	Lower Hor ton.
		Gaspereaux , 7	63	43	106	156	1,200	
		Wolfeville , 8	125	30	155	275	1,697	
		Avon Port , 9	48	55	103	208	1,519	Berwick.
		Aylesford, South—Sud., , 10	120	64	184	259	1,571	
		Dalhousie , 11	26	2	28	55	208	
		Aylesford, North—Nord, , 12	99	71	170	242	1,530	
		Waterville , 13	84	36	120	171	1,115	
	Harborville , 14	104	10	114	192	1,557		
	Totals—Totaux.....	1,317	713	2,030	3,058	21,510		
	Majority for Majorité pour	LEVERET DE VEBER CHIPMAN, Esquire (Ecuier), 604.						

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. <i>Observations</i>
		W. H. OWENS.	C. E. CHURCH.				
Province of Nova Scotia. <i>de la Nouv.-Ecosse.</i>							
LUNENBURG	Lunenburg, Town— <i>Ville</i>.....No. 1	179	156	335	510	3,231	Mahone Bay La Have.
	Ritsy's Cove....., 2	40	120	160	282	1,594	
	Blockhouse....., 3	138	230	368	515	3,129	
	Newcombs....., 4	82	63	145	152	1,203	
	New Germany....., 5	138	190	328	408	2,851	
	Chester....., 6	127	165	292	395	2,846	
	New Ross....., 7	45	26	71	91	972	
	Petite Rivière....., 8	103	124	227	361	2,572	
	Bridgewater....., 9	189	152	341	458	2,912	
	Tancook....., 10	19	37	56	63	496	
	Mill Cove....., 11	29	10	39	41	434	
	Sandy Beaches....., 12	40	15	55	69	428	
	Conquerall Bank....., 13	76	50	126	186	1,166	
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,205	1,338	2,543	3,531	23,834	
	Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> } CHARLES EDWARD CHURCH, Esquire (<i>Ecuier</i>), 133.						

Pictou	SUBDIVISIONS.	Hon. J. McDONALD.	R. DOULL.	J. W. CARMICHAEL.	J. KITCHEN.			
	Pictou, Town— <i>Ville</i>.....No. 1	163	169	170	166	335	450	3,462
	Carribou....., 2	140	143	64	64	207	241	1,263
	Cape John....., 3	98	103	125	145	243	261	1,720
	River John....., 4	57	61	130	139	196	225	1,347
	West Branch River John....., 5	121	122	30	30	152	166	1,073
	Roger's Hill and Dal-house....., 6	135	134	59	55	193	222	1,145
	Hardwood Hill....., 7	74	75	88	87	162	197	1,167
	Green Hill....., 8	34	37	118	115	152	165	888
	Mount Thom....., 9	148	149	76	70	224	248	1,267
	Mill Brook and Gairloch....., 10	134	134	36	34	170	188	894
	New Lairg....., 11	102	104	10	9	113	118	590
	Albion Mines....., 12	29	31	66	58	95	117	2,059
	New Glasgow....., 13	135	123	231	197	354	438	2,498
	Little Harbour....., 14	67	66	87	80	149	156	852
	McLellan's Mountain....., 15	110	110	62	59	172	194	1,177
	East Branch, East River....., 16	105	99	127	115	226	235	1,329

West River and Green Hill.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electorales.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. <i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>				Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations</i>
		Hon. J. McDONALD.	R. DOULL.	J. W. CARMICHAEL.	J. KITCHEN.				
Province of Nova Scotia. <i>de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.</i>									
PICOU..... (Continued.) (<i>Suite.</i>)	Hopewell, West River No. 17	164	161	132	123	293	316	Gulf Shore.	
	Middle River.....	18	209	207	101	309	363		
	Baillie's Brook.....	19	102	107	87	189	203		
	Barney's River.....	20	91	85	93	81	178		
	Merrigomich.....	21	72	61	175	165	237		
	Blue Mountain and Garden of Eden ..	22	37	47	59	47	96		109
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	2327	2328	2122	2011	4,445	5,100	32,114	
	Majority for } Honorable JAMES McDONALD, 205. Majorité pour } ROBERT DOULL, Esquire (<i>Ecuier</i>), 206.								
QUEEN'S.....	JAMES F. FORBES, Esquire (<i>Ecuier</i>), Acclamation, 10,554.								
		LEVESCONTE.	KAVANAGH.						
RICHMOND.....	Court House, Arichat. No. 1	62	22	84	149	1,058	Petit de Grat		
	Head of Harbour.....	2	105	9	114	211			
	D'Escousse.....	3	49	49	149	1,456			
	River Inhabitants.....	4	46	7	53	111			
	Black River.....	5	41	30	71	97			
	River Bourgeoise.....	6	51	26	77	116			
	St. Peters.....	7	23	45	68	105			
	Red Islands.....	8	27	26	53	73			
	Grand River.....	9	38	22	60	96			
	L'Ardoise.....	10	76	35	111	142			
	Little Arichat.....	11	18	28	46	155			
	Loch Lomond.....	12	21	24	45	56			
	Framboise.....	13	14	26	40	64			
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	571	300	871	1,524	14,268			
	Majority for } ISAAC LE VESCONTE, Esquire (<i>Ecuier</i>), 271. Majorité pour }								
SHELburne.....	THOMAS COFFIN, Esquire (<i>Ecuier</i>), Acclamation..... 12,417								

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.	<i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	<i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	<i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>																																																																								
Province of Nova Scotia. <i>de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.</i>																																																																																		
VICTORIA	THOMAS ROSS, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), Acclamation								11,346																																																																									
YARMOUTH	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>F. KILLAM.</th> <th>W. H. TOWNSEND.</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hartford No. 1</td> <td>135</td> <td>133</td> <td>268</td> <td>432</td> <td>2,526</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yarmouth „ 2</td> <td>368</td> <td>85</td> <td>453</td> <td>958</td> <td>5,335</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arcadia „ 3</td> <td>93</td> <td>40</td> <td>133</td> <td>273</td> <td>1,674</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carleton „ 4</td> <td>52</td> <td>48</td> <td>100</td> <td>134</td> <td>778</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plymouth „ 5</td> <td>124</td> <td>7</td> <td>131</td> <td>206</td> <td>1,321</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tusket „ 6</td> <td>195</td> <td>27</td> <td>222</td> <td>357</td> <td>2,934</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Argyle „ 7</td> <td>44</td> <td>26</td> <td>70</td> <td>191</td> <td>1,333</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pubnico „ 8</td> <td>128</td> <td>38</td> <td>166</td> <td>295</td> <td>1,903</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kempt „ 9</td> <td>7</td> <td>27</td> <td>34</td> <td>68</td> <td>385</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tusket Lakes „ 10</td> <td>30</td> <td>9</td> <td>39</td> <td>67</td> <td>361</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Totals—<i>Totaux</i></td> <td>1,176</td> <td>440</td> <td>1,616</td> <td>2,971</td> <td>18,550</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		F. KILLAM.	W. H. TOWNSEND.				Hartford No. 1	135	133	268	432	2,526	Yarmouth „ 2	368	85	453	958	5,335	Arcadia „ 3	93	40	133	273	1,674	Carleton „ 4	52	48	100	134	778	Plymouth „ 5	124	7	131	206	1,321	Tusket „ 6	195	27	222	357	2,934	Argyle „ 7	44	26	70	191	1,333	Pubnico „ 8	128	38	166	295	1,903	Kempt „ 9	7	27	34	68	385	Tusket Lakes „ 10	30	9	39	67	361	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,176	440	1,616	2,971	18,550	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">Majority for } FRANK KILLAM, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 736.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Majorité pour }</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Majority for } FRANK KILLAM, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 736.		Majorité pour }					Ohio. Chebougue. West side Tusket River
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Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations</i>	
		WALLACE.	CALHOUN.								
Province of NEW BRUNSWICK. <i>du NOUV.-BRUNSWICK.</i>											
	ALBERT.....	Hopewell.....	115	190	305	431	1,841				
		Hillsborough.....	246	127	373	401	2,995				
		Coverdale.....	119	44	163	188	1,350				
		Harvey.....	176	135	311	334	1,606				
		Elgin.....	115	198	311	345	1,768				
		Alma.....	76	56	132	146	1,112				
		Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	847	748	1,595	1,845	10,672				
		Majority for } <i>Majorité pour</i> } JOHN WALLACE, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 99.									
	CARLETON.....	Honorable CHARLES CONNELL, Acclamation.....							19,938		
CHARLOTTE.....		MCADAM.	GILLEMOR.							Middletown - not mentioned in census - non mentionné dans le recensement.	
	No. 1	172	158	330	461	2,961					
	2	290	120	410	520	6,515					
	3	235	165	400	570						
	4	145	42	187	234						
	5	135	36	171	211	2,606					
	6	175	54	229	299	1,880					
	7	58	66	124	172	991					
	8	78	89	167	225	1,355					
	9	48	243	291	376						
	10	10	76	86	97	3,314					
	11	45	78	123	164	998					
	12	29	36	65	79	562					
	13	4	48	52	52	204					
	14	11	81	92	219	1,556					
	15	27	27	54	185	1,073					
	16	42	3	45	233	1,867					
17	47	7	54								
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,551	1,329	2,880	4,097	25,882			Grand Manan.		
	Majority for } <i>Majorité pour</i> } JOHN MCADAM, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 222.										

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. <i>Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>			Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		ANGLIN.	DESBIRISAY.	MACKAY.				
Province of New Brunswick. <i>du Nouveau-Brunswick.</i>	GLOUCESTER							
	Bathurst	No. 1	232	144	376	458	4,469	
	Beresford	" 2	254	23	277	302		3,275
	New Bandon	" 1	186	12	198	252	2,228	
	"	" 2	17	79	96	101		
	Caraquette		253	35	289	450	3,111	
	Inkerman		165	12	177	259	1,550	
	Shippegan	No. 1	65	6	71	88	2,015	
	"	" 2	116	22	138	177		
	Saumarez		148	6	155	260	2,162	
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		1,436	339	2	1,777	2,357	18,810	
Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> }		TIMOTHY WARREN ANGLIN, Esquire (<i>Ecuier</i>), 1,097.						
KENT	R. B. CUTLER.							
	Carleton		65	35	100	139	1,071	
	Point Sappin District		7	39	46	42		
	Saint Louis		13	275	293	307	1,983	
	Richibucto, North— <i>Nord</i>		127	87	214	247		
	" South— <i>Sud</i>		76	104	180	237	3,853	
	Weldford, North— <i>Nord</i>		160	24	184	216		
	" South— <i>Sud</i>		323	66	389	442	3,302	
	Wellington		151	278	429	428		3,225
	St. Mary		77	185	262	358	2,087	
Dundas		253	161	414	515	3,347		
Harcourt		124	2	126	103	233		
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		1,381	1,256	2,637	3,034	19,101	Point Sappin—not mentioned in census—non mentionné dans le recensement.	
Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> }		ROBERT BARRY CUTLER, Esquire (<i>Ecuier</i>), 125.						

Province of New Brunswick. — du Nouveau-Brunswick.	Electorals Districts. — Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivisions.				Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations
			ISAAC BURPEE.	A. L. PALMER.	W. M. ELDER.	D. S. KERR.							
St. JOHN..... (City & County.) (Cité & Comté.)	Wards—Quartiers:—	King's.....	249	193	92	31	285	373	3,785	Guy, Brooks, and Albert Wards.			
		Wellington.....	260	186	125	17	311	366	4,008				
		Prince.....	269	205	118	38	323	387	4,976				
		Queen's..... No. 1	261	158	160	39	318	733	4,985				
		" 2	174	113	118	36	231	315					
		Duke's.....	191	118	155	89	280	378	4,253				
		Sidney.....	119	104	55	42	161	156	2,265				
		Carleton.....	225	181	108	81	316	383	4,533				
		Portland..... No. 1	232	130	122	16	252	397	12,520				
		" 2	214	116	139	22	255	309					
		" 3	208	108	117	8	225	224					
		" 4	110	54	66	10	120	150					
		Lancaster..... " 1	99	101	67	12	168	203	4,821				
		" 2	72	43	41	4	84	97					
		" 3	97	59	53	8	112	141					
		Simonds..... " 1	70	76	14	3	84	112	3,564				
		" 2	51	42	36	2	78	79					
		" 3	133	88	68	13	156	212					
Saint Martins.....	215	129	117	15	246	303	2,410						
Totals—Totaux.....		3,249	2,204	1,771	486	4,005	5,318	52,120					
Majority for } ISAAC BURPEE, Esquire (Ecuyer), 1,478.													
Majorité pour } ACALUS LOCKWOOD PALMER, Esquire (Ecuyer), 433.													
St. JOHN..... (City--Cité.)	Wards—Quartiers:—	King's.....	200	193	392	459	3,785	28,805					
		Wellington.....	242	147	389	439	4,008						
		Prince.....	222	214	436	494	4,976						
		Queen's..... No. 1	261	140	401	588	4,985						
		" 2	194	106	300	356							
		Duke's.....	253	132	385	461	4,253						
		Sydney.....	103	94	197	227	2,265						
		Guy.....	146	77	223	243	1,982						
		Brooks.....	74	60	134	147	1,332						
		Albert.....	70	62	132	143	1,219						
		Totals—Totaux.....		1,765	1,225	2,990	3,557						
Majority for } Honorable SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY, C.B., 540.													
Majorité pour }													

Electoral Districts. Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
Province of New Brunswick. du Nouveau-Brunswick.										
SUNBURY.....	CHARLES BURPEE, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), Acclamation.....				6,824					
VICTORIA.....		J. COSTIGAN.	H. BOSSÉ.							Lorne -- not mentioned in Census Non mentionné dans le recensement.
	St. Francis.....	170	1	171	221	1,752				
	Madwaska.....	179	29	208	267	1,816				
	St. Basil.....	261	4	265	264	1,669				
	St. Leonards.....	196	30	226	323	1,997				
	Grand Falls..... No. 1	168	18	186	196	1,849				
	" " " " No. 2	65	.....	65	75	1,166			
	Andover.....	47	64	111	249	1,747				
	Perth.....	49	23	72	131	645				
	Gordon.....	5	92	97	104	.....			
	Lorne.....	1	18	19	.....	.....		
	Totals.--Totaux.....	1,141	279	1,420	1,894	11,641				
	Majority for } Majorité pour }	JOHN COSTIGAN, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 862,								
WESTMORELAND..	Honorable ALBERT JAMES SMITH, Acclamation.....				29,335					
YORK.....	JOHN PICKARD, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), Acclamation.....				27,140					

Province of MANI- TOBA. de MANI- TOBA.	Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.						Remarks. — <i>Observations.</i>
		J. C. SCHULTZ.	E. H. G. G. HAY.	Total Number of Votes polled in each division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population of each Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	
		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.				
LISGAR.....	St. Clement.....	42	29	71	97	417	} Scantebury	
	St. Peter's.....	85	20	105	161	918		
	St. Paul.....	27	25	52	68	260		
	St. Andrew's, South— <i>Sud</i> ...	48	43	91	101	} 1,484		
	„ North— <i>Nord</i>	71	11	82	100			
	Total— <i>Totaux</i>	273	128	401	535	3,126		
		Majority for } JOHN CHRISTIAN SCHULTZ, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 145. Majorité pour }						
MARQUETTE.....	St. Frs.-Xavier, West-O. } East-E. } and Baie de St. Paul... }	5	339	5	349	384	2,153	} Oak Point. Long Lake.
	Portage la Prairie, High Bluff and Poplar Point ..	71	19	110	200	1,331		
	Lake Manitoba.....	35	35	35	58	145		
						142	93	
		Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	71	393	115	584	442		3,864
		Majority for } ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 278. Majorité pour }						
PROVENCHER.....	Hon. SIR GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER, Baronet, Acclamation ..						2,144	

Province of Manitoba. — de Manitoba.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. <i>Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>				Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. — Observations.
		D. A. SMITH.	A. E. WILSON.	S. MULVEY.	J. SUTHERLAND.				
SELKIRK.....	St. James, St. John, Winnipeg, and Kildonan.....	113	45	158	256	1,332	and Fort,	
	St. Charles and Headingly...	59	16	.....	75	133	667	
	St. Boniface, East— <i>Est</i> and West— <i>Ouest</i>	86	1	.....	87	164	821	
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	258	62	.....	320	533	2,820	
Majority for } Majorité pour }		DONALD A. SMITH, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 196.							

Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA. — de la COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE.	Electorals Districts. Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.																																																		
	CARIBOO	JOSHUA SPENCER THOMPSON, Esquire (<i>Ecuier</i>), Acclamation .							1,955																																																				
	NEW WESTMINSTER	HUGH NELSON, Esquire (<i>Ecuier</i>), Acclamation.....							1,356																																																				
	VANCOUVER	Honorable Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, K.C.M.G., Acclamation....							1,419																																																				
	VICTORIA	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>AMOS DE COSMOS.</th> <th>H. NATHAN, Jun.</th> <th>R. BEAVEN.</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Victoria, City—<i>Cité</i>No. 1</td> <td>70</td> <td>69</td> <td>13</td> <td>82</td> <td>151</td> <td rowspan="4">} 3,270</td> </tr> <tr> <td>„ „ .. „ 2</td> <td>69</td> <td>76</td> <td>24</td> <td>93</td> <td>158</td> </tr> <tr> <td>„ „ .. „ 3</td> <td>74</td> <td>78</td> <td>21</td> <td>95</td> <td>161</td> </tr> <tr> <td>„ „ .. „ 4</td> <td>69</td> <td>77</td> <td>20</td> <td>89</td> <td>142</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Victoria, District.....</td> <td>63</td> <td>61</td> <td>8</td> <td>69</td> <td>195</td> <td>891</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Esquimalt and Metchosin....</td> <td>53</td> <td>41</td> <td>8</td> <td>61</td> <td>118</td> <td>379</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Totals—<i>Totaux</i></td> <td>398</td> <td>402</td> <td>94</td> <td>489</td> <td>925</td> <td>4,540</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		AMOS DE COSMOS.	H. NATHAN, Jun.	R. BEAVEN.				Victoria, City— <i>Cité</i>No. 1	70	69	13	82	151	} 3,270	„ „ .. „ 2	69	76	24	93	158	„ „ .. „ 3	74	78	21	95	161	„ „ .. „ 4	69	77	20	89	142	Victoria, District.....	63	61	8	69	195	891	Esquimalt and Metchosin....	53	41	8	61	118	379	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	398	402	94	489	925	4,540						
	AMOS DE COSMOS.	H. NATHAN, Jun.	R. BEAVEN.																																																										
Victoria, City— <i>Cité</i>No. 1	70	69	13	82	151	} 3,270																																																							
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		Majority for } HENRY NATHAN, Jun., Esquire (<i>Ecuier</i>), } 308. Majorité pour } AMOS DE COSMOS, „ „ } 304.																																																											

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur le list des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
Province of British Columbia. <i>de la Colombie Britannique.</i>		EDGAR DEWDNEY.	ROBT. SMITH.							
YALE	Hope	2	4	6	9	} 1,067		Kootenay.		
	Yale	11	1	12	17					
	Lytton	5	2	7	19					
	Cache Creek	3	.....	3	10				
	Kamloops	11	1	12	19					
	O'Raneegan	4	4	8	17					
	Rock Creek .....	.....	.....	.....	3		
	Nicola Lake	6	1	7	13					
	Perry Creek	1	5	7	16					
	French Creek .....	.....	.....	.....	25		
	Totals—Totaux	43	19	62	148	1,316				
	Majority for } Majorité pour }	EDGAR DEWDNEY, Esquire (<i>Ecuyer</i>), 24.								

EDWARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie, Canada.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown for Canada,
Ottawa, 8th May, 1873.
*Bureau du Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie pour la Canada,
Ottawa, 8 Mai, 1873.*

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 14th March, 1873; For a Return of all Sums paid to defray expenses of the late Elections for this House in the different Electoral Divisions throughout the Dominion, showing the Returning Officers and Deputy Returning Officers to whom the same was paid, and distinguishing the different services for which allowance was made.

By command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
12th May, 1873.

REPOSE

A une ADRESSE de la CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES, en date du 14 Mars, 1873, demandant un état de toutes les sommes payées pour faire face aux frais des dernières élections pour cette Chambre, dans les différentes divisions électorales par toute la Puissance, indiquant les officiers-rapporteurs et les députés-officiers-rapporteurs auxquels ces sommes ont été payées, et distinguant les différents services pour lesquels les paiements ont été faits.

Par ordre,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secrétaire d'Etat.

Secrétariat d'Etat,
Le 12 mai, 1873.

EXPENSES of the late Elections for the House of Commons.—*Dépenses des dernières Elections pour la Chambre des Communes.*

ONTARIO.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Claimed. — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ADDINGTON.			
M. P. ROLLIN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Élection et des Constables</i>		30 00	26 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		62 50	44 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de Route</i>		149 30	149 30
Polling Place— <i>Bureau de Votation</i>		25 00	25 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		87 39	65 39
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i> ...		35 00	30 50
Francis Elkington, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> , Clarendon & Miller		33 10	32 10
John Elkington, " " Palmerston & N. & S.			
	Canonto.....	33 10	32 10
	Oso.....	42 50	40 50
Thomas Moore, " " Kaladar and Anglesea		19 50	19 50
John Bryden, " " Denbigh, Abinger and			
William Lane, " " Ashbury.....		30 10	30 10
John Canning, " " Olden.....		25 50	25 50
A. K. Aylsworth, " " Newburgh.....		15 10	14 10
John Hamilton, " " Hinchinbrooke.....		26 30	25 30
Peter McGedway, " " Kennebec.....		27 70	25 70
William Deighton, " " Barrie.....		22 50	22 50
Mr. Leggett, " " Bedford.....		18 30	18 30
Michael S. Murphy, " " Sheffield, 2nd.....		16 70	15 70
James Shield, " " " 1st.....		24 50	17 50
Alex. Grant, " " Portland, 2nd.....		16 20	16 20
Aaron Spike, " " " 1st.....		12 50	12 50
John Rutledge, " " Loughborough, 2nd....		18 50	18 50
William Walsh, " " " 1st.....		21 50	21 50
William Johnston, " " Camden, No. 1.....		16 10	16 10
C. Warner, " " " 2.....		15 00	14 00
John Cheesham, " " " 3.....		26 50	20 90
—Deroche, " " " 4.....		18 30	18 30
Peter Johnston, " " " 5.....		17 10	17 10
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$885 79	\$814 19
ALGOMA.			
RICHARD CARNEY, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Élection et des Constables</i>		20 53	20 53
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		33 00	33 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de Route</i>		235 60	235 60
Polling Place— <i>Bureau de Votation</i>		12 00	12 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		22 00	12 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i> ..		11 02	11 02
Interpreter— <i>Interprète</i>		1 75	1 75
W. J. Carleton, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> , No. 1 P. D.....		17 50	17 50
David Sterling, " " 2.....		30 50	24 50
John Hancock, " " 3.....		40 50	40 50
George Burhit Aberys, " " 4.....		45 50	44 50
William Black, " " 5.....		47 50	47 50
Edward B. Borrans, " " 6.....		75 50	74 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$592 90	\$574 90

ONTARIO.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Claimed. <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. <i>Payé.</i>
	BROCKVILLE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
GEORGE REDMOND, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Élection et des Constables.</i>		39 00	26 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations.</i>		30 00	24 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route.</i>		17 40	17 40
Polling Place— <i>Bureau de Votation.</i>		48 00	40 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies.</i>		47 60	29 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports.</i>		16 18	16 18
A. Baker, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Officier-Rapp.</i>	Town	7 50	7 50
C. Sibbald,	"	7 50	7 50
W. H. McConkey,	"	7 50	7 50
T. W. Sparham,	"	7 50	7 50
Thos. Halsey,	"	7 50	7 50
J. G. Jessup,	"	7 50	7 50
J. McConkey,	Township	8 10	8 10
H. R. Coleman,	"	7 70	7 70
B. Hudson,	"	13 70	11 70
J. Kirby,	"	14 90	12 90
J. A. Brown,	"	10 50	10 50
G. Eyre,	"	16 50	14 50
		\$314 58	\$262 98
Polling Places— <i>Bureaux de Votation.</i>		14 00	14 00
Establishing Polling Subdivisions— <i>Etablissement de subdivisions de Votation.</i>		8 00	8 00
Totals— <i>Totaux.</i>		\$336 58	\$284 98
CARDWELL.			
D. CAMPBELL, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Élection et des Constables.</i>		41 25	23 75
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations.</i>		50 00	34 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route.</i>		50 90	50 90
Polling Place— <i>Bureau de Votation.</i>		30 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et Copies.</i>		99 30	69 80
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports.</i>		20 50	20 50
Jas. Elliott, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Officier-Rapp.</i>	1st Division Albion.	17 60	16 10
Jas. Fallis,	2nd "	15 10	15 10
Geo. Dodds,	3rd "	18 00	17 00
Robt. Goldsmith,	4th "	17 30	16 30
J. N. Bolton,	5th "	20 31	13 00
J. J. Walsh,	1st, Adjala	29 10	19 10
J. C. Hart,	2nd "	30 80	22 30
J. A. Keenan,	3rd "	32 70	24 70
Noah Herring,	1st, Caledon	16 20	16 20
John L. Dodds,	2nd "	18 80	17 80
J. B. Clark,	3rd "	18 80	18 30
David Kirkwood,	4th "	23 40	19 30
John Howard,	5th "	19 20	17 70
John McBrian,	1st, Mono.	24 30	21 80
Chas. Smith,	2nd "	21 90	21 90
T. J. Decatur,	3rd "	27 10	21 10
Andrew Henry,	4th "	32 30	22 30
Totals— <i>Totaux.</i>		\$674 86	\$538 95

ONTARIO.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Claimed. — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
DURHAM, EAST.—Continued.— <i>Suite.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Henry A. Ward, D'ty. Ret'g Officer— <i>Sous Officier Rapp...</i>	Sub No. 1, Hope	9 70	9 70
Nic. Peters, "	" " " 2 "	15 20	15 20
Step. Taylor, "	" " " 3 "	12 70	12 70
Sam. Cardwell, junr. "	" " " 4 "	16 40	16 40
Sam. Martin, "	" " " 5 "	16 50	14 50
Geo. A. Payne, "	" " " 1, Cavan....	15 90	15 90
Jno. W. Sortheran, "	" " " 2 "	14 30	14 30
Robt. L. Walton, "	" " " 3 "	25 30	25 30
Alex. Baptie, "	" " " 4 "	17 90	17 90
Jas. McLean, "	" " " 5 "	21 30	21 30
Jas. Williamson, jun., "	" " " 1, Manvers..	19 30	19 30
Geo. A. Irwin, "	" " " 2 "	16 70	16 70
Alfred Ryley, "	" " " 3 "	16 90	16 90
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$478 50	\$469 20
DURHAM, WEST.			
ROBT. ARMOUR, Returning Officer— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		12 00	12 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		25 00	25 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>		5 00	5 00
Polling Place— <i>Bureau de Votation</i>		12 00	12 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>			
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i> ..		2 50	2 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$56 50	\$56 50
DUNDAS.			
JOHN P. CRYSLER, Returning Officer— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		30 00	30 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		17 00	17 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>		18 20	18 20
Polling Place— <i>Bureau de Votation</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		52 00	35 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i> ..		20 50	20 50
Deputy Returning Officer Berkely		17 70	13 70
" Laing		15 80	14 80
" Rae		14 00	12 00
" Gordon		18 50	18 50
" Ault		19 70	19 70
" Rose		13 90	13 90
" Carmen		17 30	17 30
" Crysler		14 90	13 90
" Corrigan		18 97	16 30
" Tindale		12 33	12 90
" Morrow		18 70	18 70
" Harkness		25 80	23 30
" McKercher		13 50	13 50
" Fetterley		11 50	10 50
" Doran		28 10	28 10
" Ridley		19 90	18 90
" Loucks		14 50	14 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$451 80	\$421 20

ONTARIO.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
Constituencies—Collèges Electoraux.			
ELGIN, EAST.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
COLIN MUNRO, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur du Secrétaire d'Election des Constables</i>		45 00	45 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		75 00	50 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>		65 30	65 30
Polling Place— <i>Bureau de Votation</i>		30 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		142 30	103 10
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i>		28 50	28 50
A. McIntyre, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous. Off. Rapp.</i> St. Andrew's Ward,			
	St. Thomas.....	7 50	7 50
Hy. F. Ellis,	" " " St. George's Ward,		
	St. Thomas.....	12 50	12 50
John King,	" " " St. Patrick's Ward,		
	St. Thomas.....	8 50	8 50
Chas. Askew,	" " " St. David's Ward,		
	St. Thomas.....	7 50	7 50
Lyman Lewis,	" " " 1st Div. Yarmouth.	12 90	12 90
Saml. Shepard,	" " " 2nd " "	14 10	14 10
Alex. Fraser,	" " " 3rd " "	13 90	13 90
Thos. Eldson,	" " " 4th " "	8 70	8 70
Joel Lewis,	" " " 5th " "	13 10	13 10
Wm. McKay,	" " " 6th " "	15 00	15 00
Wm. Lyon,	" " " 1st, Malahide.....	16 90	16 90
Joseph Harvey,	" " " 2nd " "	15 50	15 50
Jas. McCausland,	" " " 3rd " "	16 10	16 10
Phillip Hodgkinson,	" " " 4th " "	13 90	13 90
Amasa Lewis,	" " " 5th " "	15 10	15 10
W. A. Glover,	" " " 6th " "	15 90	15 90
John Clemas,	" " " 1st, S'th Dorchester.	19 10	18 10
Mathew Fullarton,	" " " 2nd " "	17 50	17 50
David Dexter,	" " " 3rd " "	17 60	17 60
Alex. Sutherland,	" " " 1st, Bayham.....	15 70	15 70
E. T. Martin,	" " " 2nd " "	20 30	20 30
Wm. Lane,	" " " 3rd " "	12 30	12 30
Geo. Laing,	" " " 4th " "	16 30	16 30
Isaac Connor,	" " " 5th " "	18 90	18 90
Chas. Draseke,	" " " Village of Vienna.	7 50	7 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$738 40	\$663 20
ELGIN, WEST.			
JOHN MCKAY, Returning Officer— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		28 50	28 50
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		70 00	28 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>		42 70	42 70
Polling Place— <i>Bureau de Votation</i>		25 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et Copies</i>		65 18	43 65
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i>		17 50	17 50
S. Kirkpatrick, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> No. 1, Aldboro' ...			
	W. Mowbray, " " " 2 " "	15 30	15 30
	T. McDiarmid, " " " 3 " "	19 70	19 70
	D. McLean, " " " 4 " "	20 00	20 00
	S. R. Barclay, " " " 1, Danwich.....	13 10	13 10
	A. J. Leitch, " " " 2 " "	17 70	17 70
	R. March, " " " 3 " "	14 50	14 50
	J. McLaudress, " " " 4 " "	14 10	14 10
	S. Tubby, " " " 1, Southwold..	8 90	8 90
	M. D. McIntyre, " " " 2 " "	9 90	9 90
	Jno. Smith, " " " 3 " "	14 50	13 50
	Wm. McKay, " " " 4 " "	12 70	12 70

ONTARIO.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
Constituencies.— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>			
FRONTENAC.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
WM. FERGUSON, Returning Officer— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables.</i>		14 00	14 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations.</i>		30 00	30 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route.</i>		37 20	37 20
Polling Places or Hustings— <i>Bureau de Votation.</i>		10 00	10 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies.</i>		19 00	19 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports.</i>		2 50	2 50
Totals— <i>Totaux.</i>		\$112 70	\$93 70
GRENVILLE, South— <i>Sud.</i>			
W. J. SCOTT, Returning Officer.— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables.</i>		77 14	77 14
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations.</i>		20 00	20 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route.</i>		36 50	36 50
Polling Places— <i>Bureau de Votation.</i>		45 00	45 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies.</i>		32 66	32 66
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports.</i>		24 50	24 50
14 Deputy Returning Officers— <i>Sous-Officiers Rapporteurs.</i>		56 00	56 00
Total— <i>Totaux.</i>		\$291 80	\$291 80
GREY, North— <i>Nord.</i>			
ALEXANDER M. STEPHENS, Returning Officer— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables.</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations.</i>		11 50	11 50
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route.</i>		44 00	44 00
Polling Places,— <i>Bureau de Votation.</i>		10 00	10 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies.</i>		98 80	89 45
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports.</i>		15 00	15 00
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Officier Rapporteur</i> , Kepple, South		10 70	10 70
" " " Centre		18 00	18 00
" " " Colpys		21 40	21 40
" " " Big Bay		16 90	16 90
" " " Derby, No. 1.		14 30	14 30
" " " " 2.		11 30	11 30
" " " Sarawak and Brooke		9 40	9 40
" " " No. 1, Sullivan		13 10	13 10
" " " 2 "		13 30	13 30
" " " 3 "		16 10	16 10
" " " 4 "		16 10	16 10
" " " 1, Holland		10 50	13 50
" " " 2 "		16 50	16 50
" " " 3 "		16 50	16 50
" " " 4 "		13 60	13 60
" " " 1, Sydenham		10 70	10 70
" " " 2 "		14 10	14 10
" " " 3 "		10 50	10 50
" " " 4 "		11 70	11 70
" " " 5 "		9 70	9 70
" " " Bay-Ward, Owen Sound		16 50	12 50
" " " Centre "		8 50	8 50
" " " River "		8 50	8 50
Totals— <i>Totaux.</i>		\$513 20	\$503 45

ONTARIO.	Constituencies.— <i>Colléges Electoraux.</i>	Claimed. — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	GREY, South— <i>Sud.</i>		
THOMAS LAUDER, Returning Officer.— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables.</i>		48 00	20 09
Proclamations.— <i>Proclamations</i>		20 00	20 00
Mileage.— <i>Frais de Route</i>		30 00	30 00
Polling Places.— <i>Bureau de Votation</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		90 33	65 70
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports.</i>		25 00	23 00
Election Law furnished to Deputies.— <i>Loi des élections fournie aux Députés.</i>		3 50	.....
Deputy Returning Officer.— <i>Sous-Officier Rapporteur.</i> —No. 1, Egremont		14 10	14 10
" " " " " "	2	14 70	14 70
" " " " " "	3	19 50	19 50
" " " " " "	4	24 60	18 10
" " " " " "	5	26 70	17 70
" " " " " " 1, Glenelg	1	12 50	12 50
" " " " " " 2	2	12 40	12 40
" " " " " " 3	3	15 00	15 00
" " " " " " 4	4	11 22	11 70
" " " " " " 5	5	12 40	12 40
" " " " " " 1, Normanby	1	14 50	14 50
" " " " " " 2	2	20 20	16 60
" " " " " " 3	3	12 10	12 10
" " " " " " 4	4	12 80	12 80
" " " " " " 5	5	15 70	15 20
" " " " " " 1, Bentinck	1	12 70	12 70
" " " " " " 2	2	14 80	14 80
" " " " " " 3	3	14 80	14 80
" " " " " " 4	4	14 80	14 80
" " " " " " 5	5	15 80	14 80
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$548 12	\$469 90
	GREY, East— <i>Est.</i>		
WM. LECKIE, Returning Officer.— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables.</i>		52 00	30 00
Proclamations.— <i>Proclamations</i>		50 00	50 00
Mileage.— <i>Frais de Route</i>		35 15	35 15
Hustings.— <i>Hustings</i>		10 00	10 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		117 60	99 03
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports.</i>		32 50	32 50
Deputy Returning Officer.— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> , No. 1, Proton		15 20	15 20
John Vert, " " " " " "	2	16 50	16 50
Jos. McArdle, " " " " " "	3	13 90	13 90
Robt. Montgomery, " " " " " "	1, St. Vincent.	18 50	17 50
J. L. Wilson, " " " " " "	2	13 40	13 40
Jno. Alberry, " " " " " "	3	15 50	15 50
Sam. Acheson, " " " " " "	4	19 80	19 80
D. McLaren, " " " " " "	5	20 50	19 50
Jas. Bowes, " " " " " "	.. Osprey	16 80	16 80
Andrew McGirr, " " " " " "		20 40	14 40
Jas. Gibson, " " " " " "		13 80	13 80
Jos. Gamey, " " " " " "		17 30	17 30
R. Morrison, " " " " " "		23 00	17 00
H. A. Hay, " " " " " "		15 00	15 00
R. McAuley, " " " " " "	3, Melancthon	14 30	14 30
H. Jarvis, " " " " " "	1	16 70	16 70
Wm. Devlin, jun., " " " " " "	2	16 60	16 90
Jas. Kerr, " " " " " "	1, Euphrasia	14 10	14 10
Robt. Dunlop, " " " " " "	2	14 80	14 80
Jos. Anderson, " " " " " "	3	17 50	17 50
Jas. Paterson, " " " " " "	4		

ONTARIO.		Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
Constituencies.— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>			
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
GRAY, East— <i>Est.</i> —Continued— <i>Suite.</i>			
A. Smith, Deputy Returning Officer.— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> , No. 1, Collingwood		13 00	13 00
..... " " " " 2 " " "		18 90	18 90
Wm. Badger, " " " " 3 " " "		13 70	13 70
Robt. Alberry, " " " " 4 " " "		13 90	13 90
M. Conkey, " " " " 1, Artemesia.		13 60	13 60
Thomas Kells, " " " " 2 " " "		14 10	14 10
J. W. Henderson, " " " " 3 " " "		11 15	11 15
Thos. Henderson, " " " " 4 " " "		15 70	15 70
Jas. M. Webster, " " " " 5 " " "		13 50	13 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$758 40	\$703 83
GLENGARRY.			
DANIEL E. MCINTYRE, Returning Officer.— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		42 00	32 00
Proclamations.— <i>Proclamations</i>		15 00	15 00
Mileage.— <i>Frais de Route</i>		34 00	34 00
Polling Place.— <i>Bureau de Votation</i>		41 00	41 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		27 00	27 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i>		18 50	18 50
Jas. A. Simmonds, Deputy Returning Officer.— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> , No. 1, Charlottenburg		27 10	17 10
D. McLellan, " " " " 2 " " "		14 80	14 70
Angus McLellan, " " " " 3 " " "		13 40	13 40
Jas. Dingwall, " " " " 4 " " "		18 00	18 00
Peter Grant, " " " " 1, Lancaster...		24 90	17 50
D. M. Gruer, " " " " 2 " " "		29 30	17 90
Wm. Bathurst, " " " " 3 " " "		15 50	15 50
Thos. Jameson, " " " " 1, Kenyon.....		15 00	15 00
Jas. R. McKenzie, " " " " 2 " " "		34 10	22 30
Alexander McKenzie, " " " " 3 " " "		22 00	16 10
C. A. Draper, " " " " 4 " " "		16 40	16 40
D. B. McMillan, " " " " 1, Lochiel.....		13 60	13 60
Jno. Kennedy, " " " " 2 " " "		17 90	15 90
Angus Chisholm, " " " " 3 " " "		15 50	15 50
Owen Quigley, " " " " 4 " " "		15 70	15 70
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$471 60	\$412 10
HAMILTON, City— <i>Cité.</i>			
GEORGE H. MILLS, Returning Officer.— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		94 37	26 37
Proclamations.— <i>Proclamations</i>		13 00	13 00
Mileage.— <i>Frais de Route</i>		11 00	11 00
Polling Place or Hustings.— <i>Bureau de Votation</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		56 00	56 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i>		31 00	25 50
J. S. Wetenhall, Deputy Returning Officer.— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> , No. 1.....		8 50	8 50
William Leggo, " " " " 2.....		14 50	14 50
Donald Stewart, " " " " 3.....		11 00	11 00
W. L. Wheeler, " " " " 4.....		14 00	14 00
John Caddy, " " " " 5.....		14 50	14 50
Peter Balfour, " " " " 6.....		8 50	8 50
W. A. Smith, " " " " 7.....		15 00	15 00
Arch'd McKeand, " " " " 8.....		12 70	12 70
Donald Dawson, " " " " 9.....		14 50	14 50

ONTARIO.		Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
Constituencies.—Collèges Electoraux.			
HAMILTON, City—Cité—Continued—Suite.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Robert Morgan, Deputy Returning Officer.— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> , No. 10.....		10 50	10 50
J. M. Buchan, " " " " 11.....		14 50	14 50
John Moore, " " " " 12.....		14 50	14 50
David March, " " " " 13.....		14 90	14 90
Thomas Beatty, " " " " 14.....		10 50	10 50
John Barr, " " " " 15.....		14 80	14 80
John Freed, " " " " 16.....		16 90	16 90
Daniel Kelly, " " " " 17.....		10 50	10 50
William Turnbull, " " " " 18.....		14 50	14 50
Thomas Tindall, " " " " 19.....		12 00	12 00
James Way, " " " " 20.....		14 50	14 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$486 67	\$413 17
HALDIMAND.			
THOMAS PYNE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		31 00	15 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		20 00	20 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de Route</i>		24 30	24 30
Polling Places or Hustings— <i>Bureau de Votation</i>		25 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		20 60	.....
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i> ..		2 50	2 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$123 40	\$81 80
HURON, North—Nord.			
F. HAYS, Returning Officer— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		89 50	38 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		50 75	46 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>		72 60	66 60
Polling Place or Hustings— <i>Bureau de Votation</i>		15 00	15 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Liste des Electeurs et copies</i>		97 74	50 99
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i> ..		27 00	26 50
John Cooke, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Officie Rapp.</i> No. 1, Ashfield....	2	15 20	15 20
Robt. McGrory, " " " " 2.....	1	19 50	14 50
Arthur McGrory, " " " " 3.....	3	14 60	14 60
Maurice Dalton, " " " " 4.....	4	13 10	13 10
Hugh Chambers, " " " " 5.....	5	14 60	14 60
Richard Robinson, " " " " 1, Howick.....	1	19 10	19 10
Ezekiel Phair, " " " " 2.....	2	16 50	16 50
John Corbitt, " " " " 3.....	3	19 90	19 90
George Dane, " " " " 4.....	4	19 80	19 80
William Laurie, " " " " 5.....	5	16 90	16 90
Francis Clegg, " " " " 1, Morris.....	1	13 10	15 10
George Forsyth, " " " " 2.....	2	14 40	14 40
William Clegg, " " " " 3.....	3	13 30	14 30
Henry Mooney, " " " " 4.....	4	12 90	12 90
James Johnston, " " " " 1, Turnberry..	1	16 90	16 90
C. Tait Scott, " " " " 2.....	2	16 40	16 40
Alex. Forbes, " " " " 3.....	3	13 40	13 40
Geo. Quinn, " " " " 1, E. Wawanosh.....	1	13 30	13 30
P. Porterfield, " " " " 2.....	2	9 80	9 80
Robert Curfie, " " " " 3.....	3	15 30	15 30
Charles Girvin, " " " " 1, W. Wawanosh.....	1	17 50	17 50
W. F. Reid, " " " " 2.....	2	22 80	22 80
Wm. Kirevahan, " " " " 3.....	3	16 70	16 70
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$717 59	\$606 09

ONTARIO.		Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
Constituencies.— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
HURON, Centre—Centre.—Continued— <i>Suite.</i>			
J. R. Grant, Deputy Returning Officer.— <i>Sous-Officier Rapporteur</i>		16 50	16 50
Alex. McNair, " " "		17 80	17 80
Lawrence Dobson, " " "		20 10	20 10
William Evans, " " "		15 50	16 50
Wm. S. Shannon, " " "		18 90	18 90
John O'Sullivan, " " "		17 30	17 30
George Dickson, " " "		13 50	13 50
Wm. McConnell, " " "		14 10	14 10
Wm. Muir, " " "		13 30	13 30
Jas. Murray, " " "		12 30	12 30
Frs. Holmstead, " " "		9 90	9 90
William Elliott, " " "		13 60	13 60
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$623 07	\$577 67
HALTON.			
THOMAS RACEY, Returning Officer— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		26 00	26 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>		21 00	21 00
Polling Place, Hustings— <i>Bureau de Votation—Hustings</i>		9 89	9 89
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		114 59	
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i>		29 50	29 50
Establishing polling places— <i>Bureaux de Votations établis</i>			
R. Balmer, Dep. Returning Officer.— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> , 1st Ward, Oakville		10 70	10 70
W. M. King, " " " 2nd " "		10 50	10 50
W. Wass, " " " 3rd " "		13 70	13 70
F. J. Jones, " " " North Ward, Milton		7 50	7 50
Thos. Henderson, " " " East " "		11 50	11 50
Wm. Panton, " " " South " "		7 90	7 90
R. Young, " " " Georgetown		10 30	10 30
Jas. Menzies, " " " Subd. No. 1, Nassagaweya		12 80	12 80
Jno. Easterbrock, " " " 2 " "		11 90	11 90
Thos. M. Taylor, " " " 3 " "		14 50	14 50
C. P. Preston, " " " 1, Esquesing		10 50	10 50
Thos. Smith, " " " 2 " "		13 90	13 90
J. Murray, " " " 3 " "		14 90	14 90
Jas. Mathews, " " " 4 " "		9 90	9 90
G. S. Goodwillie, " " " 5 " "		13 30	13 30
Geo. H. Kennedy, " " " 6 " "		11 60	11 60
D. Henderson, " " " 1, Trafalgar		11 70	11 70
D. Featherston, " " " 2 " "		11 20	11 20
Jno. M. Snider, " " " 3 " "		11 40	11 40
Jno. R. Applebee, " " " 4 " "		11 50	11 50
H. M. Switzer, " " " 5 " "		10 60	10 60
Chas. Sovereign, " " " 6 " "		11 70	11 70
Jno. Hemmingway, " " " 1, Nelson		14 10	14 10
R. Miller, " " " 2 " "		10 10	10 10
Jno. Mathews, " " " 3 " "		11 10	11 10
Jno. Turnbull, " " " 4 " "		9 70	9 70
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$525 48	\$494 59
HASTINGS, East— <i>Est.</i>			
S. S. LAZIER, Returning Officer— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> .—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		86 00	34 00

ONTARIO.		Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
Constituencies.— <i>Collèges Electioraux.</i>			
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
HASTINGS, East—Est.—Continued—Suite.			
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		75 00	37 50
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>		130 50	130 50
Polling Places and Hustings— <i>Bureaux de Votation</i>		78 00	78 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies</i>		120 70	69 35
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i> ..		23 50	21 50
R. Elliott, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Officier Rapp.</i> 1, Tyendinaga		12 10	12 10
Ed. Hollingsworth, " " 2 "		15 50	15 50
Wm. Randall, " " 3 "		14 90	14 90
Ketcheson Read, " " 4 "		14 10	14 10
Richard Jones, " " 5 "		17 10	17 10
John Skelly, " " 6 "		12 50	12 50
J. N. Diamond, " " 1, Thurlow		11 40	11 40
N. W. Lazier, " " 2 "		11 10	11 10
D. Ham, " " 3 "		12 90	12 90
Ed. Trasher, " " 4 "		12 30	12 30
Geo. Phillips, " " 5 "		11 90	11 90
Forbes Sweny, " " 1, Hungerford		12 50	12 50
Jno. Francis, " " 2 "		15 20	15 20
Wm. Wray, " " 3 "		16 50	16 50
Geo. Hanvell, " " 4 "		19 30	19 30
C. G. Adams, " " 5 "		15 50	15 50
P. Aylsworth, " " .. Millpointvi le		14 50	14 50
Totals—Totaux		\$753 00	\$610 15
HASTINGS, West—Ouest.			
W. H. PONTON, Returning Officer— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> .—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		50 00	37 50
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>		18 00	18 00
Polling Place, Hustings— <i>Bureaux de Votation</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votations, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		145 90	47 35
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i> ..		36 50	15 50
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Officier Rapporteur</i> , No 1, Sidney		16 00	15 00
" " " 2 "		11 70	10 70
" " " 3 "		11 50	10 50
" " " 4 "		13 00	12 00
" " " 5 "		10 00	9 00
" " Trenton		9 20	9 20
" " Baldwin Ward		12 00	10 50
" " Ketcheson "		12 00	10 50
" " Coleman "		15 00	13 50
" " Samson "		12 00	10 50
Totals—Totaux		\$418 80	\$275 75
HASTINGS, North—Nord.			
A. F. WOOD, Returning Officer— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		25 00	25 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>		61 00	61 00
Polling Place, Hustings— <i>Bureau de Votation</i>		6 00	6 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies</i>		33 70	33 70
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i> ..		20 50	20 50

ONTARIO.		Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
Constituencies.— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>			
HASTINGS, North— <i>Nord.</i> —Continued— <i>Suite.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jos. Hoyle, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Officier Rapp.</i>	Rawdon	15 10	15 10
David McQuigge,	"	12 70	12 70
Irvin Glass,	"	13 30	13 30
Allee Williams,	"	13 30	13 30
Jas. Gay,	"	10 90	10 90
J. J. Ryan,	"	11 70	11 70
Mark Lancaster	"	14 90	14 90
John R. Ketcheson,	"	9 30	9 30
John Remington,	"	9 90	9 90
Chas. Greene,	"	9 20	9 20
F. B. Parker,	"	11 90	11 90
Wm. Harper,	"	14 50	14 50
J. R. Hamilton,	"	24 00	24 00
Robt. Barton,	"	21 90	21 90
Alfred C. Barker	"	21 70	21 70
Chas. R. Flint,	"	14 50	14 50
Wm. Phillips,	"	15 70	15 70
Totals— <i>Totaux.</i>		\$416 70	\$416 70
KENT.			
JOHN MERCER, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Élection et des Constables.</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations.</i>		52 00	47 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route.</i>		78 90	78 90
Polling Place and Hustings— <i>Bureau de Votation.</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et Copies.</i>		132 60	120 55
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports.</i>		33 50	33 50
Printing— <i>Impressions.</i>		4 00	4 00
John E. Brooke, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp. No. 1, Chatham, town</i>		12 50	12 50
J. W. Shakleton,	"	10 50	10 50
J. J. Thompson,	"	12 50	12 50
John O'Neill,	"	12 50	12 50
John Tissiman,	"	10 50	10 50
Thos. R. Harris,	"	12 50	12 50
A. W. Browne,	"	12 50	12 50
Thos. P. Dean,	"	8 50	8 50
H. Mercer,	"	10 50	10 50
M. Wright,	"	12 50	12 50
R. C. Struthers,	"	14 90	14 90
Thos. McKerrall,	"	15 50	15 50
Geo. Rogers,	"	15 90	15 90
S. Arnold,	"	17 90	17 90
A. S. Holmes,	"	14 90	14 90
R. Dunlop,	"	18 10	18 10
John Welsh,	"	15 30	15 30
J. McMullin,	"	14 60	14 60
Geo. Johnston,	"	14 50	14 50
W. R. Fellows,	"	10 90	10 90
F. Rice,	"	14 50	14 50
John Cleveland,	"	14 50	14 50
A. Willson,	"	15 60	15 60
W. Cameron,	"	15 00	15 00
Wm. Holmes,	"	14 30	14 30
A. D. Shadd,	"	15 70	15 70
John Jenner,	"	12 70	12 70
W. H. Taylor,	"	15 70	15 70
Thos. C. Renwick,	"	13 30	13 30
John Fletcher,	"	13 30	13 30
John Coutts,	"	14 10	14 10
Totals— <i>Totaux.</i>		\$773 20	\$756 15

ONTARIO.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Claimed. — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
LAMBTON.—Continued— <i>Suite.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
F. G. Mundie, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Officier-Rapporteur</i>	16 50	12 50
E. Watson,	" "	9 80	9 80
Wm. Dent,	" "	19 50	18 50
D. Paterson,	" "	17 50	17 53
W. G. Willoughby,	" "	15 50	15 50
W. H. Sanders,	" "	14 30	14 30
J. Holbrook,	" "	14 90	14 90
G. B. Stephenson,	" "	20 00	20 00
T. F. Eastman,	" "	16 50	16 50
R. Rae,	" "	20 70	20 70
S. Vann,	" "	19 70	19 70
W. Brichan,	" "	14 50	14 50
H. Brown,	" "	16 30	13 60
G. E. Murphy,	" "	12 10	12 10
R. Fuller,	" "	17 40	17 40
G. B. Johnstone,	" "	13 50	13 50
J. Featherstone,	" "	14 90	14 90
H. J. Miller,	" "	12 90	12 90
J. Watson,	" "	11 00	11 00
J. Thornton,	" "	10 50	10 10
F. Willoughby,	" "	12 90	12 90
A. McGarvey,	" "	12 60	12 60
T. R. K. Scott,	" "	17 00	17 00
Wm. Sparling,	" "	17 30	17 30
J. Black Ostren,	" "	17 10	17 10
J. D. Foster,	" "	16 50	16 50
J. Donnor,	" "	20 00	18 90
J. McDonell,	" "	21 10	19 10
J. Campbell,	" "	15 70	15 70
J. Mency,	" "	18 50	18 50
Totals— <i>Totaux.</i>		\$931 44	\$878 55
LINCOLN.			
Jos. A. WOODRUFF, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :-			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables.</i>		22 00	22 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations.</i>		27 00	27 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route.</i>		17 50	17 50
Polling Place, Hustings— <i>Bureau de Votation ou Place des Elections.</i>		16 00	16 00
Poll Books, Voter's Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies.</i>		29 60	28 80
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports.</i> ..		22 50	21 50
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Officier Rapp.</i> St. George's Ward, Ste. Catharines		7 50	7 50
" " " " St. Paul's " " " "		10 50	10 50
" " " " St. Andrew's " " " "		7 50	7 50
" " " " St. Thomas' " " " "		9 50	9 50
" " " " St. Patrick's " " " "		10 50	10 50
" " " " No. 1, Grantham		8 10	8 10
" " " " 2 " " " "		8 30	8 30
" " " " 3 " " " "		11 30	11 30
" " " " 4 " " " "		8 10	8 10
" " " " Port Dalhousie		10 90	10 90
" " " " No. 1, Grimsby		8 50	8 50
" " " " 2 " " " "		8 50	8 50
" " " " 3 " " " "		7 50	7 50
" " " " 1, Clinton		10 30	10 30
" " " " 2 " " " "		9 50	9 50
" " " " 3 " " " "		9 50	9 50
" " " " 1, Louth		13 90	13 90
" " " " 2 " " " "		8 00	8 00
Totals— <i>Totaux.</i>		\$312 50	\$300 70

ONTARIO.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Claimed. — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
	LENNOX.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
O. T. PRUYN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Élection et des Constables</i>		25 00	22 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		37 50	37 50
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>		41 10	41 10
Polling place, Hustings— <i>Bureau de Votation, ou Place des Elections</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		69 32	49 32
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i> ..		45 60	23 50
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Officier-Rapporteur</i> , Deroche		17 30	17 30
" " " Jas. Chamberlin		14 10	14 10
" " " Mahood		16 50	16 50
" " " Ham		14 10	14 10
" " " Bartlett		15 50	12 00
" " " F. B. Chamberlin		14 90	14 90
" " " Frazer		12 50	12 50
" " " Winters		9 50	9 50
" " " Girvin		11 60	11 60
" " " Aishton		16 10	16 10
" " " Sills		9 70	9 70
" " " Henderson		13 50	13 50
" " " Huffman		13 90	13 90
" " " Anderson		11 20	9 80
" " " Mallone		12 50	12 50
" " " Koblin		14 00	13 00
" " " Perry		13 30	13 30
" " " Rogers		15 90	14 90
" " " Aylesworth		10 30	10 30
" " " W. R. Chamberlin		8 50	8 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$503 42	\$451 42
	LEEDS and GRENVILLE, North Ridings— <i>Division Nord.</i>		
F. G. DICKINSON, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Élection et des Constables</i>		26 00	2 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		37 50	37 50
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>		63 80	63 80
Polling Place— <i>Bureau de Votation</i>			
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies</i>		15 60	15 60
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i> ..		35 90	35 90
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Officier-Rapporteur</i> , D. J. Hall		14 00	13 50
" " " R. Leslie		9 01	7 00
" " " W. R. Anderson		8 00	7 50
" " " S. Connor		13 14	11 50
" " " Murdoch Gair		12 50	12 50
" " " John Ross		18 30	18 30
" " " W. W. Griffin		15 00	13 50
" " " Thos. O'Reilly		16 95	16 30
" " " E. Pelton, jun		8 05	7 50
" " " W. C. Read		18 70	18 70
" " " E. H. Whitmarsh		17 70	17 70
" " " H. McCrea		16 10	16 10
" " " R. Kernahan		20 50	20 50
" " " Hy. Arnold		16 10	16 10
" " " John Edgar		17 90	17 90
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$400 75	\$393 40

ONTARIO.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
Constituencies.— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>			
MUSKOKA.—Continued— <i>Suite.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> , Draper, &c.....		13 40	13 40
" " Rankins		18 90	18 90
" " Huntsville.....		16 30	16 30
" " Rosseau Junction		20 90	20 90
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$710 38	\$634 38
MONCK.			
D. D. EVERARDO, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		14 00	14 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		42 00	8 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>		66 70	66 70
Polling Place, Hustings— <i>Bureau de Votation</i>		39 85	20 00
Legal Advice and Telegrams— <i>Conseils d'Avocat et Télégrammes</i>		10 25	5 25
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		120 68	120 68
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i> ..		23 50	23 50
Establishing Polling Sub-divisions— <i>Etablissement de Sub-divisions de Votation</i>		24 00	24 00
High Park, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> , No. 1, Caistor.....		12 55	12 30
Omar Hodge, " " " 2 "		13 70	13 70
H. J. Sharp, " " " 3 "		14 60	14 60
Dr. Parmenter, " " " 1, Canboro'		14 50	14 50
N. Missmende, " " " 2 "		17 30	16 30
James Blott, " " " 1, Dunn		20 70	19 70
W. W. Blott, " " " 2 "		20 70	19 70
John Hood, " " " 1, Dunnville.....		12 90	12 90
H. A. Camp, " " " 2 "		15 70	15 70
M. Roozel, " " " 1, Gainsboro'		15 60	15 60
M. Heaslip, jun. " " " 2 "		14 00	14 00
B. Beamer, " " " 3 "		17 20	16 20
T. J. Galbraith, " " " 1, Moulton, &c... ..		13 00	13 00
George A. Collis, " " " 2 "		19 50	18 50
James Jones, " " " 3 "		11 70	11 70
John B. Crow, " " " 1, Pelham.....		8 70	8 70
D. D. E. Potter, " " " 2 "		14 50	14 50
E. W. Oille, " " " 3 "		14 00	13 50
J. B. O'Reilly, " " " 1, Wainfleet.....		12 00	12 00
E. Misère, " " " 2 "		12 90	11 90
David Dunn, " " " 3 "		12 90	12 90
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$649 63	\$584 03
MIDDLESEX, East— <i>Est.</i>			
D. McMILLAN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		62 50	60 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>		15 00	15 00
Polling Places, Hustings— <i>Bureaux de Votation</i>		27 10	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		94 00	94 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i> ..		24 50	24 50
Establishing Polling Places— <i>Etablissement Bureaux de Votation</i>		10 00	10 00
24 Deputy Returning Officers— <i>Sous-Officiers-Rapporteurs</i>		504 00	504 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$763 10	\$753 50

ONTARIO.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>			
MIDDLESEX, West— <i>Ouest.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ANGUS CAMPBELL, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election des Constables</i>		112 00	50 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		72 00	72 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>		101 10	72 20
Polling Place, Hustings— <i>Bureau de Votation</i>		19 76	19 76
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		139 70	81 10
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i> ..		51 50	26 50
Legal Advice— <i>Conseils d'Avocat</i>		12 00	.....
Geo. Wilson, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> , Wardsville		17 50	17 50
A. Wilson, " " " " 1, Mosa		17 50	17 50
John Coyne, " " " " 2 " "		17 50	17 50
Angus D. Chisholm, " " " " 3 " "		18 10	18 10
Thomas Hamilton, " " " " 1, Ekfrid		13 60	13 60
Charles Kershawe, " " " " 2 " "		14 50	14 50
David McEachren, " " " " 3 " "		14 00	14 00
Wm. Sutherland, " " " " 4 " "		14 50	14 50
D. McFarlane, " " " " 5 " "		16 70	16 70
George Errett, " " " " 1, Caradoc		16 50	16 50
John Ferguson, " " " " 2 " "		15 70	15 70
John Sutton, " " " " 3 " "		16 10	16 10
John Edwards, " " " " 4 " "		16 70	16 70
John Johnston, " " " " 1, Delaware		17 10	17 10
Robert Baker, " " " " 2 " "		17 50	17 50
Wm. H. Armstrong, " " " " 1, Strathroy		15 00	15 00
J. B. Winlow, " " " " 2 " "		15 00	15 00
Alex. Hilton, " " " " 3 " "		15 00	15 00
Thos. L. Armstrong, " " " " 4 " "		15 00	15 00
Thos. Gately, " " " " 1, Metcalfe		17 50	17 50
John Hutton, " " " " 2 " "		17 50	17 50
D. McKellar, " " " " 3 " "		17 50	17 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$864 06	\$677 56
MIDDLESEX, North— <i>Nord.</i>			
WILLIAM GLASS, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		26 00	14 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		50 00	50 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>		89 50	89 50
Polling Place, Hustings— <i>Bureau de Votation</i>		25 79	20 00
Printing— <i>Impressions</i>		4 00	.....
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i> ..		4 00	4 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$199 29	\$177 50
NORFOLK, North— <i>Nord.</i>			
ED. DEEDES, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		37 50	36 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>		37 00	37 00
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votations, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		101 85	85 65
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i> ..		21 50	21 50
Establishing Polling Subdivisions— <i>Etablissement de Subdivision de Votation</i> ..		8 00	8 00

ONTARIO.	Constituencies.— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Claimed. — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
	ONTARIO, North— <i>Nord.</i> —Continued— <i>Suite.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
M. McPhaden, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> , 3, Brock		27 30	27 30
H. H. Walsh, " " 4 " "		14 50	14 50
David Lindsay, " " 5 " "		13 00	15 00
J. W. Patterson, " " 1, Thorah		6 65	6 65
George Smith, " " 2 " "		16 50	18 50
Hugh Johnson, " " 1, Mara		9 70	9 70
H. E. O'Dell, " " 2 " "		27 50	27 50
Thomas Byrne, " " 3 " "		35 50	35 50
Dennis O'Brien, " " Rama		41 50	41 50
Albert Gregg, " " 1, Uxbridge		20 70	20 70
James Anderson, " " 2 " "		14 90	14 90
Robert Spears, " " 3 " "		16 30	16 30
Alex. Spears, " " 4 " "		13 90	13 90
J. J. Taylor, " " 1, Scott		19 25	19 25
Wm. Nelson, " " 2 " "		16 50	16 50
Reuben Harrison, " " 3 " "		27 10	20 10
D. McKerchie, " " 1, Port Perry		21 50	21 50
H. Burnham, " " 2 " "		7 36	7 36
Totals—<i>Totaux.</i>		\$332 41	\$321 01
	ONTARIO, South— <i>Sud.</i>		
J. HAM PERRY, Returning Officer—<i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables.</i>		30 00	22 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		35 00	35 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>		37 60	37 00
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		38 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies.</i>		95 95	75 95
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports.</i>		23 50	23 50
Legal Advice— <i>Conseils d'Avocat.</i>		10 00	.....
Sub-division of Polling Places— <i>Sub-division de Bureaux de Votation.</i>		6 20	6 20
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> , No. 1, East Whitby		29 00	16 50
" " 2 " "		18 50	16 50
" " 3 " "		19 80	17 20
" " 1, Whitby		16 50	13 70
" " 2 " "		16 50	14 50
" " 3 " "		15 10	15 10
" " 1, Pickering		12 10	12 10
" " 2 " "		16 50	16 50
" " 3 " "		20 10	14 90
" " 4 " "		18 20	15 20
" " 5 " "		19 40	15 70
" " 6 " "		20 90	18 90
" " 7 " "		18 50	15 50
" " 1, Oshawa		14 10	13 30
" " 2 " "		16 40	14 60
" " 3 " "		15 30	13 30
" " 4 " "		27 30	20 80
" " 1, Whitby, Town		14 30	13 30
" " 2 " "		13 80	12 80
" " 3 " "		10 50	10 50
Totals—<i>Totaux.</i>		\$629 05	\$520 55
	PRESCOTT.		
C. P. TREADWELL, Returning Officers—<i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables.</i>		14 00	14 00

ONTARIO.		Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
Constituencies.— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>			
PEEL.—Continued— <i>Suite.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
John McCulla, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp. No. 1, Brampton...</i>		21 60	12 60
John Lynch, " " " " " " " "	2	14 50	11 50
Geo. Graham, " " " " " " " "	3	14 50	11 50
Thos. Holtby, " " " " " " " "	1, Chinguacousy	14 50	13 00
Wm. Little, " " " " " " " "	2	22 00	15 20
R. C. McCollum, " " " " " " " "	3	16 50	15 50
T. J. Black, " " " " " " " "	4	14 70	12 20
Thos. D. Shenick, " " " " " " " "	5	16 80	14 30
P. T. McCollum, " " " " " " " "	6	17 70	16 70
Thos. Jackson, " " " " " " " "	1, Toronto Gore	15 50	14 00
John Johnston, " " " " " " " "	2	15 40	13 90
John Eakins, " " " " " " " "	1, Toronto	21 80	15 30
Walter Davison, " " " " " " " "	" " " "	16 10	14 10
Geo. Rutledge, " " " " " " " "	3	12 80	12 30
Chas. Wilcox, " " " " " " " "	4	13 80	13 30
Emerson Taylor, " " " " " " " "	5	16 80	14 30
Henry Shook, " " " " " " " "	6	17 60	16 60
" " " " " " Streetsville	" " " "	13 00	12 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$566 46	\$449 21
RENFREW, North— <i>Nord.</i>			
JAMES MORRIS, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		30 00	30 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>		74 30	74 30
Stationery <i>Papeterie</i>		1 00	
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		65 24	44 24
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i>		18 28	18 28
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		25 00	25 00
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Officier-Rapporteur</i> , Alice.....		16 00	14 70
" " " "	Bromley.....	20 50	20 50
" " " "	Head.....	37 60	35 60
" " " "	Pembroke.....	6 50	6 50
" " " "	1, Ross.....	20 30	19 30
" " " "	2, ".....	17 99	16 90
" " " "	Pettawawa.....	11 10	11 10
" " " "	Stafford.....	20 10	20 10
" " " "	1, Westmeath.....	10 50	10 50
" " " "	2, ".....	10 90	10 90
" " " "	Wilberforce.....	20 10	19 10
" " " "	Algona.....	13 50	13 50
" " " "	Rolph, Buchanan.....	32 50	28 50
" " " "	1, Pembroke Village.....	7 50	7 50
" " " "	2, ".....	12 00	12 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$496 82	\$464 52
RENFREW, South— <i>Sud.</i>			
JOHN QUEALY, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		20 00	14 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		25 00	25 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>		173 40	173 40
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		30 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		78 00	78 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i>		18 50	18 50

ONTARIO.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
Constituencies.— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>			
RENFREW, South—<i>Sud.</i>—Continued—<i>Suite.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Patk. Maloney, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i>	Brougham	21 50	20 50
Andrew Ryan, " " "	Bagot & Blythesfield	21 50	20 50
Jas. Costello, " " "	Brudenell	11 70	11 70
J. Kearney, " " "	Gratton	10 00	9 00
A. Brown, " " "	Admaston	13 70	13 70
H. Bellerlys, " " "	Renfrew	13 70	13 70
Thos. Costello, " " "	Sebastopol	16 10	15 10
E. Strain, " " "	Griffith	24 50	23 50
Andrew Hamilton, " " "	No. 1, McNab	17 10	17 10
Geo. Eady, " " "	Horton	14 50	14 50
John McMullin, " " "	Kichards & Burns	26 30	25 30
Michael Costello, " " "	No. 2, Sherwood	23 30	22 30
Jas. Kitt, " " "	No. 1, "	22 50	21 50
Jos. Daly, " " "	Jones	25 50	24 50
Jas. Roan, " " "	Hagerty	20 50	19 50
John O'Grady, " " "	Brudenell	18 80	17 30
Jas. Bell, " " "	Arnprior	19 50	18 50
John Stewart, " " "	No. 2, McNab	20 90	20 90
Totals—<i>Totaux</i>		\$686 50	\$658 00
RUSSELL.			
JAMES KEAYS, Returning Officer—<i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables.</i>		28 00	26 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		50 00	37 50
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>		30 00	30 00
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		30 00	30 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies</i>		74 57	66 09
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i> ..		22 50	22 50
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Officier Rapporteur</i> , No. 1, Clarence		18 98	15 90
" " "	2 "	19 70	19 70
" " "	3 "	24 50	18 50
" " "	1, Cumberland	17 70	17 70
" " "	2 "	16 00	16 00
" " "	1, Gloucester	24 12	18 30
" " "	2 "	25 90	21 90
" " "	3 "	18 80	18 80
" " "	4 "	17 10	16 10
" " "	5 "	31 70	25 70
" " "	1, Osgoode	18 90	16 90
" " "	2 "	25 30	19 30
" " "	3 "	15 90	14 90
" " "	4 "	31 00	11 00
" " "	1, Russell	12 35	11 95
" " "	2 "	12 00	11 50
" " "	3 "	15 90	14 90
" " "	Cambridge	17 80	17 80
" " "	New Edinburgh	26 50	20 50
Totals—<i>Totaux</i>		\$625 22	\$539 24
SIMCOE, North—<i>Nord.</i>			
WM. N. RUTLEDGE, Returning Officer—<i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		33 00	26 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		52 50	52 50
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>		151 10	127 70
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		32 00	20 00

ONTARIO.	Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
Constituencies.—Collèges Electoraux.		
SIMCOE, North—Nord.—Continued—Suite.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies</i>	258 80	219 30
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i> ..	51 10	38 50
Office Rent— <i>Loyer des Bureaux</i>	12 00	.....
Printing and Stationery— <i>Impressions et Papeterie</i>	16 39	1 74
Isaiah Winters, Deputy R. Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> West Ward, Collingwood..	20 10	18 10
J. H. Lawrence, " " " " Centre " " "	18 10	18 10
Andrew Lockerly, " " " " East " " "	26 60	19 10
John J. Carruthers, " " " " 1, Nottawasaga.....	22 30	22 30
E. B. Sanders, " " " " 2 " " "	17 80	15 80
John Campbell, " " " " 3 " " "	17 30	17 30
John Frew, " " " " 4 " " "	20 50	19 50
Angus Bell, " " " " 5 " " "	20 10	19 10
W. A. Furlong, " " " " 6 " " "	18 90	18 90
Wm. May, " " " " 1, Medonte.....	16 60	15 10
Wm. Wilson, " " " " 2 " " "	20 30	18 30
Wm. G. Deacon, " " " " 3 " " "	18 30	17 30
John D. Larrie, " " " " 4 " " "	19 10	19 10
Wm. Harvey, " " " " 1, Flos.....	18 90	17 90
Patk. McGinnis, " " " " 2 " " "	17 30	15 30
O. J. Phelps, " " " " 3 " " "	17 50	16 50
Alex. Haslip, " " " " 1, Sunnidale.....	19 17	18 30
Jas. A. Mather, " " " " 2 " " "	17 50	15 50
Chas. Ross, " " " " Tay.....	19 30	18 30
R. C. Mortlette, " " " " 1, Tiny.....	19 30	19 30
Thos. McGrath, " " " " 2, Orillia and Matchedash.	18 10	18 10
Wm. Brown, " " " " 1 " " "	18 10	16 10
Wm. Dutton, " " " " 2 " " "	19 50	17 50
Daniel Dick, " " " " 3 " " "	17 10	17 10
Geo. Sneath, " " " " 1, Vespra.....	15 70	15 70
Wm. Bishop, " " " " 2 " " "	13 40	13 40
Wm. Whitehead, " " " " St. Andrew's Ward, Barrie	14 50	12 50
Martin Johnson, " " " " St. Patrick's " " "	12 50	11 50
H. Sewrey, " " " " St. George's " " "	12 50	11 50
F. J. R. Grant, " " " " 1, Orillia.....	16 90	15 90
Jas. Copeland, " " " " 2 " " "	11 90	11 90
Jas. Ross, " " " " 1, Oro.....	13 90	13 90
John C. Steele, " " " " 2 " " "	14 60	14 30
Geo. Tredhope, " " " " 3 " " "	14 50	14 50
Jas. Johnson, " " " " 4 " " "	18 20	18 20
Totals—Totaux.....	\$1223 26	\$1066 94
SIMCOE, South—Sud.		
GEO. LOUNT, Returning Officer—Officier Rapporteur :—		
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>	14 00	14 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>	25 00	25 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>	21 40	21 40
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>	10 00	10 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies</i>.....	.....	.....
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i> ..	3 00	2 50
Totals—Totaux.....	\$73 40	\$72 90
STORMONT.		
JOHN COPELAND, Returning Officer—Officier Rapporteur :—		
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>	22 00	22 00

ONTARIO.		Claimed. -- Demandé.	Paid. -- Payé.
Constituencies—Collèges Electoraux.			
STORMONT—Continued—Suite.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Proclamations—Proclamations		8 00	8 00
Mileages—Frais de Route		40 80	40 80
Hustings—Hustings		35 00	35 00,
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof—Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies		32 60	32 60
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns—Commissions, Mandats et Rapports ..		14 50	14 50
R. K. Bullock, Deputy Returning Officer—Sous-Officier Rapporteur		15 10	15 10
Stewart Connell, " " " "		18 50	18 50
Wm. J. Bride, " " " "		16 60	16 60
Oscar Fulton, " " " "		17 50	16 60
Jas. Burton, " " " "		18 90	18 90
Jas. McGill, " " " "		17 00	17 00
D. G. McMillan, " " " "		18 10	18 10
J. A. Cockburn, " " " "		19 30	19 30
D. Davidson, " " " "		16 70	16 70
Robt. Pitts, " " " "		20 30	20 30
Wm. McKillican, " " " "		17 90	17 90
F. Anderson, " " " "		17 00	17 00
Totals—Totaux		\$365 80	\$364 80
TORONTO, East—Est.			
JAMES CROWTHER, Returning Officer—Officier Rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables—Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Elections et des Constables		28 00	26 00
Proclamations—Proclamations		50 00	34 00
Mileages—Frais de Route		23 50	7 00
Hustings—Hustings		37 15	37 15
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof—Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et Copies		67 64	45 64
Commissions, Warrants and Returns—Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports ..		20 50	20 50
Establishing Polling Sub-divisions—Etablissement de Sub-divisions de Votation		8 00	8 00
Printing—Impressions		50 00	10 00
17 Deputy Returning Officers—Sous-Officiers Rapporteur—@ \$18 50		314 50	280 50
Totals—Totaux		\$599 29	\$468 79
TORONTO, West—Ouest.			
W. H. ARCHER, Returning Officer—Officier Rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables—Honoraires de l'Offic Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables		40 00	22 00
Proclamations—Proclamations		25 00	25 00
Printing—Impressions		88 45	11 50
Hustings—Hustings		30 86	30 86
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof—Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et Copies		59 80	55 40
Commissions, Warrants and Returns—Commissions, Mandats et Rapports ..		26 50	26 50
Establishing Polling Sub-divisions—Etablissement de Sub-divisions de Votation		20 00	16 00
J. Parker, Dep. Ret'g. Officer—Sous-Off. Rapp., 1, St. Patrick's Ward—quartier ..		22 50	16 50
Geo. A. Boomer, " " " "		22 50	16 50
S. R. Crickmore, " " " "		24 00	16 50
W. H. Campbell, " " " "		22 50	16 50
J. L. Dinsmore, " " " "		22 50	16 50
R. H. Bowes, " " " "		22 50	16 50
H. B. Montreville, " " " "		22 50	16 50
T. B. Caswell, " " " "		22 50	16 50
Jas. Thompson, " " " "		22 50	16 50
A. Mullard, " " " "		22 50	16 50
M. Blume, " " " "	1, St. Andrew's] Ward	22 50	16 50
A. Patterson, " " " "		22 50	16 50
James Leask, " " " "		22 50	16 50

ONTARIO.		Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>			
WELLAND.—Continued— <i>Suite.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> , No. 1, Bertie.....		15 10	15 10
” ” ” 2 ”		14 50	14 50
” ” ” 3 ”		13 10	13 10
” ” ” 4 ”		11 90	11 90
” ” ” Village, Chippawa.....		11 10	11 10
” ” ” N. Ward, Clifton.....		15 70	15 70
” ” ” C. Ward, ”		15 70	15 70
” ” ” S. Ward, ”		12 90	12 90
” ” ” No. 1, Crowland.....		8 90	8 90
” ” ” 2 ”		12 10	12 10
” ” ” Fort Erie, Village.....		12 70	12 70
” ” ” No. 1, Humberstone.....		11 60	11 60
” ” ” 2 ”		9 30	9 30
” ” ” 3 ”		12 50	12 50
” ” ” Village, Port Colborne.....		12 10	12 10
” ” ” No. 1, Stanford.....		15 10	15 10
” ” ” 2 ”		15 30	15 30
” ” ” 3 ”		15 70	15 70
” ” ” 1, Thorold.....		11 10	8 10
” ” ” 2 ”		13 80	13 30
” ” ” 3 ”		10 50	10 50
” ” ” 1, Village, Thorold.....		11 62	10 50
” ” ” 2 ”		14 50	14 50
” ” ” 1 ” Welland.....		8 50	8 50
” ” ” 2 ”		11 50	11 50
” ” ” 1, Willoughby.....		12 50	12 50
” ” ” 2 ”		14 50	14 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$553 41	\$535 29
WENTWORTH, North— <i>No d.</i>			
THOMAS H. MCKENZIE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		40 00	40 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		36 00	36 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>		32 20	32 20
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies</i>		56 90	56 90
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i>		21 50	21 50
E. Woodhouse, Dep. Ret'g. Off'r.— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> , Canal Ward— <i>quartier—Dundas</i>		6 50	6 50
R. W. Suter, ” ” Mountain ” ”		10 50	10 50
D. Anderson, ” ” Foundry ” ”		10 50	10 50
D. Fields, sen., ” ” Valley ” ”		10 50	10 50
J. B. Irving, ” ” 1, West Flamboro'.....		9 10	9 10
Jos. Swasdell, ” ” 2 ”		13 30	13 30
Wm. Douglas, ” ” 3 ”		12 00	12 00
John Ferrier, ” ” 4 ”		7 50	7 50
J. R. Neff, ” ” 1, Beverly.....		12 50	12 50
R. Inksetter, ” ” 2 ”		12 70	12 70
W. McDonald, ” ” 3 ”		9 50	9 50
Wm. Drone, ” ” 4 ”		9 00	9 00
R. McQueen, ” ” 5 ”		9 00	9 00
B. McIntosh, ” ” 6 ”		12 78	12 78
John Ransom, ” ” 1, East Flamboro'.....		12 10	12 10
N. H. Morden, ” ” 2 ”		11 00	11 00
Edward Jones, ” ” 3 ”		8 00	8 00
T. O'Donnell, ” ” 4 ”		8 90	8 90
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$371 98	\$371 98

ONTARIO.		Constituencies - Colléges Electoraux	Claimed — Demandé	Paid — Payé
WELLINGTON, North—Nord.—Continued—Suite.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> , J. Marlin, Luther, No. 1..			13 70	13 70
" " " J. Caswell, " " 2..			14 50	14 50
" " " M. McArthur, " " 3..			15 10	15 10
" " " J. Deverreux, Maryboro' " 1..			19 10	18 10
" " " J. Halliday, " " 2..			14 30	14 30
" " " O. M. Moore, " " 3..			17 10	17 10
" " " A. Dolmage, " " 4..			15 90	15 90
" " " J. Courtney, " " 5..			15 30	14 90
" " " S. Young, Minto " 1..			17 50	16 50
" " " B. Mitchell, " " 2..			17 50	17 50
" " " R. Beggar, " " 3..			19 50	18 50
" " " N. Coldwell, " " 4..			19 90	19 70
" " " H. C. Kane, " " 5..			21 00	17 50
" " " W. C. Reny, Mount Forest 1..			18 70	15 70
" " " W. Balfour, " " 2..			17 70	15 70
" " " W. W. White, Arthur Village ...			12 50	12 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>			\$696 32	\$607 73
WELLINGTON, South—Sud.				
G. J. GRANGE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>			14 00	14 00
Proclamations and Posting.— <i>Proclamations et Affichage</i>			58 80	53 80
Voters' Lists and Copies.— <i>Listes des Electeurs et Copies</i>			36 99	18 64
Returns— <i>Rapports</i>			2 00	2 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>			\$111 79	\$88 44
WELLINGTON, Centre—Centre.				
JOHN BEATTIE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>			22 00	22 00
Proclamations and Posting them.— <i>Proclamations et Affichage</i>			52 90	52 90
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>			15 00	15 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>			77 04	77 04
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i> ..			27 50	27 50
J. Gibson, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> No. 1, Peel			15 90	15 90
J. McGowan, " " 2 "			14 70	14 70
J. H. Barrett, " " 4 "			14 00	4 00
R. Anderson, " " 3 "			15 50	15 50
T. McMannus, " " 5 "			13 70	13 70
E. Gainer, " " 6 "			17 00	17 00
J. Smith, " " 1, Pilkington			12 60	12 60
F. Reynolds, " " 2 "			11 70	11 70
C. G. Hughes, " " 3 "			12 60	12 60
E. Burns, " " 1, Elora			15 30	13 30
O. Macgregor, " " 2 "			15 30	13 30
J. Elmslie, " " 1, Nichol			13 60	13 60
J. McQueen, " " 2 "			10 30	10 30
J. Mair, " "			12 30	12 30
T. A. W. Gordon, " " 1, Fergus			12 50	12 50
W. Ross, " " 2 "			11 50	11 50
M. Anderson, " " 1, Garafraxa, W. ..			13 30	13 30
W. Gibson, " " 2 " " ..			13 90	13 90
W. Campbell, " " 3 " " ..			15 76	15 76
J. Hamilton, " " .. " " ..			12 50	11 50
W. McCormach, " " 2 " " ..			14 10	14 10

ONTARIO.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
Constituencies.— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
WELLINGTON, Centre— <i>Centre.</i> —Continued— <i>Suite.</i>			
W. McPherson, Dep. Ret'g. Officer.	<i>Sous-Off. Rapp. No. 1, Orangeville</i>	15 10	15 10
J. S. Tead,	" " " " 2 "	17 10	17 10
J. Foster,	" " " " 3 "	17 10	17 10
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$531 80	\$526 80
YORK, East— <i>Est.</i>			
W. ROWELL, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables.</i>		26 00	14 00
Proclamations and Posting them— <i>Proclamations et Affichage</i>		71 60	49 60
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		25 00	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de Route Autres que pour Proclamations</i>		29 60	13 60
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports.</i>		2 50	2 50
Establishing Polling Places— <i>Bureaux de Votations établis</i>		25 60	25 60
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$180 30	\$125 30
YORK, North— <i>Nord.</i>			
W. McMASTER, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables.</i>		36 00	26 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et Affichage</i>		114 20	92 20
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		11 00	11 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de Route autres que pour Proclamations</i>		59 60	57 20
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		121 68	91 58
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports.</i>		23 50	27 50
Polling Places— <i>Bureaux de Votation, Hustings</i>		6 00	6 00
Sundries— <i>Divers</i>		18 27	
Angus, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Officier-Rapp., No. 1, Georgina.</i>		23 70	23 70
D. Reekie, " " " " 2 "		21 00	21 00
H. Draper, " " " " 2, Gwillimbury		18 10	18 10
W. B. Perry, " " " " 1 "		25 10	25 10
J. E. McNally, " " " " 1, Newmarket		14 10	14 10
D. G. McDonald, " " " " 2, Aurora		9 50	9 50
J. C. Richardson, " " " " 1, Whitchurch		12 20	12 20
J. Randall, " " " " 2 "		12 10	12 10
W. Cook, " " " " 3 "		16 40	16 40
J. W. Collins, " " " " 4 "		15 10	15 10
Henry Wilson, " " " " 5 "		14 70	14 70
J. T. Stokes, " " " " 1, Gwillimbury, E.		20 50	20 50
R. Price, " " " " 2 "		14 70	14 70
D. M. Douglas, " " " " 3 "		14 60	14 60
D. M. Peregrin, " " " " 4 "		12 40	12 40
J. Rogers, " " " " 1, King "		14 90	14 90
S. Caldwell, " " " " 2 "		15 90	15 90
W. Dunning, " " " " 3 "		16 10	16 10
J. Perry, " " " " 4 "		19 00	19 00
A. McMillan, " " " " 5 "		12 70	12 70
J. Wood, " " " " 6 "		19 90	19 90
E. H. Blir, " " " " Village of Holland		12 10	12 10
C. Elridge, " " " " Landing		13 00	13 00
E. P. Swain, " " " " 1 Newmarket		19 50	19 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$782 55	\$698 78

ONTARIO.	Constituencies.— <i>Colléges Electoraux</i>	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
YORK, West—Ouest.			
F. W. JARVIS, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :— Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		44 00	26 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et Affichage</i>		72 80	52 80
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		20 00	20 00
Mileages other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de Route autres que pour Proclamations</i>		26 80	22 20
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		52 50	47 50
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i> ..		18 50	18 50
Establishing Polling Places— <i>Bureaux de Votations établis</i>		37 60	37 10
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous Officier-Rapp.</i> , T. K. Morgan		24 50	18 50
" " " J. R. Bull		23 50	13 50
" " " J. P. Bull		27 30	17 30
" " " R. H. R. Monro		26 10	16 10
" " " J. Paul		23 10	13 10
" " " A. L. Wilson		27 30	17 30
" " " A. McPherson		28 70	18 70
" " " S. M. Jarvis		27 30	17 30
" " " E. C. Fisher		28 40	18 40
" " " A. E. Richards		28 50	18 50
" " " J. M. Laurence		28 90	18 90
" " " J. P. Rupert		28 90	18 90
" " " J. J. Jones		30 90	20 90
" " " D. McCallum		26 90	16 90
" " " J. McCallum		29 50	19 50
Totals—<i>Totaux</i>		\$682 00	\$485 90

RECAPITULATION—RESUME.

ONTARIO.

Constituencies. <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Returning Officer. <i>Officier-Rapporteur.</i>	Claimed. <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. <i>Payé.</i>
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Addington	M. P. Roblin	885 79	814 19
Algoma	Richard Carney	592 90	574 90
Brant, North—Nord	D. R. Dickson	287 33	268 08
" South—Sud	Chas. E. Smith	436 30	424 30
Bruce, North—Nord	Wm. Gunn	743 50	710 50
" South—Sud	Wm. Sutton	922 00	882 05
Bothwell	A. Anderson	834 03	717 72
Brockville	Geo. Redmond	336 58	284 98
Cardwell	D. Campbell	674 86	538 95
Carleton	Jno. F. Bearman	554 73	508 48
Corwall	R. Macdonald	84 65	51 25
Durham, East—Est	G. C. Ward	478 50	469 20
" West—Ouest	Robt. Armour	56 50	56 50
Dundas	Jno. P. Cryslar	451 80	421 20
Edgin, East—Est	Colin Munro	738 40	663 20
" West—Ouest	Jno. McKay	485 31	414 78
Essex	Chas. E. Casgrain	924 44	839 55
Frontenac	Wm. Ferguson	112 70	93 70
Grenville, South—Sud	W. J. Scott	291 80	291 80
Grey, North—Nord	Alex. M. Stephens	513 20	503 45
" South—Sud	Thos. Lauder	548 12	469 90
" East—Est	Wm. Leckie	758 40	703 83
Hungary	Danl. E. McIntyre	471 60	412 10
Hamilton, City—Cité	Geo. H. Mills	486 67	413 17
Haldimand	Thos. Pyne	123 40	81 80
Huron, North—Nord	F. Hays	717 59	606 09
" South—Sud	B. V. Elliott	467 47	431 22
" Centre—Centre	Jno. Macdonald	623 07	577 67
Halton	Thos. Racey	525 48	494 59
Hastings, East—Est	S. S. Lazier	753 00	610 15
" West—Ouest	W. H. Ponton	418 80	275 75
" North—Nord	A. F. Wood	416 70	416 70
Kent	Jno. Mercer	773 20	756 15
Kingston	Ed. J. Barker	350 02	339 67
London	W. C. L. Gibb	413 86	408 46
Lambton	Geo. S. Macpherson	931 44	878 55
Lincoln	Jas. A. Woodruff	312 50	300 70
Lanark, North—Nord	Jas. Thompson	348 93	331 43
" South—Sud	Thos. Cairns	599 39	486 19
Lennox	O. T. Pruyt	503 42	451 42
Leeds and Grenville, North—Nord	F. G. Dickinson	400 75	393 40
" South—Sud	Ormond Jones	761 20	680 60
Muskoka	R. J. Bell	710 38	634 38
Monck	D. D'Everardo	649 63	584 03
Middlesex, East—Est	D. McMillan	763 10	753 50
" West—Ouest	Angus Campbell	864 06	677 56
" North—Nord	Wm. Glass	199 29	177 50
Norfolk, North—Nord	Ed. Deedes	474 25	456 55
" South—Sud	Jas. Coverton	437 30	433 35
Northumberland, East—Est	J. M. Grover	622 42	552 30
" West—Ouest	R. N. Waddell	80 20	74 20
Niagara, Town—Ville—and Township	Jas. A. Woodruff	160 30	153 70
Oxford, North—Nord	Wm. Gray	86 86	75 50
" South—Sud	Chas. E. Chadwick	93 00	79 50
Ottawa, City—Cité	Edw. Sherwood	116 00	81 00
Ontario, North—Nord	N. G. Reynolds	832 41	821 01
" South—Sud	J. Ham Perry	629 05	520 55
Prescott	C. P. Treadwell	88 50	88 50
Prince Edward	P. Low	747 02	709 81
Peterborough, East—Est	Peter Pearce	431 18	430 58
" West—Ouest	Geo. Burnham, jun	401 71	337 80
Perth, North—Nord	Jno. Hossie	779 51	708 56
" South—Sud	Wm. Davidson	655 67	583 22
Peel	Robt. Broddy	566 46	449 21

RECAPITULATION—RESUME.—Continued—Suite.

Constituencies. <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Returning Officer. <i>Officier-Rapporteur.</i>	Claimed. <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. <i>Payé.</i>
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Renfrew, North— <i>Nord</i>	Jas. Morris	496 82	464 52
" South— <i>Sud</i>	Jno. Quealy	686 50	658 00
Russell	Jas. Keays	625 22	539 24
Simcoe, North— <i>Nord</i>	Wm. N. Rutledge	1,223 26	1,066 94
" South— <i>Sud</i>	Geo. Lount	73 40	72 90
Stormont	Jno. Copeland	365 80	364 80
Toronto, East— <i>Est</i>	Jas. Crowther	599 29	468 79
" West— <i>Ouest</i>	W. H. Archer	787 11	550 26
" Centre— <i>Centre</i>	Walter S. Lee	791 10	580 70
Victoria, North— <i>Nord</i>	Jno. D. Naylor	403 90	356 30
" South— <i>Sud</i>	Jno. Thirkell	615 60	518 20
Welland	Robt. Hobson	553 41	535 29
Wentworth, North— <i>Nord</i>	Thos. H. McKenzie	371 98	371 98
" South— <i>Sud</i>	T. W. McMurray	434 75	393 25
Waterloo, North— <i>Nord</i>	Geo. Davidson	131 10	106 10
" South— <i>Sud</i>	D. McDougall	108 40	106 60
Wellington, North— <i>Nord</i>	J. Anderson	696 32	607 73
" South— <i>Sud</i>	G. J. Grange	111 79	88 44
" Centre— <i>Centre</i>	Jno. Beattie	531 80	526 80
York, East— <i>Est</i>	W. Rowell	180 30	125 30
" North— <i>Nord</i>	W. McMaster	782 55	698 78
" West— <i>Ouest</i>	F. W. Jarvis	682 00	485 90
	Total— <i>Totauz</i>	\$43,751 03	\$39,108 45

QUÉBEC.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>			
BONAVENTURE.—Continued— <i>Suite.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
N. Poirier, Deputy Returning Officer.— <i>Sous-Of. Rapp.</i>	Hamilton, East.	18 65	15 65
J. Clapperton, " " "	" " West	20 60	17 60
J. McCormick, " " "	New Richmond, East ..	25 43	22 43
E. J. Bacon, " " "	" " West	18 80	15 20
F. Salmon, " " "	Maria, East	22 05	17 05
L. Lucien, " " "	" " West	22 05	17 05
J. Meagher, " " "	Carleton	24 55	17 55
L. Ouellet, " " "	Shoolbred, East	31 05	22 65
E. Arseneau, " " "	Nouvelle & Shoolbred ..	34 05	25 65
P. Gerahty, " " "	Mann	39 45	26 45
G. Oatman, " " "	Restigouche	48 20	33 20
H. Lodge, " " "	Matapediac	55 00	37 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$900 01	\$663 41
BEAUCE.			
T. I. TASCHEREAU, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		15 00	14 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et Affichage</i>		97 80	97 80
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		20 00	20 00
Mileage other than proclamations— <i>Frais de Route autres que pour Proclamations</i>		4 00	4 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Liste des Electeurs et copies</i>		104 84	101 98
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i> ..		43 70	27 50
Subdividing County and establishing Polling Places— <i>Subdivision du Comté et établissement des Bureaux de Votation</i>		16 00	16 00
L. A. Taschereau, Deputy Return. Officer— <i>Sous-Of. Rapp. No. 1, St. Marie</i>		13 30	13 30
L. Laliberté, " " "	2, "	18 10	16 10
N. Pelletier, " " "	3 "	21 30	19 30
J. E. Gagné, " " "	A, St. Elzear	15 50	15 50
L. Lacroix, " " "	B "	18 50	18 50
E. Vezina, " " "	1, St. Joseph	14 50	12 50
N. Lambert, " " "	2 "	16 30	13 30
L. Bernier, " " "	1, St. François	21 50	15 50
J. Denis, " " "	2 "	17 30	15 50
D. Poulin, " " "	3 "	22 50	16 50
A. G. Bussièrés, " " "	A, St. George	17 30	17 30
J. Moisan, " " "	B, "	17 30	17 30
P. A. Taschereau, " " "	" Linière	31 50	24 50
P. Thelerge, " " "	A, St. Frederic	27 00	23 00
D. Lessard, " " "	B "	15 10	14 10
C. B. Hall, " " "	A, Broughton	20 50	18 50
J. B. Mercier, " " "	B "	20 90	20 90
A. Fortin, " " "	A, St. Victor de Tring ..	20 10	16 90
A. Jollicœur, " " "	B "	17 50	17 50
E. Belanger, " " "	St. Ephrem de Tring ..	36 20	22 20
G. V. Taschereau, " " "	St. Evariste	35 84	25 84
F. G. A. Belanger, " " "	Shenley	36 70	30 70
C. Labreque, " " "	St. Sebastien	31 10	23 10
L. Labreque, " " "	St. Vital de Lambton ..	28 00	20 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$835 18	\$729 12
BEAUHARNOIS.			
A. D. MARTIGNY, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations, and posting them— <i>Proclamations et Affichage</i>		104 00	59 00

QUEBEC.	Constituencies.— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Claimed. — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
BEAUHARNOIS.—Continued—<i>Suite.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>	30 00	20 00
	Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de Route autres que pour Proclamations.</i>	9 00	9 00
	Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>	68 50	52 50
	Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports.</i> ..	18 50	18 50
	Subdividing County— <i>Subdivision du Comté.</i>	12 00	12 00
	L. A. Beaudet, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> ,	20 80	16 80
	F. C. Basinet, " " " St. Timothée	18 50	14 50
	A. N. LePallisier, " " " "	24 90	22 90
	L. Vachon, " " " St. Louis	17 30	13 30
	J. Leonard, " " " St. Clement	14 80	10 80
	E. S. Nomandin, " " " St. Louis	20 00	16 70
	Z. Boyer, " " " Ste. Cecile	24 10	20 10
	Th. Verner, " " " St. Etienne	18 90	13 90
	J. Leduc, " " " Beauharnois	16 90	12 90
	J. Landry, " " " St. Louis	25 70	21 70
	J. B. Chaste, " " " St. Stanislas	26 10	22 10
	J. Brossoit, " " " St. Clement	19 30	13 80
	J. Martin, " " " Ste. Cecile, Village	19 70	15 70
	D. Legareli, " " " Ste. Cecile	25 90	21 90
	C. H. LeBrun, " " " Beauharnois	17 70	13 70
	Totals—<i>Totaux</i>	\$578 60	\$447 80
BELLECHASSE.			
	P. FORGUES, Returning Officer—<i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—		
	Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables.</i>	18 00	18 00
	Proclamations and Mileage posting them— <i>Proclamations et Frais de Route pour Affichage</i>	86 50	56 00
	Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>	20 00	20 00
	Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de Route autres que pour Proclamations</i>	17 40	17 40
	Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>	64 75	58 75
	Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports.</i> ..	24 50	19 50
	Sub-dividing County, Mileage, &c.— <i>Subdivision du Comté, Frais de Route, etc.</i> ..	60 00	.....
	Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> , St. Michel	30 50	24 00
	I. A. Blanchette, " " " St. Charles, No. 2 ..	32 60	16 60
	J. B. Dion, " " " Beaumont	50 70	24 30
	J. Maltais, " " " St. Gervais	45 90	23 50
	N. Duquet, " " " St. Charles	48 20	24 70
	J. Falardeau, " " " St. Valière	57 10	28 70
	J. Dion, " " " St. Raphael, No. 1 ..	72 90	33 50
	F. Langlois, " " " 2 ..	61 10	34 70
	F. Martineau, " " " Notre Dame Auxiliatrice de Buckland	68 30	41 90
	J. Gingras, " " " Mailloux	70 70	44 30
	J. B. Hamel, " " " St. Cajetan d'Armagh, No. 1 ..	64 70	38 30
	N. Dion, " " " 2 ..	80 90	39 50
	J. B. Matte, " " " St. Lazane, No. 1	47 70	25 30
	" " " 2	38 50	24 50
	P. H. G. Ruelland, " " " St. Gervais	22 80	18 80
	N. Doyer, " " " St. Michel	30 10	20 10
	P. Forgues, supplementary account, Fees— <i>Comté suppl., Frais</i>	8 00	6 00
	Subdividing County and mileage reserved in first account— <i>Subdivision du Comté et Frais de Route, réservés dans le Premier Compte.</i> ..	44 00	44 00
	Postage— <i>Port</i>	1 02	1 02
	Totals—<i>Totaux</i>	\$1,166 87	\$703 37

QUEBEC.		Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>			
BROME.—Continued— <i>Suite.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
M. L. Elkins, Deputy R. Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp. No. 1, Potton</i>	1, Potton	17 10	17 10
W. Oliver, " " "	2 " "	17 10	16 10
S. Peabody, " " "	3 " "	15 10	15 10
G. Giddings, " " "	1, Bolton	12 50	12 50
J. Mennier, " " "	2 " "	13 90	13 90
W. McGowan, " " "	3 " "	11 50	11 50
A. Sargent, " " "	4 " "	13 00	13 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$492 90	\$448 10
CHAMBLY.			
A. N. MIGNAULT, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		34 00	26 00
Proclamations and Mileage posting them— <i>Proclamations et Frais de Route pour Affichage</i>		62 40	40 40
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		35 00	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de Route autres que pour Proclamations</i>		4 20	4 20
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i>		17 50	17 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies</i>		68 50	34 25
J. Bertrand, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i>	Village du Bassin	18 70	14 70
H. E. Massé, " " "	Ste. Thérèse	17 70	13 70
A. Héroux, " " "	Boucherville (nommé le Lac)	25 50	17 50
S. Bertrand, " " "	St. Joseph	26 70	16 70
N. D. D. Bessette, " " "	Village, du Canton	16 10	12 10
F. Demers, " " "	St. Basil le Grand	18 60	12 60
M. Emard, " " "	St. Hubert	17 10	11 10
L. Normandin, " " "	Village of Boucherville	36 30	14 30
T. C. Sainte-Marie, " " "	Longueuil	32 10	13 10
L. D. Normand, " " "	" "	32 10	13 10
C. Santoire, " " "	" "	29 70	11 70
A. Buteau, " " "	St. Lambert	30 10	13 10
H. A. Guimond, " " "	" "	22 80	15 80
P. Brais, " " "	St. Bruno	20 10	14 10
Subdividing County and making Polling places— <i>Subdivision du Comté et Bureaux de Votation</i>		36 00	31 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$601 20	\$366 95
CHATEAUGUAY.			
A. M. GAGNIER, Returning Officer— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Subdividing County, making Polling Places, and Mileage— <i>Subdivision du Comté, établissement des Bureaux de Votation et Frais de Route</i>		37 60	37 60
Proclamations, and Mileage posting them— <i>Proclamations et Frais de Route pour Affichage</i>		46 50	39 00
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		40 00	20 00
Mileage other than above— <i>Frais de routs autres que ceux ci-dessus</i>		11 70	11 70
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies</i>		63 00	63 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i>		18 50	18 50
Postage— <i>Affichage</i>		0 32	0 32
L. LePailleur, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i>	" "	12 10	12 10
A. N. LePailleur, " " "	" "	22 90	16 90
J. Dupuis, " " "	Ste. Joachim	19 30	15 30
J. Pelletier, " " "	Ste. Philomène	15 00	15 00
F. Durocher, " " "	" "	14 10	14 10

QUEBEC.	Constituencies.— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
CHATEAUGUAY.—Continued— <i>Suite.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. B. Poupard, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i>		15 50	14 50
M. Yelle, " "		18 90	16 90
C. Meunier, " "		19 90	18 90
L. H. Bellerose, " "	St. Jean Chrystôme	19 60	15 60
J. J. L. Derome, " "		19 90	16 90
S. J. Lewis, " "	Village, Californie.....	13 90	13 90
A. McEachern, " "	St. Malachie.....	14 50	14 50
J. Anderson, " "		14 90	14 90
E. L. Normandin, " "	St. Malachie d'Ormstown....	17 70	16 70
F. Gagnier, " "		9 30	9 30
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$491 12	\$441 62
[CHICOUTIMI AND SAGUENAY.			
O. Bossé, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		24 00	22 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et Affichage</i>		103 80	96 30
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		16 00	16 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de Route autres que pour Proclamations</i>		65 50	65 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		93 03	62 21
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i> ...		23 50	23 50
Establishing Polling Places— <i>Etablissement de Bureau de Votation</i>		8 00	8 00
L. Marcoux, Deputy Ret. Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> St. Prime		69 90	42 50
J. Dumais, " "	Notre Dame du Lac St. Jean.....	54 20	30 20
E. Savard, " "	Chicoutimi, Village.....	28 50	12 50
L. Tremblay, " "	St. Alphonse	51 50	27 70
P. Potvin, " "	St. Fulgence	43 65	19 90
S. Truchon, " "	St. Alexis de la Grande Baie.....	40 50	21 50
L. M. Roy, " "	Laterrière	17 90	14 90
D. Barry, " "	Baie des Mille Vaches	41 10	40 10
J. P. Gagnon, " "	St. Jérôme.....	53 20	27 20
O. Savard, " "	Tadousac	48 45	28 00
R. Bouillane, " "	Escoumins	47 20	45 20
J. Desgagner, " "	L'Anse St. Jean.....	17 10	13 10
E. Ouellet, " "	Hebertville.....	45 10	18 90
E. Lemieux, " "	St. Dominique	33 30	17 30
T. Boly, " "	Chicoutimi	29 30	13 30
T. Bolduc, " "	St. Louis	52 70	29 70
T. Z. Cloutier, " "	Chicoutimi	37 10	13 90
S. Dumais, " "	Hebertville.....	47 50	27 00
J. Gauthier, " "	Ste. Anne	30 30	13 30
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$1,122 33	\$749 71
CHAMPLAIN.			
E. RINFRET, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		14 00	14 00
Proclamations, and Mileage posting them— <i>Proclamations et Frais de Route pour Affichage</i>		73 30	71 30
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		9 00	9 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de Route autres que pour Proclamations</i>		22 10	22 10
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		92 55	68 55
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i> ..		27 50	27 50
Mileage subdividing County— <i>Frais de Route pour subdiviser le comté</i>		36 60	36 60
Postage— <i>Affichage</i>		2 39	2 39

QUEBEC.		Claimed.	Paid
Constituencies.— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>		<i>Demandé.</i>	<i>Payé.</i>
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA.—Continued— <i>Suite.</i>			
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		137 00	93 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i>		49 50	49 50
Subdividing County, and Mileage— <i>Subdivision du Comté et Frais de Route.</i>		39 40	39 40
<i>Arthabaska.</i>			
P. J. Blanchard, Deputy Ret. Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> Tingwick		25 50	19 70
D. Piché, " " St. Valère de Bulstroee		19 90	18 50
C. A. Pacaud, " " St. Kusèbe de Stanfold		20 00	16 10
P. Lavergne, " " Standfold, No. 1		18 80	15 30
P. E. Duval, " " Ste. Clotilde de Horton		27 80	15 00
R. Richard, " " Chenier, No. 1		19 30	17 30
C. J. Powell, " " " 2		19 30	17 30
D. Bergeron, " " St. Louis de Blandford		21 00	19 00
C. Rouleau, " " Chester, West		17 50	16 50
G. E. Jacques, " " "		20 70	16 10
J. Beauchêne, " " "		16 90	15 50
F. X. Pratte, " " Princeville		17 10	15 10
U. M. Poisson, " " Arthabaskaville		14 50	12 50
E. J. Paradis, " " Warwick		23 80	21 50
P. N. Pacaud, " " St. Norbert		15 50	14 50
A. Beaubien, " " Victoriaville		15 70	12 90
P. L. L'Anesse, " " St. Albert		15 70	13 70
A. Larivière, " " Chester, East		21 10	20 10
F. X. Buteau, " " St. Christophe		16 90	14 90
L. Robert, " " St. Médard		17 70	15 70
<i>Drummond.</i>			
A. B. Desroches, Deputy Ret. Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> Kingsey		27 50	24 50
S. Ployart, " " "		35 30	31 30
H. Chapdelaine, " " L'Avenir		25 90	22 10
N. Proulx, " " " No. 2		22 50	17 70
T. Côté, " " St. Guillaume d'Upton		43 50	42 50
W. H. Felton, " " "		46 90	42 50
H. P. Paré, " " St. Germain de Grantham		26 70	24 70
M. J. A. Poisson, " " " No. 2		40 40	38 90
W. J. Ployart, " " " 3		36 70	31 50
O. Salois, " " St. Bonaventure d'Upton		31 00	28 00
A. Cassidy, " " Kingsey		19 90	17 70
M. Leonard, " " Wickham, West		32 20	28 80
L. Walker, " " Durham		31 70	23 70
J. McCoy, " " Wickham		28 70	25 70
J. T. Caya, " " Grantham		26 50	22 50
R. J. Millar, " " Wendover		25 10	21 90
J. C. Armstrong, " " Durham, South		29 50	25 20
		\$1,362 10	\$1,192 30
Supplementary account, Subdividing County and establishing Polling places— <i>Compte supplémentaire, Subdivision du Comté et établissement de Bureaux de Votation</i>		28 00	28 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		25 00	.....
Returns— <i>Rapports</i>		3 00	3 00
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Officier Rapp.</i> , Horton		22 10	7 00
Totals— <i>Totaux.</i>		\$1,440 40	\$1,230 30
GASPÉ.			
S. G. HARPER, Returning Officer— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :— Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Élection et des Constables</i>		12 00	12 00

QUEBEC.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux</i>	Claimed — Demandé	Paid — Payé
IBERVILLE.		\$ cts.	\$ cts ¹
D. TASSÉ, Returning Officer—Officier Rapporteur :			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		14 00	14 00
Proclamations, and mileage posting them— <i>Frais de route pour affichage des Proclamations</i>		132 20	35 20
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		8 00	8 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour Proclamations</i>		8 50	0 20
Poll Books— <i>Cahiers de Votation</i>		14 00	.....
Commissions— <i>Commissions</i>		9 50	2 50
Subdividing County and Mileage— <i>Subdivision du Comté et Frais de route</i> ..		13 00	13 00
Totals—Totaux		\$199 20	\$72 90
JACQUES CARTIER.			
G. G. GAUCHER, Returning Officer—Officier Rapporteur :			
Fees to Returning Officer— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur</i>		16 00	16 00
Proclamations, and mileage posting them— <i>Frais de route pour affichage des Proclamations</i>		72 90	29 95
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		16 00	16 00
Mileage other than proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		21 83	21 83
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies</i>		42 35	36 35
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i> ..		16 50	16 50
Subdividing County— <i>Subdivision du Comté</i> .....		.....	8 00
A. Lecours, Deputy. Ret. Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> —St. Laurent.....		25 10	17 10
A. St. Germain, " " " ".....		36 70	28 70
F. Léonard, " " " ".....		22 90	14 90
G. Demers, " " Ste. Geneviève.....		23 20	15 20
Chas. Demers, " " " ".....		23 80	17 80
A. Paquin, " " St. Raphael de l'Île Bizard.....		21 00	15 00
L. Charboneau, " " Ste Anne du bout de l'Île..		22 70	16 70
M. Leclerc, " " La Pointe Claire.....		20 90	14 90
F. Bonnet, " " " ".....		21 00	16 90
L. Forest, " " Lachine.....		22 20	22 20
C. Hainault dit Deschamps, " " " ".....		24 75	16 75
F. J. Brady, " " " ".....		24 00	16 00
J. B. Quesnel, " " " ".....		23 30	17 30
Totals—Totaux		\$497 13	\$374 08
JOLIETTE.			
C. J. BEAUDOIN, Returning Officer—Officier Rapporteur :			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		14 00	14 00
Proclamations, and mileage posting them— <i>Frais de route pour affichage des Proclamations</i>		70 00	57 50
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		10 00	10 00
Mileage other than proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour Proclamations</i>		4 40	4 00
Commissions and Returns— <i>Commissions et Rapports</i>		2 50	2 50
Subdividing County— <i>Subdivision du Comté</i>		30 00	22 00
Totals—Totaux		\$130 90	\$110 00

QUEBEC.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
Constituencies—Collèges Electoraux.			
KAMOURASKA.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
V. TACHÉ, Returning Officer— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations, and mileage posting them— <i>Frais de route pour affichage des Proclamations</i>		76 20	76 20
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		10 00	10 00
Mileage other than proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour Proclamations</i>		14 60	14 60
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies</i>		109 60	54 80
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i> ..		24 00	23 50
P. St. Pierre, Deputy Ret. Officer— <i>Sous-Officier Rapporteur</i>		15 10	15 10
J. C. Lindsay, " "	Kamouraska Village... "	8 50	8 50
F. L. Moreau, " "	Rivière Ouelle..... "	18 50	17 50
P. Pelletier, " "	St. Paschal..... "	16 10	16 10
N. E. Dionne, " "	Ste. Anne La Pocatière..... "	19 35	14 35
J. L. Martin, " "	St. Pacôme..... No. 2..... "	21 50	18 20
" " " "	St. Denis..... " 1..... "	14 90	14 90
L. V. Dumais, " "	St. Louis..... " 2..... "	13 80	13 70
Thomas Pelletier, " "	St. André..... " 2..... "	18 90	18 90
Ed. Begin, " "	St. Pacôme..... "..... "	21 90	17 90
J. D. Lavoie, " "	St. Denis..... No. 2..... "	18 60	16 10
A. Fraser, " "	St. Paschal..... " 2..... "	25 50	24 50
J. Pelletier, " "	"..... " 1..... "	10 50	10 50
J. A. Roy, " "	Rivière Ouelle..... " 2..... "	24 70	24 70
E. St. Onge, " "	Mont Carmel..... "..... "	17 70	17 70
J. B. Chamberland, " "	St. Alexandre... No. 2..... "	24 70	24 70
A. Desjardins, " "	Ste. Anne La Pocatière..... "	24 10	22 10
P. Beaulieu, " "	St. André..... No. 1..... "	17 50	17 50
T. M. Michaud, " "	Ste. Anne La Pocatière..... "	29 90	27 90
J. T. Jones " "	St. Alexandre..... "	25 50	25 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$647 65	\$571 45
LAPRAIRIE.			
A. BEAUVAIS, Returning Officer— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		20 00	18 00
Proclamations, and posting them— <i>Proclamations et Affichage</i>		60 00	32 00
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		12 00	12 00
Mileage other than proclamations— <i>Frais de Route autres que pour Proclamations</i>		9 00	9 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies</i>		85 42	59 92
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i> ..		14 50	14 50
Making Pelling places and mileage— <i>Etablissement de Bureaux de Votation et Frais de Route</i>		69 00	52 00
Day service— <i>Service de la journée</i>		175 00	.....
A. J. Dunn, Dep. Ret. Officer— <i>Dep. Off. Rap., Laprairie</i> No. 1.....		16 50	9 50
A. J. L. Coutlee, " "	"..... " 2..... "	17 10	10 10
A. L. Grondin, " "	"..... " 3..... "	20 50	11 40
A. Z. Mayrand, " "	St. Philippe..... " 1..... "	21 50	14 30
D. Minette, " "	"..... " 2..... "	14 10	8 10
J. B. Defoy, " "	St. Constant..... " 1..... "	22 30	14 30
A. Lefebvre, " "	"..... " 2..... "	15 60	9 60
F. P. Langevin, " "	St. Isidore..... " 1..... "	15 50	9 50
C. Doyon, " "	"..... " 2..... "	17 10	11 10
J. O. Poirier, " "	St. Jacques le Mineur.... " 1..... "	20 90	11 90
J. E. Coderse " "	"..... " 2..... "	20 90	11 90
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$646 92	\$319 12

QUEBEC.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid, — Payé.
Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>			
MISSISQUOI.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
R. DICKINSON, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations and Posting them— <i>Proclamations et Affichage</i>		38 20	25 70
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		5 00	5 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour Proclamations</i>		13 20	13 20
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		65 20	65 20
Polling Places— <i>Bureaux de Votation</i>		12 00	12 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i> ..		26 50	26 50
Subdividing County and Mileage— <i>Subdivision du Comté et Frais de route</i> ...		24 20	24 20
J. Briggs, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> —Stanbridge, No. 1..		15 00	14 70
J. Smith, " " " " 2..		13 30	13 30
J. Capsey, " " " " 3..		12 50	12 50
H. D. Moore, " " " " 4..		9 30	9 30
H. N. Whiteman, " " " " 5..		12 90	12 90
J. B. Simard, " " " " 6..		13 30	12 90
T. Selby, " " " " Dunham, No. 1..		11 60	11 60
J. Oliver, " " " " " 2..		19 10	18 90
W. Stevenson, " " " " " 3..		17 10	16 90
A. E. Mitchell, " " " " " 4..		13 30	13 30
E. Finley, " " " " Dunham Village		8 75	8 50
C. Cyr, " " " " Farnham, North		26 00	26 00
E. Audette, " " " " " South		17 20	16 20
C. Brault, " " " " Village of West Farnham		15 30	15 30
H. S. Throop, " " " " St. Armand, West, No. 1..		10 50	10 50
W. Thompson, " " " " " 2..		11 20	11 20
C. R. Cheesman, " " " " Village of Philipsburg		11 00	10 90
H. H. Smith, " " " " St. Armand, West, No. 3..		11 10	11 10
E. E. Spencer, " " " " " 4..		12 00	12 00
S. M. Samsun, " " " " Village of Frelighsburg		10 00	10 00
W. Crothers, " " " " St. George de Clarenceville, E. W.		9 10	9 10
F. M. Townsend, " " " " " "		13 70	13 70
L. H. Derick, " " " " St. Thomas		14 10	14 10
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$517 65	\$502 70
MONTMORENCY.			
G. DICK, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		12 00	12 00
Proclamations and Posting them— <i>Proclamations et Affichage</i>		60 85	48 60
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		8 00	8 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour Proclamations</i>		00 40	00 40
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies</i>		44 42	44 42
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i> ..		13 50	13 50
Subdividing County and establishing Polling Places— <i>Subdivision du Comté et érection de Bureau de Votation</i>		11 00	11 00
V. E. Dick, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> , St. Ferréol.....		24 90	21 90
L. P. Turcotte, " " " " St. Jean		19 90	17 90
F. H. Toupain, " " " " Ste. Brigitte de Laval ..		36 90	24 90
J. Fremont, " " " " Ste. Famille		22 00	18 00
J. Fortin, " " " " St. Joachim		21 90	19 90
E. Raymond, " " " " St. Tite des Caps		25 50	21 50
P. Gosselin, " " " " St. Laurent, Ile d'Orléans		31 50	29 50
N. Simard, " " " " Ste. Anne		23 50	17 50
J. Gariépy, " " " " L'Ange Gardien		17 30	15 30
L. N. Asselin, " " " " St. François		22 30	18 30
J. F. Blackburn, " " " " Château Richer.....		17 70	13 70
P. C. Le François, " " " " " "		17 70	13 70
L. F. Tardif, " " " " St. Pierre		20 00	19 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$451 27	\$389 02

QUEBEC.		Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>			
MONTCALM.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. E. BEAUPRÉ, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables.</i>		13 00	13 00
Proclamations and Posting them— <i>Proclamations et Affichage.</i>		61 00	48 50
Hustings— <i>Hustings.</i>		15 00	15 00
Commissions and Returns.— <i>Commissions, et Rapports.</i>		2 50	2 50
Totals— <i>Totaux.</i>		\$91 50	\$79 00
MONTMAGNY.			
J. D. LEPINE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables.</i>		14 00	26 00
Proclamations and Posting them— <i>Proclamations et Affichage.</i>		41 00	41 00
Hustings— <i>Hustings.</i>		30 00	30 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour Proclamations.</i>		00 20	00 20
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies.</i>		22 01	22 01
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports.</i> ..		11 50	11 50
Polling Places— <i>Bureau xde Votation</i>		56 00	28 00
A. Tremblay, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.,</i> Berthier		12 10	12 10
C. Lavoie, " " Montmagny, Village		16 30	16 30
R. G. Tourangeau, " " Montmagny, Township		32 50	32 50
P. Miller, " " St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud		26 50	26 50
G. Fournier, " " St. Antoine, Ile aux Grues		17 60	17 60
F. E. Boulet, " " St. Thomas, No. 2		27 50	27 50
A. Bender, " " " 1		10 80	10 80
E. L. J. Giroux, " " St. Francois, Rivière du Sud		26 50	26 50
J. X. Lavoie, " " " "		26 50	26 50
W. Dion, " " Cap St. Ignace, No. 1		13 90	13 90
W. E. Blumhart, " " " 2		12 10	12 10
Totals— <i>Totaux.</i>		\$397 01	\$381 01
MEGANTIC.			
W. H. LAMBLY, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables.</i>		14 00	14 00
Proclamations and Posting them— <i>Proclamations et Affichage.</i>		72 60	52 60
Hustings— <i>Hustings.</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies.</i>		96 99	85 84
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports.</i> ..		23 12	23 12
P. Campbell, Deputy Ret. Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp. No.</i> 1, Inverness		20 20	16 70
F. Wark, " " 3		21 20	19 20
T. M. Lambly, " " 2		14 25	12 50
W. Thompson, " " 1, Leeds & Thetford		20 90	19 90
W. Hume, " " 2 "		15 30	15 10
G. Bayne, " " 3 "		18 50	15 30
J. Hutcheson, " " 4 "		22 70	21 70
J. Mathew, " " 1, Nelson		24 10	21 10
J. Smyth, " " 2		16 80	15 50
P. Cloutier, " " Somerset, North		13 50	12 50
P. F. Béland, " " " "		17 30	17 30
H. Jutras, " " 1 " South		17 80	14 30
J. D. Lacerte, " " 2		18 00	14 50
J. Vezneau, " " Halifax, South		22 70	17 70
N. A. Brunet, " " " North		21 90	16 90
A. Schambier, " " " "		18 30	16 30

QUEBEC.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
PONTIAC.—Continued— <i>Suite.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
S. Smith, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapporteur</i>	Bristol, No. 1.	24 90	18 90
C. De Lisle, " " " "	" " 2.	25 70	19 70
J. T. Pattison, " " " "	" " " " " " " " " "	25 30	19 30
J. Wilson, " " " "	Thorn.	12 50	12 50
Litchfield, " " " "	Leslie.	24 70	18 70
Thos. McVeigh, " " " "	Litchfield.	17 70	15 70
C. Barsalou, " " " "	Calumet Island.	15 50	14 50
W. H. Cobb, " " " "	" " " " " " " " " "	21 90	17 90
T. W. Brooks, " " " "	Mansfield.	19 90	13 90
Jas. Coghlan, " " " "	Waltham.	14 50	13 50
W. J. Poupore, " " " "	Chichester.	34 50	34 50
T. Kelly, " " " "	Allumet Island.	25 60	24 60
P. Lynch, " " " "	" " " " " " " " " "	40 30	26 80
M. Hays, " " " "	Sheen.	38 70	26 70
H. White, " " " "	Portage du Fort, Vill.	33 40	27 40
		18 70	12 70
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$760 50	\$657 00
PORTNEUF.			
F. X. MAYRAND, Returning Officer— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		24 00	24 00
Proclamations and Posting them— <i>Proclamations et Affichage</i>		60 00	42 00
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		60 90	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour Proclamations</i>		4 40	4 40
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et Copies</i>		103 01	65 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i>		24 50	24 50
Establishing Polling Places— <i>Etablissement de Bureaux de Votation</i>		54 00	54 00
Keeping the Peace— <i>Maintien de la Paix</i>		53 00	53 00
J. Blais, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> , Grondines		11 90	11 90
D. Arcand, " " " "	St. Albans	18 60	18 60
C. Marcotte, " " " "	No. 1, Deschambault.	29 20	29 20
J. Moussette, " " " "	N. D. de Portneuf	28 90	28 90
J. Dussault, " " " "	Les Ecurieux	14 05	14 50
E. Beaudry, " " " "	Pointe aux Trembles.	16 30	16 30
A. Beaudry, " " " "	" " " " " " " " " "	18 30	18 30
N. Loriot, " " " "	No. 1, St. Augustin.	19 50	19 50
D. Watters, " " " "	2, " " " " " " " " " "	16 90	16 90
J. Malony, " " " "	Ste. Catharine.	20 30	20 30
T. Sisson, " " " "	No. 1, St. Raymond	19 80	19 80
F. Savary, " " " "	4, " " " " " " " " " "	17 90	17 90
H. Pelletier, " " " "	2, " " " " " " " " " "	17 90	17 90
L. C. Bourgeois, " " " "	3, " " " " " " " " " "	23 90	23 90
E. Burroughs, " " " "	1, St. Basile.	24 50	24 50
J. Rhéaume, " " " "	2, " " " " " " " " " "	15 80	15 80
Dr. W. Mayrand, " " " "	Ste. Jeanne.	21 20	21 20
A. O. Mayrand, " " " "	No. 1, St. Casimire.	15 50	15 50
H. Fournier, " " " "	2, " " " " " " " " " "	24 70	24 70
J. Bernard, " " " "	Cap-Santé.	15 10	15 10
J. E. Thibeau, " " " "	" " " " " " " " " "	11 30	11 30
Z. Perreault, " " " "	No. 2, Deschambault	20 10	20 10
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$805 46	\$708 55

QUEBEC.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
QUEBEC, City— <i>Cité.</i> —Centre— <i>Centre.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
HON. C. ALLEYN, Returning Officer—<i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		50 00	35 00
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		221 30	221 30
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies</i>		104 99	44 40
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i> ..		16 50	16 50
Establishing Polling Places and Rent— <i>Etablissement de Bureaux de Votation et loyer</i>		196 00	130 00
T. Molony, Deputy Returning Officer, <i>Sous Off. Rapp.</i>		8 50	8 50
L. P. Vehe, " ".....		9 00	8 50
J. J. Fortier, " ".....		8 50	8 50
R. I. Bradley, " ".....		10 70	9 70
C. P. Larue, " ".....		9 00	8 50
J. C. Murray, " ".....		10 00	8 50
J. E. Bédard, " ".....		9 00	8 50
M. Chouinard, " ".....		9 50	8 50
A. Robertson, " ".....		11 00	10 00
J. E. Doucet, " ".....		9 00	8 50
J. Dunbar, " ".....		14 50	8 50
C. Lindsay, " ".....		11 00	8 50
C. Trudelle, " ".....		8 50	8 50
R. A. Vallée, " ".....		15 00	8 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$757 99	\$594 90
QUEBEC, City— <i>Cité.</i> —East— <i>Est.</i>			
J. B. HAMEL, Returning Officer—<i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		15 50	14 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		50 00	50 00
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		33 50	33 50
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de Route autres que pour Proclamations</i>		7 30	7 30
Commissions and Returns— <i>Commissions et Rapports</i>		6 00	2 50
Voters' Lists— <i>Listes des Electeurs</i>		38 60	38 60
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$150 90	\$145 90
QUEBEC, City— <i>Cité.</i> —West— <i>Ouest.</i>			
J. DOYLE, Returning Officer—<i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		14 00	14 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		30 00	30 00
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		25 00	16 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and Copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et Copies</i>		49 91	35 93
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i> ..		14 50	14 50
Polling Places, Rent, and Establishing— <i>Bureaux de Votation, Loyer et Frais d'Etablissement</i>		339 00	288 00
H. F. W. Bellew, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off., Rapp.</i>		10 30	9 80
J. Fraser, " ".....		9 35	9 10
J. A. Quinn, " ".....		9 15	8 80
M. Nolan, " ".....		10 00	9 50
G. Temple, " ".....		14 00	8 50
S. Fortin, " ".....		9 05	8 80

QUEBEC.	Constituences—Collèges Electoraux.	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
QUEBEC, City—Cité.—West—Cuest.—Continued—Suite.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
F. Johnston, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i>	10 25	9 00
P. J. Charlton,	12 00	9 00
P. J. Brady,	11 70	11 20
P. H. Olivier,	10 60	8 60
J. Walsh,	10 00	9 25
W. J. Bickell,	9 30	9 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$618 11	\$528 98
QUEBEC, County—Comté.			
JOSEPH LAURIN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		22 00	22 00
Proclamations and Posting— <i>Proclamations et Affichage</i>		46 00	46 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de Route autres que pour Proclamations</i>		29 00	29 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and Copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et Copies</i>		51 15	31 15
Commissions, Warrant, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i> ..		20 50	20 50
Polling Places, Establishing and Rent— <i>Bureaux de Votation, Loyer et Frais d'établissement</i>		45 00	16 00
Translation— <i>Traduction</i>		2 00	.....
C. Fitzpatrick, Dep. Retg. Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> , No. 1, St. Colombe de Sillery		17 30	10 30
E. J. Duggan,	41 50	14 50
P. Bouchard,	37 55	14 80
P. Falardeau,	14 30	10 30
L. P. Le Tellier,	24 96	14 10
L. Robitaille,	21 60	13 60
O. Hamel,	22 90	14 90
P. Picard,	29 10	12 20
L. Genest,	25 75	14 50
P. Villeneuve,	13 50	9 50
Chas. Charlie,	36 00	14 50
J. Cazeau,	30 88	18 88
G. Gourdeau,	33 75	15 25
F. Parent,	26 60	11 60
S. Lindenberg,	35 70	23 70
C. S. Wolff,	35 50	21 50
G. Smith,	33 73	25 73
M. Murphy,	78 18	27 38
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$775 05	\$452 49
RICHMOND AND WOLFE.			
C. P. CLEVELAND, Returning Officer— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et Affichage</i>		111 00	80 00
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		20 00	20 00
Mileage other than proclamations— <i>Frais de Route autre que pour Proclamations</i>		24 00	24 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies</i>		142 27	85 94
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandat, et Rapports</i> ..		30 50	30 50
Sub-dividing County and Mileage— <i>Subdivision de Comté et frais de route</i>		24 60	16 60
T. Leet, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> , Danville, Village		14 90	14 90
F. Mackenzie,	8 50	8 50
W. V. Cleveland,	9 10	9 10
J. Bédard,	12 30	12 30
J. P. Healy,	11 30	11 30
W. Brooke,	17 90	15 90
A. Wilcocks,	11 30	11 30
H. Leet,	17 90	17 90
F. A. Brien,	13 90	13 90

QUEBEC.		Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
Constituencies—Collèges Electoraux.			
RICHMOND AND WOLFE.—Continued—Suite.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
D. Thomas, Dep. Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i>	Brompton	17 70	17 70
A. Rankin, " "	Windsor	16 30	15 30
G. Stacy, " "	Stoke	19 10	19 10
S. Labreque, " "	St. George, Sub. Div. B.	18 70	17 70
E. Milette, " "	" " A.	17 90	16 90
T. C. Ducharme, " "	Wotton " A.	18 50	18 50
M. T. Steverson, " "	" " B.	18 10	18 10
F. C. Miquelon, " "	St. Camille	14 50	14 50
P. Blois, " "	North Ham	34 70	33 70
E. S. Dorche, " "	South Ham	19 70	19 70
G. Adder, " "	Dudswell	23 20	23 20
J. B. Delisle, " "	Garthby and Stratford	33 90	33 90
R. Boulanger, " "	Wolfstown, Sub. Div. B.	21 70	21 70
N. Roy, " "	" " A.	30 10	30 10
A. Guenette, " "	Weedon " B.	20 90	20 90
J. E. Coté, " "	" " A.	20 90	20 90
Totals—Totaux		\$841 37	\$746 04
RICHELIEU.			
A. N. GOUIN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		38 00	26 00
Proclamations and posting— <i>Proclamation et Affichage</i>		68 00	62 00
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		8 00	8 00
Mileage other than proclamation— <i>Frais de route autre que pour proclamation</i>		58 80	58 80
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Liste des Electeurs et copies</i>		126 00	86 70
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i>		25 50	25 50
Polling Places, Establishing and Rent— <i>Places de votation établies et loues</i>		142 00	88 00
Sub-dividing County— <i>Subdivision de Comté</i>		32 00	16 00
C. Dorion, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i>		9 30	9 30
A. Lord, " "		9 30	9 30
V. Couter, " "		9 30	9 30
C. Boucher, " "		9 30	9 30
N. Fréchette, " "		9 30	9 30
S. R. E. Boucher, " "		10 30	10 30
J. B. A. Boisvin, " "		13 50	13 50
F. X. Belland, " "		9 70	9 70
A. De Blois, " "		25 50	25 50
B. Moryeur, " "		13 90	13 90
N. Perodeau, " "		14 50	14 50
J. Dorais, " "		15 70	15 70
S. David, " "		14 10	14 10
A. Bruneau, " "		12 70	12 70
C. Harpin, " "		18 10	18 10
P. Beaulac, " "		15 90	15 90
P. Payan, " "		18 30	18 30
A. D. Grandpré, " "		22 90	22 90
J. Sylvestre, " "		22 90	22 90
D. Casaubon, " "		22 90	22 90
E. Roch, " "		19 10	19 10
J. B. Desrosiers, " "		18 70	18 70
Totals—Totaux		\$833 50	\$706 20
RIMOUSKI:			
A. E. GUAY, Returning Officer— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		16 00	14 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		100 00	50 00
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		12 00	12 00
Mileage other than proclamations— <i>Frais de route autre que pour proclamations</i>		122 00	90

QUEBEC.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
RIMOUSKI.—Continued— <i>Suite.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies</i>	270 45	184 15
	Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i>	36 50	36 50
	D. P. de St. Aubin, Dep. Return. Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> , St. Mathieu	48 50	37 50
	A. Fraser, " " St. Simon	48 50	33 50
	A. E. Rivin, " " St. Fabien	55 90	50 90
	C. Gagnon, " " " "	23 50	23 50
	S. Berule, " " Ste. Cécile du Bic.	21 50	20 50
	T. Ouellet, " " " "	29 50	28 50
	L. N. Coté, " " L'Anse du Sable	23 90	23 90
	V. Gagnon, " " St. Luce	32 40	20 90
	J. B. Martin, " " Rimouski,	22 20	19 20
	J. Gleason, " " St. Germain	19 90	16 90
	L. Garon, " " Ste. Blondine	20 20	18 20
	S. Chalefour, " " St. Annaclet	34 70	34 70
	J. Fréchette, " " Neizette	22 20	21 70
	J. E. Larrivière, " " L'Assomption	43 70	32 00
	A. Martin, " " St. Donat	21 90	20 90
	T. Descherries, " " Ste. Flavie	32 20	22 20
	G. Talbot, " " " "	23 10	21 00
	P. L. Gauvreau " " Ste. Angèle	21 70	18 70
	L. S. Grondin " " " "	29 90	28 70
	J. Rouleau " " St. Octave de Metis	27 70	25 70
	A. Poulin " " " "	31 70	29 70
	L. R. Gauvreau " " L'Assomption	34 50	33 50
	A. Hamel " " " "	26 90	18 90
	J. B. Pelletier, " " St. Ulric	33 10	25 40
	A. Lamontagne " " Matane	44 50	27 50
	F. A. Martin, " " St. Jérôme	39 40	37 80
	P. S. St. Prim, " " Sisson	43 50	41 50
	J. W. Miller " " Ste. Félicité	40 90	36 50
	A. D. Regin " " St. Denis	41 30	41 30
	O. Martin " " Cherbourg	47 60	43 10
	J. Pinault " " " "	40 80	40 30
	F. Duguet " " Romieux	52 50	52 50
Totals— <i>Totaux.</i>		\$1,636 75	\$1,343 65
ROUVILLE.			
J. E. P. LABERGE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		22 00	22 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et Affichages</i>		85 40	54 40
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		20 00	20 00
Mileage other than proclamations— <i>Frais de Route autre que pour proclamations</i>		15 60	15 60
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies</i>		165 87	114 02
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i> ..		27 50	27 50
J. F. P. Gastien, Dep. Ret. Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i> , Marieville, Village, No. 1		9 20	9 20
G. A. Gingras, " " Poll, " " 2		11 10	11 10
C. F. Beauchemin, " " Canrobert, " " 3		12 80	12 80
J. P. Ouellet, " " Richelieu, " " 4		9 64	9 64
J. Charbonneau, " " St. Marie, " " 5		12 50	12 50
J. Bédard, " " " " " " 6		14 50	14 50
G. Lague, " " Poll, " " 7		9 90	9 90
A. Cassegrain, " " " " " " 8		10 70	10 70
C. Pepin, " " " " " " 9		13 10	13 10
J. A. Fournier, " " " " " " 10		22 30	20 30
F. Mennier, " " " " " " 11		11 20	11 20
J. O. Pion, " " " " " " 12		18 30	18 30
Dr. Ste. Onge, " " " " " " 13		14 80	14 80
E. Messier, " " " " " " 14		19 00	19 00
J. A. Chagnon, " " " " " " 15		14 50	14 30
J. Bachand, " " " " " " 16		15 70	15 70
U. Collet, " " " " " " 17		14 30	14 30

QUEBEC.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
ST. MAURICE.			
L. G. DUVAL, Returning Officer— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—		\$ cts.	cts.
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		14 00	14 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et Affichage</i>		68 00	55 50
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		30 00	30 00
Mileage other than proclamation— <i>Frais de route autre que pour Proclamations</i>		6 60	6 60
Returns— <i>Rapports</i>		2 02	2 02
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$120 62	\$108 12
SHERBROOKE.			
G. F. BOWEN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		14 00	14 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et Affichage</i>		41 20	29 60
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		2 00	2 00
Commissions and Returns— <i>Commissions et Rapports</i>		2 50	2 50
Sub-dividing County— <i>Subdivision de Comté</i>		12 00	12 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$71 70	\$60 10
SHEFFORD.			
J. B. EDGARTON, Returning Officer— <i>Officier Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		14 00	26 00
Proclamations, and posting them— <i>Proclamations et Affichage</i>		45 60	45 60
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		7 50	7 50
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de Route autres que pour Proclamations</i>		20 60	20 60
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>		60 55	60 55
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i> ..		28 79	27 79
H. Bartlett, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp., North Lily</i>		29 40	23 50
F. X. David, " " " " Sub. Div. 1		10 10	10 10
W. Hackwell, " " " " " " " " 2		19 20	19 20
O. B. Kemp, " " " " Granby, " " " " 1		13 20	13 20
J. H. Bartlett, " " " " " " " " 2		12 60	12 60
F. X. Mayo, " " " " " " " " 3		16 30	16 30
H. Lyman, " " " " Village of Granby		9 70	9 70
C. Brin, " " " " St. Cecile de Milton,		13 20	13 20
L. Brin, " " " " " " " " 2		23 70	18 70
C. Provost, " " " " St. Valerien " " " " 1		16 50	16 50
P. S. Grandpré, " " " " " " " " 2		19 90	18 90
A. Roque, " " " " Roxton " " " "		13 90	13 90
W. I. Alexander, " " " " " " " " 2		14 70	14 70
O. G. Roussin, " " " " " " " " 3		16 10	12 70
P. Massé, " " " " Village of Roxton Falls		15 90	12 50
H. B. Martin, " " " " Shefford, " " " " 1		12 60	12 60
S. S. Martin, " " " " " " " " 2		13 90	13 90
W. L. Ball, " " " " " " " " 3		7 50	7 50
V. Nutting, " " " " " " " " 4		10 10	10 10
P. H. Laurence, " " " " North Stuckely,		13 70	13 70
E. E. Laurence, " " " " " " " " 2		12 70	12 70
L. H. Knowlton, " " " " South " " " "		10 60	10 60
J. A. Legris, " " " " Village of Waterloo,		8 90	8 90
J. R. Partie, " " " " " " " " 2		7 00	7 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$518 44	\$510 74

QUEBEC.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
TEMISCOUATA.—Continued— <i>Suite.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
L. N. Gauvreau, Dep. Ret'ng. Officer— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp.</i>	Isle Verte No. 1.....	17 50	11 50
H. Roy, " " "	" " " 2.....	20 90	14 90
A. St. Jovre, " " "	St. Elie ".....	34 30	27 30
J. Dubé, " " "	Trois Pistoles.....	24 30	17 30
P. Fournier, " " "	Ste Françoise.....	22 40	16 30
O. Desgardins, " " "	Begon.....	41 30	34 30
L. U. Laporte, " " "	Denonville.....	30 10	24 10
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$780 80	\$604 70
TERREBONNE.			
J. A. HERVIEUX, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—	Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>	14 0	14 00
	Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et Affichage</i>	64 40	54 40
	Commission and Returns— <i>Commissions et Rapports</i>	2 50	2 50
	Subdividing and establishing Polling Places— <i>Subdivision et établissement des Bureaux de Votation</i>	26 90	23 90
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$107 80	\$94 80
THREE RIVERS.			
S. DUMOULIN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—	Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>	14 0	14 00
	Proclamations, and posting them— <i>Proclamations et Affichage</i>	34 80	34 80
	Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>	40 0	40 00
	Commissions, and Returns— <i>Commissions, et Rapports</i>	2 50	2 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$91 30	\$91 30
TWO MOUNTAINS.			
D. DUPRAT, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—	Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraries de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>	14 0	14 00
	Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et Affichage</i>	46 0	39 00
	Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>	17 0	17 00
	Mileages other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de Route autres que pour Proclamations</i>	0 80	0 40
	Voters' Lists and copies— <i>Listes des Electeurs, et copies</i>	58 32	33 32
	Commission and Returns— <i>Commissions et Rapports</i>	2 50	2 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$156 62	\$106 22
VAUDREUIL.			
F. D. S. BASTIEN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—	Fees to Returning Officer, Clerks and Constables— <i>Honoraries de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>	32 0	22 00
	Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>	60 50	26 00
	Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>	6 50	9 50

QUEBEC.		Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
Constituencies—Collèges Electoraux.			
VAUDREUIL.—Continued—Suite.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Mileages—Frais de Route		21 50	21 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies—Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies		66 97	60 47
Commissions, Warrants and Returns—Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports ..		16 50	16 50
Subdividing County and establishing Polling Places—Subdivision du Comté et érection de Bureaux de Votation		128 00	20 00
Deputy Returning Officer.—Sous-Officier-Rapporteur.—Isle Perrot		18 70	18 70
"	" Vaudreuil, No. 1	13 10	13 10
"	" " 2	22 20	19 20
"	" " 3	24 10	24 10
"	" " 4	26 20	20 20
"	" Rigaud, 1	18 90	17 90
"	" " 2	21 00	18 50
"	" " 3	15 10	13 60
"	" St. Marthe 1	16 20	16 20
"	" " 2	21 60	21 60
"	" " 3	22 60	22 60
"	" St. Justin 1	22 30	20 30
"	" " 2	26 70	24 70
Totals—Totaux		\$603 67	\$426 67
VERCHÈRES.			
C. DANSEREAU, Returning Officer—Officier-Rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables—Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Élection et des Constables		39 00	32 00
Proclamations and Posting them—Proclamations et Affichage		44 10	44 10
Hustings—Hustings		20 00	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations—Frais de Route autres que pour Proclamations		69 40	39 20
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies—Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies		78 09	44 84
Commissions, Warrants and Returns—Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports ..		18 50	18 50
Subdividing County and establishing Polling Places—Subdivision du Comté et érection de Bureaux de Votation		32 90	32 90
Rent of Polling Places—Loyer des Bureaux de Votation		60 00	60 00
J. Geoffrion, Deputy Returning Officer, Sous-Off Rapp., No. 1, St. Julie		10 30	10 30
J. Monostesse, " " " 3 Verchères		10 90	10 90
J. O. Leclaire, " " " St. Marc		9 90	9 90
C. Robert, " " " "		14 10	14 10
H. Bernard, " " " Belœil		23 20	18 90
C. Beauchemin, " " " "		11 90	11 90
H. Durocher, " " " "		13 36	13 30
D. Bowin, " " " 2, Contrecoeur		26 50	20 90
E. Barbeau, " " " 2, St. Antoine		14 30	14 30
V. Gareau, " " " "		11 90	11 90
E. A. Huot, " " " 2, Belœil		19 30	19 30
A. Z. Elie, " " " 1, Contrecoeur		16 70	16 20
J. Beauchemin, " " " "		14 70	13 70
—Normandin, " " " "		10 20	10 20
—Guimond, " " " "		13 00	13 00
Totals—Totaux		\$582 19	\$500 34

QUEBEC.		Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>			
YAMASKA.		\$ cts.	cts.
J. M. Coté, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>			
		14 00	26 00
Proclamations and Posting them— <i>Proclamations et Affichage</i>			
		31 65	27 45
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>			
		4 50	4 50
Mileage other than Proclamation— <i>Frais de route autres que pour Proclamations</i>			
		11 60	7 40
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies</i>			
		57 18½	57 18½
Commissions and Warrants— <i>Commissions et Mandats</i>			
		16 50	16 50
Sub-dividing— <i>Subdivision</i>			
		4 00	4 00
O. Caron, Deputy Returning Officer.— <i>Sous-Off. Rapp., No. 1, St. François</i> ..			
		12 50	12 50
A. McDonald,	"	2,	
		11 30	11 30
J. Salvas,	"	1, St. Michel ..	
		12 24	12 24
G. Arcourt,	"	2,	
		13 80	13 80
J. M. Charland,	"	3,	
		12 90	12 90
J. D. Pepin,	"	1, St. David	
		16 90	14 90
L. P. Willbremer	"	2,	
		16 70	16 70
Ed. Coté,	"	3,	
		17 10	17 10
G. Folster,	"	1, St. Thomas...	
		10 64	10 64
G. Lemaitre,	"	2,	
		12 58	12 58
L. Martin,	"	1, St. Zepherin ..	
		16 10	16 10
J. L. Belcourt,	"	2,	
		16 50	16 50
G. P. Rousseau,	"	3,	
		34 00	18 00
Ep. Belcourt,	"	..	
		15 00	15 00
J. A. Blondin,	"	..	
		16 80	14 80
P. Blondin,	"	..	
		16 90	14 90
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$391 39½	\$372 99

QUEBEC.

RECAPITULATION—RESUME.

Constituencies. Collèges Electoraux.	Returning Officer. Officier-Rapporteur.	Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
		\$ cts	cts
Argenteuil	(No account received— <i>Pas de compte.</i>)	.....	.....
Bagot	J. C. Bachand, Returning Officer....	513 15	507 05
Barnaventre	F. D. Gauvreau	900 01	663 41
Beauce	T. J. Tachereau	835 18	729 12
Beauharnois	A. De Martigny	578 60	447 80
Bellechasse	P. Forgues	1166 87	703 37
Berthier	A. Demers	1722 85	790 25
Brome	H. S. Foster	492 90	448 10
Chambly	A. N. Mignault	601 20	366 95
Chateauguay	A. M. Gagnier	491 12	441 62
Chicoutimi	O. Bossé	1122 33	749 71
Champlain	E. Rinfret	714 84	659 64
Charlevoix	C. Duberger	1557 38	985 98
Compton	E. S. Orr	98 70	98 70
Dorchester	J. Rouleau	859 40	653 97
Drummond and Arthabaska	E. M. Poisson	1440 40	1230 30
Gaspé	S. J. Harper	237 70	197 70
Hochelaga	C. A. Vilbon	1496 01	787 61
Huntingdon	A. Somerville	108 26	99 76
Iberville	D. Tassé	199 20	72 90
Jacques Cartier	G. G. Gaucher	497 13	374 08
Joliette	C. J. Beaudoin	130 90	110 00
Kamouraska	V. Taché	647 65	571 45
Laprairie	A. Beauvais	646 92	319 12
L'Assomption	B. Rocher	604 60	459 55
Laval	A. E. Léonard	82 20	77 60
Levis	E. M. Guay	828 40	608 00
L'Islet	L. Duval	522 19	472 19
Lotbinière	J. Fitteau	98 00	73 00
Missisquoi	R. Dickinson	517 55	502 70
Montmorency	G. Dick	451 27	389 02
Montcalm	J. E. Beaupré	91 50	79 00
Montmagny	J. D. Lepine	397 01	381 01
Megantic	W. H. Lambly	591 86	520 36
Montreal, Centre—Centre	W. H. Ryland	170 50	155 50
Montreal, East—Est	N. H. Bourgouin	1811 00	1344 50
Montreal, West—Ouest	H. Bulmer	1179 03	1023 10
Maskinongé	A. Tétreault	733 30	576 80
Napierville	F. X. Bonneau	578 00	315 10
Nicolet	J. U. Beauchesne	672 60	531 60
Ottawa County	C. W. Deegan	262 40	221 90
Pontiac	W. J. Rymer	760 50	657 00
Portneuf	F. X. Mayrand	805 46	708 55
Quebec, City, Centre—Cité, Centre	C. Alleyn	757 99	594 90
Quebec, East—Est	J. B. Hamel	150 90	145 90
Quebec, West—Ouest	J. Doyle	618 11	528 98
Quebec County	J. Laurin	775 05	452 49
Richmond and Wolfe	C. P. Cleveland	841 37	746 04
Richelieu	A. N. Gouin	833 50	706 20
Rimouski	A. E. Guay	1636 75	1343 65
Rouville	J. E. P. Laberge	661 06	571 41
St. Hyacinthe	B. de La Brûère	716 90	577 45
St. Johns	J. Dufresne	119 40	82 40
St. Maurice	L. G. Duval	120 62	108 12
Sherbrooke	G. F. Bowen	71 70	60 10
Shefford	J. B. Edgerton	518 44	510 74
Soulanges	L. H. Masson	440 37	340 57
Stanstead	C. A. Richardson	127 10	127 10
Temiscouata	J. Heath	780 80	604 70
Terrebonne	J. A. Hervieux	107 80	94 80
Three Rivers	L. Dumoulin	91 30	91 30
Two Mountains	D. Duprat	156 62	106 22
Vaudreuil	F. de S. Bastien	603 67	426 67
Verchères	C. Dansereau	582 19	500 34
Yamaska	J. M. Coté	391 39	372 99
Totals—Totaux	.....	\$39,319 10	\$30,198 14

NOVA SCOTIA.

EXPENSES of the late Elections for the House of Commons.
Dépenses des dernières Elections pour la Chambre des Communes.

Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Claimed. — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
ANNAPOLIS.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
PETER BONNETT, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—		
Fees to Returning Officer and Clerk— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur et du Secrétaire d'Election</i>	24 00	24 00
Proclamations and mileage in posting them— <i>Proclamations et frais de route pour l'affichage</i>	20 00	39 10
Mileages other than for Proclamations— <i>Frais de Route autres que pour Proclamations</i>	18 60	18 60
Poll Books— <i>Cahiers de Votation</i>	6 00	6 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i>	27 00	27 00
Fees to 15 Deputy Returning Officers and 15 Poll Clerks— <i>Honoraires de 15 Sous-off Rapp. et 15 Secrétaires de Votation</i>	90 00	90 00
13 Polling Booths— <i>13 Bureaux de Votation</i>	52 00	52 00
Mileages of Deputies and Poll Clerks— <i>Frais de Route des Sous-off. et greffiers de Votation</i> ,.....	17 20	17 20
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$254 80	\$273 90
ANTIGONISH.		
H. P. HULL, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—		
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>	14 00	14 00
Proclamations and mileage in posting them— <i>Proclamations et frais de route pour l'affichage</i>	30 50	30 50
9 Warrants and 9 Poll Books— <i>9 Mandats et 9 Cahiers de votation</i>	13 50	13 50
2 Days employed in establishing polling places— <i>2 Jours employés à établir des bureaux de votation</i>	8 00	8 00
Hustings, \$6 ; Return, \$6— <i>Hustings, \$6 ; Rapport, \$6</i>	12 00	12 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$78 00	\$78 00
CAPE BRETON.		
JOHN L. HILL, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—		
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>	60 00	60 00
Proclamations and mileage in posting them— <i>Proclamations et frais de route pour l'affichage</i>	75 00	75 00
Hustings, Printing and Telegraphing— <i>Hustings, Impressions et Télégraphie</i>	16 00	16 00
Mileages other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de Route autres que pour Proclamations</i>	65 00	65 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs et copies</i>	50 00	50 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i>	20 00	20 00
Fees to 14 Deputy Returning Officers and 14 Poll Clerks— <i>Honoraires de 14 Sous-off. Rapp. et 14 greffiers de Votation</i>	112 00	84 00
Mileages of Deputies and Poll Clerks— <i>Frais de Route des sous-off. et greffiers de Votation</i>	111 60	55 80
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$500 60	\$425 80

NOVA SCOTIA.	Constituencies.— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
COLCHESTER.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CHARLES BLANCHARD, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		28 00	28 00
Proclamations and mileages in posting them— <i>Proclamations et frais de route pour l'affichage</i>		51 60	51 60
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i>		24 50	19 50
Mileages other than for Proclamations— <i>Frais de Route autres que pour Proclamations</i>		22 70	22 70
14 Poll Books, \$14; 2 Indentures, \$2— <i>14 Cahiers de votation, \$14; 2 Indentures, \$2</i>		16 00	16 00
Erecting 14 Polling Booths— <i>Erection de 14 bureaux de votation</i>		65 00	65 00
Fees to 14 Deputies and 14 Polling Clerks— <i>Honoraires de 14 sous-off. et 14 greffiers de votation</i>		84 00	84 00
Fees to 28 Constables, \$28; Commissions of Poll Clerks, \$7— <i>Honoraires de 28 Constables, \$28; Commission des greff. de votation, \$7</i>		35 00	35 00
Mileage of Deputies and Poll Clerks— <i>Frais de Route des sous-off. et greffiers de Votation</i>		44 80	44 80
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$371 60	\$36 60
CUMBERLAND.			
RODERICK MCLEAN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer and Clerk— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur et du Secrétaire d'Election</i>		20 00	20 00
Proclamations and mileage in posting them— <i>Proclamations et frais de route pour l'affichage</i>		38 00	38 00
Commissions, Telegrams and Returns— <i>Commissions, Télégrammes et Rapports</i>		14 50	14 50
Poll Books and Voters' Lists— <i>Cahiers de Votation et Listes des Electeurs</i>		38 00	38 00
Mileages other than for Proclamations— <i>Frais de Route autres que pour Proclamations</i>		75 00	75 00
Fees to 12 Deputies and 12 Poll Clerks— <i>Hon. de 14 sous-off rap. et 12 greff. de votation</i>		120 00	72 00
Erecting 12 Polling Booths— <i>Etablissement de 12 Bureaux de Votation</i>		84 00	84 00
Fees to 21 Constables— <i>Honoraires de 21 Constables</i>		21 00	21 00
Mileages of Deputies and Poll Clerks— <i>Frais de Route des sous-off. et greffiers de Votation</i>		73 20	36 60
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$483 70	\$399 10
DIGBY.			
(No account received— <i>Compte pas reçu.</i>)			
GUYSBOROUGH.			
E. H. FRANCHEVILLE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		13 00	13 00
Proclamations and mileages in posting them— <i>Proclamations et frais de route pour l'affichage</i>		58 50	58 50
Polling Books and Voters' Lists— <i>Cahiers de Votation et Listes des Electeurs</i>		16 00	16 00
Warrants and Commissions— <i>Mandats et Commissions</i>		16 00	16 00
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>		28 00	28 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$131 50	\$131 50

NOVA SCOTIA.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
HALIFAX.			
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
E. H. HARRINGTON, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer and Clerk— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur et du Secrétaire d'Élection</i>		158 00	158 00
Printing and Advertising— <i>Impressions et Annonces</i>		89 50	89 50
Mileages in posting Proclamations and distributing and collecting Poll Books— <i>Frais pour afficher les proclamations, distribuer et recueillir Cahiers de Votation</i>		678 55	455 30
Hustings, \$41; Voters' Lists, &c., \$70,10; Hustings, \$41, <i>Listes des Electeurs, &c.</i> \$70,10.....		111 10	111 10
Fees to 37 Deputy Returning Officers, \$148; and 37 Poll Clerks, \$74— <i>Honoraires 37 Sous-Off-Rapp. \$148, et de 37 greffiers du Votation, \$74</i>		222 00	222 00
Fees to 34 Constables, \$34; Rent of 37 Polling Places, \$158— <i>Honoraires de 34 Constables, \$34; loyer de 37 bureaux de Votation, \$158</i>		192 00	192 00
Mileage of Deputies and Poll Clerks— <i>Frais de Route des sous-off. et greff. de Votation</i>		63 70	63 70
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$1514 85	\$1291 60
HANTS.			
J. M. GELDERT, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees and Disbursements— <i>Honoraires et Déboursés</i>		\$98 00	\$98 00
INVERNESS.			
JAMES MACDONNELL, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Élection et des Constables</i>		28 00	28 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		22 00	22 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats et Rapports</i>		32 50	32 50
Mileages, \$31; Dividing Polling Districts, \$20— <i>Frais de Route, Division en arrondissements de Votation</i>		51 00	51 00
Voters' Lists, \$18; Poll Books, \$18— <i>Listes des Electeurs \$18, Cahiers de Votation \$18</i>		36 00	36 00
Fees to 18 Deputies, \$72; 18 Poll Clerks, \$36— <i>Honoraires de 18 Sous-Off. Rapp. \$72; et de 18 greff. de Votation \$36</i>		108 00	108 00
17 Polling Places, \$68; Mileages of Deputies, \$34 90— <i>17 Bureaux de Votation, \$68; Frais de route des Sous-Off. Rapp. \$34.90</i>		102 90	102 90
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$381 00	\$381 00
KING'S.			
JOHN M. CALDWELL, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer and Clerk— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur et du Secrétaire d'Élection</i>		24 00	24 00
Proclamations and mileage in posting them— <i>Proclamations et frais de route pour l'affichage</i>		67 80	67 80
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, Mandats, et Rapports</i>		55 00	41 00
14 Poll Books, \$14; 12 Polling Booths, \$48— <i>14 Cahiers de Votation, \$14,14; Bureaux de Votation, \$48</i>		62 00	62 00
Mileages— <i>Frais de Route</i>		46 80	46 80
14 Deputies, \$56; 14 Poll Clerks, \$28— <i>14 Sous-off. Rapp., \$56; 14 greff. de votation, \$28</i>		88 00	84 00
Mileages of Deputies and Poll Clerks— <i>Frais de Route des sous-off. et greffiers de Votation</i>		65 20	65 20
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$408 80	\$390 80

NOVA SCOTIA.		Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
Constituencies—Colléges Electoraux.			
LUNENBURG.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. H. KAULBACH, Returning Officer—Officier-Rapporteur:—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables—Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables		28 00	26 00
Proclamations and Mileage in posting them—Proclamations et frais de route pour l'affichage		49 00	49 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns—Commissions, Mandats et Rapports		25 50	20 50
Mileages other than for Proclamations, \$22; 13 Poll Books, \$13—Frais de Route autres que pour Proclamations, \$22; Cahiers de Votation, \$13		35 00	35 00
Fees to 13 Deputies and 13 Poll Clerks and 26 Constables—Honoraires de 13 Sous-off., et 13 Secrétaires de Votation, et de 26 Constables		104 00	104 00
Mileages of Deputies and Poll Clerks—Frais de Route des Sous-off. et greff. de Votation		44 40	44 00
Commissions of Poll Clerks and Rents of 13 Polling Booths—Commissions des greff. de Votation et loyer de Bureaux de Votation		65 00	58 50
Totals—Totaux		\$350 90	\$337 00
PICTOU.			
W. H. HARRIS, Returning Officer—Officier-Rapporteur:—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables—Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables		31 00	31 00
Proclamations, and Mileage in posting them—Proclamations, frais de Route pour l'affichage		72 20	47 10
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns—Commissions, Mandats et Rapports		32 00	27 00
Establishing Polling Places and Printing—Etablissement dans la Cité de bureaux de Votation et Impressions		29 00	20 00
Fees to Deputies and Poll Clerks and Rent of 21 Polling Booths—Honoraires des Sous-Off-Rap. et des greff. de Votation, et loyer de 21 bureaux de Votation		212 00	212 00
Mileages of Deputies and Poll Clerks—Frais de Route des Sous-off. et greffiers de Votation		79 40	38 70
Hustings—Hustings		24 01	24 01
23 Poll Books—23 Cahiers de Votation		23 00	23 00
Totals—Totaux		\$502 61	\$422 81
QUEEN'S.			
J. N. FREEMAN, Returning Officer.—Officier-Rapporteur:—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables		14 00	14 00
Proclamations and Mileage in posting them—Proclamations, frais de Route pour l'affichage		22 00	22 00
Totals—Totaux		\$36 00	\$36 00
RICHMOND.			
JOHN F. FULLER, Returning Officer—Officier-Rapporteur:—			
Fees to Returning Officer and Clerk—Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur et du Secrétaire d'Election		60 00	60 00
Proclamations, and Mileage in posting them—Proclamations et frais de Route pour l'affichage		40 00	40 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and Copies thereof—Cahiers de Votation, Listes des Electeurs, et copies		82 00	82 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns—Commissions, Mandats et Rapports		20 00	20 00

NOVA SCOTIA.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
RICHMOND.—Continued— <i>Suite.</i>			
Fees to 13 Deputies and 13 Poll Clerks— <i>Honoraires de 13 Sous-off., et 13</i>	<i>greffiers de Votation</i>	150 00	78 00
12 Polling Booths—12 <i>Bureaux de Votation</i>		72 00	72 00
Totals— <i>Totaux.</i>		\$424 00	\$352 00
SHELBURNE.			
No Account Received—(<i>Compte pas reçu.</i>)			
VICTORIA.			
J. S. INGRAHAM, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :— Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables.</i>		10 00	10 00
Proclamations and Mileages in posting them— <i>Proclamations, frais de Route pour l'affichage</i>		24 75	24 75
Return of Writs and Disbursements— <i>Rapport des brefs et déboursés</i>		9 50	9 50
Totals— <i>Totaux,</i>		\$44 25	\$44 25
YARMOUTH.			
W. K. DUDMAN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :— Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, de Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables.</i>		28 00	28 00
Proclamations and Mileage in posting them— <i>Proclamations, frais de Route pour l'affichage.</i>		26 60	26 60
Commissions and Warrants— <i>Commissions et Mandats.</i>		14 00	14 00
10 Poll Books, \$10; 8 Polling Places, \$32—10 <i>Cahiers de Votation, \$10; bureaux de Votation, \$32.</i>		42 00	42 00
Fees to 10 Polling Officers, \$40; and 10 Poll Clerks, \$20— <i>Honoraires de 10 Officiers de Votation, 40; et 10 greffs. de Votation, \$20</i>		60 00	60 00
Mileage of Deputies— <i>Frais de Route des Sous-off</i>		5 20	5 20
Totals— <i>Totaux.</i>		\$175 80	\$175 80

NOVA SCOTIA.

RECAPITULATION—RESUME.

Constituencies. <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Returning Officer. <i>Officier-Rapporteur.</i>	Claimed. <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. <i>Payé.</i>
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Annapolis	Peter Bonnett	254 80	273 90
Antigonish	H. P. Hill	78 00	78 00
Cape Breton	John L. Hill	509 60	425 80
Colchester	Charles Blanchard	371 60	366 60
Cumberland	Roderick McLean	483 70	399 10
Digby (No account received.— <i>Pas reçu de compte.</i>)			
Guysborough	E. H. Francheville	131 50	131 50
Halifax	E. H. Harrington	1514 85	1291 60
Hants	J. M. Geldert	98 00	98 00
Inverness	James Macdonell	381 00	381 00
King's	John M. Caldwell	408 80	390 80
Lunenburg	J. H. Kaulbach	350 90	337 00
Pictou	W. H. Harris	502 61	422 81
Queen's	J. N. Freeman	36 00	36 00
Richmond	John F. Fuller	424 00	352 00
Shelburne (No account received.— <i>Pas reçu de compte.</i>)			
Victoria	J. S. Ingraham	44 25	44 25
Yarmouth	W. K. Dudman	175 80	175 80
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$5765 41	\$5204 16

NEW BRUNSWICK.

EXPENSES of the late Elections for the House of Commons.
Dépenses des dernières Elections pour la Chambre des Communes

Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Claimed. — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
ALBERT.		
JOSEPH S. REED, Returning Officer, <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>	54 00	54 00
Proclamations, and Mileage in Posting them— <i>Proclamations et Frais de Route pour Affichage</i>	27 65	27 65
Fees to 6 Polling Officers, Poll Clerks, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de 6 Officiers de Votation, Greffiers de Votation et Constables</i>	78 00	78 00
Mileage of ditto; \$25 00. Polling Booths, \$20 00— <i>Frais de route, \$25 00; bureaux de Votation, \$20 00.</i>	45 00	45 00
Voters' Lists, Poll Books, Check Lists, and Indentures— <i>Listes des Electeurs, Cahiers de Votation, Listes de Vérification et Indentures</i>	18 46	18 46
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$223 11	\$223 11
CARLETON.		
F. R. J. DIBBLEE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—		
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>	59 00	59 00
Proclamations, and Mileage in Posting same— <i>Proclamations et Frais de route pour Affichage</i>	66 00	66 00
Voters' Lists, Poll Books, &c.— <i>Cahiers de Votations, Listes des Electeurs</i>	42 00	42 00
Engaging Polling Booths, and Returns— <i>Loyer des Bureaux de votation, et Rapports</i>	30 00	5 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$197 00	\$172 00
CHARLOTTE.		
ALEXANDER T. PAUL, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—		
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, Crier, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election, du crier et des Constables</i>	67 00	67 00
Proclamations, and Mileage in Posting them— <i>Proclamations et Frais de Route pour Affichage</i>	105 50	105 50
Voters' Lists, Poll Books, and Hustings— <i>Cahiers de Votation, Liste des Electeurs, et Hustings</i>	36 95	36 95
Returns and Telegrams— <i>Rapports et Télégrammes</i>	7 00	7 00
Fees to 16 Polling Officers, Poll Clerks, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de 16 Officiers de Votation, des greffiers de Votation et des Constables.</i>	208 00	208 00
Mileage of ditto, \$97 40; Polling Booths, \$96 00— <i>Frais de Route \$97 40; places de Votation, \$96 00.</i>	193 40	193 40
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$617 85	\$617 85
GLOUCESTER.		
D. G. MACLAUCHLAN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—		
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>	58 00	58 00
Proclamations, and Mileage in Posting them— <i>Proclamations et Frais de Route pour Affichage</i>	74 40	56 00
Mileages other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de Route autres que pour Proclamations</i>	50 00	.....
Providing and preparing Polling Places— <i>Frais d'établissement de Bureaux de Votation</i>	180 00	54 60
Fees to Polling Officers, Poll Clerks, and Constables— <i>Honoraires des Officiers de Votation, greffiers de Votation et des Constables.</i>	105 00	105 00
Mileages of ditto— <i>Frais de Route pour ditto</i>	50 00	50 00
Poll Books, \$9 00; Precepts and Seals, \$18 00; Returns, \$10 00— <i>Cahiers de Votation \$9 00, Mandats et Sceaux \$18 00, Rapports, \$10 00.</i>	37 00	37 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$554 40	.....

NEW BRUNSWICK.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé
KENT.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
WILLIAM RAYMOND, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur.</i>			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Élection et des Constables.</i>		82 00	70 00
Proclamations and Mileage in posting them— <i>Proclamations et Frais de Route pour Affichage.</i>		35 00	35 00
Hustings, \$8 00; Ballot Boxes, \$3 40; Selecting Poll Booths, \$20 00— <i>Hustings, \$8; Urnes Electorales, \$3 40; Choix de bureaux de votation, \$20.</i>		31 40	11 00
Poll Books, \$12 00; Precepts, \$4 20; Printing, \$11 00; Voters' Lists, \$20— <i>Cahiers de votation, \$12 00; Mandats, \$4 20; Impressions, \$11 00; Listes des Electeurs, \$20.</i>		47 20	47 00
Fees to Polling Officers, Poll Clerks, and Constables— <i>Honoraires des Officiers de votation, greffiers de votation et Constables.</i>		143 00	143 00
Mileage of ditto and ditto— <i>Frais de route pour ditto.</i>		75 00	50 00
Polling Booths, \$60 00; Return Copies of Protests, &c., \$31 00— <i>Bureaux de votation, \$60 00; Rapport, copies de propts, etc., \$31 00.</i>		91 00	91 00
Totals— <i>Totaux.</i>		\$504 60	\$447 00
KING'S.			
S. N. FREEZE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur.</i>			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Élection et des Constables.</i>		64 00	53 00
Printing and Stationery, and Mileage in Posting Proclamations— <i>Impressions et papeterie, et frais d'affichage.</i>		103 50	103 50
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de Route autres que pour Proclamations.</i>		21 60	
Voters' Lists, Precepts, Check Lists, and Poll Books— <i>Listes de voteurs, mandats, Listes de vérification et cahiers de votation.</i>		70 50	70 50
Fees to Polling Officers, Poll Clerks, and Constables— <i>Honoraires des Officiers de votation, greffiers de votation et Constables.</i>		208 00	208 00
Mileages of ditto— <i>Frais de route pour ditto.</i>		61 70	61 70
Polling Booths— <i>Bureaux de votation.</i>		78 00	78 00
Totals— <i>Totaux.</i>		\$607 30	\$579 70
NORTHUMBERLAND.			
WILLIAM WILKINSON, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur.</i>			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Élection et des Constables.</i>		64 20	50 20
Proclamations and Mileage in Posting them— <i>Proclamations et Frais de Route pour Affichage.</i>		60 50	60 50
Hustings, \$8 00; Voters' Lists and Copies, \$24 00— <i>Hustings, \$8; Listes des Electeurs et Copies, \$24 00.</i>		32 00	32 00
Poll Books, \$15 00; Warrants, \$21 50— <i>Cahiers de rotation, \$15 00; Mandats, \$21 50.</i>		36 50	36 50
Mileage in arranging for Polling Booths, &c.— <i>Frais de route pour préparer des bureaux de votation, etc.</i>		30 00	30 00
Totals— <i>Totaux.</i>		\$223 00	\$209 20
QUEEN'S.			
JOHN PALMER, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur.</i>			
Printing, preparing Poll Books, Check Lists, Polling Booths, Mileage in Posting Proclamations, and Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Bureaux de votation, Frais d'Affichage des proclamations, et Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire et des Constables.</i>		160 00	160 00
Totals— <i>Totaux.</i>		\$160 00	\$160 00

NEW BRUNSWICK.	Constituencies.— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Claimed. — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
RESTIGOUCHE.		cts.	\$ cts.
A. BARBERIE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer and Clerk— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, e du Secrétaire d'Election</i>		36 00	52 00
Proclamations and mileage in posting them— <i>Proclamations et Frais de route pour affichage</i>		81 40	81 40
Polling Booths and Mileages in establishing them— <i>Bureaux de Votation et Frais de Route pour les établir</i>		37 25	37 25
Warrants, Poll Books, Voters' Lists and Indentures— <i>Mandats, Cahiers de votation, Listes des Electeurs et Indentures</i>		22 00	22 00
Fees to Deputies, Poll Clerks, and Constables, including Mileage— <i>Honoraires des Sous-off. rap., des greffiers de votation et des Constables, compris les frais de Route</i>		45 00	45 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$221 65	\$237 65
CITY OF ST. JOHN.			
JAS. A. HARDING, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> .			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		60 00	60 00
Mileage in Posting Proclamations, &c.— <i>Frais d'Affichage</i>		30 00	30 00
Voters' Lists, Precepts, and Check Lists— <i>Listes des Electeurs, Mandats et listes de vérification</i>		77 00	77 00
Fees to Deputies, Poll Clerks, and Constables— <i>Honoraires des Sous-off., greffiers de votation et Constables</i>		160 00	160 00
Polling Booths— <i>Bureaux de Votation</i>		60 00	60 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$387 00	\$357 00
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.			
JAMES A. HARDING, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		60 00	60 00
Printing and Stationery, and Mileages Posting Proclamations— <i>Impressions et papeterie, et Frais d'Affichage des Proclamations</i>		111 40	87 40
Voters' Lists, Precepts, and Check Lists— <i>Listes des Electeurs, Mandats et listes de vérification</i>		91 75	91 75
Fees to Presiding Officers, Poll Clerks, and Constables— <i>Honoraires des Officiers, greffiers de votation et Constables</i>		304 00	304 00
Mileages of ditto, and Polling Booths— <i>Frais de route des do., et Bureaux de votation</i>		148 00	148 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$715 15	\$691 15
SUNBURY.			
JAMES S. WHITE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		66 00	66 00
Proclamations and Mileage in posting them— <i>Proclamations et Frais de Route pour Affichage</i>		23 00	23 00
Voters' Lists, Poll Books, and Stationery— <i>Listes des Electeurs, Cahiers de votation et papeterie</i>		27 50	27 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$116 50	\$116 50

NEW BRUNSWICK.		Claimed. — Demandé	Paid. — Payé.
Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>			
VICTORIA.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
A. I. COOMBES, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		89 60	56 00
Proclamations and Mileages in posting them— <i>Proclamations et Frais de Route pour Affichage</i>		40 00	40 00
Voters Lists, Check Lists, Ballot-box and Padlocks— <i>Listes des Electeurs, Listes de vérification, Urne Electorale et Cadenas</i>		58 00	58 00
Fees to Deputies, Poll Clerks and Constables— <i>Honoraires des Sous-off., Greffiers de votation et Constables</i>		124 00	124 00
Mileages of ditto, \$58 20; Polling Booths, \$40 00— <i>Frais de Route des ditto, \$58 20; Bureaux de votation, \$40 00</i>		98 20	98 20
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$409 80	\$376 20
WESTMORELAND.			
BLAIR BOTSFORD, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		48 50	48 50
Proclamations and mileage in posting them— <i>Frais de route pour affichage des Proclamations</i>		39 00	39 00
Voters' Lists, including costs of printing them— <i>Listes des Electeurs, compris les Frais d'Impression</i>		85 00	85 00
Poll Books, Check Lists, Warrants and Precepts— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes de vérification, Mandats et Ordres</i>		20 00	20 00
Preparing Poll Booths, \$28 00; Returns, \$4 00— <i>Bureaux de votation, \$28 00; Rapports, \$4 00</i>		32 00	4 00
Mileage of Presiding Officers— <i>Frais de Route des Officiers</i>		32 00	32 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$256 50	\$228 50
YORK.			
THOMAS TEMPLE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur, du Secrétaire d'Election et des Constables</i>		46 00	46 00
Proclamations and Mileages in posting them— <i>Proclamations et Frais de Route pour l'Affichage</i>		108 80	108 80
Returns, and Clerk's Commission— <i>Rapport et Commission du Secrétaire</i>		1 50	1 50
Voters' Lists— <i>Listes des électeurs</i>		30 00	30 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$186 30	\$186 30

NEW BRUNSWICK.

RECAPITULATION—RESUME.

Constituencies. <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Returning Officer. <i>Officier-Rapporteur.</i>	Claimed <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. <i>Payé</i>
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Albert.....	Joseph S. Reed	223 11	223 11
Carleton.....	F. R. J. Dibblee	197 00	172 00
Charlotte.....	Alexander T. Paul.....	617 85	617 85
Gloucester.....	D. G. Maclauchlan	554 40	360 00
Kent.....	Wm. Raymond	504 60	447 00
King's.....	S. N. Freeze.....	607 30	579 70
Northumberland.....	William Wilkinson	223 20	209 20
Queen's.....	John Palmer	160 00	160 00
Restigouche.....	A. Barberie	221 65	237 65
City of St. John.....	Jas. A. Harding.....	387 00	357 00
City and County of St. John.....	Ditto	715 15	691 15
Sunbury.....	James S. White	116 50	116 50
Victoria.....	A. L. Coombes	409 80	376 20
Westmoreland.....	Blair Botsford	256 50	228 50
York.....	Thomas Temple	186 30	186 30
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$5,380 36	\$4,962 16

MANITOBA.

EXPENSES of the late Elections for the House of Commons.

Dépenses des dernières Elections pour la Chambre des Communes.

Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Claimed. — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
LISGAR.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
THOMAS SINCLAIR, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur.</i>		
Fees to Returning Officer and Clerk— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur et du Secrétaire d' Election</i>	26 00	26 00
Mileages in Posting Proclamations, &c— <i>Frais de Route pour affichage des Proclamations</i>	17 00	17 00
Rents of Polling Places— <i>Loyer des Bureaux de Votation</i>	6 00	6 00
Fees and Mileages of Deputies and Poll Clerks— <i>Honoraires et Frais de Route des Sous-off. et greffiers de Votation</i>	62 50	62 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$111 50	\$111 50
MARQUETTE.		
J. M. MACDONELL, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur.</i>		
Fees and Travelling Expenses of Returning Officer— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur et du Secrétaire d' Election</i>	208 75	169 25
Mileages and Expenses posting Proclamations— <i>Frais de route et d'affichage de Proclamations</i>	66 25	66 25
Hustings and Expenses connected therewith— <i>Frais encourus pour Hustings</i>	25 00	25 00
Fees and Travelling Expenses of Deputies and Poll Clerks— <i>Honoraires et frais de route des Sous-off. et greffiers de Votation</i>	300 00	235 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$600 00	\$436 00
PROVENCHER.		
NICHOLAS MOWARD, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur.</i>		
Fees and Travelling Expenses of Returning Officer— <i>Honoraires et frais de route de l'Officier-Rapporteur</i>	122 50	101 50
Hustings— <i>Hustings</i>	10 00	10 00
Fees and Travelling Expenses of Election Clerk— <i>Honoraires, et frais de route du greffier d' election</i>	13 00	10 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$145 50	\$121 50
SELKIRK.		
EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur.</i>		
Fees and Travelling Expenses of the Returning Officer and Clerk— <i>Honoraires et frais de route de l'Officier-Rapporteur, et du Secrétaire d' election</i>	185 00	60 00
Printing and Posting Proclamations and Notices concerning Sale of Liquor— <i>Impression d'affichage de Proclamations et avis relatifs à la vente de la boisson.</i>	85 00	35 00
Commissions to Deputies and Expenses in delivering them— <i>Commissions des Sous-off. et frais pour les leur procurer</i>	45 00	10 00
Attorney General for legal advice \$25; Mr. Blanchard, engrossing, \$25— <i>Procureur-General pour conseils, \$25, 00; M. Blanchard, pour Grossoyage, \$25</i>	50 00	50 00
Protection of Polling Place, \$25; Voters' Lists, \$50— <i>Protection des bureaux de Votation, \$25 00; Listes des électeurs, \$50</i>	75 00	73 00
Special Constables for Keeping the Peace— <i>Constables Spéciaux pour le maintien de la paix</i>	63 00	63 00
Deputy Returning Officers and Poll Clerk— <i>Sous-officiers-Rapporteurs et greffier de Votation</i>	117 00	36 00
Deputy Returning Officers and Poll Clerk— <i>Sous-officiers-Rapporteurs et greffier de Votation</i>	114 00	15 00
Deputy Returning Officers and Poll Clerk— <i>Sous-officiers-Rapporteurs et greffier de Votation</i>	88 00	33 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$822 00	\$375 00

MANITOBA.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Claimed, — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
GENERAL EXPENSES—<i>DEPENSES GENERALES.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
THOMAS SPENCE, Preparing Poll Books for Province— <i>Préparation des Cahiers de Votation pour la Province</i>		52 50	17 50
SIDNEY BLANCHARD, Various Services in connection with the several Elections— <i>Divers Services concernant les différentes Elections</i>		50 00	50 00
"WEEKLY MANITOBAN," Printing Copies of Election Law in English and French, and Lists of Voters— <i>Impression des Exemplaires de la Loi des Election en Anglais et en Français, et Listes des Electeurs</i>		58 00	58 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$160 50	\$125 50
RECAPITULATION.			
Lisgar.....		111 50	111 50
Marquette.....		600 00	436 00
Provencher.....		145 50	121 50
Selkirk.....		822 00	375 00
General Expenses— <i>Dépenses Générales</i>		160 50	125 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$1839 50	\$1169 50

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

EXPENSES of the late Elections for the House of Commons.

Dépenses des dernières Elections pour la Chambre des Communes.

Constituencies— <i>Collèges Electoraux,</i>	Claimed. — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
CARIBOO.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
H. M. BALL, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—		
Fees to Returning Officer and Clerk— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur et du Secrétaire d'élection</i>	16 00	16 00
Advertising Election— <i>Annouce de l'Élection</i>	10 00	10 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$26 00	\$26 00
NEW WESTMINSTER.		
A. F. BUSHBY, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—		
Fees to Returning Officer and Clerk— <i>Honoraires de l'Officier-Rapporteur et du Secrétaire d'élection</i>	22 00	22 00
Advertising Election— <i>Annouce de l'Élection</i>	14 50	14 50
Posting Proclamations— <i>Affichage des Proclamations</i>	2 50	2 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$39 00	\$39 00
VANCOUVER ISLAND.		
A. C. ELLIOTT, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—		
Fees and Travelling Expenses of Returning Officer and Clerk— <i>Honoraires et frais de route de l'Officier-Rapporteur et du Secrétaire d'élection</i>	154 00	154 00
Advertising Election— <i>Annouce de l'Élection</i>	35 00	35 00
Voters' Lists— <i>Listes des Electeurs</i>	46 00	46 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$235 00	\$235 00
VICTORIA.		
A. F. PEMBERTON, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—		
Fees and Travelling Expenses of Returning Officer and Clerk— <i>Honoraires et frais de route de l'Officier-Rapporteur et du Secrétaire d'élection</i>	87 00	
Advertising Election and Posting Proclamations— <i>Annouce de l'Élection et Affichage des Proclamations</i>	49 50	
Hustings, \$10; Printing, \$5; Boat Hire, \$2— <i>Hustings, \$10, Impressions, \$5; Louage d'un bateau, \$2</i>	17 00	17 00
Voters' Lists and Poll Books— <i>Listes des Electeurs et Cahiers de Votation</i>	38 63	38 63
Fees to 5 Deputies, \$50; 6 Poll Clerks, \$30— <i>Honoraires de 5 Sous-Off., \$50; 6 greffiers de Votation, \$30</i>	80 00	80 00
Rents and Fittings of Poll Houses— <i>Loyer et arrangement de bureaux de Votation</i>	50 00	50 00
Carriage Hire for Deputies— <i>Louage d'un voiture pour les Sous-Off-Rapp</i>	8 50	8 50
Refreshments— <i>Rafraichissements</i>	21 50	.. . .
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$352 13	\$320 63

BRITISH COLUMBIA.	Constituencies-- <i>Collèges Electoraux.</i>	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
	YALE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
PETER O'REILLY, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-Rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees and travelling expenses of Returning Officer— <i>Honoraires et frais de route de l'Officier-Rapp</i>		160 00	160 00
Fees of Election Clerk— <i>Honoraire et frais de route du Secrétaire d'Election</i>		15 00	15 00
Steamboat fare of Returning Officer and Special Messenger— <i>Passages sur bateau de l'Officier-Rapporteur et d'un Message Spécial</i>		58 00	58 00
Advertising, \$14.50; Telegrams, \$2.50— <i>Annonces, \$14, 50; Télégramms, \$2, 50.</i>		17 00	17 00
Poll Books and Voters' Lists— <i>Cahiers de Votation et Listes des électeurs.</i>		12 25	12 25
Horse hire, \$105.00; horse feed, \$43.00; purchase of horse, \$150.00— <i>Louage de chevaux, \$105; fourrage, \$43; achat d'un cheval, \$150.00</i>		298 00	298 00
Repairing Saddle, \$7.50; Rope, \$3.00; Ferriage, \$7.00— <i>Réparation de Selle, \$7, 50; Corde, \$3, 00; Prix de Passage, \$7, 00</i>		17 50	17 50
Canoe Hire— <i>louage d'un canot.</i>		62 75	62 75
Messengers for conveying Writ, Proclamations and Election Papers, &c.— <i>Messagers pour porter le bref, les proclamations et les documents d'élection, etc.</i>		805 00	805 00
Fees to Deputies and Poll Clerks— <i>Honoraires des Sous-Off. et greffiers de Votation.</i>		85 00	85 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$1,530 50	\$1,530 50
RECAPITULATION.			
Cariboo		26 00	26 00
New Westminster		39 00	39 00
Vancouver Island		235 00	235 00
Victoria		552 13	330 63
Yale		1530 50	1530 50
Total— <i>Totaux</i>		\$2,182 63	\$2,161 13

RECAPITULATION OF TOTALS.

RÉSUMÉ DES TOTAUX.

PROVINCES.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario	43,751 03	39,108 45
Quebec	39,319 10	30,198 14
Nova Scotia	5,765 41	5,204 16
New Brunswick	5,380 36	4,962 16
Manitoba	1,839 50	1,169 50
British Columbia	2,182 63	2,161 13
Total for the Dominion— <i>Totaux pour la Puissance.</i>	\$98,238 03	\$82,803 54

JOHN SIMPSON,
Assistant Auditor.

AUDIT OFFICE,

Ottawa, May 4th, 1873.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 1st May, 1873; For a Statement containing a general description of the quantity and situation of all Naval Reserve Lands in the Province of Ontario that have been handed over to the Dominion Government by the Commissioners of Admiralty, with the dates of such transfer; also, a statement in detail, with dates, shewing the amounts hitherto received by the Dominion Government by way of rental or otherwise for the use or occupation of any such Naval Reserve Lands; the names of any persons who have received permission to use or occupy any such lands, and the amounts payable by them respecting therefor.

By command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 8th May, 1873.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, May 7th, 1873.

SIR,—In reply to an Address of the Honorable the House of Commons, of the 1st instant, I have the honor to state that Naval Reserves in Ontario were handed over to the Dominion Government on the 2nd December, 1871. A description of the situation and quantity of them is to be found in the schedule furnished by the Commanding Royal Engineer, who handed them over. The memorandum of Lieut.-Colonel Wily, of this day, accompanying documents, will afford further information respecting the transfer.

No amounts have been received as rent, or otherwise, for the use or occupation of any of the Naval Reserves, nor have any persons received permission from this Department to use or occupy any part of them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. FUTVOYE,

Deputy of Minister of Militia & Defence.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

STORE BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 7th May, 1873.

Memorandum.

Copies of all documents in my possession, connected with the transfer to this Department of certain Naval Reserves in Ontario, on the 2nd December, 1871, is herewith enclosed.

The general description and situation of those lands are shown in the copy of the transfer list herewith signed respectively by the officer commanding the Royal Engineers and myself, at the date above stated. I can give no information whatever with regard to the occupation of said lands, or any of the other questions with respect to them, contained in the Address of the House of Commons of the 1st instant. The Imperial officer who made the transfer was unable to give me any information respecting them, more than is contained in the list of transfer. When the transfer took place, he stated himself to be entirely ignorant of everything concerning them.

(Signed,) THOS. WILY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Director of Stores and Keeper of
Militia Properties.

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDANT,

QUEBEC, 14th August, 1871.

SIR,—I have received instructions to transfer the Naval Reserves in Upper Canada to the Dominion Government, subject to its undertaking to use them for no purposes other than those approved by the Admiralty, viz., for naval purposes and to be set apart for defence. May I request to be favored with the views of the Dominion Government in respect thereto.

I enclose a list of the Reserves in question.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) R. G. HAMILTON, Colonel,
C. R. E. Commanding.

Lieut.-Colonel J. C. McNeil, V. C.,
Military Secretary,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT

Of Naval Reserves in "Upper Canada."

	A.	R.	P.
Township of Sherbrooke,) Reserves at mouth of Grand River	219	0	0
County of Haldimand,) do Bartlet Point....	48	2	32
at or near mouth of) do Mohawk Bay.....	20	0	0
Grand River.			
Reserves in the Township of Tiny and Tay, County Simcoe, south-east side of Penetanguishene Harbor.....	339	0	0
do on east branch of Holland River, in Townplot of Gwillimbury, County Simcoe, viz: Lots 49, 50, 51 and 52, west side of Meadow Street.....	4	0	0
do at Point Pelée, Township of Mersea, County Essex.	3000	0	0
Lot 13 in 11th Concession, Township of Vespra, County Simcoe	200	0	0
Lot 1 in 1st Concession of Island St. Joseph, in Huron, with broken point to south of same.....	500	0	0
South half of Lot 6 in 9th Concession of above island in Milford Haven.....	106	0	0
	4486	2	32

Delivered over to Colonel Wily, for the Dominion Government, the property above enumerated, this 2nd day of December, 1871.

(Signed,)

R. G. HAMILTON, Colonel,
C. R. E. in Canada.

Received the above on behalf of the Dominion Government, this 2nd day of December, 1871.

(Signed,)

THOS. WILY, Lt.-Colonel,
Director of Stores, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, Aug. 28th, 1871.

SIR,—With reference to the letter of Colonel Hamilton of the 14th inst., respecting the transfer of the Naval Reserves in Upper Canada mentioned in the list attached thereto, I am to state that the Dominion Government will accept of the transfer of those Reserves, subject to the understanding to use them for no purposes other than those approved by the Admiralty, viz: for naval purposes and to be set apart for defence.

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

(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Marine and Defence.

The Military Secretary
To H. E. the Governor General.

(No. 62.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 28th April, 1873;—For Copies of all Claims preferred against Government for losses sustained by the breaking of the Booms at the mouth of the Madawaska River, in the spring of 1871, and all portions of the evidence taken by the arbitration which examined into these claims, bearing on the conduct of John Harvey the Slide Master at that place.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 7th May, 1873.

(No. 63.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 12th May, 1873;—For any Correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Hudson Bay Company, relative to the Hay privilege in Manitoba.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 21st May, 1873.

(No. 63.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 10th April, 1873;—For Copies of all Instructions given to the Commission appointed to investigate claims to the outer two miles or Hay privilege in Manitoba.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 23rd April, 1873.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

(No. 64.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 28th April, 1873 ;—For a Copy of any communication made by or under the authority of the Government to Louis Riel or other person, touching an amnesty or pardon or other provision in favor of the murderers of Thomas Scott, or of any of the persons concerned in the Red River troubles.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 6th May, 1873.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 6th May, 1873.

MEMORANDUM.

The above quoted Address having been referred to the Department of the Minister of Justice, and also to that of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, the only Departments from which there was any prospect of obtaining the information sought by the said Address, the replies are, that there are no papers of record on the subject of said Address in either of these Departments.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

(No. 65.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of The HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 1st May, 1873 ;—For a Copy of a Memorial purporting to be from the Town of Collingwood, asking to have that Port made an independent Port of Entry, and all papers and correspondence, if any, on the part of the Government, in relation to said memorial.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 6th May, 1873.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

RETURN

(IN PART)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE of COMMONS, dated 28th April last, "Of all correspondence between the Canadian and Imperial Governments on the subject of German Naturalization; also, a return of all correspondence on the subject between the Canadian Government and German Societies in Canada.

By direction.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 6th May, 1873.

SCHEDULE OF DESPATCHES BEARING ON THE SUBJECT OF GERMAN NATURALIZATION.

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies :

No. 9, June 27, 1872.

No. 61, August 26, 1872.

No. 27, January 29, 1873.

To the Secretary of State for the Colonies :

No. 89, November 16, 1872.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.

(Copy.—Canada.—No. 9.)

DOWNING STREET, 27th June, 1872.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch, No. 77, of the 6th of April, I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch received through the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin, relative to the recognition of Mr. Hespeler as Canadian Immigration Agent in Germany.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General
The Right Honorable
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., &c., &c.

Mr. Odo Russell to Earl Granville.

(Copy.)

BERLIN, June 15th, 1872.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Hespeler, who holds the appointment of German Immigration Agent for the Dominion of Canada in Germany, presented himself to me on the 25th ult., requesting an official introduction to the President of the Imperial Chancery.

Bearing in mind the instruction conveyed to me in Your Lordship's despatch, No. 41, of the 3rd of April last, I addressed a note, copy of which I have the honor to enclose to Mr. Delbruck, requesting His Excellency to notify to the Governments of the States composing the German Empire, the appointment of Mr. Hespeler as Immigration Agent in Germany for Canada.

I have also the honor to forward herewith a copy and translation of the reply which I have received from Mr. Delbruck, in which His Excellency, after stating that he had complied with my request, remarks that Mr. Hespeler can only act as Immigration Agent in those States of the Empire where permission shall have been granted to him for that purpose by the Government of such States.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

ODO RUSSELL.

The Earl Granville, K. G., &c., &c.

Mr. Delbruck to Mr. Odo Russell.

(Copy.—Translation.)

BERLIN, June 4th, 1872.

SIR,—In answer to Your Excellency's note of the 25th ult., I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the States comprising the German Empire, as also the President of Alsace-Lorraine, have been apprised of the appointment of Mr. Hespeler as Emigration Agent by the Government of Canada for Germany.

I take the liberty, however, to inform your Excellency that Mr. Hespeler will only be permitted to carry out his instructions in those States of the Empire where permission shall have been granted him by the Government of such States.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

DELBRUCK.

His Excellency

The Right Honorable Odo Russell,

&c., &c., &c.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.

(Copy.—Canada.—No. 61.)

DOWNING STREET, 26th August, 1872.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch, No. 9 of 27th June, I transmit to you for your information a copy of a despatch received through the Foreign Office, from Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, with its enclosure on the subject of emigration from Germany.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General

The Right Honorable

The Earl of Dufferin, K. P., K. C. B.

Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.

(Copy.—No. 58.)

BERLIN, August 15th, 1872.

MY LORD,—With reference to Lord Odo Russell's despatch, No. 175, of the 15th of June last, respecting the appointment of Mr. Hespeler as Immigration Agent for the Dominion of Canada, I have the honor to enclose herewith to your Lordship, copy of an article which has appeared in the last number of the *Provinzial Zeitung*, warning intending emigrants of the deceptions which often await them on their disembarkation in Brazil or in Canada.

I have also the honor to enclose copy and translation of another warning which has lately gone the round of the Berlin papers, with reference to the inconvenience to which Germans expose themselves when they emigrate to Canada, and by residence there lose their German nationality without however acquiring a right to British protection out of that colony.

Your Lordship is well aware that the German Governments are at all times little disposed to encourage the departure of their subjects, but it would appear that during the last few weeks their endeavors to check the tide of emigration have been more energetic than usual.

Repeated warnings have been published in the different semi-official provincial papers; the reductions of fare, hitherto granted to emigrants, have been withdrawn on certain railways; and the greatest publicity has been given in all the press to a despatch, dated the 20th of April last, from the German Minister in Rio de Janeiro, pointing out the many reasons for which German subjects should avoid settling in the Brazilian Empire.

In spite however of all these endeavors on the part of the government to check the wandering spirit of their subjects, I have reason to believe that there is no diminution in the numbers who daily leave their country to seek a new home across the Atlantic, and that the attraction of higher wages, and especially of freedom from military service, appeal far more strongly to the minds of the German peasant or artizan than the warning voice of the Imperial authorities as to the deceptions which he may possibly encounter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. PLUNKETT.

The Earl Granville, K. G.,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

According to a communication of the German Consul in Toronto, in Canada, emigrants to the British possessions there acquire, after a certain time, the rights of born British subjects. These persons, however, when abroad—especially in countries where the passport system is maintained—can, for the present, either lay no claim at all or else only in very exceptional circumstances to the protection of the English Government; while, on the other hand, the German Consuls at those places are not empowered to issue passports to said naturalized subjects.

(Copy.)

While in every part of Germany Emigration Agents are unceasingly engaged with promises and illusions of all kinds in enticing the credulous to remove to distant lands,

the result of authentic reports is that the emigrants are in most cases grossly deceived, and meet with a sad fate in their new homes, even in cases where they have arrived with strength to work, or with some little money.

The warning as to these dangers cannot be too much insisted on, and is worthy of consideration; also, with reference to recommendations lately made in favor of the Brazilian or of the Canadian Provinces as a point for emigration. It is proper that all those who are well disposed should use their influence, either in the press or in ordinary life, to oppose as far as possible such undertakings, and to preserve our fellow-countrymen from being unscrupulously plundered. It is, of course, well understood that the authorities are in no way to encourage these emigration projects. As attempts have been made by a promise of reward to make use of the schoolmasters to induce people to emigrate, the Provincial authorities have been directed by the Minister of Public Instruction to prohibit the schoolmasters from becoming agents in emigration matters, or from taking any part whatever in such affairs. Also, measures have been taken to refuse any compliance with such demands as may be made by intending emigrants for freedom from military service.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.

(Copy.—Canada.—No. 27.)

DOWNING STREET, 29th January, 1873.

MY LORD,—I have been in communication with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the subject of Your Lordship's despatch, No. 89 of the 16th November, relating to German emigration to Canada, and to the position of aliens naturalized in the Dominion.

As regards the first point, I have to inform you that Earl Granville has addressed a despatch to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin, acquainting him with the substance of the Report of the Minister of Agriculture, and instructing him to use his best endeavors to procure the withdrawal or contradiction of the statements which have been published in the Prussian newspapers.

I defer at present answering you as to the position of aliens naturalized in the Dominion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

The Governor General

The Right Honorable

The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B.,

&c., &c., &c.

The Governor General of Canada to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Copy.—No. 89.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, November 16th, 1872.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of an approved Report of a Committee of the Privy Council, approving and adopting a Report, which is annexed thereto, from

the Minister of Agriculture on Your Lordship's despatch No. 61, of the 26th August, 1872, and the correspondence with the Minister at Berlin on the subject of emigration from Germany.

The Minister of Agriculture points out that the notices circulated in Germany, warning intending emigrants of the hardships and impositions they are liable to encounter on arrival in Canada, have no foundation in fact; but as regards the statement of the German Consul at Toronto, respecting the disabilities suffered by foreigners naturalized in Canada when they return to their native country or travel abroad, he recommends that Her Majesty's Government should be asked to submit a Bill to the Imperial Parliament to extend to aliens naturalized in Canada precisely the same rights as those which are conferred by naturalization in the United Kingdom.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

DUFFERIN.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley,
&c., &c., &c.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 28th April, 1873 ;—Asking for Copies of all documents, letters, reports, evidence and papers, touching an investigation lately held as to William Robertson, Esquire, Postmaster of Lanark Village, and touching his dismissal from the said office.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 15th May, 1873.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

DUFFERIN.

The Governor General transmits for the information of the House of Commons the accompanying papers relative to a proposed union of Prince Edward Island with Canada.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 16th May, 1873.

23 D.

(Copy.—No. 1.)

The Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island to the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

2nd January, 1873.

MY LORD,—My Government desiring to reopen negotiations with Canada in the matter of confederation, have this day adopted a minute of Council upon the subject, of which a copy is herewith forwarded for the consideration of Your Excellency's advisers.

2. It is stated in the minute that if Canada will accord liberal terms of union, the Government of Prince Edward Island will be prepared to advise an immediate dissolution of the House of Assembly, in order that the people may have an opportunity of deciding whether they will go into Confederation or submit to the taxation which will otherwise require to be imposed for railway purposes.

3. Soliciting Your Excellency's favourable consideration of this important minute.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

WILLIAM ROBINSON,

Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency the Right Honorable
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, January 2nd, 1873.

At a meeting of a Committee of the Executive Council,

PRESENT :—HON. MR. HAYTHORNE, President;

Mr. Attorney General,

Mr. Sinclair,

Mr. Muirhead,

Mr. Yeo,

Mr. Hogan,

Mr. Laird.

The Executive Council in Committee have had under their consideration a correspondence between His Excellency the Governor General, His Honor the Lt.-Governor of this Island and the President of the Council, on the subject of Confederation.

This question not being formally before the people at the late general election, nor discussed as any part of the policy of the existing administration at its formation, it is one which the Committee approaches with diffidence; but as His Honor the Lieut.-Governor has originated a correspondence on confederation, and brought the subject before the board in a form which claims their attention, they have endeavoured to arrive at such a decision as shall be at once consistent with the position which they occupy, and the best interests of the country.

It is now evident that the promoters of the railway scheme under estimated its cost, and calculated on an increase of revenue through the expansion of trade, which has not been realized, consequently the people, when last consulted, laboured to some extent under a false impression as to the amount of taxation which would be required to be imposed to meet the liabilities of the Colony.

Though the country can, undoubtedly, sustain the taxation necessary to meet those liabilities, yet its circumstances would be materially altered thereby. In view of this fact the Committee are willing, should the Dominion Government concede liberal terms of confederation, to advise that the question be at once taken at the polls, in order that the electors may have the option of deciding between the alternatives before them. The Committee, however, observe from the correspondence under consideration, that Lord Dufferin's Ministers are indisposed to make the Island Government any new proposals on the subject; had they waived their objections, on this point, the action of the Committee would have been much simplified; the majority of the people of this Colony have ever viewed Confederation with no little disfavour, hence they have in many instances pledged their representatives against union, which renders it difficult for the Committee to deal with the question ever in the way of preliminary negotiation.

The Committee, therefore, are of opinion that the Ottawa Cabinet, in the circumstances of the case, should they adhere too strictly to the course which they have prescribed, or decline to treat liberally with the Island at a turning point in its affairs, may fail to overcome, if they do not confirm the objections which are entertained by the people of Prince Edward Island to union with the Dominion of Canada.

The Committee, for the reasons above set forth, must not be understood in any suggestions which they may offer as pledging themselves at present to do more than concur in submitting such terms as Canada may be willing to accord, if deemed favourable to the decision of the people at a general election.

On this understanding the Committee of Council desire to ascertain from the General Government of the Dominion whether they would concede to Prince Edward Island the following terms of Confederation, in addition to the proposals contained in what is popularly known as the "Better Terms" offered in 1869:—

1st.—An annual allowance of \$5,000 in addition to the subsidy proposed to be granted by the better terms for the expenses of the Local Government and Legislature.

2nd.—The Dominion to take the Prince Edward Island Railway and assume its debt—not exceeding \$3,250,000.

3rd.—Take the new Law Courts and Post Office building at cost—say \$69,000.

4th.—Take new steam dredge boat, under contract to be completed in the spring, at cost—say \$22,000.

5th.—Allow the Prince Edward Island Local Government to retain any sum which may be awarded by the Fishery Commission under the Washington Treaty as an equivalent for surrendering the fisheries of the colony.

(Signed,)

ROBERT P. HAYTHORNE,
President.

EDWARD PALMER.
PETER SINCLAIR.
JAMES MUIRHEAD.
JAMES YEO.
JAMES HOGAN.
DAVID LAIRD.

Certified.

(Signed,) Wm. C. DES BRISAY,
Asst. Clerk Ex. Council.

Confidential.

The Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island to the Governor General.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
6th January, 1873.

MY LORD,—Having communicated to my advisers your lordship's confidential letter of the 26th ult., I have the honor to state that, in view of the formal proposal which accompanied my despatch to your lordship of the 2nd inst., my Government consider it unnecessary at the present juncture to send authorized agents to Ottawa to discuss the terms of Union, but that if hereafter any circumstances should occur which would render *viva voce* explanations necessary or desirable, they will not hesitate to adopt your lordship's suggestion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Lieut. Governor.

Governor General the Rt. Honorable
The Earl of Dufferin,
K.P., K.C.B., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Mr. Haythorne to Lt. Governor Robinson.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
6th January, 1873.

SIR,—With reference to the communication from the Governor General, with the contents of which your honor made me acquainted, I consider it unnecessary at the present juncture to send authorized agents from the Island to discuss terms of Union at Ottawa. The minute of Council which was agreed to last week on that subject is very conclusive. Its principal point—the assumption by Canada of the railway debt—is one from which I feel pretty confident this Government will not recede, while most of the remaining points are, it seems to me, such as the Dominion Government will not object to.

If hereafter any circumstances should occur which would render *viva voce* explanations necessary or desirable, we shall not hesitate to adopt Lord Dufferin's suggestion.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed)

ROBT. P. HAYTHORNE.

The Lt.-Governor,
Prince Edward Island,
&c., &c.

(Copy.)

The undersigned, to whom was referred the despatch of the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, on the subject of that colony uniting with the Dominion, begs leave to report :—

That in his opinion a communication should be made to the Government of that Island, stating that the previous offer, made in 1869 by the Canadian Government, was sufficient evidence of their desire to settle the terms of Union on a liberal basis,—that they desire to consider the new propositions made under changed circumstances in the same spirit ;—that some of the conditions are inadmissible, while others seem reasonable, but that in the opinion of the undersigned it would be impossible to discuss fully or to settle these terms by written correspondence.

The undersigned would suggest that Your Excellency should invite the Government of Prince Edward Island to follow the same course as that adopted by the Governments of British Columbia and Newfoundland.

Those colonies sent deputations to Ottawa who entered into provisional arrangements with the Government of the Dominion.

If the Government of Prince Edward Island agree to this course and send a delegation here, the undersigned suggests that Your Excellency assure them that a Committee of the Privy Council will at once meet them in conference.

Should such conference result in an agreement, such agreement could afterwards be submitted to the Legislatures of both Canada and Prince Edward Island ; or if the Government of Prince Edward Island thought it necessary, it might be submitted after a dissolution of their Legislature.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY.

Ottawa, 24th January, 1873.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 27th January, 1873.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration the despatch No. 1, dated 2nd January, 1873, from the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island transmitting a minute adopted by his Executive Council on that day, containing new propositions with the view to the union of that colony with the Dominion of Canada.

The above mentioned despatch and minute having been referred to the Honorable Mr. Tilley, that gentleman reports, that in his opinion a communication should be made to the Government of that Island, stating that the previous offer made in 1869 by the Canadian Government was sufficient evidence of their desire to settle the terms of Union on a liberal basis ; that they desire to consider the new propositions made under changed circumstances in the same spirit ; that some of the conditions are inadmissible, while others seem reasonable, but that in his opinion it would be impossible to discuss fully or to settle these terms by written correspondence.

That Your Excellency should invite the Government of Prince Edward Island to follow the same course as that adopted by the Governments of British Columbia and Newfoundland.

That those colonies sent deputations to Ottawa who entered into provisional arrangements with the Government of the Dominion

That if the Government of Prince Edward Island agree to this course and send a delegation to Ottawa, it is suggested that Your Excellency assure them that a Committee of the Privy Council will at once meet them in conference.

That should such conference result in an agreement, such agreement could afterwards be submitted to the legislatures of both Canada and Prince Edward Island ; and if the Government of Prince Edward Island thought it necessary it might be submitted after a dissolution of their Legislature.

The Committee concur in the views expressed by Mr. Tilley in his report, and advise that a copy of this minute be transmitted by Your Excellency to the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island.

(Certified,)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 10th March, 1873.

The Committee of Council have the honor to report to Your Excellency in reference to the proposed union of Prince Edward Island with the Dominion of Canada, that after several interviews between a Sub-Committee of the Council—consisting of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, Messrs Tilley, Langevin, Howe and Tupper—and the Honorable Messrs. Haythorne and Laird, the Delegates from that Colony, and full discussion with them of the various questions connected with that important subject, the terms and conditions set forth in the annexed Minutes of Conference, as the basis of a Political Union between Prince Edward and the Dominion of Canada, have been agreed upon, and are submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

(Certified,)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

Minutes of Conference between the Committee of the Privy Council of Canada and the undersigned delegates from the Colony of Prince Edward Island, on the subject of the union of that Province with the Dominion of Canada.

1. Canada shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of Prince Edward Island existing at the time of the union.
2. In consideration of the large expenditure authorized by the Parliament of Canada for the construction of railways and canals, and in view of the possibility of a re-adjustment of the financial arrangements between Canada and the several Provinces now embraced in the Dominion, Prince Edward Island on entering the Union shall be entitled to incur a debt equal to \$45 per head of its population as shown by the Census returns of 1871, say \$4,230,945.
3. Prince Edward Island not having incurred debts equal to the sum authorized in the preceding paragraph, shall be entitled to receive by half-yearly payments, in advance, from the general Government, interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, on the difference from time to time between the actual amount of its indebtedness and the indebtedness so authorized, viz: \$4,230,945.
4. Prince Edward Island shall be liable to Canada for the amount (if any) by which its public debt and liabilities at the date of the union may exceed \$4,230,945, and shall be charged with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum thereon.
5. The Island Government holding no lands from the Crown, and consequently enjoying no revenue from that source for the construction and maintenance of local works, it is agreed that the Dominion Government pay in half yearly instalments and in advance to the Government of Prince Edward Island \$45,000 per annum, less five per cent. upon any sum not exceeding \$300,000, that the Dominion Government may advance to the Island Government for the purchase of lands now held by large proprietors.
6. In consideration of the transfer to the General Parliament of the powers of taxation the following sums shall be paid yearly by Canada to Prince Edward Island for the support of its Government and Legislature, to wit: \$30,000 and an annual grant equal to eighty cents per head of the population as shown by the census returns of 1871, viz: \$94,021, both half-yearly in advance; such grant of 80 cents per head to be augmented

in proportion to the increase of population as may be shewn by each subsequent decennial census, until the population amounts 400,000, at which rates such grants shall thereafter remain, it being understood that the next census be taken in the year 1881.

7. The Dominion Government will assume and defray all the charges for the following services, viz :—

- A. The salary of the Lieutenant-Governor.
- B. The salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court and District or County Courts, when established.
- C. The charges in respect to the Department of Customs.
- D. The Postal Department.
- E. The protection of the Fisheries.
- F. The provision of the Militia.
- G. The Light Houses, Shipwrecked Crews, Quarantine and Marine Hospitals.
- H. The Geological Survey.
- I. The Penitentiary.
- J. Efficient Steam Service for the conveyance of mails and passengers to be established and maintained between the Island and the Dominion, winter and summer, thus placing the island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway and the Railway System of the Dominion, and such other charges as may be incident to and connected with the services, which by "The British North America Act, 1867," appertain to the General Government, and as or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

8. The population of Prince Edward Island having been increased by 15,000 or upwards since 1861, it is agreed that the Island shall be represented in the Dominion House of Commons by six members. The representation to be re-adjusted from time to time under the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867."

9. The constitution of the Executive authority and of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, continue as they exist at the Union until altered under the authority thereof, and the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island existing at the date of the Union shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for the period for which it was elected.

10. The provision in the aforesaid "British North America Act, 1867," shall, except those parts thereof which are in terms made or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to and only effect one and not the whole of the Provinces now composing the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by these resolutions be applicable to Prince Edward Island in the same way and to the like extent as they apply to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and as if the Colony of Prince Edward Island had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

11. The Railways under contract and in course of construction for the Island Government shall be the property of Canada.

12. The new building in which are held the Law Courts, Registry Office, &c., &c., shall be transferred to Canada on the payment of \$69,000. The purchase to include the land on which the building stands, and a suitable space of ground in addition, for yard room, &c., &c.

13. The steam dredge boat in course of construction to be taken by the Dominion at a cost of not exceeding \$22,000.

14. The steam ferryboat owned by the Government of Prince Edward Island, and used as such, to remain the property of the Island.

15. The union shall take effect on such day as Her Majesty, by Order in Council, on an address to that effect in terms of the 146th section of the "British North America Act, 1867," may direct, and Prince Edward Island may in such address specify the Electoral Districts for which and the time within which the first election for members to serve in the House of Commons in Canada shall take place.

The foregoing resolutions were agreed to as a basis of the memorandum to be submitted for the approval of the Parliament of the Dominion, and the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, after a general election.

Ottawa, 7th March, 1873.

(Signed,)

ROBERT POORE HAYTHORNE,
DAVID LAIRD,
Delegates of P. E. Island Government.

JOHN A. MACDONALD,
S. L. TILLEY,
HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
JOSEPH HOWE,
CHARLES TUPPER.

234—D.

(Copy—No. 33.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
2nd May, 1873.

MY LORD,—In continuation of my despatch No. 26, of the 31st March, and with reference to my telegram of this date, I have the honor to inform you that, in compliance with an address from the House of Assembly, of which a copy is herewith enclosed, I have appointed three members of my Government, namely: the Hon. G. C. Pope, President of the Executive Council; the Hon. T. H. Haviland, and the Hon. G. W. Howlan, to proceed forthwith to Ottawa for the purpose of conferring with your Excellency's Government on the subject of the proposed Union of Prince Edward Island with the Dominion of Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Governor!

His Excellency the Right Honorable
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B. &c., &c., &c.,

(Copy.)

To His Honor William Cleaver Francis Robinson, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island, of Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice-Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR.

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration several despatches and other documents transmitted by message to the House on the twenty-fifth day of April last, connected with the Confederation of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada, have come to a resolution on the same, a copy of which is herewith submitted. The House respectfully request that your Honor will be pleased to give effect to the said resolution.

Copy within referred to.

Whereas the question of Confederation of this Island with the Dominion of Canada having formed the subject of negotiations between the Dominion of Canada and the late

Executive Council of this Colony. The correspondence interchanged between His Excellency the Governor General and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of this Island and the minutes of the Privy Council of Canada and this Island, embodying certain terms and conditions relating to the proposed Union having been officially laid before the House, and duly considered, the House is of opinion that said terms and conditions do not secure to this Colony a sum sufficient to defray the ordinary and indispensable requirements of its local government, and are by no means an equivalent for the revenues present and prospective, which it would be called upon to surrender to the Dominion.

And whereas the strong objections hitherto entertained by the people of this Island to Confederation having been much modified, and the present House of Assembly feeling anxious to meet the desire of Her Majesty's Imperial Government, to unite under one Government all the British Possessions in America, is willing in good faith and loyalty to merge the interests of the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island with those of their fellow subjects in the Dominion, on terms which are just and reasonable, and such as will not involve the people of this Island, in direct local taxation for objects for which the ordinary revenue has hitherto enabled them to provide.

Resolved, therefore, That this House being most desirous to secure to the people of Prince Edward Island, on entering the Union, just and reasonable terms, does hereby authorize His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to appoint delegates to proceed at once to Ottawa to confer with the Government of the Dominion of Canada on this great and important subject, with a full confidence that the terms to which they will agree will be such as will insure their immediate and unqualified ratification by the Legislature of this Colony.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 12th May, 1873.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed memorandum from the delegates from Prince Edward Island, submitting the terms upon which they propose the admission of that Island into Confederation with the Dominion, but notwithstanding their earnest desire for the admission of that Colony into the Union upon just and equitable terms, they regret to be compelled to report that the proposition submitted by the delegates in their said memorandum is not such as they can advise your Excellency to accept.

(Certified,)

W. A. HIMSWORTH. C.P.C.

(Memorandum.)

The undersigned, members of the Government of Prince Edward Island, are deeply impressed with the belief that the admission of this Island into the Dominion upon terms just and equitable, would prove advantageous alike to the Dominion and to Prince Edward Island.

They at the same time believe that the surrender of the independence of the Colony, upon terms not just and equitable, would be productive of many and most serious evils.

They have given to the subject of the admission of the Island into the Dominion, their serious consideration with the view of drawing up a statement of terms, such as would be, in their estimation, just and equitable, and they now submit to the Government of the Dominion the following memorandum:

For upwards of a century Prince Edward Island has enjoyed self-government—during this time its inhabitants have proved that taxes and other impositions less than were paid by the people of the neighboring Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were inadequate to the requirements of their public service, and now, as a condition of surrendering to the Dominion the right of self-government, together with the right

of taxation, they consider that the Island should receive a sum sufficient to enable its Government to carry on the ordinary public service without being obliged to resort to direct taxation.

An allowance from the Dominion such as would prove adequate to the reasonable requirements of the public service, would be in their opinion just and equitable.

The terms offered to the Island by the Dominion Government in 1869 would have given Prince Edward Island \$241,008 a year for revenue.

These terms were refused by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island.

Since 1869 the Government of Prince Edward Island has undertaken the construction of a railroad. The indirect advantages of the road when it shall be finished will, in the opinion of the undersigned, be so great that the people of the Island shall agree to enter the Dominion upon the terms of 1869, provided that the Dominion take the railroad and assume the cost of it.

The undersigned submit that \$241,000 or even \$250,000 a year should not be considered an excessive revenue for the colony of Prince Edward Island, nor an excessive consideration for those rights which it would surrender to the Dominion upon admission into the Union.

Nor do the undersigned consider that the construction by the Dominion Government of a narrow-gauge railway through one of the most fertile and densely-peopled countries in British America, should subject them to the charge of partiality to the people of the Island, seeing that the railway policy of the Dominion, at the present time, contemplates the Union of the Atlantic with the Pacific ocean, and that it is the intention of the Government to spend within a few years many millions in the construction of canals and in other public improvements, the direct advantages to Prince Edward Island of all these works will be comparatively small.

The railway of Prince Edward Island traverses that Island from one end to the other. It is considered desirable that a short branch of about four or five miles to tap Richmond Bay, at Port Hill, should be at once undertaken.

This Branch would cost less than \$100,000, and afford accommodation to a very important portion of the Island, in which shipbuilding and commerce are carried on, upon an extended scale.

Richmond Bay is the chief harbor on the north side of the Island.

The desire of the Imperial Government that Prince Edward Island should enter the Union has been officially made known to the undersigned, and has induced in their minds a resolve that if the present negotiations for admission shall fail, such failure shall not be attributable, either to want of zeal on their part, nor to the circumstance of their making extravagant demands. They feel convinced that if terms of Union be now agreed upon the Union itself may be consummated in a few weeks.

In the hope that this desirable consummation may be attained they would submit their willingness to accept as the basis of Union the terms offered by the Dominion in 1869, and approved by the Governor General in Council on the 11th December, in that year, the population of the Island being estimated, according to the Census of 1871; provided that the Dominion Government take the railway and assume the cost of it with that of the proposed branch to Port Hill.

In conclusion the undersigned would remind the Government of the Dominion of the fact that Prince Edward Island is an agricultural country, and that it is cut off for several months in the year from communication with the neighbouring Provinces, and that the disadvantages will prevent its becoming a manufacturing country, and that in it a good and ever expanding market will be found for many of the productions of the Dominion.

Should the above be agreed upon as a basis of Union, the undersigned will beg to submit a further memorandum with respect to the fisheries.

Ottawa, 8th May, 1873.

Copy of a Report of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 15th May, 1873.

The Committee of Council have the honor to report to Your Excellency, in reference to the proposed Union of Prince Edward Island with the Dominion of Canada, that after several interviews between a Sub-Committee of the Council, consisting of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, and Messrs Tilley, Langevin and Tupper, and the Honorable Messrs. Pope, Haviland and Howlan, the delegates from that colony, and full discussion with them of the various questions connected with that important subject; the terms and conditions set forth in the annexed minutes of Conference, as a basis of a political union between Prince Edward Island and the Dominion of Canada, have been agreed upon, and are submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

(Certified,)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

Minutes of Conference between the Committee of the Privy Council of Canada and the undersigned Delegates from the Colony of Prince Edward Island, on the subject of the Union of that Province with the Dominion of Canada.

1. Canada shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of Prince Edward Island existing at the time of the Union.

2. In consideration of the large expenditure authorized by the Parliament of Canada for the construction of railways and canals, and in view of the possibility of a readjustment of the financial arrangements between Canada and the several Provinces now embraced in the Dominion, as well as of the isolated and exceptional condition of Prince Edward Island, that colony, on entering the Union, shall be entitled to incur a debt equal to fifty dollars per head of its population, as shewn by the Census returns of 1871.— say \$4,701,050.

3. Prince Edward Island, not having incurred debts equal to the sum authorized in the preceding paragraph, shall be entitled to receive, in half-yearly payments in advance from the General Government, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the difference, from time to time, between the actual amount of its indebtedness and the indebtedness so authorized, viz., \$4,701,050.

4. Prince Edward Island shall be liable to Canada for the amount (if any) by which its public debt and liabilities, at the date of the Union, may exceed \$4,701,050, and shall be charged with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum thereon.

5. The Island Government holding no lands from the Crown, and consequently enjoying no revenue from that source for the construction and maintenance of local works, it is agreed that the Dominion Government pay in half-yearly instalments and in advance, to the Government of Prince Edward Island, \$45,000 per annum, less 5 per cent upon any sum not exceeding \$800,000 that the Dominion Government may advance to the Island Government for the purchase of lands now held by large proprietors.

6. In consideration of the transfer to the General Parliament of the powers of taxation, the following sums shall be paid yearly by Canada to Prince Edward Island for the support of its Government and Legislation, to wit \$30,000, and an annual grant equal to eighty cents per head of the population, as shewn by the Census returns of 1871, viz., 94,021, both half-yearly in advance; such grant of eighty cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population, as may be shewn by each subsequent decennial census, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rates such grants shall thereafter remain, it being understood that the next census be taken in the year 1881.

The Dominion Government will assume and defray all the charges for the following services, viz. :—

- A. The salary of the Lieutenant Governor.
- B. The salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and District or County Courts, when established.
- C. The charges in respect to the Department of Customs.
- D. The Postal Department.
- E. The protection of the Fisheries.
- F. The provision for the Militia.
- G. The Light-houses, shipwrecked crews, Quarantine and Marine Hospitals.
- H. The Geological Survey.
- I. The Penitentiary.
- J. Efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers, to be established and maintained between the Island and the Dominion, winter and summer, thus placing the Island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway and the railway system of the Dominion.
- K. The maintenance of telegraphic communication between the Island and the main land, —

and such other charges as may be incident to, and connected with the services which, by the "British North America Act, 1867" appertain to the general Government, and as are, or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

8. The population of Prince Edward Island having been increased by 15,000 or upwards since 1861, it is agreed that the Island shall be represented in the Dominion House of Commons by six Members; the Representation to be re-adjusted from time to time, under the provisions of the "British North America Act 1867."

9. The Constitution of the Executive Authority and of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, continue as they exist at the Union, until altered under the authority thereof: and the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island existing at the date of the Union shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for the period for which it was elected.

10. The provisions in the aforesaid "British North America Act, 1867" shall, except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to and only affect one and not the whole of the Provinces now composing the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by these resolutions, be applicable to Prince Edward Island in the same way and to the same extent as they apply to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and as if the Colony of Prince Edward Island had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

11. The Railways under contract and in course of construction for the Island Government shall be the property of Canada.

12. The new building in which are held the Law Courts, Registry Office, &c., shall be transferred to Canada on the payment of \$60,000—the purchase to include the land on which the building stands, and a suitable space of ground in addition for yard room, &c., &c.

13. The Steam Dredge Boat in course of construction to be taken by the Dominion at a cost of not exceeding \$22,000.

14. The Steam Ferry Boat owned by the Government of Prince Edward Island, and used as such, to remain the property of the Island.

15. The Union shall take effect on such day as Her Majesty, by Order in Council, on an Address to that effect in terms of the 146th section of the "British North America Act, 1867" may direct; and Prince Edward Island may in such Address specify the electoral districts for which, and the time within which the first election for members to serve in the House of Commons in Canada shall take effect.

The foregoing Resolutions were agreed to as the basis of the memorandum to be submitted for the approval of the Parliament of the Dominion, and to the Legislature of Prince Edward Island.

(Signed,)

JAMES C. POPE,
T. HEATH HAVILAND,
GEORGE W. HOWLAN,
Prince Edward Island Delegates.

JOHN A. MACDONALD,
S. L. TILLEY,
HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
CHARLES TUPPER.

Ottawa, 15th May, 1873.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

On the next page we give the different items of revenue as compared with those of last year. We think the result will take the country generally by surprise. It was predicted by many of our leading business men that the receipts at the Treasury for 1872 would fall far short of 1871. For the credit of the Colony, and the interest of our importers, we are glad that the revenue exhibits so satisfactory an increase. The ports of Belegue, Cascumpec, Souris, Crapaud, Murray Harbor, Grand River and Orwell, yield larger duties than they did last year. The falling off in Malpeque is nearly made up by the returns from Port Hill, which was, until 1872, a part of the former District. Cardigan and Montague have also, of course, diminished the imports and exports of Georgetown. Summerside shows a very creditable increase, arising partly from the quantity of dutiable merchandize sent since July "coastwise, to that and other ports from Charlottetown, and which reduced the amount of duties at the latter place. On the first of July the deficit in the receipts at the Treasury was \$44,000, as compared with the previous year. Cascumpec which was \$1,250 short at the end of the June quarter, is \$1,200 a-head at the close of the navigation. There is also an increase in the returns of the Land Office, the Post Office, the Registry Office, and several other departments. From Port Hill, Cardigan and Rustico, over \$1,500 came in since the 31st of January. Had this amount been received sooner, it would have swelled the increase of revenue to \$12,000. We leave the annexed figures to speak for themselves.

THE REVENUE.

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	1872-3.	1871-2.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Impost Duty, Charlottetown	226,932 49	236,098 71
" Bedeque	41,241 23	36,869 70
" Georgetown	13,667 15	18,588 05
" Malpeque	3,690 34	5,379 51
" Casumpec and Tignish	5,959 44	4,758 72
" Souris	2,885 07	1,520 89
" Crapaud	4,076 13	3,433 67
" Murray Harbor	624 18	578 20
" Grand River	631 99	489 13
" Pinette	14 63	40 55
" Orwell	542 10	527 34
" Rustico	66 63	367 74
" New London	414 98	84 59
" Saint Peter's	25 74	117 77
" West Cape	977 75	.....
" Montague Bridge	485 23	.....
" Port Hill	1,238 20	.....
Impost Duty (special)	904 20	.....
Light and Anchorage Duty	3,672 37	2,828 25
Land Assessment	13,532 12	14,104 56
Crown Lands	385 55	258 39
Rent Warren Farm	180 22	.....
Est. Loan Act, 18 Vic., Cap. 5	135 58	.....
Post Office	10,000 00	8,046 22
Colonial Secretary's Fees	1,035 63	1,026 06
Registrar's Fees	2,314 74	1,759 18
Prothonotary's Fees	1,614 93	.....
Customs' Fees	162 76	154 07
Warehouse Fees	196 11	208 98
Land Assessment Fees	15 25	13 21
Fees from P. W. College .....	.....	149 30
Fees from Normal School	252 00	162 22
License Duty	2,326 47	1,932 06
Casual Interest on Bonds	5,815 74	5,762 46
Wharfage	72 38	385 50
Rent of Wharves	487 25	910 23
Difference of Interest in Savings Bank Account	2,559 49	3,689 73
Hire Steamer <i>Ora</i>	2,231 39	975 34
Fines and Penalties	372 04	308 63
Seizures in Charlottetown	87 25	15 04
Sale Cent Coin	6,200 00	600 00
Sale old Copper Coin	689 33	.....
Miscellaneous	862 15	915 31
Public Lands	\$359,078 23	353,059 31
	36,394 80	31,953 16
	\$395,473 03	385,014 47

Total Increase \$10,458 56

LOCAL EXPENDITURE, 1872.

Exclusive of amounts which would be assumed by the Dominion.

	\$	cts.
Education	64,220	26
Road Service	18,658	18
Jails	1,036	98
Supreme Court	10,035	08
Less Judges' Salaries	5,193	00
Legislation	4,842	08
Lunatic Asylum	21,988	67
Poor Asylum	5,105	44
Agriculture	4,983	09
Boards of Health	3,283	14
Coroner's Inquests	585	48
Elections	690	76
Faupers	3,318	73
Indians	2,846	28
Subsidy Telegraph Co., Telegrams	485	00
Colonial Building	2,750	00
Public Printing and Stationery	624	13
Salaries of Public Officers	8,548	79
Board of Works	6,768	32
Public Lands	96,405	88
Miscellaneous	3,337	67
	6,908	06
	\$257,387	59

 THE NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

No. 352.

 GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
 TORONTO, 5th May, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of an Order in Council, approved the 5th day of May, and also a copy of a memorandum of the Honorable the Treasurer of this Province, respecting the debt of the "Northern Railway Company of Canada," to the late Province of Canada, as affecting the amount of the excess of the public debt of that Province, chargeable to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

I have to request, in accordance with the terms of the Order, that His Excellency the Governor General in Council may be pleased not to agree to the settlement of the debt of the "Northern Railway Company of Canada" upon the terms proposed in the resolution introduced into the House of Commons by the Honorable the Minister of Finance, and, at the same time, to represent to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, for the reasons set forth in the Order, no settlement of this debt should take place, except with the consent of this Province. My government would therefore remonstrate against the carrying out of the proposed mode of settling this debt.

I have to add that no official communication respecting these resolutions of the Honorable the Minister of Finance has, as yet, reached me, and that they have come under the notice of my government merely through the medium of the printed proceedings of the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
 Your obedient servant,
 (Signed,) W. P. HOWLAND.

The Honorable
 The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
 Ottawa.

The undersigned respectfully submits the following memorandum respecting the debt of the Northern Railway Company of Canada to the late Province of Canada, and as affecting the arrears of the excess of the public debt of that Province, chargeable to this Province and Quebec:—

1. In the statement of affairs of the late Province on the 30th June, 1867, and the principle submitted by the Government of the Dominion, as a basis of a settlement between Ontario and Quebec, and which, with the communications on this subject, will be found in the returns, No. 46, Sessional Papers, Ca., vol. 2, No. 5. 1869.

Mr. Treasurer Wood, upon grounds which appear valid to the undersigned, claimed that the excess of debt, as stated by the Honorable Minister of Finance, should be further reduced by the railway debts mentioned by him, and amongst others by that of the Northern Railway Company of Canada in respect of £50,000 Stg. of preferential bonds, forming part of the Consolidated Fund Investment Account, and there is also the further debt of the Company for advances under the Railway Guarantee Act of 1849, amounting to \$2,311,666.67 of principal, which constitutes a lien upon the railway, subject to the amount of preferential debentures issued for \$2,986,575.52.

2. Notice of proposed resolutions appears to have been given in the House of Commons by the Honorable the Minister of Finance, under which \$500,000 is proposed to be accepted by the Dominion Government in full of this debt—upon condition of an amount of capital for the like sum being raised for expenditure upon change of gauge, &c.

3. Upon an examination of the returns of revenue as earned by this railway, and after a liberal allowance for expenditure on capital account, &c., it appears to the undersigned that the Company could with facility pay interest at the rate of five per cent. per

annum on this amount of the Provincial lien, and at the same time exist in full efficiency, and make, from time to time, such alterations and additions as its traffic and the public interests might require.

4. The undersigned therefore considers this sum to be a good asset of the Province of Canada for the amount of \$2,311,666.67, and that the sum of £50,000 Stg. of bonds with interest from July 1st, 1867, is equally so, and that it would be a most disadvantageous arrangement, and unjust to this Province, if the proposition contained in the said resolutions were adopted.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

AD. CROOKS.

Treasury Department,
3rd May, 1873.

Copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the fifth day of May, A.D. 1873.

The Committee of Council having had under consideration the annexed memorandum of the Honorable the Treasurer, dated the third day of May, 1873, respecting the debt of the Northern Railway Company of Canada to the late Province of Canada, and as affecting the amount of the excess of the public debt of that Province chargeable to this Province and Quebec, respectfully recommends that the same be approved of by Your Excellency, and a copy thereof and of this order be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Provinces, and that His Excellency the Governor General in Council be respectfully requested not to agree to the settlement of the debt of the Northern Railway Company of Canada upon the terms published in the resolutions introduced into the House of Commons by the Honorable the Minister of Finance, and that it also be respectfully represented to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that no settlement of this debt should take place except with the consent of this Province, inasmuch as this debt constituted a good asset for the full amount, and together with the debenture debt of this Company for £50,000 Stg. and interest, should be applied in reduction of the assumed amount of excess of debt of the late Province of Canada, and that Your Excellency remonstrate against the proposed mode of settling said debt, and the Committee further advise that Your Excellency call attention to the fact that no official communication of these resolutions of the Honorable the Minister of Finance has as yet been made to Your Excellency, and that the knowledge thereof has only been obtained from the printed proceedings of the House of Commons.

Certified.

(Signed,)

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

5th May, 1873.

His Honor the
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of Ontario,
Toronto.

O. S. S. P., 6th May, 1873.

SIR,— I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 352, of the 5th instant, covering a copy of an Order of Your Executive Council, approved that day, and also a copy of a memorandum of the Treasurer of Ontario, respecting the debt of "The Northern Railway Company of Canada" to the late Province of Canada, as

affecting the amount of the excess of the public debt of that Province, chargeable to the Province of Ontario and Quebec, and requesting, on behalf of Your Government, that the Government of the Dominion may not agree to the settlement of this debt, except with the consent of the Province of Ontario, and remonstrating against the mode of settling the said debt proposed in the resolutions introduced into the House of Commons by the Honorable the Minister of Finance.

Your despatch and its inclosures will be brought under the early consideration of the Governor General in Council.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

E. A. MERRITH.

(No. 70.)

RETURN

To an Address of THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 12th May, 1873; For a statement in detail as respects each Province, showing the quantity of Tobacco raised in Canada during the year preceding the imposition of the present duties of license and excise, as well as the quantity grown during the fiscal year ending the 30th June 1872, with the amount collected by the Government and the cost of the collection.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS.

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
16th May, 1873.

(No. 71.)

RETURN

To An Address of THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 28th April 1873; For copies of all petitions, correspondence, reports or other papers, relating to the dismissal of the Postmaster at Farran's Point.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
15th May, 1873.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 30th April, 1873 ; for copies of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the different Governments of the British and Foreign West Indies, relating to a Mail Service between these countries ; also, for all tenders or offers for performance of such service.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
15th May, 1873.

Copy of a letter addressed to the Spanish Consul at Quebec.

OTTAWA, 29th October, 1872.

SIR,—The Government of Canada have for some time been anxious to open communication by steam with the Spanish West India Islands.

Some months ago Mr Routh of Montreal visited Ottawa and saw me with reference to a project of the kind to be carried out in Spanish bottoms under the flag of Spain. Such a plan would be attended with peculiar advantages, and I was anxious to have encouraged it. Mr. Routh was to have obtained and submitted to me proposals for a service from ports of the Dominion to the Havana from a Cuban Mercantile house of means and standing suitable to so large an undertaking. Circumstances have, I understand, prevented Mr. Routh from carrying out his project, and I have not had any paper on the subject submitted to me by him.

I hope that you will pardon my addressing myself to you in reference to an object which, if attained, would be of such undoubted advantage as well to the West Indian Colonies of the Spanish Crown as to this Dominion.

I shall be much indebted to you if you can, without inconvenience, make it known to the leading merchants of the Havana that the government of this country is anxious to open steam communication with the Spanish West Indies, and that I would be glad, should suitable persons be disposed to establish such a service in Spanish bottoms and under the Spanish Flag, to treat with them as to the amount of the Mail subsidy which this government would willingly pay to such a line.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

A. CAMPBELL,

Postmaster General,

Dominion of Canada.

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, 5th November, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th October, 1872, and in reply, I have to state that I shall be happy to cause to be made known at the Havana, the desire of the government of Canada to open steam communication between this country and the Spanish West Indies.

I believe that the object in view would be materially furthered by communicating with the British Consul at Cuba, who, from his connection with the mercantile community there, would no doubt be able to afford much valuable information as to so desirable a project.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. M. BLANCO,

Acting Consul General of Spain.

To the

Postmaster General, Ottawa.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, 14th Dec., 1842.

SIR,—I am in correspondence with the Consul General of Spain, and also with the British Consul at the Havana, on the subject of establishing a steam communication in Spanish bottoms and under the Spanish Flag, between Cuba and some port or ports of the Dominion.

I have asked these gentlemen to make it known to merchants of suitable means and standing in Havana, that the government of Canada would be glad to see such a line established, and would be prepared to grant a mail subsidy to it if it were put upon a satisfactory footing.

I learn that you have directed your attention during the last season to the subject upon which I have been corresponding, and I would be glad to hear from you, and to assist, if you are so disposed, in putting you in communication with any merchants in the Havana who might, in consequence of the suggestions which I have made, be disposed to take the subject up.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

A. CAMPELL,

Postmaster General.

James G. Ross, Esq.,
Quebec.

Copy of a letter addressed to the British Consul at Havana.

OTTAWA, 7th November, 1872.

SIR,—On the 29th ult., I had the honor to address a letter to the Consul General of Spain in this country, a copy of which I enclose herewith. I do so upon the suggestion made by that gentleman :—

“That the object in view would be materially furthered by communicating with the British Consul at Cuba, who from his connection with the mercantile community there, would no doubt be able to afford much valuable information as to so desirable a project.”

The Government of Canada will be much indebted to you for any assistance which you may be able to give the project.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

A. CAMPBELL,

Postmaster General,

Dominion of Canada.

HAVANA, 3rd December, 1872.

SIR,—By some mistake your despatch of 7th November, addressed to the “British Consul at Havana,” was sent to our Vice Consul at St. Jago de Cuba (Mr. Ramsden), who has forwarded it to me.

Its contents have very greatly interested me, and I shall have much pleasure and satisfaction in doing my best to forward your views, regarding any additional steam communication between this district of the West Indies and the Canadian Dominion.

At the same time, it is right that I should explain that there may be difficulty in establishing (with any regularity) the lines of steamers which you propose.

Most of the correspondence of the whole West Indies is now centred here, as a point of conveyance for the arrival of mails &c., and as the principal seaport among the different islands; and the telegraph lines now also "centre" in Havana.

But the largest portion of all the *correspondence* both for Europe and for America, goes and comes by way of New York, to which port we have steamers plying regularly twice, sometimes three times a week and *vice versa*. The "correspondence" has taken a "set" by this route, which is short and convenient. It diverts even now, a considerable portion even of the *European* letters from the English, French and German lines of mail steamers, which all ply to this port.

I would ask the favor of your informing me (confidentially if you think fit) to what probable amount, more or less you think the Canadian government would be inclined to go, as regards subsidy.

Not being myself in any way connected with commerce personally, I am not at all aware of what amount would be expected by parties here, who *might* undertake such a Contract:—but I fear that the absence of regular "freights" for a direct line from Canada to Havana and back will stand in the way of your succeeding in establishing such a line, even with a liberal subsidy.

Might not some of the large "steamer-owners" of Canada establish a line from Montreal, Quebec, to Havana and Colon, *touching at New York* and delivering mails there?

In any case, I shall most willingly endeavor to aid (officially and otherwise) in promoting your object.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,)

A. GRAHAM DUNLOP,

{ Her Majesty's Consul General in Cuba,—(also
{ Agent for H. M.'s Postmaster General, London.

To A. Campbell, Esq.,

&c., &c., &c.,

Postmaster General,
Canada.

OTTAWA, 18th January, 1873.

SIR,—I am directed by the Postmaster General to request your attention to his letter of the 14th December, and to say that he will be glad to be favored with a reply thereto at your earliest convenience.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,

Secretary to Postmaster General.

J. G. Ross, Esq.,
Quebec.

RETURN

To an Address of THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 1st May, 1873 ; For a statement of the Rivers in the Province of Quebec, for which the Government has granted the exclusive right of line fishing for salmon ; showing the name and situation of each river, the name, place of residence and occupation of each of the lessees, or grantees of such rivers, and the duration and price of each lease or license so granted.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
13th May, 1873.

RETURN to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1873, asking for a statement of the Rivers of the Province of Quebec, for which the Government has granted the exclusive right of line fishing for Salmon.

Names of Rivers.	Situation of Rivers.	Names of Lessees.	Residences of Lessees.	Occupation of Lessees.	Duration of Lease.	Price of Lease or license.
Murray.....	Seigniory Murray Bay.....	J. J. Reeve.....	Quebec.....	Seignior.....	9 years.....	\$ 20 per annum.
St. Marguerite.....	do.....	W. H. Powell.....	Philadelphia.....	Merchant.....	9 ".....	150 do
Little Saguenay.....	do.....	James Bird.....	Boston.....	do.....	9 ".....	20 do
St. Jean.....	Saguenay.....	Colonel Aspinwall.....	New York.....	Lumber Merchant.....	9 ".....	10 do
A. Mars.....	do.....	Hon. D. E. Price.....	Quebec.....	do.....	9 ".....	30 do
Laval.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Merchant.....	9 ".....	306 do
Portneuf.....	Seigniory of Mille Vaches.....	James Gibb.....	do.....	do.....	9 ".....	21 do
Du Gouffre.....	Seigniory Du Gouffre.....	D. C. Thomas.....	do.....	Lumber Merchant.....	9 ".....	4 do
Godbout.....	North Shore of River St. Lawrence.....	A. Gilmour.....	Ottawa.....	do.....	9 ".....	300 do
Moisie.....	do.....	J. Brown & D. A. McInnes.....	Hamilton.....	Merchants.....	9 ".....	500 do
St. John.....	do.....	Geo. A. Drummond.....	Montreal.....	Merchant.....	9 ".....	250 do
Romaine.....	do.....	J. K. Lord.....	New York.....	do.....	9 ".....	200 do
Watakeshoo.....	do.....	C. C. Abbott.....	Montreal.....	Advocate.....	9 ".....	20 do
Natashquan.....	do.....	A. Dennistown.....	do.....	do.....	9 ".....	200 do
Washecoofoal.....	do.....	J. F. Moison.....	Quebec.....	Seignior.....	3 ".....	20 do
Little S. W. Bic.....	Co. Rimouski South Shore R. St. Lawrence.....	W. D. Campbell.....	do.....	do.....	1 ".....	12 do
Rimouski.....	do.....	Luc Sylvain.....	Kimouski.....	Mill Owner.....	9 ".....	20 do
Metis.....	do.....	A. M. Delisle.....	Montreal.....	Collect. of Customs.....	9 ".....	20 do
Matane.....	do.....	Sir Alexander T. Galt.....	Sherbrooke.....	do.....	9 ".....	40 do
Ste. Anne des Monts.....	Co. Gaspé.....	Henry Hogan.....	Montreal.....	Merchant.....	9 ".....	50 do
Magdalen.....	do.....	John Ross.....	Quebec.....	do.....	9 ".....	20 do
York.....	do.....	Thomas Reynolds.....	Ottawa.....	Man. S.L.&O.R.R.....	9 ".....	25 do
St. John.....	do.....	J. W. Curdis.....	Boston.....	do.....	9 ".....	25 do
Grand.....	do.....	W. F. Clerk.....	New York.....	Merchant.....	9 ".....	200 do
Grand Cascapechia.....	Co. Bonaventure.....	John Shedden.....	Toronto.....	Agent G. T. R. R.....	9 ".....	200 do
Restigouche.....	do.....	C. J. Bridges.....	Montreal.....	Man. Director do.....	9 ".....	20 do
do.....	do.....	Sanford Felming.....	Ottawa.....	Director Pacific R. do.....	9 ".....	20 do
Matapedia.....	do.....	George Stephen.....	Montreal.....	Merchant.....	9 ".....	20 do

P. MITCHELL,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Fisheries Branch, 12th May, 1873.

RETURN

To An Address of THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 1st May 1873; For copies of correspondence between the Government or any Member thereof, and certain purchasers of the seigniory of Mingan, in relation to the right of fishing granted to them for the rivers running through the said seigniory, and for the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in front of the same; also copies of all Orders in Council, and other documents relating to the grant so made.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
13th May, 1873.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Directors of Penitentiaries

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA :

PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29 31 & 33 BIDEAU STREET

1873.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
General Report	3
Kingston Penitentiary.....	11
Rockwood Asylum, Kingston.....	36
Halifax Penitentiary	52
Penitentiary, St. John.....	61

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTORS OF PENITENTIARIES
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA,
FOR THE YEAR 1872.

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR FREDERIC TEMPLE, EARL OF
DUFFERIN, K. P., K. C. B., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada,
&c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The Directors of Penitentiaries, in compliance with the provisions of the Act 31st Vic., cap. 75, have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the state of the Penitentiaries of the Dominion for the year ending December 31st, 1872.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

The number of convicts imprisoned in this institution on the 31st December last, was 549, as compared with 628 on the same date in 1871: of these 28 only were females. The decrease in the criminal population, as manifested in the yearly returns of this prison, we are happy to say steadily continues. This will be shown, very clearly, by reference to the reports of the previous four years. In 1868 the total number of convicts in durance here, at the close of the year, was 833; in 1869, 713; in 1870, 686; and in 1871, 628. This salutary improvement in our criminal statistics must be largely attributed to the increasing prosperity of the country, and the consequent numerous sources of remunerative employment. Beyond all question, too, the beneficial influences exercised upon all youthful offenders in the Reformatories of Penetanguishene and St. Vincent de Paul, has contributed not a little to check the increase of crime. The number of recommitments during the past year is also a favorable indication of a more healthy moral tone pervading our population, which is so continuously increasing; and it also tends to show that the most beneficial results follow from the great care taken by the Warden and Chaplains to reform the convicts whilst under their care. The majority of those discharged consequently leave the prison imbued with good impressions, and strengthened with earnest resolutions to lead a better life; and hence so few, comparatively, transgress the law so as to deserve again to become inmates of the Penitentiary.

It is most gratifying to us to be able to state that the prison is in all respects in a state of efficiency, which is highly creditable to the Warden, the Chaplains, and the other

officers concerned. The conduct of the convicts has been, in every essential particular, very satisfactory during the year. The offences committed were almost exclusively confined to slight infractions of the rules and discipline, and were not very numerous in the aggregate: the punishments have not, therefore, been severe. The solitary cell and low diet were found to be quite adequate for every case requiring punishment. The use of the lash is now almost unknown in this prison. During the course of the year only two dozen stripes with the "cats" were administered to two separate offenders. The Warden, with the approval of the Directors, has adopted a milder course of treatment towards the prisoners than that which was formerly obtained. The consequence is, that whilst the discipline is as well and effectually maintained as when the "cats" and "triangle" were in almost daily requisition, a higher sense of self respect, and more elevated ideas of moral duty pervade the great majority of the prisoners. They are thus actuated by better feelings and motives in their conduct and acts, than those which the fear of punishment inspires.

The adoption of the system of rewards—including gratuities at the time of discharge from prison, good conduct marks, and remission of a portion of the sentence—which has borne such good fruit in Ireland, is producing in Kingston the most beneficial results. A great stimulus to industry and an incentive to good conduct is offered to the prisoners employed on contract labor, by allowing them to receive remuneration for work performed over and above that which is daily allotted to be done. If industrious and skilful, in the course of the year a desirable sum can be earned by each convict in the various contract shops. This money is paid over to the Warden, who deposits it in the Savings' Bank for the benefit of the parties entitled to receive it. At the option of the convict it is remitted by the Warden to his friends, or it is held, on deposit, until the expiration of his sentence, when the amount is placed in his hands, as a small capital to enable him to begin life anew. The Directors have considered it advisable and just to permit even the life prisoners to participate in the profits derivable from over-work, in order that they may be in a position to aid their families; or, in the event of receiving a pardon, that they may not be altogether destitute of means when released. Those convicts who are employed upon works strictly appertaining to the Penitentiary, and who, for that reason, are debarred the opportunity of realizing any profit by working overtime, are, nevertheless, not permitted to leave the prison unrequited for good behavior and attention to the duties assigned to them. They receive from the Warden, independent of their travelling expenses, a *bonus* or gratuity of from \$10 to \$20, according as he judged them deserving. Another great boon conferred of late upon the prisoners, and which they value beyond conception, is the privilege of having a light outside the window of their cell, whereby they are enabled to pass, in reading or some other useful occupation, the dreary hours of the dark winter nights which intervene between locking up and bed time. Very many have taken advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to improve themselves in reading, writing and arithmetic, and otherwise to render practical the instructions which they receive in school. There is hardly any punishment so keenly felt as the deprivation of the lamp. Whilst on this subject, the Directors would most earnestly recommend the introduction of gas into the Penitentiary as being more conducive to health, cleanliness and general comfort, and also more economical and far less dangerous than the present system of lighting.

From the reports of the Catholic and Protestant Chaplains, it will be seen that the moral and religious condition of the prisoners is all that could be desired. The Directors have great satisfaction in corroborating the statements of the reverend gentlemen. Their own observations and experience lead them to conclude that the means employed for the spiritual benefit of the convicts, are abundant and very efficacious.

The School, since its re-organization some five months ago, is well conducted. Six keepers and guards, who were found competent, were appointed to teach as many different classes, all which are chiefly composed of those who could neither read nor write. The learners under this system can be properly classified, and a variety of suitable instruction imparted, which it were out of the power of a single teacher to accomplish. The improve-

ment which has been made, even by very old men, is really remarkable, and the desire to avail of the advantages, which all had neglected or could not obtain in youth, is highly gratifying.

Those who have a taste for reading, or who may desire to spend in that way their unoccupied time, can do so to their hearts' content. A library, containing some fourteen hundred volumes, is open to them to select any book they may wish for in the catalogue. Here may be had choice historic, scientific and biographical works, books of travel, periodicals, and works of fiction, from the pens of the best authors. A very large proportion of the prisoners properly estimate this advantage, and sedulously devote their leisure hours to reading, and very many, too, not to light or ephemeral, but solid and useful reading. In addition to the general library, a very fine selection of religious books has been made by the Chaplains for their respective congregations, which are in great demand.

The sanitary condition of the prison, as will be seen by the Surgeon's report, has been, during 1872, in all respects satisfactory. The number of deaths has been seven, whilst the average number daily in hospital, and treated as outside patients has been comparatively small. The general good health enjoyed by the prisoners may be in a great measure attributed to the following causes, good and efficient clothing, cleanliness, regular habits, and the judicious adaptation, by the Warden, of the employment to the physical condition of the convict.

The labor of the convicts has been employed in the contract shops, that is to say, at lock-making and iron casting, cabinet and shoe-making, in the quarries, stone cutting; tailoring; as carpenters, blacksmiths, masons; in the washhouse and drying room, on the farm, and in the necessary work of the prison.

A great variety and amount of employment has been thus obtained, and scope has been afforded for the industrial exertion of each prisoner in some useful work, which not only has been remunerative to the Government, but has afforded the means of a prisoner acquiring steady and persevering habits of industry, at some kind of work which may assist in hereafter enabling him to earn an honest livelihood.

A full statement of the chief employments is embodied in the tables attached to the Warden's Report, which exhibit, in detail, the description and extent of work executed, and its estimated value. This amounted, in the year just passed, to \$74,717.59. This large sum, the value of unproductive labor, is not properly considered when there is question of the work performed by convicts.

The Report of the joint architects fully set forth what has been done in connection with building operations, and with the necessary repairs and improvements of the prison. The Warden's house is well nigh completed; the grounds and offices attached to it are also in a forward state. The wharf, extending from Front Street to the East Point, has been greatly enlarged and improved. It protects alike the Government property from the inroads of the water of the bay, and affords additional facilities for the loading and discharge of vessels. The converting of the wooden building, which stood on the west end of the wharf, into a commodious ice-house, which has been placed on the crib-work at the east point, will save a great deal of unnecessary labor and time. Hitherto the ice has been stored in the barn, on the farm, nearly a mile from the base of supply. When laying in the requisite stock in winter, it was necessary to convey it the distance specified, and when required in the season during which it is used, the ice had to be carried over the same ground back again; whereas, now it is at the very door of the Penitentiary, so to speak, for storage and use.

The farm has been considerably extended by the reclamation of land which had been absolutely barren. It originally consisted of a solid bed of limestone, which cropped up to and over the surface. The portion of the property which is fit for cultivation has been rendered so by covering the rock with earth and manure. Large crops of potatoes, carrots, mangolds, beets, cabbages, and oats were gathered in last harvest. Through the skill and exertions of Farmer-Gardiner Shaw—who is zealous and assiduous in the discharge of his duties—a considerable and valuable addition may be made to the farm

in the course of the approaching summer and fall. The value of the stone and lime supplied from the farm is very considerable, and can be seen by reference to the proper table. A large quantity of pork has been produced, chiefly from the offal of the Penitentiary, which greatly reduces the demand of the prison for that article of consumption.

The female branch of the prison is conducted, in every respect, with great judgment and zeal. The number of inmates, as has been already remarked, is few. A reference to the table of punishments inflicted, will show that they have been remarkably well conducted during the year. Everyone has been engaged in some industrial pursuit or other. The health of the female prisoners has been exceptionally good. The Directors feel themselves called upon, in a special manner, to accord great credit to the Matron and her assistants for the deep interest they have taken in the School, and in the well-being of those over whom they have charge. In regard to order, regularity, cleanliness, and good discipline, this department of the Penitentiary is a model. It is a noteworthy fact that, throughout the year, there has been no recommitment.

The contracts hitherto existing for convict labor expired some time ago. These were held by three parties, who carried on the manufacture of cabinet-ware, locks, and shoes and boots. The total number of prisoners employed during the year on contract labor was about 180. The rates of remuneration were:—For 130 men, 40c. *per diem* each, and for the remaining fifty the sum of 35c. *per capita*. In consideration of the advanced price of labour, of provisions and clothing, the Directors deemed this remuneration insufficient. Hence they notified the contractors that the labour would not be supplied any longer than the 30th of June, unless a higher rate were paid. Accordingly, all the contractors have proposed to pay 50c. *per capita* for each convict furnished to them upon contracts, extending over five years, from the 1st July next. The Directors would recommend the acceptance by the Government of this offer.

There has been a trifling falling off in the revenue of last year compared with 1871. This can be easily accounted for by the fact that the institution had the benefit of the remunerated labor of a larger number of prisoners in the latter than in the former year.

The expenditure, on the other hand, has increased. This is owing to the following causes:—First, the well-known advance in price of every article of food and raiment; Secondly, the necessity of increasing the salaries of many of the officers of the staff, in consequence of the high rate of living; and, Thirdly, the increased ratio of expense as the number decreases; as the staff that would be adequate to the care and safe-keeping of 750 convicts would not be too numerous for 500. Hence, as the number of convicts diminish, it is not by any means practical to effect a corresponding diminution in the expenditure. On this matter the Directors have to state that they exercise the strictest surveillance over the financial affairs of the several institutions under their jurisdiction, and that in no instance has there been, to their knowledge, any outlay that could be dispensed with, or that would be counter to the strictest principles of economy.

The Directors cannot close this portion of their Report without expressing their unqualified approbation at the successful manner in which the Warden has conducted his administration of this most important institution. They are also pleased at being able to testify to the zeal, efficiency, and good conduct of the general staff.

The establishment of the new Penitentiary for the Province of Quebec, at St. Vincent de Paul, and the consequent transfer of the convicts belonging to that Province from Kingston, will, in the course of another year, largely reduce the expenditure as well in salaries as in maintenance of the institution under consideration. At the expiration of the present fiscal year, 1872-3, a reduction of eighteen guards and keepers will take place, pursuant to the removal of the first and second batches of convicts from Kingston, numbering in all one hundred and twenty men. The remainder—about sixty-five—must continue inmates of the Ontario Penitentiary until provision will have been made for their accommodation at St. Vincent de Paul, when a still further reduction in the expenditure will be effected.

The Directors desire, most respectfully, to direct Your Excellency's attention to the Reports of the Warden, Matron, Chaplains, and other officers of the Penitentiary, and to

the tabulated statements accompanying them, for full and detailed information of this great and important institution in all its departments.

ROCKWOOD LUNATIC ASYLUM.

It is the pleasing duty of the Directors to speak, in the highest terms, of the very able and efficient manner in which this splendid institution is conducted by the painstaking and indefatigable Medical Superintendent, Dr. J. R. Dickson. During the course of the year the Directors visited the Asylum in their capacity as a Board, once a quarter, and one or other of them, monthly, when inspecting the Penitentiary. In the course of these visits, they made a thorough inspection of all parts of the establishment, and they are thus enabled to bear evidence that all which care, attention and solicitude could accomplish for the comfort and well-being, mentally and physically, of the afflicted inmates, has been done by Dr. Dickson and the staff under his charge. So far as the Directors are capable of judging, the management seems to be admirable. The patients receive a sufficiency of good and wholesome food; the cells, dormitories, the numerous corridors, passages, stairways, workshops and offices were invariably clean and orderly. The ventilation, although not yet as good as might be desired, has been greatly improved.

The hygienic condition of the Asylum has been favorable, notwithstanding the fact that it has been filled with patients to its utmost capacity. The health of the male patients has been better than that of the female patients. This difference is attributed, by the Medical Superintendent, to the fact that the former enjoy more open air exercise than the latter, as the recreation grounds allotted to the females is unprotected by any wall or fence, owing to the pressure of other necessary works upon the labor available from the Penitentiary. This want will be remedied as soon as the weather will permit the construction of the required fence.

In addition to the improvement in the ventilation, other important works have been performed during the year. A solid and lofty wall has been built inside the wharf to the southward of the grounds, also a wall from the entrance gate along the east side of the garden and farm yard.

An addition, much needed, has been made to the laundry, affording ample and excellent accommodation for the men and women to do the washing in the same building, but in separate and distinct compartments.

The wash-room, formerly occupied by the men, has been converted into a turning and carpenter's shop, in which a circular saw has been placed, that is driven by power derived from the engine adjoining.

A forge has been also put in operation with great advantage.

In consequence of the very low water in the lake during last summer, it became necessary to sink a well, inside the yard, below the water level, and thus procure the necessary supply by means of a steam force pump. The experiment so far has proved successful.

It was deemed a necessary precaution for safety to remove from the main building the coal oil required for the use of the Asylum, hence a substantial stone house has been erected in a secure place, wherein it is now stored.

The Directors fully concur in the remarks of the Medical Superintendent respecting the necessity of having the Asylum lighted with gas.

The grounds, through the active exertions and personal supervision of the Medical Superintendent, have undergone a complete transformation. Where before were unsightly briar brakes, tangled scrub and boulders, are now flower-beds, parterres and pleasant walks, and arable land. By the labour thus wisely bestowed, not only has the health of the patients employed been preserved or improved, but the value of the property has been greatly enhanced. We have pleasure in stating that the Steward's department has been conducted very satisfactorily during the year.

Pending the negotiations now in course of progress between the Dominion Government and the Province of Ontario, regarding the transfer of the Asylum to the jurisdic-

diction of the Local Legislature, the Directors do not deem it prudent or proper to sanction any more expenditure than can be possibly avoided. Hence, for the present, certain contemplated works and improvements are delayed until a final decision be reached.

The full and elaborate Report of the Medical Superintendent supplies facts, figures and statistics regarding both the patients, and the administration of the Asylum in all its details. It is due to Dr. Dickson to say that he is guided in all that concerns the institution under his charge by the most rigid rules of economy.

QUEBEC PENITENTIARY.

The Dominion Government, having decided upon establishing a distinct Penitentiary for the Province of Quebec, the Juvenile Reformatory, situated at St. Vincent de Paul, in the County of Laval, within ten miles of Montreal, on the Ottawa River, has been purchased from the Quebec Government. The Reformatory buildings were found to be too insecure for adult convicts. Hence it became necessary to strengthen the wall between the main prison and the Warden's present residence, to place strong additional iron doors on all the cells, numbering one hundred and twenty, and to make such other alterations as have been deemed indispensable—by the Joint Architects—to the safe keeping of the prisoners.

The juvenile inmates have been removed, and the new Penitentiary is now ready for the reception of the first draft of sixty convicts. These are chiefly stone-cutters and masons, whose labour will be put into immediate requisition in making preparation for a similar number. This can be done within a month after their arrival, when the second draft—which will complete the number which can be accommodated at present, namely 120—will have been transferred, all the convicts available for the purpose will be employed in the erection of the new wings, and of a suitable boundary wall.

The prison is situated in a healthy position. The site is on an elevated plateau commanding a fine view of the village and of the surrounding country for many miles. It is but a short distance from the Ottawa, which furnishes the water supply, and which will afford easy communication with Montreal upon the removal of the obstructions at the La Prairie Rapids, which have hitherto impeded navigation. This work is in progress, and will soon be completed.

The land belonging to the Penitentiary, about 65 acres, is of excellent quality, and furnishes splendid material for brick-making, a branch of industry upon which the convicts can be profitably employed.

A valuable limestone quarry of large extent, with land—in all about 80 acres—is situated about one mile from the Penitentiary, whence the requisite supply of building and rubble stone for the new edifices can be readily obtained; as extensive mason work, such as bridges, culverts, &c., in connection with the railway projected on the North Shore, between Quebec and Montreal, must be undertaken, at no distant day, this quarry would be a source of great profit to the Government. The Directors have therefore recommended its purchase, and, after a close valuation by competent and reliable judges, have placed the sum of \$18,000 for that purpose in their estimates for St. Vincent de Paul. This sum, it may be added, is nearly \$10,000 under the lowest valuation price.

In connection with these estimates, the Directors deem it proper to observe that they felt themselves obliged to ask for a sum which appears to be disproportionately large to the number of convicts that can be received. It must be borne in mind, however, that we have, so to speak, to create everything. Apart from actual maintenance and salaries, a thorough and entire system of organization, *de novo*, must be inaugurated. The workshops, refectory, cells, offices, chapels, hospital, school, library and farm, require to be furnished and equipped with every essential requisite, to place those various departments in good working order.

The staff, too, would seem to be more numerous than what should be deemed sufficient for all requirements. In the first place, the surrounding wall, though lofty, is dilapidated and easily scaled. In the next, as the convicts, during the progress of the

new buildings, will be occupied in small gangs at various employments, in various places of necessity—for these causes—a larger staff of keepers and guards is required to prevent escape.

In organizing the staff, the Directors considered it a matter of justice to employ those among the officers dispensed with at Kingston, who are fit for duty, and whose conduct has been meritorious. They have been, moreover, influenced in this course by the paramount necessity of having—especially at the opening of the institution—experienced, reliable, and tried men. Accordingly, they have selected eleven men out of the whole staff at Kingston, who have been recommended by the Warden, Mr. Creighton, as steady, active and energetic officers.

The first draft of the Quebec convicts will be brought down from Kingston to St. Vincent de Paul immediately after the issuing of the Proclamation declaring the Penitentiary open for the reception of prisoners.

PENITENTIARY OF ST. JOHN.

The number of prisoners, convicts and others, confined in this Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1872, was 84 compared with 74, at the close of 1871. Of these, 28 were convicts sentenced to two years and upwards. There is only one female out of this number.

The health of prisoners and convicts has been, on the whole, very fair. Four deaths occurred during the year of persons whose habits of life predisposed them for the inroads of disease and its natural consequence.

The conduct and discipline have been satisfactory,—no serious violation of the rules and regulations having occurred since our last Annual Report.

The Chaplains' Reports bear evidence that the moral and religious interests are carefully looked after, and that the prisoners properly estimate the advantages which they enjoy in this respect.

The Directors are of opinion that the duties of a Deputy Warden are fully and efficiently discharged by the Chief Keeper. The Warden had been, more than once, apprised of their views and decision upon this point, and hence his recommendation for the appointment of such an officer in his Report is unwarranted and useless.

There has been a reduction of \$2,377.27 in the receipts of last year over 1871. This arises from the following causes,—a larger stock being on hand at the close of 1872, the raw materials being considerably higher in price, and the competition in the market being keener than in the preceding or former years. In connection with the sale of manufactured articles, the Directors feel called upon to state, that the receipts from this course could have been considerably increased if the Warden had used the necessary degree of exertion which might be expected from an efficient and active officer. In view of the long service of the Warden, extending over thirty years, and the great necessity there is of having a vigorous and energetic man in his place, the Directors would strongly recommend the superannuation of the present incumbent.

In the event of the Penitentiary at St. John being continued in operation as such, it were a matter of imperative necessity to have a suitable surrounding wall constructed immediately. The old picket fence, alluded to in former Reports, is in the last stage of decay; in fact, it is a matter of surprise that it has not been blown down before this time.

A new wing, to serve for an hospital, chapels, school-room, kitchen and bakery, is also indispensable.

The urgency for a new hospital is very pressing at present. Owing to the construction of the prison, the healthy prisoners breathe, in the dining hall, chapel and cells the vitiated air of the hospital, which is necessarily detrimental to health.

A kitchen is also much required, in that the food is prepared in the female department, and in its transfer from the kitchen, now in use, to the refectory, the male and female prisoners are brought in contact, a circumstance highly objectionable.

A store for manufactured goods, and also for the raw material used in the manufactures, is greatly needed; as at present, owing to the want of proper storage accommodation the goods in stock are much injured by mice and other vermin.

The outlay which will be incurred in these works could be avoided by the amalgamation of the two Penitentiaries, at St. John and Halifax, into one at the latter place, where there is ample accommodation for the convicts of both Provinces.

If it be decided to continue the Penitentiary at St. John, the Directors beg leave most earnestly to advise that the committal of vagrants and prisoners under short sentences should be discontinued. This practice is subversive of discipline, and greatly impedes the reformation of the convicts, by their unavoidable intercourse with those who are so frequently convicted for petty offences.

The reservoir which supplied the prison with water for several years up to 1870, is still in the same vitiated condition, caused by the offal of slaughter-houses, as mentioned in our special report to the Government.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.

The Directors have much pleasure in stating that the affairs of this prison, generally, during the year 1872, have been well conducted by the attentive and efficient Warden.

The number of convicts remaining in the prison on 31st December last, was 36 males and one female, as against 33 males and one female at the end of the previous year.

The health of the prisoners has been excellent, no death having occurred during the year, or any serious disease having been contracted by any of the inmates.

The Directors approve of the recommendation made by the Warden for additional storage: it is greatly needed. The shops mentioned in his report, together with chapels and bakery, are also very much required. The prison wall is entirely too low, and invites escape. It were greatly to be desired if the yard could be enlarged, its limits being altogether too circumscribed for the requirements of the prison.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been creditable. No serious offence was committed, and consequently no severe punishment inflicted in the course of the year.

The reports of the Warden and of the other officers, together with the several tables attached, contain such information in detail as the Directors trust will be found satisfactory and complete.

We deem it our pleasing duty to award well-deserved praise to the Warden for his able management of the institution, and for his desire on all occasions to do whatever he could to promote its interests. We also desire to express our warm approval of the satisfactory manner in which the Chaplain, Surgeon, and other officers, have discharged their respective duties.

The Directors cannot close their Report without expressing their deep sense of regret at the death of the late Chairman of the Board, Mr. Terence J. O'Neil, which occurred last July. He was a member of the Board of Prison Inspectors from August, 1861, till Confederation, when he was appointed one of the Directors of Penitentiaries. On the appointment of the late Mr. Ferris as Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary, he became Chairman and Secretary of the Board, a position which he held till his death. He was an earnest, painstaking, and well-meaning officer, and made every effort to advance the public interest in connection with the institutions under control of the Directors.

Most respectfully submitting the foregoing Report, we have the honour to remain, with the highest respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

J. W. KING.

F. X. PRIEUR.

J. G. MOYLAN.

WARDEN'S ANNUAL REPORT, FOR THE YEAR 1872.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
4th February, 1873.

To Messrs. King, Prieur, and Moylan,
Directors of Penitentiaries, &c., Ottawa.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit my Annual Report on matters pertaining to the Kingston Penitentiary, for the year ending 31st December, 1872.

I have much satisfaction in being able to state that the health of the prisoners during the past year has been good. Few deaths have occurred; and of those few, several entered the prison enfeebled by bad health and bad habits. The convicts, generally, present a strong and healthy appearance.

The conduct of the prisoners also has, on the whole, been very good. Hundreds of them never offend at all; and those who have committed breaches of the prison rules are generally giddy or half-witted youths, who find it difficult to abstain from talking when they think a good opportunity offers.

I have found, in endeavouring to repress crime and breaches of discipline, that there is not much value in mere severity; and whilst fully carrying out the law upon those sentenced to "imprisonment and hard labour," I give them all a fair chance to earn that remission of their sentences for which the law has wisely provided, as well as many other privileges which from time to time have been sanctioned by the Board of Directors. When a man of sense commits himself, a short admonition has a much better effect generally than any degrading punishment. Severity, degradation, and suffering, consequent on conviction for crime, are to some extent necessary; but the rules which govern this institution enable a convict, by good behaviour, to work himself out of that position in a great measure by good conduct and industry. Thus, by stimulated *self-exertion* and *self-restraint*, he is improved, morally and physically.

When convicts are made aware that not only may they avoid punishment, but shorten their term of imprisonment, none but silly fools commit themselves, because by so doing they know well that the remission and privileges which they have gained become forfeited, more or less, by bad conduct: so that it is not necessary to exercise much repression in managing the prisoners. Their own self-interest incites the worst of them to good behaviour.

The lash has been used only on two convicts during the past year, and to the extent of a dozen stripes each. Ten years ago, the average number flogged annually was forty, and the number of lashes one thousand.

The number of convicts has gradually decreased since my last report. This has no doubt been caused chiefly by the abundance of employment and the high prices paid for labor; and I may venture to hope also by the reformation of some.

In consequence of our reduced numbers, the revenue has fallen off, but the industry of the convicts has been good, and a great amount of labor has been performed by them for the prison and Rockwood Asylum. The Warden's house, located immediately opposite the main entrance to the prison, and wholly built by convict labor, is nearly ready for occupation, and will be in every way a very comfortable dwelling.

The low price of convict labor in the prison makes a poor show on the revenue side of the balance sheet. These prices were fixed many years ago, when labor did not command half the price it now does, and when all kinds of supplies used in the prison, and salaries, were proportionably low.

For a second class gang of convicts, who have been employed transshipping iron ore at the dock, \$1 per day has been readily paid; whilst, for a more intelligent class of convicts, employed on contracts, the price received has only been forty cents. This makes my management of the prison appear expensive, but as I cannot control these matters, I cannot justly be held responsible for the disparity.

Much necessary labor has been expended during the past two years in improving the water front of the prison property, and there is much yet to be performed. In fact, to point the walls, and place the prison wharves, grounds and quarries in proper shape, will require nearly all the convict labor available for the next two years.

The school connected with the institution has been recently re-organized on a new system; the working of which, I am happy to say, is already producing most favorable results. Instead of one teacher, six officers have been selected, who impart instruction to all convicts needing it. Half an hour at noon, on five days of the week, is set apart for instruction. All who cannot read and those not far advanced are taken from the dining hall to the school room at half past twelve by the six teachers, who act in the double capacity of guards and teachers. By this plan good order is kept and much more instruction imparted than under the old system. To those prisoners more advanced, copy books, arithmetics and slates are furnished, and as most of these men have lights, they improve themselves after being locked up in their cells at night, as they are not required to retire until nine o'clock, p.m. There is also an excellent supply of books in the libraries, which are much sought after. The female convicts are regularly instructed by the Matrons, and are making satisfactory progress.

The good order and cheerful industry maintained in the female prison is very creditable to the Matron and her assistants. And the zealous and gratuitous labors of those Protestant and Catholic ladies who visit the prison regularly to impart religious instruction, have, I sincerely believe, produced good fruits.

Since Mrs. Leahy was appointed Matron in January, 1870, no recommitments to the female prison has taken place.

The accompanying balance sheet, reports and tables, give full information as to the various Departments of the Institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CREIGHTON,
Warden.

 SURGEON'S REPORT, KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, FOR THE YEAR 1872.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 31st January, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to present the Annual Report for 1872.

I assumed the duties of Surgeon, October 1st, 1872, and therefore must refer you to the tables herewith appended for particulars as to the year's operations.

The hygienic condition of the prison is in a very satisfactory state. Typhoid fever, which in former years prevailed to such an alarming extent, is decreasing, owing undoubtedly to improvements in the dietary, variety of out-door employment and exercise, and the watchful care of the Warden, in securing to the men the bodily comforts required to guard against exposure and its effects.

The annexed tables show a marked reduction in the total number of cases treated in hospital, and also a diminution in the mortality of the institution.

In addition to the number of cases treated in hospital, quite a number for minor ailments are daily examined and prescribed for as out-patients.

Thanks to my able and talented predecessor, Dr. Dickson, the hospital has been placed in a high state of efficiency. I do but simple justice to Mr. Halliday, the very efficient Hospital overseer, by expressing to you my great satisfaction with the manner in which all his duties are performed. He is a worthy and valuable officer.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

M. LOVELL, M.D.

Surgeon, K.P.

To Messrs. King, Prieur and Moylan,
Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Dominion of Canada.

ANNUAL RETURN of Cases treated in Hospital, Kingston Penitentiary, for the year 1872.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Abscess		12	11		1
Aneurism		3	2		1
Asthma	1		1		
Boils		10	10		
Bronchitis		6	6		
Bunions		2	2		
Burns		6	6		
Cholerae		1	1		
Colic		14	14		
Chorea		3	2		1
Contusions	1	29	30		
Constipation		2	2		
Debility		6	5	1	
Diarrhoea	1	38	39		
Dyspepsia		1	1		
Dysentery		11	10		1
Epilepsy		6	5		1
Febriola	5	191	196		
Fever Intermittent	1		1		
Fever Typhoid	1	54	46	3	6
Fistula in Ano		1	1		
Frost Bite		1	1		
Fracture	2		2		
Gastritis	1		1		
Hæmoptysis		1	1		
Hæmorrhoids		4	4		
Hepatitis	1	1	1	1	
Influenza		9	7		2
Ischuria		1	1		
Lumbago	1	19	20		
Malingering	1	10	11		
Mania		3	3		
Melancholia		1	1		
Neuralgia		7	7		
Ophthalmia	1	21	21		1
Onychia		1	1		
Oorchitis		2	2		
Otalgia		1	1		
Paralysis		4	3		1
Phthisis	4	7	8	2	1
Pleurodynia		9	9		
Pneumonia		1	1		
Purpura		2	2		
Rheumatism		19	19		
Scabies		4	4		
Scrofula		2	2		
Sprain		4	4		
Sycosis	1	4	5		
Synovitis		5	4		1
Syphilis		2	2		
Stye		1	1		
Tonsillitis		4	3		1
Tuberculosis Mesenterica		1	1		
Ulcer		4	4		
Whitlow		2	2		
Wounds		19	19		
Total	22	572	569	7	18

M. LOVELL, M.D.,
Surgeon, K. P.

ANNUAL RETURN of Deaths in Hospital, Kingston Penitentiary, for the year 1872.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	When Admitted.	Died.	Country.	No of Days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1	William Condon	28	Hepatitis	12th December, 1871	21st April, 1872	Ireland	131	
2	Matthew Donnelly	69	Debility	22nd August, 1871	24th April, 1872	Ireland	246	
3	William Haines	17	Typhoid Fever	12th July, 1872	19th July, 1872	Ontario	7	
4	Nelson Lapointe	22	Typhoid Fever	16th July, 1872	30th July, 1872	Quebec	14	
5	John Mapletope, <i>alias</i> Benjamin Plant	23	Phthisis	13th June, 1872	12th September, 1872	Ontario	92	
6	Kate McGinness	21	Phthisis	19th September, 1872	12th October, 1872	Ireland	23	
7	Charles Brawley	18	Typhoid Fever	7th December, 1872	17th December, 1872	Ontario	10	

M. LOVELL, M.D.,
Surgeon, K. P.

STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year 1872.

Date.	Names.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Remarks.
February 24	James Darr	Yard	Contusion	Fall of stone	37	
June 1	Edward McBrien	Foundry	Incised wound	Left femoral artery severed by sharp pointed scraper	6	
July 13	Michael Myers	On wharf	Lacerated wound	Fall of iron ore	29	Necessitating amputation of second joint of index finger of right hand.
August 13	Xavier Lafrance	Yard	Contused wound	Fall of stone	37	
September 6	John Lunn	Yard	Contusion	Fall of stone	24	

M. LOVELL, M.D.,
Surgeon, K. P.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S ANNUAL REPORT, FOR THE YEAR 1872.

To the Directors of Penitentiaries and Asylums in the Dominion of Canada.

GENTLEMEN,—The Catholic Chaplain of the Kingston Penitentiary has the honor to report, as follows :—

That all the convicts under his spiritual direction, for the year 1872, have much improved; owing not only to the religious influences they have been subjected to, but to the admirable system of discipline maintained in the prison.

The mild treatment of the convicts by the Warden has had a most beneficial effect; while the rigorous system practiced in penal institutions may be necessary to preserve order and discipline; nevertheless, he is satisfied, from close observation, that the relaxation of the rigors of prison life, by a mild but firm enforcement of the rules, strongly induces the minds of the convicts to submit themselves to religious influences, and thereby harmonize with an enlightened public opinion, which looks upon the reformation of criminals as a benefit to the state and a protection to society.

The introduction of music, a few years ago, into the church service, and the permission granted to form a choir, have proved most advantageous. Church music in their case has indeed been most salutary: it has not only tended to increase the fervor of their devotions, but has caused them to look forward to the time of *Holy Mass* with additional satisfaction, when they, the poor and lonely outcasts, are permitted to participate in sacred harmony that has ever had its softening influences on the human soul.

Everything deemed necessary for the reformation of the convicts has been done during the year. The reading of good books and the useful literature distributed amongst them has not only tended to improve their minds, but also, during the long hours of solitary confinement, has done much to reconcile them to their imprisonment.

The practice adopted of guards and keepers, while not otherwise employed, giving instruction to the convicts in reading, writing and arithmetic, has my hearty approval, and will work advantageously.

The contemplated removal of the Quebec convicts, when it takes place, will be the means of giving increase of facilities to the officers in maintaining discipline, and of affording the Chaplain sufficient time to devote to individual convicts.

The number of prisoners attending Catholic worship during the year ending 1871, is,

Men.....	242
Women.....	15

Total..... 257

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S ANNUAL REPORT, FOR THE YEAR 1872.

To the Directors of Penitentiaries, &c., &c..

GENTLEMEN,—At the close of this year, it is only right that a few remarks should be made in reference to the numbers of my prison congregation.

The removals during the year have been as follows :—

To the Asylum,.....	1
By Death,.....	5
By Pardon,.....	35
By Expiration of Sentence,.....	91

Total removals..... 132

In the same space of time the following numbers have been received :—

1st commitment	72
2nd "	10
3rd "	1

4th commitment.....	2
Recaptured.....	1
	86
Discharged over and above those admitted,.....	47

In noticing these removals, it is gratifying to observe the general healthiness of the Protestant convicts, five only having died during the year—the smallest number for many years.

It is a source of congratulation, also, that there has been so few commitments,—this year only eighty-five (85) in all; and that there has been a decrease among the Protestants of thirty-five (35); but it is much to be regretted about nine per cent. of the convictions was for second offences.

My congregation, during the year, has consisted of the following numbers :—

Discharged during the year,.....	126
Received in the same period,.....	85
Within the Prison the whole year,.....	81

Total number of Protestants on December 31, 1872..... 292

Of these, 13 were women, 279 were men.

These convicts professed, on admission into the prison, to be of the following Religions :—

Lutherans	1
Episcopal Methodists	1
Free Church	1
No Religion	3
Baptists	17
Presbyterians	43
Methodists	61
Church of England.....	165
	292
Total.....	292

The means for the moral and religious improvement of the prisoners, available here, are of several kinds :—

1. On being admitted to the prison, if they can read, they are supplied with a Bible, also with a prayer book, if they wish it, or a hymn book. If they cannot read, they are sent to school. 2. They attend early prayers. 3. A public service, with prayers and hymns, is held every Wednesday in the church. 4. Two full services are celebrated every Sunday. 5. On Christmas and Good Friday there is also divine service. 6. Secular holidays here begin with religious worship. 7. The sick are regularly visited for religious instruction in the Hospital. 8. Every convict has the opportunity of personally conversing with the Chaplain concerning his soul. 9. The convict women, besides the other services, are visited by two ladies each week, one on Thursday and one on Saturday, for religious instruction and prayer. The other means are the school and library.

On these means for the improvement of the convicts I have but few remarks to make.

1. The public religious services are observed in a most becoming manner by the prisoners. There is a most earnest and serious attention. Neither in the church, nor in leaving it, is there the least disorder. I have reason to know, from personal conversation with convicts, that these services are highly appreciated, and very beneficial. On being discharged, of the one hundred and twenty-six (126) convicts, none stated that there had been any conversation in the church. In speaking of these services, it is only fair to the choir, to say, that their conduct in practicing has been blameless, and their singing in church much admired. It has added much to the interest which the convicts feel in Divine worship.

2. In the early part of the year the school broke down, and remained in abeyance for some time. Later on it was reorganized on a new plan, and the old squad system thrown aside. I am now happy to report that it is doing much good, and bids fair to reach every one who cannot read or write or cipher, and to give them instruction. Every convict who cannot read is searched out and placed in the school. There are now six classes, numbering ninety-two learners.

3. For the first time in the history of this prison the library is in proper order. The Warden very kindly directed a fine large book case to be prepared, so that the books are kept in a safe and clean place. There is now one thousand volumes (1,000), and in a few days about four hundred (400) more will be added.

During the year, one hundred and eighty (180) prisoners have received a library book when ever they desired, and they have read seven hundred and thirty-eight (738) volumes containing eight hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-two (816,752) pages, or on an average, four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven (4,537) pages for each applicant for books.

There are several convicts who refuse books ; a considerable number who have books of their own ; some who read no book but the Bible, and there has been a large number this year who either could not read or not sufficiently to understand what they were reading. I mention this to account for the statement, that only one hundred and eighty (180) applied for books.

How far these means have had effect in reforming the prisoners, it is not easy to determine. People of so many religions, origins and races, many of them raised in ignorance and vice, some who were only educated in crime, cannot, suddenly, in human reason, be re-cast in the mould of virtue. The force of vice, and especially the force of habit and companionship, are very strong. Those who have been discharged in the last twelve months came from the lower ranks of their country ; many of them could not read, some of them could not understand English, a large number had no religious education in youth ; and while all indulged in a degree in the use of intoxicating drink, sixty-one drank to excess. Others had lost their parents when young, and led a wandering life ; and all, to the wickedness of sin against God, had added crime against man.

I cannot doubt, however, as all have had the means of reformation, that many have been changed for the better ; and although their course beyond the prison walls cannot be traced, still there are many indications of improvement. Their conduct here, as a general thing, had been good ; nearly all had won their three marks for good behaviour, and many had never been reported for breach of prison rules. Most of those discharged last year had been diligent in reading good books, and all were attentive at religious services. I may add, there appears at present an unusual amount of contentment. Probably this arises in part from the humanity of the officers, to which all discharged during the year bear witness ; in part, it may be caused, from the fact that their physical comforts are well supplied ; in part, perhaps in a large degree, from their confidence in the kindness and good will of the Warden ; and, I trust, to some extent from religious impressions upon their hearts.

But to the ability of the present system to reform, those discharged this year bear evidence, as follows :—Sixty-one stated that it was sufficient to reform ; sixty-four, that it tended to reform them ; one, no entry.

It is, I think, a grand satisfaction to learn from those returns, that the reformation of the prisoner is really intended here, and that they have faith in the efficacy of the means. They also bore evidence to the effect of these means upon themselves, for one hundred and two stated, that their imprisonment had been beneficial to them, in a moral and religious point of view ; one, that it had been beneficial in a moral point of view ; one, that it was doubtful ; one, could not say ; nineteen, that their imprisonment had not been beneficial ; two, that they had been benefited a little.

Gentlemen, I have nothing further to add than to express the hope, which I believe to be well founded, that on the whole, the closing year has been one of much happiness and contentment to the prisoners, and of some religious improvement.

All which is respectfully submitted.

H. MULKINS,
Chaplain.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, Dec. 31st, 1872.

APPENDIX.—Containing Tables relating to Protestant Convicts, during the year, 1872 :—

1. Table of Races :—Indian, 1 ; Negro, 8 ; European or White, 76.—Total, 85.
2. Table of Origins :—Province of Ontario, 34 ; Province of Quebec, 2 ; England, 21 ; Ireland, 9 ; Scotland, 4 ; United States, 11 ; New Brunswick, 1 ; Germany, 3.—Total, 85.
3. Table of Religions :—Lutheran, 1 ; Baptist, 4 ; Presbyterian, 10 ; Methodists, 24 ; Church of England, 46.—Total, 85.
4. Table Marital :—Widowed, 1 ; Married, 35 ; Single, 49.—Total, 85.
5. Table of Ages :—Between 10 and 20 inclusive, 20 ; between 20 and 30 inclusive, 34 ; between 30 and 40 inclusive, 14 ; between 40 and 50 inclusive, 11 ; between 50 and 60 inclusive, 5 ; between 60 and 70 inclusive, 1.—Total, 85.
6. Table of Occupation :—Laborers, 54 ; Brass Moulder, 1 ; Baker, 1 ; Shoemakers, 2 ; Tinsmith, 1 ; Cabinet Makers, 4 ; Blacksmiths, 3 ; Painters, 3 ; Carpenter, 1 ; Cooper, 1 ; Bricklayer, 1 ; Clerks, 3 ; Farmers, 4 ; Tailors, 2 ; Finisher, 1 ; Masons, 2 ; No Return, 1.—Total, 85.
7. Table of Crimes :—Wounding with intent, 1 ; Sheep Stealing, 1 ; Larceny, 33 ; Burglary, 6 ; Horse Stealing, 8 ; Forgery, 2 ; Rape, 2 ; Uttering Counterfeit Coin, 1 ; Having Counterfeit Money in possession, 1 ; Manslaughter, 4 ; Arson, 9 ; Arson, attempt, 1 ; Post Office Robbery, 1 ; Robbery, 1 ; Misdemeanor, 1 ; Conspiracy to Defraud, 1 ; Cattle Stealing, 1 ; Burglary and Larceny, 1 ; Kidnapping, 2 ; Maliciously Shooting Cow, 1 ; Aggravated Assault, 1 ; Larceny and False Pretence, 1 ; Larceny and Shooting, 1 ; Bigamy, 1.—Total, 85.

MATRONS' REPORT, FOR THE YEAR 1872.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,

FEMALE DEPARTMENT, December 31st, 1872.

To the Directors of Penitentiaries, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—In furnishing you with my Annual Report, I am happy to state that everything in connection with this Department is progressing in a most satisfactory manner. The conduct of the female prisoners has been very good during the year. The system of granting remission of sentence and money gratuity for good conduct and industry has a most beneficial effect. All the female convicts, who could neither read nor write when received here, are being taught by myself and assistants, and, I am happy to say, are making fair progress.

The earnings of the female convicts, as shewn in the Labor Returns, amount to \$1,196.07. During the present year there have been no commitments.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

MARY LEAHY,

Matron.

ARCHITECTS' REPORT, FOR THE YEAR 1872.

To John Creighton, Esq.,

Warden, Kingston Penitentiary.

SIR,—We have the honor to submit, for the information of the Directors, the following Report of the building operations that were engaged in, in connection with this institution, during the year ending 30th December, 1872.

The removal of bakery—necessary to the enlargement of kitchen—to the basement under dining hall, was effected in the early part of the year. Two new ovens were built, the floor laid with stone flagging; a cross wall built up to divide the bakery from the steward's cellar, and the whole fitted up in such a manner as to form a very commodious and convenient bakery.

The boiler procured for the steam cooking apparatus was also set up, when the further progress of the works was delayed on account of the men engaged thereon being sent to work on the Rockwood Buildings. The work has, however, been resumed, and the steam cooking apparatus will soon be in operation.

The tinning of west wing roof, blown off by the storm of 24th December, 1871, has been replaced.

A circular saw, for the cutting of the fuel wood, and saw shed, has been put up, the saw being run by a belt from machinery in carpenter shop, and is found not only to be a great convenience, but a great saving of labor is thereby effected.

A ladder house has been constructed on the east side of south wing, for the safe keeping of the ladders about the institution.

In order to afford the means of access to the suction pipes, in cases of accident or leakage, a duct has been constructed over these pipes, from their junction with west boundary wall to the south-east tower, a length of 468 feet, having man-holes at convenient distances. The portion from tower to pump house, 220 feet, was commenced, but severe weather set in before its completion.

An enclosing wall to west wharf, along the line of Front Street, has been commenced, and carried up to an average height of eight feet, for a length of 186 feet, and returning fifty feet on west side, to a height of seventeen feet above low-water mark, the whole being built of dressed courses and having strengthening buttresses of cut stone every thirty feet.

The tenement houses have been removed, and the grading of the surrounding ground has been commenced, the completion of which will supply sufficient material for the filling in of west wharf.

The south wharf has been raised two feet, for a length of 383 feet, and the crib-work of the west wharf completed, thus having 3,216 superficial feet, on face, added during the past year.

The Warden's new residence has had the whole of the plastering done, the heating apparatus and water supply completed, the joiner work and interior finishings are in a forward state, the stabling and other outbuildings erected, roads formed and yards graded; the whole will be drained and macadamized, and will be ready for occupation early in spring.

The value of the several works is as follows, viz. :—

Penitentiary permanent improvements...	\$17,354 56
Do. repairs and maintenance	10,507 97
Custom work	17,730 63
Work for Rockwood Buildings	1,675 17
Total.....	\$47,268 33

The whole respectfully submitted.

We are, Sir,

Your very obedient servants,

PAINTER & ADAMS,

Joint Architects.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 10th February, 1873.

STATEMENT OF DEBTS owing the Kingston Penitentiary, as on 30th December, 1871, and as on 31st December, 1872.

		1871.	1872.	Total.
\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Rockwood Lunatic Asylum.....	2,109 72	284 43	
	Peter Day.....	8 70	97 90	
	Cameron & Mudie.....		43 07	
	Andrew Brooks.....	18 00		
	Herkimer Hamilton.....	18 20		
	Corporation of Portsmouth.....	94 88		
	Captain Cooper.....	23 75	46 40	
	Thomas Overend.....		97 50	
	C. E. Britton.....	57 45	70 09	
	Conger & Linn.....		46 75	
	M. Farquharson.....		70 23	
+	N. L. Steiner.....		69 00	
	G. Newland.....		40 50	
	J. Carruthers & Co.....		108 60	
	C. Bounsai.....	20 20		
	Cowan & Britton.....		92 36	
	R. Pollock.....		210 00	
	Revd. Mr. Murray.....		332 28	
	John Donelly.....		121 55	
+	Booth & Woodruff.....		125 16	
	John Flanigan.....	47 55	22 30	
	Rathbun & Son.....		105 40	
+	Geo. Chaffey & Son.....		447 75	
	D. Nicol.....		40 00	
	Davis & McRae.....		131 87	
	William Power.....		19 84	
	John Felt.....		31 05	
60 33 +	E. R. Welch & Son.....		124 26	
	Wylie & Young.....		162 00	
3 00 +	Petty Debts.....	77 19	155 44	
	Bad and doubtful debts.....	10 70		
	Old petty debts.....	210 43		
	Old bad and doubtful debts.....	559 36		
	W. C. Evans.....	9 72	2,746 15	
362 95 +	S. T. Drennan.....	2,112 78	1,730 84	
452 00 +	Thos. M. Thompson.....	68 75	860 80	
		\$5,447 38	\$8,373 43	\$13,820 81

+ Since paid.

D. McINTOSH,
Accountant.

STATEMENT OF CLAIMS against the Kingston Penitentiary as on 31st December, 1873.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
A. Livingston.....	638	68	H. Skinner.....	84	95
James S. Yarker.....	51	85	Fraser & George.....	43	00
Macnee & Waddell.....	686	44	Bernard McConville.....	61	00
Edward Law.....	9	00	Robertson Bros.....	132	00
George Thompson.....	30	75	Ives & Allen.....	254	39
Johnson Day.....	60	00	Kingston Gas Light Co.....	231	00
Edward Stacy.....	10	00	N. S. Appleby.....	762	72
James Vanorder.....	31	25	Davidson & Doran.....	1,115	68
Benj. Meadows.....	7	50	W. C. Evans.....	170	40
Kingston Post Office.....	12	43	S. Muckleston & Co.....	705	37
Cataraqui Cemetery Co.....	8	00	G. S. Hobart.....	56	15
Scott & Dalton.....	3	06	J. Carruthers & Co.....	73	00
William Rigney.....	28	40	Hugh Cummings.....	26	00
Albert McMichael.....	17	45	D. W. Johnson.....	48	40
James Shannon.....	32	84	J. Geo. King.....	3	00
F. & T. Rigney.....	31	03	Thos. McAuley & Co.....	35	21
D. McIntosh.....	50	00	John Elliott.....	547	70
John McKay, Jr.....	8	87	E. J. Barker Pense.....	104	80
J. & S. H. Thompson.....	46	41			
D. Gibson.....	2	80			
Downing, Wales & Jewell.....	6	00			
				\$6,227	53

D. McINTOSH.

Accountant.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1872.

STATEMENT OF LABOR PERFORMED BY CONVICTS, EMPLOYED UNDER CONTRACT, FOR 1872.

1st. CABINET WORK.—Contract entered into with Samuel T. Drennan, on the 23rd day of July, 1865, for the space of five years, for the labor of 50 convicts ; 11,978 days' work performed, @ 35 cents per day..... \$4,192 30
and 27½ days' work, @ 20 cents..... 5 50
————— \$4,197 80

2nd. MALLEABLE IRON WORK.—Contract entered into with Messrs. Thompson, Knox & Co., on the 20th day of September, 1864, transferred to Mr. W. E. Evans, on the 2nd day of January, 1866, for the space of five years, for the labor of 250 convicts, subsequently reduced to 100 convicts with consent of the Inspectors, as per minute of 28th September, 1865 ; 23,605½ days' work performed, @ 40 cents per day..... 9,442 20

3rd. SHOEMAKING.—Contract entered into with Messrs. Thomas M. Thompson, T. J. Claxton and G. Offord, on the 1st day of August, 1868, for the space of four years, for the labor of 100 convicts ; 16,637½ days, @ 40 cents per day..... 6,555 00

REVENUE.

The Dominion of Canada, in account with the Kingston Penitentiary.

DR.

CR.

1872.	—	\$ cts,	1872.	—	\$ cts.
Jan. 31	To drafts remitted this month.	3,437 59	Dec. 31	By Moveables.....	100 90
Feb. 29	" " " "	3,319 80	" "	" Fuel.....	1 50
Mar. 30	" " " "	2,323 35	" "	" Rents.....	10 00
April 30	" " " "	3,576 48	" "	" Matron's Work Shop....	447 66
May 31	" " " "	3,470 72	" "	" Shoe Shop.....	7,484 40
June 29	" " " "	3,828 35	" "	" Blacksmith Shop.....	605 17
July 31	" " " "	3,301 21	" "	" Convict Labor.....	1,957 10
Aug. 31	" " " "	3,632 24	" "	" Uniform.....	47 10
Sept. 30	" " " "	3,159 87	" "	" Cabinet Shop.....	3,606 98
Oct. 31	" " " "	2,392 15	" "	" Iron Work Shops.....	9,422 74
Nov. 30	" " " "	1,974 55	" "	" Carpenter Shop.....	2,036 90
Dec. 31	" " " "	4,507 86	" "	" Clothing.....	41 10
			" "	" Farm.....	14 00
			" "	" Saddler Shop.....	112 90
			" "	" Tailor Shop.....	143 39
			" "	" Prison Shoe Shop.....	67 75
			" "	" Barrels.....	234 50
			" "	" Mason Department.....	12,590 08
		\$38,924 17			\$38,924 17

D. McINTOSH,
Accountant.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1872.

RETURN OF LABOR.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the value of Labor performed, and Material furnished, by the several Departments of the Kingston Penitentiary, for the year 1872.

Name of Department.	Quebec Penitentiary.		Custom.		Rockwood.		Penitentiary.		Total.
	Material.	Labour.	Material.	Labour.	Material.	Labour.	Material.	Labour.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Mason			1,274 50	13,471 52		1,206 62	1,154 27	10,758 81	27,865 72
Carpenter			903 71	1,307 57	162 30	297 12	5,159 19	4,237 94	12,067 83
Blacksmith	8 88	222 42	191 22	180 38	88 69	90 89	4,069 59	2,482 71½	7,334 78½
Prison Shoe			37 75	37 75			1,431 77	974 86	2,482 13
Tailor			486 60	381 75			3,691 07	1,291 47½	5,850 89½
Farm							750 83	1,170 00	1,920 83
Female				388 32				807 75	1,196 07
	\$ 8 88	222 42	2,893 78	15,767 29	250 99	1,594 63	16,256 72	21,723 55	58,718 26
							No. of days' work	Rate.	
								cts.	
Bakery							1,819	50	909 50
Steward							4,542	50	2,271 00
Wings							3,375	50	1,687 05
Wood yard							4,992	50	2,496 00
Wash house							2,147	50	1,073 50
Drying room (aged invalids and convalescents)							5,717	25	2,429 25
Stables and bucket ground							2,946	50	1,473 00
North lodge							312	50	156 00
Hospital orderlies							1,925	50	962 50
Female (house work, cooking, nursing, &c.)							4,189	30	1,256 70
Point (making compost for farm)							209	50	104 50
Lime kiln							565½	50	282 75
Orderlies in hall, chapels, school, front yard, &c.							2,087	50	1,043 50
Labour on shoe contract									6,655 00
" cabinet contract									4,197 80
" lock									9,412 20
									\$ 94,128 96

EXPENDITURE.

DR.

The Dominion of Canada in account with the Kingston Penitentiary.

CR.

	1871.	1872.	cts.	cts.
To Draft remitted Receiver General.....	Dec. 30	By Balance	93 01	993 01
Petty cash.....	1872.	Warrant to pay accounts.....	5 17	6,318 99
February 9.....	January 24	Penitentiary officers' supplementary pay list.....	12 92	2,313 75
June 29.....	February 1	" " pay list for January.....	4,852 73	3,866 47
August 28.....	" "	Rockwood Architect's pay list for January.....	47,886 43	133 32
December 31.....	" "	Warrant to pay disbursements.....	5,587 65	421 77
	" "	Blacksmiths' shop.....	1,734 61	3,871 56
	" "	Tailors' shop.....	67 91	100 00
	" "	Matron's work shop.....	30 16	3,802 44
	March	Over addition in pay list for September, 1870.....	10 00	3,802 44
	" "	Penitentiary officers' pay list for February.....	331 26	4,462 84
	" "	Rockwood Architect's pay list for February.....	23 07	335 17
	" "	Warrant to pay accounts.....	91 95	212 52
	" "	Warrant to pay disbursements.....	91 95	3,618 32
	" "	Warrant to pay A. McConaehy.....	2,369 80	133 32
	April	Penitentiary officers' pay list for March.....	4,415 82	4,288 51
	" "	Rockwood Architect's pay list for March.....	4,333 24	631 73
	" "	Warrant to pay accounts.....	61 35	3,573 23
	" "	Warrant to pay disbursements.....	307 00	133 32
	May	Penitentiary officers' pay list for April.....	124 93	6,527 20
	" "	Rockwood Architect's pay list for April.....	884 70	3,648 22
	" "	Warrant to pay accounts.....	1,734 87	3,768 74
	June	Penitentiary officers' pay list for June.....	1,488 62	3,874 25
	" "	Rockwood Architect's pay list for June.....	1,155 42	133 32
	" "	Warrant to pay accounts.....	23,319 16	8,415 16
	" "	Penitentiary officers' pay list for May.....	987 25	1,000 00
	" "	Rockwood Architect's pay list for May.....	1,970 63	3,855 96
	" "	Warrant to pay accounts.....	67 07	133 32
	" "	Penitentiary officers' pay list for June.....	231 63	3,812 25
	" "	Rockwood Architect's pay list for June.....	281 63	12 92
	July	Accountable warrant.....	48 55	3,817 01
	" "	Penitentiary officers' pay list for August.....	325 60	133 32
	August	Rockwood Architect's pay list for August.....	3,945 00	8,735 65
	" "	Warrant to pay accounts.....	750 73	3,563 07
	" "	Penitentiary officers' pay list for September.....	4 90	133 32
	" "	Rockwood Architect's pay list for September.....	9 45	540 13
	Sept.	Warrant to pay disbursements.....	325 60	210 73
	" "	Penitentiary officers' pay list for October.....	3,945 00	3,704 78
	" "	Rockwood Architect's pay list for October.....	750 73	
	October	Warrant to pay accounts.....	6,312 63	
	" "	Penitentiary officers' pay list for October.....	10,612 54	
	" "	Rockwood Architect's pay list for October.....	0 50	
	" "	Warrant to pay disbursements.....	24 10	
	Nov.	Penitentiary officers' pay list for October.....	29 23	

RETURN OF LABOR (UNPRODUCTIVE).

RETURN of the number of Convicts employed in the several Departments of the Kingston Penitentiary, on the 31st day of December, 1872, and of the number of days' work performed therein during the year.

Department.	Men.	Days.	Department.	Men.	Days.
Masons—			Stables and bucket ground	11	2,946
Stone cutters	54	13,998	North lodge	1	312
Masons	15	6,336½	Farm	13	3,928
Quarries	38	11,669	Hospital—		
Labourers	14	4,230½	Patients	18	7,999
Railway	1	308	Orderlies	6	1,925
Carpenter	36	11,178½	Cabinet shop	38	12,623½
Blacksmith	17	4,648	Lock shops	85	23,665½
Prison shoe shop	9	2,047½	Contract shoe shop	42	16,637½
Tailor	32	4,429½	Female	27	10,018
Bakery	6	1,819	Point	1	209
Steward	15	4,542	Lime kiln	2	565½
Wings	13	3,375	Orderlies for chapels and school room	3	1,043
Woodyard	4	4,992	" mess room, front yard,		
Wash house	7	2,147	and Accountant's office	4	1,044
Drying-room	35	5,717	Solitary cells	2	.....
				549	164,293½

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

RETURN of Criminal Statistics of the Kingston Penitentiary, for the year 1872

Description.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Description.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Race	White	137	8	145	Ages	From 14 to 20	36	4	40
	Coloured	9	0	9		" 20 to 25	34	2	36
	Indian	1	0	1		" 25 to 30	23	1	24
				155	" 30 to 40	29	1	30	
					" 40 to 50	15	0	15	
Country	England	23	1	24	" 50 to 60	8	0	8	
	Ireland	19	2	21	" 60 upwards	2	0	2	
	Scotland	4	0	4					155
	Canada	78	5	83	Religion	Catholic	66	4	70
	United States	18	0	18		Church of England	44	2	46
	Germany	3	0	3		Methodist	23	1	24
	France	1	0	1		Presbyterian	10	0	10
Newfoundland	1	0	1	Baptist		3	1	4	
			155	Lutheran	1	0	1		

STATEMENT OF REMISSION OF SENTENCES earned by Convicts discharged from the Kingston Penitentiary, in 1872.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 2nd January, 1873.

No.	—	Days.	No.	—	Days.
1	Gained.....	15	1	Gained.....	131
2	Averaged.....	21	4	Averaged.....	142
2	".....	32	1	Gained.....	150
2	".....	49	1	".....	165
5	".....	54	5	Averaged.....	181
8	".....	65	2	".....	202
55	".....	76	8	".....	215
4	".....	84	8	".....	226
7	".....	93	5	".....	235
7	".....	107	3	".....	246
5	".....	113	2	".....	252
24	".....	124	2	".....	264
Smallest number of days gained.....					15
Highest ".....					266
Number discharged (not including pardons).....					164
Number who earned remission.....					164

NOMINAL LIST OF CONVICTS RECOMMITTED, and number of recommitments.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 2nd January, 1873.

No.	Names.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	No.	Names.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1	Pierre Oulette.....	1			13	Alexander Rogers.....	1		
2	Antonie Charbonneau.....		1		14	Robert Wardell.....			1
3	James Keogh.....	1			15	Michael Daob.....	1		
4	John Atkinson.....	1			16	Henry Russell.....			1
5	William Higgins.....	1			17	Thomas King.....	1		
6	Francis Waters.....	1			18	John Hendrick.....	1		
7	Peter Mabee.....	1			19	John Laviolette.....	1		
8	John Wilson.....	1			20	James Febon.....		1	
9	John Carter.....		1		21	John Donohoe.....		1	
10	Joseph Gamble.....	1			22	Charles Geroux.....		1	
11	Pierre Colin.....	1			23	John Simmonds.....	1		
12	Augustin Languedoc.....		1		24	George Gardiner.....	1		

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NOMINAL List of Convicts who have died, with Crime and place of conviction
KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 2nd January, 1872.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	Matthew Donnelly	Cattle stealing	Leeds and Grenville
2	William Condin	Burglary and larceny	Stormont, D. & G.
3	William Haynes	Arson	Lincoln
4	Nelson Lapointe	Horse stealing	Wellington
5	John Mappletoff	Burglary	"
6	Kate McGinnes	Larceny	Frontenac
7	Charles Bradley	Larceny and shooting with in- tent to do grievous bodily harm	Welland

LIST OF INSANE.

NOMINAL List of Convicts who have been sent to the Rockwood Asylum during
the year 1872, having become insane.

No.	Names.	Present State.
1	Maurice Blake	Returned to Penitentiary
2	Joseph Roleau	No improvement
3	Mary Fitzgerald	No change
4	Jules C. de Beaumont	Returned to Penitentiary
5	John Long	Hopelessly insane
6	Augustus Kruzer	Improved
7	Francis Murat	Eloped
8	Sophie Boisclair	No change

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
2nd January, 1873.

RETURN OF PARDONS.

NOMINAL LIST of Convicts "Pardoned" in 1872, with Crime and place where convicted.

	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	James Burke	Felony	York.
2	O. Keeley	do	do
3	C. P. Ledwith	do	do
4	J. Jolly, sen	Larceny	Carleton.
5	Daniel Whalen	Lawless aggressions	York.
6	Thomas Jenkins	Rape	do
7	Michael Crowley	Felony	Bedford.
8	Edward Patterson	Robbery	Quebec.
9	Michael Purhell	Felony	York.
10	John Rogan	do	do
11	Bernard Dunn	do	do
12	John Quinn	Lawless aggressions	do
13	David Brown	Post Office robbery	St. Francis.
14	A. Hollenback	Malicious shooting	Bedford.
15	George Davis	House stealing and larceny	Norfolk.
16	John Wilson	Arson, burglary and larceny	Perth.
17	Abraham Derocha	Burglary and larceny	Ontario.
18	John S. Caine	Robbery	Montreal.
19	John Cunningham	Assault to do grievous bodily harm	York.
20	Narcisse St. Hilaire	Burglary and larceny	Montreal.
21	Eli St. Hilaire	do do	do
22	Jos. O. Goulet	Forgery	Gaspé.
23	Philip Thompson	Embezzlement	Montreal.
24	George Ward	Burglary and larceny	Lambton.
25	Thomas Cooney	Felony	York.
26	George Edmunds	Larceny	Elgin.
27	John Milligan	do	do
28	William McDonald	do	Brant.
29	Lewis McDonald	do	do
30	John Wade	do	do
31	John Foley	do	Wentworth.
32	William Hossell	Cattle stealing	Wellington.
33	Martin Lacombe	Arson	Terrebonne.
34	Lazare Gamache	Larceny	Three Rivers.
35	Jacob Meisner	do	Kent.
36	Alfred Welsh	Highway robbery	Middlesex.
37	Alonzo Robinson	Larceny	Norfolk.
38	Napoleon Melançon	do	Montreal.
39	Grace Marks	Murder	Home District.
40	Lucie Simard	Burglary	Rimouski.
41	Joseph Cooper	Wounding to do grievous bodily harm	Quebec.
42	John Ryder	Manslaughter	Carleton.
43	Thomas Kenney	Rape	Halton.
44	James McCabe	Larceny	Northumberland and D.
45	Daniel Coy	Robbery	Frontenac.
46	Patrick Lynch	do	do
47	Alex. Sutherland	Passing counterfeit coin	Waterloo.
48	Joseph Sénécal	Arson	Montreal.
49	Elijah Lee	Larceny	Leeds and Grenville.
50	Harvey Burtch	Arson	Lincoln.
51	Hiram Knapp	Manslaughter	St. Francis.
52	John Tillotson	Arson	Northumberland and D.
53	Patrick Wright	Felonious assault	Welland.
54	Antoine Francoeur	Larceny and felony	Three Rivers.
55	James Hoony	Assault to disfigure	Northumberland and D.
56	Thomas Lavallée	Arson	Quebec.
57	Richard Davis	Larceny and shooting	Brant.
58	Henry Dazelette	Arson	Kent.
59	Richard Forsyth	Sheep stealing	York.
60	Alexander Cameron	Burglary and larceny	Middlesex.
61	William H. English	Rape	Victoria.
62	Henry McGill	Murder	Ottawa.

RETURN OF PUNISHMENTS.

SUMMARY of Punishments awarded to Male Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary during 1872.

Months.	No. in dark cell.	No. in solitary cell.	No. privately admonished.	No. publicly admonished.	No. reprimanded publicly.	No. deprived of stripes.	No. deprived of lights.	No. without beds.	No. flogged.	No. lashes inflicted.	No. of Meals, Bread and Water administered.				No. confined in their own cells.				No. who lost remission.	Remarks.	
											6	3	2	1	Days.	2	3	4			Days.	2	3	4
January	28	3	23	3	3	5	6					1	16						9		
February	16	7	28					9					1	3	1				4		
March	24	4	11			2	3		1	12			3		1				8		
April	35		5			5	12	1	1	12		1			2				8		
May	20	8	6				6					1	1	1					6		Highest number of days' remission lost, 124 days.
June	23	8	9				3					2	1						9		Lowest number of days' remission lost, 2 days.
July	18	8	3			3	10						2						16		
August	32	5	15				6					1							7		
September	33	2	2																14		
October	34	2	20				7												10		
November	13		15																4		
December	51	2	10				1												16		
Totals	327	49	157	3	3	15	54	10	2	24	2	5	6	22	4	1	1	1	111		

RETURN of Punishments in the Female Department of the Kingston Penitentiary,
for the year 1872.

Months.	Reports not acted upon.	Admonished.	In Solitary Cell on Bread and Water.					Days, Remission lost.		No. of Reports.	No. Reported.	No. of Women.	Remarks.
			Hours.					2	10				
			In.	12	24	36	48						
January	2	1							3	3	39		
February	4	1					2	1	4	4	39		
March											36		
April	2		1						3	3	37		
May					1			1	1	2	35		
June											33		
July											33		
August			1	1				1		2	30		
September	1	1			1			1	3	3	29		
October					2				2	2	28		
November											28		
December											28		
Total	9	3	1	1	4	1	2	2	3	18	19		

M. LEAHY, *Matron.*

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 2nd January, 1873.

MOVEMENT OF CONVICTS.

STATEMENT of Movements of Convicts, from Midnight 31st December, 1871, until
Midnight of 31st December, 1872.

Description.	M.	F.	T.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining at Midnight, 31st December, 1871.....				590	38	628
Received since :--						
From County Jails.....	147	8	155			
„ Rockwood Asylum.....	7		7			
„ Recapture*.....	1		1			
				158	8	163
Discharged :--						
By expiration of sentence.....	151	13	164			
„ Pardon.....	60	20	62			
„ Sent to Rockwood Asylum.....	6	2	8			
„ Suicide.....						
„ Death.....	6	1	7			
„ Escape.....	1		1			
„ Removed by order of Court.....						
				224	18	242
Remaining at Midnight, 31st December, 1872.....				521	28	549

Convict Isaac Lotteridge (Indian) who escaped 2nd November, 1869

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 2nd January, 1873.

LIST OF RETURNS FURNISHED TO THE DIRECTORS OF PENITENTIARIES, &c., FOR 1872.

Warden's Reports ; Surgeon's Reports, with tables ; Catholic Chaplain's Reports and Architects' Reports.

Statement of the Debts due to and Claims against the Penitentiary ; Contracts ; Revenues ; Expenditure ; Labor, (unproductive).

Criminal Statistical Tables :—Statement of Remissions of Sentences ; Recommitments ; Deaths ; Insane ; Pardons ; Punishments in Male and Female Prisons ; Movements of Convicts for 1872 ; Movements of Convicts for four years.

Kingston Penitentiary, 11th January, 1873.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM,

KINGSTON, January 20th, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—In the kind providence of God, I am permitted to present another Annual Report, on the affairs of this Asylum, for the year ending 31st December, 1872.

During the year, the ordinary household work was performed by the patients as usual, and the improvements were prosecuted by them as vigorously as in the three preceding seasons.

Last year's operations were chiefly confined to quarrying the outcropping rocks in the front park, and covering the surface with borrowed earth ; by which means, several acres of barren waste were converted into good arable land.

The labour was rather severe, but it was carried on with the greatest spirit of cheerfulness by the keepers and patients. No men could work better than the patients did, and I am happy to report, that no casualty of any kind occurred ; and this is a cause of thankfulness, as there was a great deal of blasting of rock required.

The aspect of the grounds has been entirely changed, and their intrinsic value has been vastly increased without costing the country a single dollar for labour, as all the work necessary for improvements of every kind have been performed by the patients and keepers.

Steady employment has a most decidedly favourable effect on the patients, both mentally and physically. I therefore endeavour to find employment for all who are at all capable to perform work of any kind ; and as I have established work-shops for blacksmiths, carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, and painters, I have no difficulty in finding employment for willing hands at all times.

These different branches of industry are not only beneficial to the patients in a hygienic point of view, but by utilizing the labour of the inmates, I have been enabled to effect an immense saving to the country ; so that by this and other means I have reduced the cost of maintenance of the patients fully thirty-three per cent. ; and, in addition to all this, the improvements I have effected on the property, by the agency of the patients, has increased its value four-fold.

The extraordinary lowness of the water in Lake Ontario last winter, imposed a severe task on the men, but they applied themselves to the performance of it in a most willing manner. The water sank below the level at which our supply-pipes were laid, and we were obliged to use a fire-engine to pump by hand, from the Lake, the requisite quantity of water for daily use. This defect has been remedied by sinking new pipes at a lower level than the old ones, and placing a new steam-pump near the Lake.

The new boiler was placed in position in the month of March, and, with the three others previously in use, affords an ample supply of steam for all present purposes. The patients did not suffer at all from cold during the unusually severe month of December just closed, contrasting strongly with our inability to warm the house sufficiently during the corresponding month of the previous year, with the three boilers then in use.

The increased number of boilers, however, has not remedied the unequal distribution of heat throughout the building. This is just as I predicted would be the case in my last annual report. Our difficulty now is to keep the building at a moderate temperature, which is exceedingly difficult to do. Whether this is owing to any fault in the construction of the hot-air vaults, I am not prepared to say, although I think these hot-air vaults are capable of being improved very much.

The difficulty of securing an equable distribution of heat, which is sometimes experienced in buildings where high-pressure steam is the heating agent employed, is said to have been overcome in the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, by having placed the mouths of the hot-air flues, to supply the upper story of the Hospital, at a lower level in the hot-air vaults than those to supply the lower story. By this arrangement, the disposition of the heated air to accumulate in the upper parts of the vaults, and escape through the flues to the highest point of the Hospital, has been counteracted. At Rockwood, the hot-air flues for the fourth story arise in the vaults at the same level as those for the first.

The destruction, by fire, during the year, of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, is another warning to which we should give due weight—as a warning to look well to the condition and appointments of our own institution. In the construction of an Asylum, every available means should be employed to guard against the possible occurrence of a fire, and all necessary appliances should be furnished with the view of endeavouring to extinguish it should it unfortunately break out. In deciding on the mode of heating and lighting, particular attention is required to diminish the risk of fire as far as possibly can be done. In our heating apparatus we are all right on that score; but I am sorry that I cannot say as much for our mode of lighting, as we certainly employ the most dangerous method with which I am acquainted; and I must repeat, what I stated in my report for last year, that it is a sad pity to continue to light this magnificent building with coal oil, as—no matter how carefully managed—it is neither a safe nor a suitable light for a Lunatic Asylum.

I must now repeat my urgent request in reference to lighting the Asylum with gas. As a house was built for the purpose of manufacturing gas on the premises, and pipes have been laid through the Asylum, I think it is most desirable that the architects should be ordered to purchase and fit up retorts and all other necessary apparatus for the manufacture of our own gas. The only use we have yet made of the gas-house is to hold coal, for which purpose a shed will answer equally well.

I am fully aware that the Directors entertain the idea of building a gas-house at the Penitentiary, and conveying a supply of gas from that place to the Asylum by pipes—an undertaking which, at the present price of iron, would cost a very large sum for material alone; and if we must wait for light until a gas-house will be built at the Penitentiary, and supply-pipes thence laid to the Asylum, I fear we would require to content ourselves with rather a lengthened period of darkness.

If there were any probability of a continuance of the present anomalous connection between the two institutions, there might then be some reason to defer purchasing the necessary appliances to manufacture our own gas, but it is impossible that the connection can be maintained much longer.

There are a great many patients in the house who would be incapable of using exertions to save themselves, if a fire should unfortunately occur; so a great responsibility rests on those in authority in not providing a mode of lighting vastly less dangerous than that now employed.

As a precautionary measure against fire, I require half-a-dozen pails to be kept full of water every night in each corridor, and every bath is filled with water in the

evening and remains full all night ; so that, if any sudden emergency should arise, we would to a certain extent be prepared to meet it at the onset. Our three iron tanks hold about twenty-six thousand gallons of water, and are kept almost full all the time. There are six hydrants through the house, with hose-coupling attachments, so that with a good supply of hose we would be placed in a favourable position to fight against the spread of fire, should it unfortunately break out in the building.

As the Government of the Province of Quebec is about to remove their convicts from the Penitentiary, some of the large workshops will be left unoccupied, an opportunity will then be afforded the Dominion Government of altering these workshops into excellent places of security for the convict lunatics now confined in this Asylum.

It is, I think, the universal opinion of all persons having anything to do with the management of lunatic asylums, that the criminal and non-criminal classes of lunatics should never, under any circumstances, be admitted for treatment to the same building ; they should never be permitted to commingle, as one vicious criminal lunatic is sufficient to contaminate a whole wardfull.

The more rational the ordinary lunatics become the more safely and easily are they managed, but with the criminal class it is totally different. The more rational they become, the more dangerous they become, as they enter into plots to attack their attendants, and devote themselves to plan modes of escape, into both of which they try to inveigle other patients, into whose mind no thoughts of the kind would ever enter were they not influenced by persons of depraved habits.

The criminal is generally a man of low, brutal instinct, and this trait of his character will always show itself whether he is sane or insane ; and when placed in an Asylum among respectable patients, instead of being influenced by any efforts that may be employed with the view of working some reformation in his character and conduct, he only seeks to pollute others, and his intercourse with them is manifested by the mischievous and pernicious effects that follow in his trail. And, besides all this, respectable patients are exposed to great danger in coming in contact with men who never in their sane moments had the most distant idea of the rights of property, or never placed any value on human life when it stood in the way of their perpetrating some gross outrage.

The criminal class of lunatics should never be permitted to go beyond the walls of the Penitentiary, and they should be kept securely under locks and bars, so that their efforts at escape would be thoroughly guarded against. Any man that commits murder, whether he is sane or insane, should never afterwards be trusted in a position where he would have an opportunity to repeat such a heinous crime.

I regret that I am again compelled to complain that the boundary wall of the exercise ground for the females, which was commenced three years ago, has not advanced in the slightest degree during the past two summers ; the place has thereby been so thoroughly exposed that we have not been able to use it for its intended purpose.

It is really to be regretted that in an institution like this, where we have so many female patients, that we have been compelled to keep them shut up in their wards to the great injury of their health, although we have a splendid exercise ground for them, if it was only protected by a proper wall or fence. Such a state of affairs was never tolerated for such a length of time in any other like institution, more especially as there is not any necessity that it should be so, as Parliament voted an ample sum for the specific purpose of building the wall ; but, because it was intended to do the work by convict labor, and as the convicts were otherwise engaged, our suffering patients were compelled to do without an airing court.

Out-door exercise is absolutely essential for the well-being of the inmates of a lunatic asylum, and the effects of close confinement were painfully apparent on our female patients last year, as three of their nurses and thirteen of themselves were prostrated with typhoid fever, when there was not a single case in the men's side of the house. I attribute the immunity of the men in a great measure to their healthful out-door employment, and the poor women's sufferings to the fact that they are cooped up in their wards, and although they generally had an early morning walk, yet, with that exception, they were day and night

breathing an air vitiated by the exhalations from their own lungs and bodies; and no amount of ventilation, no matter how powerfully forced, will at all compensate for the want of open air out-door exercise.

I hope a re-vote will be taken for the sum allowed to lapse, and that the work will be let to competition, so that we may have a hope that our patients will no longer be debarred the use of an excellent and beautiful exercise ground.

Confinement in the wards produces a most melancholy, depressing effect on the mind of almost every patient, which completely counteracts the tendency for good of all remedial agents employed, and when it is borne in mind that, with one exception, the Ontario Government is paying a handsome sum for the maintenance of every female patient we have got in the house, it is certainly very wrong to withhold anything that would tend to restore them to a sound state of mind, or that would tend to ameliorate their condition. And, besides all this, the profits derived from the Ontario patients for the past year would build all the walls we require.

During the year we have been placed under great obligation to the following gentlemen for conducting religious services in the Asylum on the Sabbath, viz. :—Rev. Doctors Snodgrass and Williamson; Rev. Professors Mowat, McKerras and Ferguson, and the Rev. P. Gray, A. Wilson, G. Grafty, G. Sanderson, D. G. Sutherland, F. Dobbs, J. A. Muloch, K. M. Fenwick, W. W. Carson, G. Lewis and R. Campbell.

These Sabbath services have been attended with the most happy results, and many of the patients have been in a most marked degree calmed and soothed by them, and they now look forward with a great deal of pleasure to those hallowed exercises.

The rest of the report will be principally devoted to the tables, and these will show at a glance a large amount of useful information.

No. 1 will shew the general movements of the patients throughout the year. The admissions amounted to sixty-four, the recoveries twenty-three, and the deaths twenty-one. The average number of residents were 361.51, against 340.15 the preceding year. There were two elopements during the year. It is a great wonder, though, that so few do escape, seeing we are so badly provided with proper walls and fences.

No. 2 shews the entire movements of the patients since the asylum was first opened. It will be seen in this table that in seventeen years and six months only 28.73 per cent. of all admissions recovered, while 23.62 per cent. died, and that 46.74 per cent. of all admitted are still in the asylum. These figures will shew that a very large proportion of our cases are, and were, incurable on admission. To shew this fact still further, I beg to state that sixteen (16) of our present resident patients have been in this asylum fifteen (15) years, twenty-nine (29) over ten (10) years, and fifty-three (53) of them over five (5) years.

No. 3 shews the previous residence of all patients who have been in the asylum since it was first opened.

No. 4 shews the previous residence of the three hundred and thirty-nine (339) patients, now in the asylum, whose maintenance is charged to the Province of Ontario.

No. 5 shews the previous residence of all patients who remained in the asylum on the 31st day of December, 1872.

No. 6 shews the number of deaths within the year. The form of Insanity under which each person suffered. The length of the attack and the cause of death.

No. 7 shews the total expenditure for the year, and the average cost for the maintenance of each patient.

The latter amounts to the exceedingly low sum of one hundred and thirteen dollars and forty-three cents (\$113.43.) This, however, although amounting to something more than last year is not by any means a fair criterion to form a basis of estimate for the maintenance of patients, as the same combination of circumstances which has produced such a very low rate of cost for the past two years, cannot be relied on for any definite time.

So many of our patients are good mechanics, and both able and willing to work, that, we have been enabled to perform all works by the inmates and every thing that

has been worn by the patients, has been made on the premises, so that I have been enabled to save a great deal by that means.

No. 8 is an exceedingly useful table, as it exhibits, in a very brief space, the entire working of the Asylum for the past seventeen years and a half. The entire movements of the patients for each year are shewn on a separate line.

No. 9 shews the entire history of the criminal lunatics received from the Provincial Penitentiary, for the seventeen and a half years. The whole number received amounts to one hundred and thirty-nine (139); of those, forty were discharged recovered; forty-one were cured and returned to the Penitentiary; fifteen died; and forty-three remained in the Asylum on 31st December, 1872. Of the last named forty-three, the sentence of twenty-four has expired, and the maintenance of sixteen of them has been charged to the Province of Ontario, and eight of them is now charged to the Province of Quebec, so that only nineteen are Penitentiary Convicts, who are liable to be returned to that Prison if they should be restored to a sane state of mind before the expiration of their respective sentences. And only under the last contingency can that Institution exercise any control over them.

No. 10 shews the employment of patients and keepers during the year, the days' work performed in each department of labour, both by male and female patients.

No. 11 shews the particular description of work performed in some of the departments and the actual measurements.

No. 12 shews the quantity of work performed in the tailors', shoemakers', and blacksmiths' shops.

No. 13 shews the quantity of needle work performed by the female patients.

No. 14 shews the yield of the garden and the field which can hardly be dignified with the name of a farm.

In conclusion, I will quote an extract from the Report of Mr. Langmuir, the Inspector of Asylums for the Province of Ontario, which will shew that he was well pleased with the manner the Ontario patients are treated in this Asylum.

"I saw every one of the Ontario patients and conversed with many of them. Both their general appearance and bodily state gave evidence that they were in possession of all the comforts that could be extended to them under the circumstances.

"They were all well and comfortably clothed, and their beds were scrupulously clean and very comfortable. The dietaries of the Asylum were ample, and the food was of the best and most wholesome kind.

"No better proof could be furnished of the devoted and humane attention of Dr. Dickson, the Medical Superintendent, to his patients, than the manner in which he was welcomed by them in passing through the wards of the Asylum with me. The cleanliness, order and good discipline that prevails throughout the Institution, furnishes abundant evidence of its efficient management."

I thank you most cordially, gentlemen, for your kind and courteous treatment, at all times, of myself and all the other officers of this Asylum.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D.,

*Member Royal College of Surgeons, England ;
Member Royal College of Physicians, London ;
Fellow Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh ;
Medical Superint. Rockwood Asylum, Kingston.*

Messrs. KING, PRIEUR & MOYLAN,
Directors of Penitentiaries and Asylums,
Dominion of Canada.

TABLE NO. 1.

Shewing the movements of the Patients in Rockwood Asylum, during the year ending 31st Dec., 1872.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum, 1st January, 1872.....	208	141	349
Ontario patients admitted during the year	11	45	56
Kingston Penitentiary patients:—			
From the Province of Ontario.....	2	1	3
" " Quebec.....	4	1	5
Total under treatment during the year	225	188	413
<i>Discharged.</i>	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered	11	12	23
Died	12	9	21
Transferred.....	1	0	1
Eloped	2	0	2
	26	21	47
Remaining in Asylum, 31st December, 1872	199	167	366
Average number of residents during the year	203·16	160·35	363·51

TABLE NO. 2.

Shewing the Admissions, Discharges, Elopements and Deaths, from the opening of the Asylum, 25th June, 1855, to 31st December, 1872.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Warrant Patients and others from Counties and County Gaols, as per Table No. 4.....	366	238	604
Convict Lunatics from the Penitentiary.....	128	11	139
Patients from Toronto Asylum.....	17	12	29
" Malden Asylum.....	0	5	5
Convict from Penetanguishene Reformatory.....	1	0	1
Military.....	5	0	5
Total number of admissions.....	517	266	783
<i>Discharged.</i>	Males.	Females.	Total.
Received	178	47	225
Died	134	51	185
Eloped	5	0	5
Transferred.....	1	1	2
	318	99	417
Remaining in Asylum, 31st December, 1872.....	199	167	366
Average residents during 17 years and 6 months.....			137·38

SUMMARY OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS.

Per centage of cases Received.....	28·73
" " Died.....	23·62
" " Remaining.....	46·74

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing previous residence of all Patients admitted since the Asylum was opened.

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	1	1	2	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	220	135	355
<i>Counties.</i>				Ontario	12	12	24
Brant	6	4	10	Oxford	14	3	17
Bruce	3	1	4	Peel	7	1	8
Carlton	29	19	48	Perth	7	7	14
Elgin	2	1	3	Peterborough	6	5	11
Essex	2	1	3	Prescott and Russell	3	4	7
Frontenac	47	32	79	Prince Edward	6	2	8
Grey	6	5	11	Renfrew	6	5	11
Haldimand	6	5	11	Simcoe	6	4	10
Halton	1	1	2	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	23	14	37
Hastings	23	13	36	Victoria	3	7	10
Huron	5	4	9	Waterloo	10	4	14
Kent	2	2	4	Welland	6	4	10
Lambton	12	2	14	Wellington	2	3	5
Lanark	20	14	34	Wentworth	11	5	16
Leeds and Grenville	17	5	22	York	24	23	47
Lennox and Addington	8	5	13	Penitentiary	128	11	139
Lincoln	9	3	12	Toronto Asylum	17	12	29
Middlesex	6	3	9	Malden	1	5	6
Norfolk	6	3	9	Penetanguishene Reformatory	1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham	9	14	23	Military	5	1	6
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	220	135	355	<i>Total.....</i>	517	266	783

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the number of Patients in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1872, whose maintenance is charged to the Province of Ontario, and the places from which they were received.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
				<i>Brought forward</i>			165
Brant.....	3	4	7	Ontario.....	6	9	15
Bruce.....	2	1	3	Oxford.....	6	1	7
Carleton.....	11	13	24	Peel.....	3	1	4
Elgin.....	1	1	2	Perth.....		4	4
Essex.....	2	1	3	Peterborough.....	3	2	5
Frontenac.....	17	16	33	Prestcott and Russell.....	1	2	3
Grey.....	2	5	7	Prince Edward.....	3	2	5
Haldimand.....	3	1	4	Renfrew.....	5	2	7
Halton.....	1		1	Simcoe.....	1	3	4
Hastings.....	7	7	14	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry.....	12	12	24
Huron.....	1	1	2	Victoria.....	2	4	6
Kent.....	2		2	Waterloo.....	5	2	7
Lambton.....	5	2	7	Welland.....	1	4	5
Lanark.....	7	6	13	Wellington.....	1	2	3
Leeds and Grenville.....	6	1	7	Wentworth.....	4	4	8
Lennox and Addington.....	5	4	9	York.....	17	19	36
Lincoln.....	4	2	6	Penitentiary.....	12	4	16
Middlesex.....	4	2	6	Toronto Asylum.....	4	6	10
Norfolk.....	3		3	Malden do.....		4	4
Northumberland and Durham.....	1	12	13	Penetanguishene Reformatory.....	1		1
<i>Carried forward</i>			165	<i>Total</i>			339

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing previous residence of all Patients in the Asylum, on 31st Dec, 1872.

Counties.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
			<i>Brought forward</i>	86	79
Brant.....	3	4	Ontario.....	6	9
Bruce.....	2	1	Oxford.....	6	1
Carleton.....	11	13	Peel.....	3	1
Elgin.....	1	1	Perth.....		4
Essex.....	2	1	Peterborough.....	3	2
Frontenac.....	17	16	Prestcott and Russell.....	1	2
Grey.....	2	5	Prince Edward.....	3	2
Haldimand.....	3	1	Renfrew.....	5	2
Halton.....	1		Simcoe.....	1	3
Hastings.....	7	7	Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.....	12	12
Huron.....	1	1	Victoria.....	2	4
Kent.....	2		Waterloo.....	5	2
Lambton.....	5	2	Welland.....	1	4
Lanark.....	7	6	Wellington.....	1	2
Leeds and Grenville.....	6	1	Wentworth.....	4	4
Lennox and Addington.....	5	4	York.....	17	19
Lincoln.....	4	2	Toronto Asylum.....	4	6
Middlesex.....	4	2	Malden.....		4
Norfolk.....	2		Penetanguishene Reformatory.....	1	
Northumberland and Durham.....	1	12	Penitentiary.....	38	5
<i>Carried forward</i>	86	79	<i>Total</i>	199	167

TABLE NO. 6.
OBITUARY TABLE for the Year 1872.

No. of Death.	Register No.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Date of Death.	Form of Insanity.	Duration of Insanity.	Assigned Cause of Insanity.	Proximate Cause of Death.
1	491	Male	52	12 August, 1869	1872. 3 January	Chronic mania	3 years and 5 months	Jealousy	Heart disease.
2	311	do	82	18 June, 1869	6 do	Acute mania	5 years and 6 months	Not recorded	Senile exhaustion.
3	615	do	52	22 July, 1870	7 do	do	1 year and 7 months		Strangulated hernia.
4	643	do	62	19 August, 1870	8 do	do	1 year and 8 months		Apoplexy.
5	380	Female	40	9 July, 1868	21 February	Epileptic mania	4 years		Epileptic exhaustion.
6	365	Male	49	5 November, 1868	25 do	Chronic mania	Not recorded		Cold abscess.
7	397	Female	48	do	20 April	Epileptic mania	Many years	Epilepsy	Phthisis.
8	343	Male	72	22 April, 1868	16 March	Melancholia	4 years		Gangrene senile.
9	688	Female	29	24 June, 1871	4 May	Chronic mania	2 years and 6 months		Typhoid fever.
10	386	Male	16	11 November, 1868	17 do	Epileptic mania	5 years		Epileptic exhaustion.
11	429	Female	63	12 January, 1869	4 June	Chronic mania	13 years		Phthisis.
12	160	Male	72	16 July, 1861	9 do	Recurrent mania	11 years		Ascites.
13	734	Female	60	11 April, 1872	6 July	Chronic mania			Dysentery.
14	382	do	34	10 November, 1868	7 do				Epilepsy.
15	727	do	45	31 January, 1872	11 do	Acute mania	8 months	Money matters	Dysentery.
16	767	do	50	14 August, 1872	29 September	Melancholia	6 months		Carbuncle and typhoid fever.
17	768	Male	48	do	4 October	do	Several months	Domestic trouble	Accidental drowning.
18	678	Female	28	30 March, 1871	15 November	Acute mania	1 year and 9 months		Phthisis.
19	211	Male	30	1 do 1864	7 December	Chronic mania	9 years	Hereditary	Paresis.
20	775	do	30	16 November, 1872	13 do	Paresis	4 weeks in Asylum		Epileptic exhaustion.
21	268	do	72	29 December, 1865	27 do	Epileptic mania	7 years		

TABLE No. 7.

SHewing the Expenditure for the Year 1872, and the Average Annual Cost of each Patient.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Beef, mutton, fish and poultry	5,146 13	
Flour, malt and hops	3,930 86	
Tea, coffee, sugar and syrup	2,035 98	
Potatoes, beans and onions	1,171 51	
Milk and butter	2,483 28	
Barley, rice and oatmeal	243 00	
Mustard, spice, salt and vinegar	78 67	
Fruit, tobacco and snuff	346 61	
Salaries and wages		15,436 04
Heating and lighting		13,267 23
Material for clothing, and leather		10,924 54
Laundry and cleansing		1,950 04
Medicines and medical comforts		431 08
Sundries, \$573.14; incidentals, \$314.93		520 84
Capital account		888 07
Fodder		2,352 36
		537 16
		\$46,307 36
Total amount charged against 1872		\$46,307 36
Deductions:—		
Capital account	\$2,352 36	
Fodder	537 16	
Value of surplus stock, 31st December, 1872	2,182 67	
		5,072 19
		\$41,235 17
Average cost of each patient for the year		\$113 43

TABLE NO. 9.

SHewing the Number of Criminal Lunatics that were received in Rockwood Asylum from the Provincial Penitentiary, from 25th June, 1855, to 31st December, 1872, and how they were disposed of.

Year.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Returned to Penitentiary.			Died.			Remaining 31st Dec., 1872.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1855.....	9	.....	9	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	2	.....	2
1856.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1857.....	5	1	6	3	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1858.....	6	1	7	2	1	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
1859.....	10	1	11	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	2	1	3	3	.....	3
1860.....	15	.....	15	8	.....	8	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1861.....	7	1	8	1	1	2	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
1862.....	7	.....	7	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
1863.....	9	.....	9	6	.....	6	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1864.....	10	1	11	2	1	3	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
1865.....	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
1866.....	5	.....	5	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1867.....	6	.....	6	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
1868.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1869.....	7	1	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	2	4	.....	4
1870.....	9	2	11	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8
1871.....	10	1	11	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
1872.....	6	2	8	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Totals.....	128	11	139	36	4	40	41	.....	41	13	2	15	38	5	43
										M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Of above Convicts remaining 31st December, 1872.....										.....	.....	.....	38	5	43
The maintenance is charged to Ontario of.....										12	4	16			
do do Quebec of.....										8	.....	8	20	4	24
There remain under charge of Dominion.....													18	1	19

TABLE No. 10.

EMPLOYMENT of Patients during year 1872; Number of days and part of days works.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Sphere of Occupation.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
With Carpenter.....	80	76	74	79	73	114	116	120	94	82	78	76	1062
Engine House.....	93	87	93	90	93	90	93	93	96	96	96	98	1118
Farm and Improvements.....	16	44	162	214	314	318	362	156	193	346	300	200	2655
Road Making.....			114	162	174	90	83	90	100	114	137		1062
Garden.....	114	118	96	136	152	138	132	118	108	156	114	96	1478
Jobbing.....	118	126	128	116	118	83	92	93	100	114	106	12	1206
Stables.....	50	56	62	60	62	60	63	90	70	60	62	62	757
Shoemaker's Shop.....	54	48	52	52	54	50	52	56	56	48	52	46	620
Tailor's Shop.....	120	120	118	120	130	126	136	100	120	124	120	112	1446
Painters.....						7	26	27	4	6	26	23	119
Kitchen.....	112	120	112	120	124	120	124	124	120	124	120	124	1424
Laundry.....	140	124	126	128	134	134	140	144	136	132	136	138	1612
Masons and Tenders.....				14	104	120	124	120	116	60	60		718
Whitewashers.....		26				24		26			30	30	136
Wood Yard.....	74	72	83	84	84	85	84	62	62	84	86	100	960
Blacksmith's Shop.....									26	26	26	14	92
Totals.....	971	997	1220	1375	1616	1559	1627	1449	1401	1572	1547	1131	16465

ATTENDANTS ASSISTING LABOR.

Respective Departments.....	144	192	192	200	268	286	274	276	276	216	218	196	2738
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Laundry.....	71	74	74	76	77	75	76	75	72	82	84	84	920
Making Clothing.....	226	224	267	264	256	262	241	268	253	254	256	247	3018
Repairing do.....	140	130	152	164	183	154	152	161	143	147	165	162	1853
Totals.....	437	428	493	504	516	491	469	504	468	483	505	493	5791

TABLE No. 11.
RETURN of Works done in 1872.

DESCRIPTION.	—	
<i>Carpenters.</i>		
Building on stone wall, a slat-rail fence.....	Length.	Height.
do do	646 feet × 8 feet.	446 feet × 4 feet.
Sundries in Departments.....	11,250 shingles.	
<i>Masons.</i>		
Building stone wall.....	1,092 feet × 5 feet.	
Other jobbing, coping, &c.....		
<i>Painters.</i>		
Painting and graining.....	76,205 feet.	
Glazing.....	343 feet.	
Varnishing.....	5,672 feet.	

Making of gravel for avenues.....	1,500 bushels.	
Macadamizing of roads.....	58 rod.	
Breaking stone for roads.....		
Thorough drainage of land.....	2 acres.	
Made arable from rock-surface land; carted alluvial clay to same, and seeded with clover and grasses.....	3½ acres.	
Sunk, through rock, a main drain, 7 feet deep.....	20 rod.	
Quarried, for building in 1873, stone.....	100 toise.	

TABLE No. 12.
 WORK performed by Male Patients.

DESCRIPTION.	Made.	Repaired.
<i>Tailor's Shop.</i>		
Caps	90	.....
Jackets.....	154	215
Trowsers.....	270	210
Vests.....	124	140
Mittens.....	9	.....
Blouse, suits.....	7	.....
<i>Shoemaker's Shop.</i>		
Boots, long.....	4	10
do cobourg.....	44	54
Shoes, leather.....	17	7
Slippers, do.....	4	58
do canvas.....	126	4
do laced.....	4	11
Repairs to Harness as required.....		.....
<i>Blacksmith's Shop.</i>		
General jobbing.....		.....

TABLE NO. 13.
Work performed by Female Patients.

Articles Made.	Number.	Articles Repaired.	Number.
Aprons	201	Bedticks	229
Bedticks	58	Blankets	62
Chemises	182	Counterpanes	43
Caps	16	Drawers	266
do	10	Shirts, flannel	1,194
Dresses, cotton	182	do cotton	681
Drawers	1	Socks	1,480
Jackets	109	Pillow cases	295
Night Gowns	13	do ticks	24
Mittens	109	Sheets	372
Marked, Socks	229		
do Blankets	150		
Sun Bonnets	34		
Stockings, cotton	105		
do woollen	6		
Socks	312		
Shirts	180		
Shirt fronts and collars	10		
Pillow cases	466		
do tick	74		
Shrouds (suits)	39		

TABLE NO. 14.
Farm and Garden Produce.

Description.	Quantities.	Value.
		\$ cts.
Apples	20 bushels, @ \$0 75	15 00
Artichokes	4 do 1 20	4 80
Beans	35 do 0 90	31 50
Beets	68 do 0 55	37 40
Currants	700 quarts, 0 10	70 00
Carrots	171 bushels, 0 50	85 50
Cabbage	1,517 heads, 0 10	151 70
Celery	210 roots, 0 10	21 00
Corn (sweet)	96 dozen, 0 15	14 40
Lettuce	124 baskets, 0 30	37 20
Gooseberries	105 quarts, 0 13	13 65
Onions	30 bushels, 1 50	45 00
Radishes	96 bunches, 0 10	9 60
Rhubarb	86 do 0 12	10 32
Potatoes	760 bushels, 0 48	364 80
Parsnips	50 do 0 75	37 50
Tomatoes	25 do 1 20	30 00
Spinach	65 bunches, 0 30	19 50
Peas in pod	26 bushels, 1 00	26 00
Barley	23 do 0 60	13 80
Pork fed on premises and returned to store	1,533 lbs., 5 50	84 31
Live Hogs, stock	10, worth	200 00
Hogs exchanged for greater number stock pigs	1,990 lbs. @ \$5 50	109 45
Vetches, green feed	20 loads, 1 00	20 00
		\$1,452 43

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.

WARDEN'S ANNUAL REPORT, FOR THE YEAR 1872.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,
1st January, 1873.

SIR,—In presenting you with my General Report, for 1872, it affords me much pleasure in informing you that the affairs of the prison, during the past year, have progressed much to my satisfaction. The conduct of the prisoners, as a general thing, has been orderly, so much so, that, with the exception of one or two cases, a caution and an admonition have been all the notice which I considered their infringement of the prison rules has required. Indeed, I can hardly say that any of the men could be classed among the strictly incorrigible, for I find that a few hours in the dark cells brings the offender to his right senses, and he resumes his work with at least seeming contrition and promises of amendment.

I have endeavored to establish as amicable an understanding as possible betwixt the keepers and their charge—discountenancing on the one hand any harsh or arbitrary conduct towards the convicts, and on the other, shewing the prisoners that insolence and insubordination will not be tolerated for a moment. Any proneness to abuse authority or forbearance must alike be held in check, else consequences may arise highly mischievous to all parties concerned. The authority of the officers must be rigidly maintained; but the guaranteed privileges of the unfortunate creatures under their charge must also be duly considered. This has been my theory from the first, and in practically applying it I see nothing in its working seriously to effect my belief in its utility.

It also gives me pleasure in bearing testimony to the general efficiency and attention of the entire staff of the prison officials.

There was neither death nor serious accidents during the past year, and but one attempt at escape. The prisoner eluded the vigilance of the guard while at fencing, and took to the neighboring woods, but was recaptured and brought back two hours afterwards.

The broom manufactory, since its commencement, has done pretty well considering the difficulties to be overcome, especially on account of the heavy stock of imported brooms which the dealers had already on hand. Those, however, which we manufacture are gradually and steadily gaining a good name with the better class of houses, as well as with the smaller storekeepers, who regard the very low prices as an important recommendation.

The want of sufficient and proper storage is very much and unceasingly felt. The large amount of broom corn already housed has taken up almost every available yard of space, and when the whole, which is invoiced, has arrived I scarcely know where I shall find a proper place to put it, as the manufactured as well as the unmanufactured article requires a dry and airy location.

In view of this necessity I have supplemented our estimate for 1873-4 with the sum of five thousand dollars, to be expended in making the required accommodation. This I propose doing by raising the western wall, which, as well as the southern and eastern walls, is entirely too low for safety, and extending the front line of building on western side, comprising storeroom, hospital, stone-shed and shoemakers' shop, down the whole length of the prison yard, say a distance of about eighty feet. The space thus obtained would give sufficient storage, as well as location, for blacksmiths, carpenter and tailor shops, and wash-house, now occupying the old wooden building which crosses the yard, and which is an eye-sore as well as an obstruction.

As might be expected the earnings of the shoemaking department have fallen off considerably during the year, owing to the number of hands employed at broom-making. Notwithstanding the income from this branch of our industry, considering the few engaged in it, has been very creditable indeed.

The other departments being chiefly employed on prison work, this revenue is not worth particular mention in this Report.

Our General Library received a timely replenishing of fifty volumes during the year. This source of instruction and amusement is highly prized by the prisoners as one, if not the greatest, of their privilege, and any addition to its stores of knowledge and recreation is hailed with immense satisfaction.

The chief work done by the convicts outside the different trade departments, was putting up a new division fence, laying down a new floor in Protestant Chapel, shingling shed and portion of blacksmiths' shop, and general improvement on prison grounds.

The religious and educational condition of the prisoners will be shewn in the accompanying reports of the Chaplains and Schoolmaster; and their sanitary well-being in that of the Prison Surgeon.

Hoping the foregoing, with the several schedules and reports attached, will prove satisfactory,

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

ROBERT DONKIN,
Warden.

James W. King, Esquire,
Chairman of Directors.

NOMINAL LIST of Convicts re-committed during 1872.

Name.	No. of Commitments.	Crime.
Hugh McDonald, <i>alias</i> Jas. McKay..	Three.....	Larceny.
George Woodoe.....	Two.....	do

STATEMENT of Prisoners received in Halifax Penitentiary during 1872.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Race.</i>				<i>Brought forward.....</i>	26		
White.....	28			Horse stealing.....	1		
Colored.....	1		29	Receiving stolen goods.....	1		
				Burglary.....	1		29
<i>Nationality.</i>				<i>Length of Sentence.</i>			
English.....	7			50 days.....		2	
Irish.....	10			84 ".....		5	
Scotch.....	1			112 ".....		2	
Nova Scotian.....	9			168 ".....		2	
American.....	2		29	336 ".....		2	
				672 ".....		9	
<i>Religion.</i>				6 months.....		1	
Church of England.....	10			1 year.....		3	
Roman Catholic.....	14			2 ".....		4	
Presbyterian.....	3			3 ".....		1	
Baptist.....	2		29	4 ".....		3	
				5 ".....		1	
<i>Education.</i>							29
Could read and write on entering.....	21			<i>Trades.</i>			
Could not do do.....	8		29	Armorer.....	1		
				Blacksmith.....	1		
<i>Age.</i>				Painter.....	1		
From 10 to 20.....	1			Trader.....	1		
20 to 30.....	11			Bakers.....	2		
30 to 40.....	15			Farmer.....	1		
40 to 50.....	2		29	Sailor.....	1		
				Carpenter.....	1		
<i>Crimes.</i>				Brushmaker.....	1		
Habitual drunkenness.....	16			Machinist.....	1		
Perjury.....	2			Harness maker.....	1		
Assault.....	2			Labourers.....	16		
Larceny.....	5			Carver and Gilder.....	1		
Obstructing Railway.....	1		29				29
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	26			<i>Social Condition.</i>			
				Single.....	20		
				Married.....	8		
				Widowed.....	1		

ABSTRACT of Inventory of Halifax Penitentiary, 31st December, 1872.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Furniture in Warden's Apartments.....	196 69	
" Male Prison.....	1,276 57	
" Female ".....	25 30	
" Guard Room.....	288 97	
" Hospital.....	85 00	
" Roman Catholic Chapel.....	147 20	
" Protestant ".....	41 80	
" Wash-house.....	25 00	
" Cook-house.....	34 64	
" Dining room.....	80 73	
" School room.....	40 00	
" Office (with medicine and surgical apparatus).....	456 50	
" General Library.....	80 00	
" Masons' Department.....	50 10	
" Shoemakers' do.....	116 39	
" Carpenters' do.....	119 06	
" Blacksmiths' do.....	154 46	
" Tailors' do.....	70 55	
" Farm do.....	593 00	
" Broom do.....	630 61	
Sundry blocks, tackles, winch, &c.....	47 00	
Articles in Store Keeper's Department.....	8,326 59	
		12,886 16
<i>Architect's Valuation.</i>		
Penitentiary Buildings, and wall enclosing do.....	77,000 00	
Grounds and improvements--10 acres @ \$3,200 per acre.....	32,000 00	
Bathing house.....	145 00	
Stables and piggery.....	280 00	
Smiths' shop.....	210 00	
Carpenters' shop.....	230 00	
82 Patent brass locks, \$5.....	410 00	
		110,275 00
		\$123,161 16

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.—Revenue and Expenditure for 1872.

REVENUE.

Month.	Shoe Department.	Broom Department.	Blacksmith Department.	Car penter Department.	Military Prisoners.	Farm Department.	Mason's Department.	Convict Labor.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January.....	24 65	32 50	113 02		12 27			38 00	220 44
February.....	283 40	11 62	40		14 47				309 89
March.....	24 27	47 50		75	10 59				83 11
April.....	15 75	197 25	74 51	53	39 23	80 00	53 37		460 64
May.....	6 50	167 74	1 03		3 65			1 00	179 92
June.....	266 55	22 34	70		50 24			16 00	355 83
July.....	19 10	20 30	22 40		3 65		17 57		83 02
August.....	20 15	132 55	2 25	1 25	4 01			3 50	163 71
September.....	24 29	38 10	2 20		30 17	2 00			96 76
October.....	319 45	166 30	94	27	11 20	10 00			508 16
November.....	89 55	461 05	80		2 43				554 23
December.....	198 55	105 75			41 58	7 50			353 38
	\$1,292 61	1,403 00	218 25	2 80	223 49	99 50	70 94	58 50	3,369 09

REVENUE.

Dominion of Canada in Account with the Halifax Penitentiary.

DR.			CR.		
1872.	—	\$ cts.	1872.	—	\$ cts.
January..	To deposits this month	220 44	Dec. 31..	By Shoe Department	1,292 61
February..	" " "	309 89		Broom " "	1,403 00
March....	" " "	83 11		Blacksmith " "	218 25
April.....	" " "	480 64		Carpenter " "	2 80
May.....	" " "	179 92		Farm " "	99 50
June.....	" " "	355 83		Masons' " "	70 94
July.....	" " "	83 02		Convicts Labor	58 50
August....	" " "	163 71		Military prisoners	223 49
September	" " "	96 76			
October..	" " "	508 16			
November	" " "	564 23			
December.	" " "	353 38			
		\$3,369 09			\$3,369 09

JNO. C. COTTON,

*Acting Accountant,*HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,
2nd January, 1873.

EXPENDITURE.

Months.	General Account.	Contingent Expenses.	Pay List.	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January.....	677 90	.....	629 94	1,307 84
February.....	418 88	62 50	629 94	1,111 32
March.....	359 06	30 74	629 94	1,019 74
April.....	544 59	69 34	629 94	1,243 87
May.....	285 29	152 00	622 14	1,059 43
June.....	450 40	14 30	630 70	1,095 40
July.....	666 88	39 97	629 94	1,336 79
August.....	582 84	162 17	629 94	1,374 95
September.....	379 83	26 76	629 94	1,036 53
October.....	1,377 27	24 24	629 94	2,031 45
November.....	2,237 93	143 88	629 94	3,010 75
December.....	1,192 61	4 56	629 94	1,827 11
	\$9,173 48	730 46	7,552 24	17,456 18

EXPENDITURE, 1872.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Dominion of Canada in Account with Halifax Penitentiary.

DR.

CR.

1871.		\$ cts.	1872.		\$ cts.
Dec. 30.	To Balance	1,247 08	Jany. 31.	By warrants to pay accts.	1,247 08
1872.			Feb'y. 19.	" "	677 90
Jany. 31.	To Accounts per Schedule.	677 90	March 18.	" "	418 88
Feb'y. 29.	" "	418 88	April 10.	" "	359 06
March 31.	" "	359 06	May 21.	" "	544 59
April 30.	" "	544 59	June 18.	" "	285 29
May 31.	" "	285 29	July 18.	" "	450 40
June 30.	" "	450 40	Aug. 24.	" "	666 88
July 31.	" "	666 88	Sept. 18.	" "	582 84
Aug. 31.	" "	582 84	Oct. 18.	" "	379 83
Sept. 30.	" "	379 83	Nov. 13.	" "	1,377 27
Oct. 31.	" "	1,377 27	Dec. 11.	" "	2,237 93
Nov. 30.	" "	2,237 93	" 31.	Amt. of pay list, 1872.	7,552 24
Dec. 31.	" "	1,192 61		Balance	1,192 24
	Salaries per pay list for 1872.	7,552 24			
		\$17,972 80			\$17,972 80

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

1872.		\$ cts.	1871.		\$ cts.
Feb'y. 29.	To Sundries	62 50	Dec. 30.	By Balance	93
March 31.	" "	30 74	1872.		
April 30.	" "	69 34	Feb. 10.	Bank of Montreal	100 00
May 31.	" "	152 00	March 15.	Refund	62 50
June 30.	" "	14 30	April 10.	" October, November & Dec., 1871	359 55
July 31.	Deposit	363 44	June 6.	"	69 34
Aug. 31.	Sundries	39 97	July 1.	Warrant	200 00
Sept. 30.	" "	162 17	Aug. 24.	Refund	39 97
Oct. 31.	" "	26 76	Sept. 16.	"	162 17
Nov. 30.	" "	24 24			
Dec. 31.	" "	143 88			
	Balance	4 56			
		\$994 46			\$994 46

To the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Asylums, Penitentiaries, &c. :

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

SIR,—As Protestant Chaplain of the Halifax Penitentiary, I present my Report for the year 1872.

It affords me great satisfaction to state, that all the convicts committed to my spiritual care have uniformly attended our religious services with decorum and serious attention, and many of them are grateful for the spiritual advantages with which they are favored.

Judging from the devout manner in which they engage in the solemn acts of divine worship, we cannot but hope, and believe, that some permanent benefit will, in due time, be realized.

Our religious services are held as heretofore, on the Sabbath mornings, and on Wednesdays at one o'clock.

The number of Protestant prisoners is nineteen whites and five colored total, 24.

Mr. Cotton, our Schoolmaster, as usual, performs his duties faithfully and efficiently.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

James W. King, Esquire,
Chairman of Directors.

HENRY POPE,
Chaplain.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

ST. MARY'S, HALIFAX, January 6th, 1873.

SIR,—I beg to report that the number of Catholic prisoners under my charge is twelve. During the past year twelve have been admitted and thirteen discharged. The conduct of the prisoners has been uniformly good, and they have shown a disposition to profit by the religious advantages they enjoy.

In conclusion, I must express my high sense of the good management of the Penitentiary under the present Chief Warden and his assistants, and my thanks for the courtesy that I have at all times received.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

W. DALY,
Catholic Chaplain.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of Prisons, &c.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY, December 31st, 1872.

To the Board of Directors.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to report, that during the year just closed, the sanitary condition of the prison has been for the most part good, no diseases of a grave character have prevailed, and no death has occurred.

The whole number of convicts requiring prescription was one hundred and sixty-three, of these three only were removed to the hospital; this compares favorably with former years, as during a series of years, ranging from 1865 to 1871, the number prescribed for gives an average for each year of two hundred and sixty-six. This improved condition of the convicts is attributable, in a great measure, to the improvements introduced by your Board since 1867, as regards cleanliness, ventilation, warming, &c., &c. The following alphabetical table contains an enumeration of the diseases treated :—

Abscess of axilla	1	Dysentery.....	3
Do. of finger.....	1	Dysuria	3
Do. of pharynx.....	1	Erysipelas of face.....	1
Adenitis.....	1	Extraction of teeth....	6

Anœmia.....	7	Gastritis.....	2
Anorexia.....	1	Gunshot wound.....	1
Asthma.....	3	Hæmoptysis.....	4
Bronchitis.....	17	Menorrhagia.....	1
Catarrh.....	12	Neuralgia.....	9
Cardiac disease.....	3	Otalgia.....	1
Cephalalgia.....	1	Phthisis.....	2
Conjunctivitis.....	9	Pleurodynia.....	5
Constipation.....	7	Rheumatism.....	14
Contusion.....	7	Synovitis of knee.....	2
Diarrhœa.....	16	Tonsillitis.....	3
Dyspepsia.....	17	Vermes.....	2

I have the honor to be, Sir,
 Your obedient servant,
 R. S. BLACK, M.D.

SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY, 1st January, 1873.

SIR,—It gives me much satisfaction in laying before you my ninth annual report, to inform you that my pupils, during the past year, have made very creditable progress. They have evinced, generally, an unusual docility, cheerfulness, an anxiety to learn, to which I have endeavoured to respond earnestly and faithfully. The protection of the Warden, the encouragement of the Chaplains, and the steady application of my scholars, combined to make my duties in the school-room easier and more pleasant than ever they have been before.

As custodian of the General Library, which now consists of one hundred and twenty volumes of good reading matter, I have attended to the weekly issue, which during the past twelve months amounted to 400.

There are on my school register --

White.....	14
Colored.....	3
Total.....	17
Of these can read, write and cypher.....	7
Can read and write a little.....	6
Cannot read or write.....	4
Total.....	17

With gratitude for your past kindness, of which I hope to merit a continuance, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
 JNO. C. COTTON,
 Schoolmaster.

James W. King, Esq.,
 Chairman of Directors.

MATRON'S REPORT.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY, 1st January, 1873.

SIR, --I beg to inform you that the affairs of my department have gone on very quietly during the past year. There have been no discharges or admissions since my last

report, and the one prisoner under my charge is constantly and usefully employed on work connected with the institution.

I have the honor to be, sir,

James W. King, Esq.,
Chairman of Directors.

Your obedient servant,
ELIZA DONKIN, Matron.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY.

WARDEN'S REPORT, FOR THE YEAR 1872.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY, 31st December, 1872.

To the Directors of Penitentiaries.

GENTLEMEN,—The sanitary condition of St. John Penitentiary, during 1872, has been full as good as any former year, although the death rate, represented by Table No. 2, seems large for the prison population. Cameron, since 1863; Sullivan, since 1864; and the woman Corrigan, since 1860, have, as members of the drunken vagrant class, pretty largely represented here, been almost constantly making the rounds of this prison, the common gaol and alms house. The old man, Brown, has been a frequent inmate of all these institutions during the several years that he has been a wandering beggar, in and about St. John, and had nearly completed his last two months' sentence when his death took place.

The general conduct of prisoners has been fair obedience, tolerably satisfactory, and application to their duties reasonably commendable, rendering punishments rare, and by no means severe.

Here, perhaps, if I possessed the ability, I should be ambitious to launch a disquisition on reformation in prison management. A contemporary has very ably set forth his first year's experience in this matter; but I am sorry to see, is hardly as complimentary to his predecessor as laudatory of himself. I could do no such injustice as this, for I had no predecessor in office; my first year's experience took place thirty years ago, and as to what it was, only a very indistinct recollection remains to-day. I will just content myself with saying, briefly as possible, that the subject of prison reform, as it has been ventilated for so many years, all the world over, has become horribly threadbare from the handling it has had. In my humble opinion, all the fine-spun theories on this subject, divested of verbosity, whittled down to the pith, disclose there but this simple fact after all—that prisoners are men, very much like their brethren in the great mass outside of the prison walls; and to make the best use of them when under restraint, is to treat them as men; learn them all you can that will be useful in after life. Well, and when this is done?—Why, probably the best is done that can be done.

The manufacture of such wares as are made in this prison has gone on steadily throughout the year. Sales, owing mainly to causes explained in my last annual report, have been limited, particularly the sale of brooms; of this article there is a large stock on hand. I advised frequent auction sales until this surplusage should be run off, and I still think this the best plan to get rid of a stock that loses fearfully in keeping.

In my annual report for 1868, I first publicly called the attention of the Directors to a matter that I then, as now, honestly believed would tend very much to improve prison discipline, as well as add most materially to the profit that *should* arise from the productive industry of prisoners. I then asked for an officer to act as "*Deputy Warden, and capable of taking the general supervision of machinery and manufactures.*" I have kept this constantly before the Directors ever since, because I am convinced that the institution will be greatly benefited by its adoption. Latterly, and to the same end, I have asked the appointment of a Deputy Warden from the present staff of officers; one possessed of the necessary qualifications can be found among them, and no addition will be required to the number, in consequence of the appointment. I have the very utmost confidence in the measure that I have recommended, and only ask a trial to establish its utility beyond a doubt.

The school, never conducted in a way that I could approve, I have hitherto omitted to notice in former reports; and should not now; only that the Protestant chaplain, evidently deceived by plausible appearances, becomes in this year's, as in former annual reports, somewhat eulogistic of the school and acting master.

During the last three or four months, I am free to admit, there has been evident improvement in the manner of conducting the school; but to whom are we indebted for this? A qualified and thoroughly practical teacher, Richard Darmody, a convict, whom the acting master has—sensibly and prudently, if not by permission—installed head-usher of the school, and private monitor to himself; hence the “transparency of intellect or critical acumen,” that inspires the schoolmaster's report.

The chaplains have been unremitting in their attention to Sunday duties; both, I notice, have the same salary; and the Protestant chaplain does week-day duty also, equal at least to the Sunday duty of either.

Dr. Wetmore, for over thirty years physician and surgeon of the prison, has ceased to do duty as such, since about August last. Dr. Baxter, acting physician and surgeon since that time, has given most satisfactory attention to the duties of the situation.

To the keepers and guards generally, my best thanks are due, for their steady conduct and honest endeavours to give satisfaction.

The two life prisoners, Bean and Kay, named in Table No. 9, were, in 1870, with concurrence of the Directors, brought under their notice, and all necessary certificates furnished, preparatory to the prisoners being recommended for executive clemency.

A suitable store-house building within the prison yard, to be used in connection with manufactures and for other purposes, as represented in my reports for 1868 and 1869, still remains a want, and a serious one sometimes.

I beg to remind the Directors that the old palisade fence that they, in 1868, describe as *little impediment to escape*, and since, as *a standing temptation thereto*, is getting no better as time wears round.

The profit on manufactures this year is pitifully small; reference to Tables 6 and 10 will show only about nineteen cents a day for the labor employed; many reasons can be assigned for this, but would be too tedious to enumerate and explain here, among which the destruction, by vermin, of brooms on hand from last year, is no inconsiderable item.

Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN QUINTON, Warden.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Directors of Penitentiaries.

GENTLEMEN,—Since my last Report I have regularly discharged the duties of my office, both on Sundays and on Wednesdays, and the behaviour of the men at Divine service has been very satisfactory. I have inspected the Day School, and am glad to report an increase in the number of pupils.

Mr. Patchel has discharged his duty as Teacher to my satisfaction, and the men have made good use of the opportunity afforded them for improvement.

A few of the prisoners are so far advanced in education as to render their attendance unnecessary; but a larger number are so uneducated as to have no desire to learn.

I thank you for the grant of \$30 for books. Leaving the Roman Catholic Chaplain to purchase such works as he thought most suitable, I procured a selection of books on Elementary Science, History, &c., also some interesting religious books.

These were warmly welcomed, and are being eagerly read.

The men are very grateful for the arrangement securing them light in the long winter evenings, so that they can spend them in reading, instead of being left in darkness and unemployed.

One death has occurred during the year,—that of an old man who died after one or two hours' illness. He was a short-time prisoner. I officiated at his funeral.

Another, and younger man, who had been discharged before the completion of his term, died on his way home a few days after leaving here.

My last visit to him was on the day before he sailed. I hope he was prepared to enter eternity.

I remain, gentlemen,

Very respectfully Yours,

GEORGE SCHOFIELD,

Protestant Chaplain,

St. John Penitentiary.

January 13th, 1873.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

St. John, N. B., January 13th, 1873.

The Catholic Chaplain of the Penitentiary is gratified to state, that the prisoners under his direction have manifested, during the past year, save few exceptions, evident marks of moral improvement. Their punctual attendance at the Holy Sacrifice of Mass and other exercises of religion; their eagerness to learn and understand the principal truths of our faith, of which many are ignorant, testifies to their good will and sincere desire of forsaking their former course. All the books given to them by the Government are constantly used and well taken care of by the readers.

A certain number of those unfortunate prisoners are persons of good dispositions, whom bad example and especially the abuse of intoxicating drinks have driven to the commission of the crimes for which they are now punished. These know and keenly feel their degraded state, hence they most willingly avail themselves of help which their spiritual advisers affords to them, to return to a sober and honest life. But the general conduct of the prisoners shows that the grace of God works triumphantly even on the hearts of the most hardened sinners; a fact which must be consoling for every citizen who wishes the welfare of his fellow-men.

ANTHONY OUELLET, *Assistant.*

SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

SAINT JOHN PENITENTIARY,
January 14th, 1873.

To the Directors of Penitentiaries.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to present my Annual Report of the Educational Department of the Institution for the year 1872.

The total number on School Register during the year.....	25
The total number on School Register at present.....	18
Religion—Protestant, 8; Roman Catholics, 10.....	18
Average daily attendance.....	16
Branches taught—Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.	

Owing to the limited time at the disposal of the Teacher, one hour per diem, and that for four days of the week only, the improvement of the pupils has not been so great as it would have been otherwise. Still, progress has been made, and many of the pupils evince by their increased attention to study, and regular application of books from the library, that the labors of the past year have not been wholly fruitless. The School has been visited from time to time by the Chaplain, Rev. George Schofield, M.A., whose warm and active interest in its welfare is deserving of honorable and grateful mention. He has been pleased to discover a marked improvement in the pupils—in this differing from some of our local cavillers, not over remarkable for transparency of intellect & critical acumen.

Respectfully submitted,

E. M. PATCHEL, C. K. & C.

Acting School Master.

MATRONS REPORT.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY, 13th January, 1873.

GENTLEMEN.—There were 14 female prisoners in St. John Penitentiary on the 1st January, 1872; and 15 at the close of the year, and the average has been about 13.

I have had full employment for all; some were of very little use, but most of them have done very well, and all they could in the way of service; and all have behaved very well, giving no occasion to punish.

All who could be spared from prison house-work, cooking, washing, and mending, have been steadily engaged in making up prison clothing.

I am, with respect,

Your obedient Servant,

CATHERINE KEEFFE.

The Directors of Penitentiaries.

TABLE No. 1.

Prisoners:—Convict and Common, in Saint John Penitentiary on the 1st day of January, 1872:—

Males, 60.....	Females, 14.....	74	
Admitted within the year:—			
Males, 131.....	Females, 56.....	187	
			261
Discharged within the year:—			
Males, by expiration of sentence.....		117	
"	Died.....	3	
* "	Escaped.....	1	
* "	Pardoned.....	1	
Females, by expiration of sentence.....		54	
"	Died.....	1	
			177
Remaining, 31st December, 1872:—			
Males, 69.....	Females, 15.....	84	

*James McCarron, escaped.

*George King, alias, McDonald, pardoned.

TABLE No. 2.

Nominal list of deaths in 1872:—

Males, John Cameron, in March; aged 50 years.	
" John Sullivan, in June; "	35 "
" Daniel Brown, in Nov.; "	70 "
Females, Julia Corrigan, in Jan. "	37 "

TABLE No. 3.

Religious profession of Prisoners, Convict and Common, remaining in St. John Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1872:—

Males:—Protestant, 35—Roman Catholic	34 = 69
Females:—Roman Catholic 8—Protestant 7 = 15	

Total, 84

TABLE No. 4.

Education of Prisoners, Convict and Common remaining in St. John Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1872 :—
 Males :—Can read and write, 36—Read only, 12—Cannot read, 21 = 69 } Total 84.
 Females :—Can read and write, 2—Read only, 8—Cannot read, 5 = 15 }

TABLE No. 5.

Daily average of Prisoners, Convict and Common, during the year 1872 :—
 Males, 59..... Females, 13, Total, 72.

TABLE No. 6.

Employment of Male Prisoners during the year 1872 :—
 On account of manufactures, 11,720 days.
 On account of maintenance, 5,926 ,,

TABLE No. 7.

Convicts :—Sentence 2 years and upwards in St. John Penitentiary on the 1st January, 1872 :—
 Males, 26..... Females, 4 30
 Admitted during the year :—
 Males, 11..... Females, none..... 11
 41
 Discharged within the year :
 Males, by expiration of sentence, 8—Escaped, 1—Died..... 1
 Females, by expiration of sentence..... 3
 13
 Remaining 31st December, 1872 :—
 Males, 27..... Females, 1..... 28

TABLE No. 8.

Common prisoners (under two years) in St. John Penitentiary, on 1st January, 1872 :—
 Males, 34..... Females, 10..... 44
 Admitted within the year :—
 Males, 120..... Females, 56..... 176 = 220
 Discharged within the year :—
 Males, 112..... Females, 52..... 164
 Remaining 31st December, 1872 —
 Males, 42..... Females, 14..... 56

TABLE No. 9.

A NOMINAL LIST of Convicts, sentence 2 years and upwards, remaining in St. John Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1872.

Names.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.
Males.				
Johnston Bean.....	58	Rape.....	Life.....	31st December, 1860.
James Kay.....	66	".....	".....	22nd July, 1865.
John McCormack.....	40	Robbery.....	8 years.....	28th September, 1867.
Robert B. Davis.....	44	Manslaughter.....	12 years.....	1st November, 1870.
Robert B. Douglas.....	41	Robbery.....	3.....	28th July, 1870.
John Driscoll.....	22	".....	12 ".....	1st November, 1870.
William McCredy.....	20	Larceny.....	4.....	28th April, 1871.
Joseph Gillespie.....	21	".....	3 ".....	" " " " " "
Robert McCarty.....	23	".....	3 ".....	" " " " " "
Nicholas Flemming.....	26	Robbery.....	4 ".....	31st May, " "
Marcelle Le Gasse.....	31	Forgery.....	2 ".....	14th July, " "
James McCallum.....	21	Larceny.....	3 ".....	20th " " "
James W. Blake.....	19	Breaking and entering.....	2 ".....	29th " " "
Albert Addison.....	22	".....	3 ".....	22nd August, 1871.
John Gribben.....	23	Burglary.....	6 ".....	" " " " " "
Samuel A. Smith.....	20	Larceny.....	3 ".....	31st October, " "
James Vaughan.....	23	".....	2 ".....	3rd January, 1872.
Joseph Arseneau.....	26	Breaking and entering.....	3 ".....	23rd " " " "
Richard Darmody.....	36	Burglary.....	2 ".....	16th May, " "
Edward Smith.....	22	Stealing.....	2 ".....	12th July, " "
John Cairns.....	21	Get'g. goods, false pretences.....	3 ".....	29th " " " "
William Govong.....	22	Stealing.....	2 ".....	22nd October, " "
John Hallem.....	20	".....	2 ".....	26th " " " "
John Caulfield.....	21	".....	2 ".....	26th " " " "
Charles E. Raymond.....	37	Forgery.....	2 ".....	28th " " " "
Charles Mulholland.....	20	Assault, &c.....	3 ".....	8th " " " "
Francis McBrine.....	42	Manslaughter.....	3 ".....	9th December, 1872.
Females.				
Jane Burke.....	33	Receiving stolen goods.....	2 ".....	28th April, 1871.

TABLE No. 10.

Table No. 8 shows the number of common prisoners,—Sentence under two years, to be :—Males, 42, females 14 ; total 56.—The average term of imprisonment of this lot is 5 months each.

TABLE No. 11.

The published statement of appropriation for St. John Penitentiary, for 12 months ending 30th June, 1872, is.....	\$43,170 00
Expended and charged during the same period :—	
For Manufactures,	\$11,536 78
For Maintenance &c.,	\$14,968 95
	\$26,505 73
Balance of appropriation not expended,.....	\$16,664 27

TABLE No. 12.

Valuators' estimate of the value of Buildings, Steam-Engine, Machinery &c., &c., St. John Penitentiary :—

Granite Buildings, Males' Prison	\$61,101 00
Brick Building, Females' Prison.....	9,600 00
Workshop and Boiler House (brick).....	7,448 00
Warden's quarters and Guards' Houses (brick).....	11,746 00
Steam Engine, running gear and machinery.....	10,356 00
	\$100,251 00

TABLE No. 13.

Statement of Manufactures in the St. John Penitentiary, from January 1st to December 31st, 1872.

Inventory of Stock on hand, 31st December, 1872, at Penitentiary and Warehouse.....	\$15,946 62	
Sales of Manufactures, from 1st January to 31st December, 1872.....	15,077 10	
		\$31,023 72
Expended for Materials for Manufactures, from January 1st to December 31st, 1872.....	15,642 19	
Inventory of Stock on hand at the Penitentiary and Warehouse, December 31st, 1871.....	13,082 76	
Balance in favor of Manufactures, December 31st 1872.....	2,298 77	
		\$31,023 72

SALES OF MANUFACTURES.

1872.	Cash.	Charged to Accounts.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January.....	214 34	536 63	750 97
February.....	168 20	494 60	662 80
March.....	161 95	768 85	930 80
April.....	432 60	2,472 42	2,905 02
May.....	690 80	1,971 88	2,662 68
June.....	466 19	1,472 57	1,938 76
July.....	274 10	961 05	1,235 15
August.....	167 10	710 20	877 30
September.....	403 95	710 95	1,114 90
October.....	192 22	562 50	754 72
November.....	164 50	752 60	917 10
December.....	145 90	181 00	326 90
	\$3481 85	\$11595 25	\$15077 10

E. & O. E.

A. ROBERTSON, *Accountant.*

January 17th, 1873.

RETURN

(IN PART.)

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 28th April, 1873; For a Return showing how the sum granted to the Local Governments of the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia, for the encouragement of Immigration into those Provinces has been expended; and also for copies of the regulations made by the Government of New Brunswick, for the establishment of the settlement of Hellerup and Kincardine, and of all other regulations respecting immigration and settlement made by that Government during the year 1872 and 1873.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
21st May, 1873.

OTTAWA, 21st May, 1873.

SIR,—In compliance with your order of reference, of the 30th ult., I have the honor to transmit to you Returns which have been received from the Governments of Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, showing how the sums granted to those Governments, respectively, for the encouragement of Immigration, have been expended.

The Return from New Brunswick also contains copies of the regulations made for the establishment of the settlements of Hellerup and Stonehaven, (not Kincardine) and of the regulations under the "Free Grants' Act."

No Returns have yet been received from the Governments of Ontario or British Columbia.

Those Returns were called for by the House of Commons, in their Address of the 28th ult.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. A. MEREDITH,

Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

E. PARENT, Esq.,

Under Secretary of State for Canada.

STATEMENT of expenditure out of the Dominion Grant in aid towards Immigration in the Province of Quebec, from 1st July, 1872, to 5th May, 1873; furnished in compliance with the desire expressed in the letter, (No. 223, Que. No. 23) of the Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

1872-73.	Amount of Dominion Grant			\$29,000.00
	Agency expenses to wit:			
	In Europe	\$3,847.70		
	In the Province			
	Salaries, \$1,449 99 }			
	Expenses, 3,882 32 }	5,332.31		
	Expenses of conferences in the Province.	960.00		
	of reprinting pamphlet La Province de Quebec et l'Émigration Européenne, paid on acct. ...	2,000.00		
	Purchase of sundy pamphlets for distribution in Europe and in the Province.	665.00		
	SUNDRY ITEMS.			
	Salary of an extra employée, furniture and improvements of the interior of immigrant sheds at Lévis postage on pamphlets &c., travelling expenses &c.	864.46		
	Total expenditure		\$13,669.47	
	In hands		30.53	
	Amount of Dominion Grant received by the Province			131,700 00
	Surplus remaining in Dominion treasury.			\$6,300 00

Department of Agriculture and Government Works,
Quebec, 5th May, 1873.

E. COWAN,
Secretary.

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK,

7th May, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, of 30th April last, No. 150, (N. B. No. 17) requesting me to cause to be prepared and transmitted to your department a return shewing how the sums granted to the Government of New Brunswick, for the Immigration into this Province has been expended; and also requesting me to transmit copies of the Regulations made for the establishment of the settlements of Hellerup and Kincardine, and of all other Regulations respecting Immigration and settlement made by the Government of this Province during the years 1872 and 1873.

I have now the honor to inform you that there was no separate account kept of the expenditure of the Dominion grant, and I send herewith,

1. A Return shewing the expenditure of \$20,594.27 in connection with Immigration to this Province, in the year 1872.
2. Copy of Regulations for the settlement of Hellerup, approved in Council on the 31st January, 1872.
3. Copy of Regulations for the settlement of Stonehaven, (Not Kincardine), approved in Council on the 16th August, 1872.
4. Copy of Regulations under the Free Grants' Act, approved in Council on the 4th November, 1872.

These comprise all the Regulations respecting Immigration and settlement made by the Government of this Province in 1872 and 1873.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. WILMOT,

Lt.-Governor, New Brunswick.

To the Honorable, the Secretary of State,
For the Provinces, Ottawa.

RETURN shewing the expenditure in connection with Immigration to New Brunswick in the year 1872.

Paid for passages of Immigrants and expenses connected therewith.....	\$10,656 79
" For house building and furnishing.....	2,472 45
" For road building and hand chopping at Hellerup, Stonehaven, and Balmoral settlements.....	6,428 01
Miscellaneous expenses.....	1,037 02
	<u>\$20,594 27</u>

Total appropriation,	
Dominion Grant.....	\$10,000 00
Provincial Grant.....	10,000 00
	<u>\$20,000 00</u>
Over expenditure.....	594 27

No separate account was kept of the expenditure of the Dominion Grant.

BENJ. R. STEVENSON.

Surveyor General.

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK,
6th May, 1873.

Copy of Regulations for the settlement of Hellerup, approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, on the 31st day of January, 1872.

1. Each male Immigrant over eighteen years of age, shall have one hundred acres of good farming land, with good accessible roads.
2. A chopping of two acres shall be made on each lot of one hundred acres, at the expense of the Government; the Immigrant to be employed to do the chopping.
3. A suitable temporary building or buildings shall be provided for the reception of the Immigrants, upon or a short distance from their lots, such temporary building and the lot on which it stands to be reserved for School or other Public purposes.
4. On three years actual residence a grant shall issue to each male settling as above.
(Certified.)

L. A. N. STRATON,

C. E. C.

Copy of Regulations for the settlement of Stonehaven, approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, on the 16th day of August, 1872.

1. The Government to cause a survey to be made of fifty thousand acres, in one hundred acre lots, either in the Parish of Perth, Victoria County, between the Sibeque and the County line of Victoria and Carleton, or in some of the north shore counties, if the Agents of the Colonists shall so decide.
2. A lot of two hundred acres to be allotted to married persons having two or more children under the age of eighteen years, a lot of one hundred acres to be allotted to unmarried males over eighteen, or married persons having less than two children under eighteen years.
3. The Government to construct a road through the settlement, and cross roads where required.
4. Two acres on each allotment to be by the Government chopped down, and a burning to be made.
5. Three pounds sterling to be allowed to each person over twelve, two under that age counting as one, either in assistance for passage, or
6. If any head of a family, consisting of not less than five members shall, wish that the above amount per head be appropriated towards the building of a house, the Government will, on such request being signified before the departure of the Colonists, build a

log house on the allotment for such person, at a cost of say, ninety dollars.

7. Those wishing to build themselves, may have above amount paid them on building a house equal to those constructed by the Government.

8. Those receiving the assisted passage may be accommodated in a temporary building until they shall have built for themselves, for a period not exceeding fifteen months.

9. The Government will pay for the transportation of the Colonists from St. John, to their place of settlement.

10. The conditions of settlement shall be those prescribed by Section 8, of the Act of Assembly, 35 Victoria, Cap. 17.

11. In case any of the land so chosen shall, for the present year, be placed under licence for timber, the amount received for such licences shall be reserved for the use of the Colony.

12. Such tract shall be reserved until 1st May, 1874, for exclusive settlement by the said Colonists and their fellow Colonists from neighboring portions of Scotland.

Certified,

L. A. N. STRATON,

C. E. C.

Copy of Regulations under "The Free Grants' Act, 1872," approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, on the 4th day of November, 1872.

1. Whenever any association of not less than ten persons, either residents of the Province or non-residents shall make application, declaring their intention of becoming actual settlers under "The Free Grants' Act, 1872," each associate shall have a lot located to him in any tract set apart under the provisions of the Act. And as soon as such association shall have chopped down, piled and burned two acres on each lot so assigned them, each locatee shall be paid fifteen dollars; and the roads shall then be made to and through the lots so located.

2. The Surveyor General shall prepare the necessary forms of Petitions, Certificates &c., to carry out the Provisions of the above Act, and furnish these to all persons who may apply for them.

Certified,

L. A. N. STRATON,

C. E. C.

NOVA SCOTIA.

PAID on account of Immigration by Provincial Government in 1872.

1872.			
May 9,	A. & W. McKinlay, Maps for Immigration pamphlet.....	\$ 164 00	
August 26,	M. B. Desbrisay, on acct. of expenses to Europe in aid of Immigration.....	1,828 60	
" 29,	To pay Registers of deeds in Province for collecting information of available lands for sale.....	184 00	
October 1	To freight on pamphlets to England.....	25 91	
" 19,	Printing.....	700 00	
December 2,	H. Crosskill, for compiling pamphlets in connection with Immigration.....	300 00	
	CR.		\$3,202 51
	By Grant from Dominion Government.....		10,000 00
			\$6,797 49

An additional amount of the above balance has since been expended.

RETURN

To an Address to THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 1st May, 1873; For Return of all patents issued for Islands or parts of Islands in the St. Lawrence, in front of or forming part of the County of Leeds; also of all such Islands or parts thereof sold but not granted to purchasers; also of all such Islands or parts thereof leased: also of all applicants to purchase, lease, or occupy any of said Islands, or any part thereof with dates, consideration, quantity of land, name of Island and names of parties; and also copies of all correspondence within the last ten years, with parties applying to purchase, or lease any of said Islands or any part thereof.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS.
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
20th May, 1873.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

R E T U R N

To an Order of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 10th April, 1873; For a Detailed Statement of the Amount Expended, during the last fiscal year, in Advertising on behalf of the Government, or any Public Service, in any of the Public Journals of the Dominion; the Amount paid each Journal respectively, and the purpose for which such money was paid; also the Amount paid in Subscriptions, and for what Papers paid.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 19th May, 1873.

OTTAWA, May 21st, 1873.

SIR,—I enclose an answer to the Address for a Return of Subscriptions to and Advertisements in Newspapers. This, I believe, contains all that has been expended by all the Departments, with the exception of \$7,948, expended by the Post Office Department almost entirely for advertising lists of dead letters in all the country newspapers, the exact details of which could not be furnished me in time for the answer to this Address.

Yours obediently,

JOHN LANGTON,

Auditor.

E. PARENT, Esq.,

Under Secretary of State.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to and Advertisements in Newspapers by the several Departments of the Civil Service.

Where Published.	Name of Newspaper.	Total per Annum.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.		\$ cts.
Almont	Gazette	
Arnprior	Times	61 36
Belleville	Intelligencer	100 58
do	Hastings Chronicle	
do	Ontario	
Brockville	Monitor	
do	Recorder	1 50
do	British Canadian	
do	Impetus	18 00
Brantford	Courier	21 80
do	Expositor	
Bowmanville	Statesman	
do	Observer	
Barrie	Advance	2 00
do	Examiner	15 00
Brampton	Weekly Review	
do	Peel Banner	
do	Times	7 20
Berlin	Telegraph	
do	Journal	
do	Berliner Journal	
Bradford	South Simcoe News	
Brighton	Ensign	59 46
Cobourg	Sentinel	43 36
do	Sun	10 31
do	Star	34 50
do	World	25 34
Carleton Place	Herald	1 40
Caledonia	Grand River Sachem	3 00
Chatham	Planet	52 92
do	Banner	
Clinton	New Era	
Cel ingwood	Enterprise	2 00
Corlawall	Free Holder	19 02
Cayuga	Sentinel	
do	Advocate	
Colborne	Express	
Dundas	True Banner	
do	Wentworth News	
Dunville	Independent	
Durham	Chronicle	
Elora	North Wellington Times	
do	Observer	
do	News Record	
Essex	Record	2 00
Galt	Reporter	
do	Reformer	
Georgetown	Herald	20 50
Guelph	Advertiser	20 00
do	Mercury	1 50
do	Herald	1 80
do	North Wellington Times	
Goderich	Huron Signal	
do	Star	6 00
Glenallen	Maple Leaf	
Carried forward		\$530 55

SUBSCRIPTIONS to and Advertisements in Newspapers, &c.—Continued.

Where Published.	Name of Newspaper.	Total per Annum.
<i>Brought forward</i>		\$ cts. 530 55
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.		
Hamilton	Spectator	162 04
do	Evening Times	43 04
do	Daily Standard	
do	Advocate	9 21
Ingersoll	Chronicle	2 50
Kingston	British Whig	149 20
do	Daily News	148 60
do	Canadian Churchman	
Kincardine	Bruce Review	54 10
do	Bruce Reporter & Herald	15 00
Lindsay	Canadian Post	
do	Victoria Warder	
London	Free Press	29 00
do	Advertiser	72 40
do	Evening Herald	6 00
do	Canadian Builder	
do	Prototype	6 24
do	Economist	13 18
Listowel	Banner	2 00
Morrisburg	Dundas Courier	110 86
Madoc	Mercury	
Markham	Economist	
Meaford	Monitor	6 76
Merrickville	Chronicle	
Milton	Champion	20 00
Millbrook	Messenger	
Mitchell	Advocate	
Mount Forest	Examiner	1 35
Napanee	Standard	
do	Express	
Niagara	Mail	
Newmarket	Era	5 00
do	Courier	
Ottawa	Evening Mail	119 80
do	Citizen	886 67
do	Times	1,010 05
do	Daily News	320 73
do	Free Press	414 98
do	Volunteer Review	139 16
do	Courier d'Ottawa	263 45
do	H. B. Small	100 00
do	C. Roger	110 00
do	J. G. Davis	22 50
do	W. T. Urquhart	125 00
do	H. J. Morgan	
Orangeville	Sun	2 00
do	Advertiser	
Orillia	Expositor	
Oshawa	Vindicator	
do	Son of Temperance	
Owen Sound	Advertiser	
do	Comet	2 00
do	Times	
Oakville	Argus	27 40
Paris	Star	3 00
do	Transcript	2 00
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$4,935 77

SUBSCRIPTIONS to and Advertisements in Newspapers, &c.—Continued.

Where Published.	Name of Newspaper.	Total per Annum.
<i>Brought forward</i>		\$ cts. 4,935 77
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.		
Paisley	Advocate	• 6 00
Pembroke	Observer	14 46
Perth	Expositor	32 50
do	Courier	
do	Standard	
Peterboro'	Review	39 42
do	Examiner	
do	Times	
Pictou	Gazette	8 00
do	Times	
do	New Nation	
Port Dover	New Dominion	
Port Hope	British Canadian	
do	Guide	2 00
Port Perry	Standard	
Prescott	Telegraph	2 00
do	Conservative Messenger	
Prince Albert	Observer	
Princetown	Review	
Parry Sound	Northern Advocate	
Petrolia	Sentinel	
do	Advertiser	
Parkhill	Gazette	
Richmond Hill	Herald	
Red River	Nor'-Wester	
Sarnia	British Canadian	45 28
do	Observer	
Seaforth	Expositor	
Simcoe	British Canadian	7 50
do	Reformer	
St. Catharines	Journal	23 00
do	Times	12 00
do	Constitutional	
St. Marys	Perth Standard	
do	Argus	
St. Thomas	Dispatch	
do	Home Journal	
Stratford	Beacon	
do	Herald	24 00
do	Colonist	27 50
do	Der Canadioch Kolonist	
Strathroy	Despatch	2 00
do	Age	
Sandwich	Dominion	
Smiths Falls	Review	
Toronto	Globe	213 90
do	Leader	548 80
do	Mail	17 85
do	Freeman	293 57
do	Telegraph	288 10
do	Express	613 45
do	Monetary Times	193 83
do	Irish Canadian	
do	Journal of Education	
do	Canadian Entomologist	1 00
do	Ontario Gazette	
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$7,351 93

SUBSCRIPTIONS to and Advertisements in Newspapers, &c.—Continued.

Where Published.	Name of Newspaper.	Total per Annum.
<i>Brought forward</i>		\$ cts. 7,351 93
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.		
Toronto	Canada Law Journal	30 00
do	Christian Guardian	
do	Church Herald	10 00
do	Canada Scotsmen	
do	Canadian Magazine	
do	Monthly	23 50
do	Patriot	32 20
do	Star	3 00
Tilsonburgh	Observer	
Thorold	True Patriot	5 00
Trenton	Courier	19 90
Waterloo	Chronicle	
do	German Canadian	
Walkerton	Herald	
Welland	Telegraph	
do	Tribune	
Whitby	Chronicle	2 50
do	Gazette	
Windsor	Essex Journal	
Woodstock	Sentinel	2 16
do	Times	20 00
do	Maddington Pamphlet	25 00
		\$7,525 19
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.		
Arthabaska	Rural Press	61 10
do	L'Union des Cantons	174 64
Aylmer	Times	95 44
Beauharnois	Courier de Beauharnois	
Coaticook	Observer	46 75
East Chester	Journal de Trois Riviere	
Granby	Gazette	8 00
do	Le Messenger	8 00
Huntington	Journal	9 75
do	Canadian Gleaner	
Joliette	Gazette de Joliette	
Levis	L'Echo	191 66
do	Progrès	2 76
Megantic	Argus	
Richmond	Guardian	2 50
Rimouski	Voix du Golfe	94 76
do	Courier	186 82
Montreal	Herald	120 00
do	Gazette	563 23
do	True Witness	20 00
do	Daily News	396 77
do	Le Minerve	866 95
do	L'Opinion Publique	153 45
do	Church Observer	4 00
do	La Nouveau Monde	144 00
do	Trade Review	100 00
do	Revue Agricole	4 00
do	L'Ordre	28 00
do	L'Echo de Cabinet	
do	Canadian Agriculturist	
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$3,282 58

SUBSCRIPTIONS to and Advertisements in Newspapers, &c.—Continued.

Where Published.	Name of Newspaper.	Total per Annum.
<i>Brought forward</i>		\$ cts. 3,282 53
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.		
Montreal	Telegraph	28 20
do	Canadian Medical Journal	28 00
do	Le Semaine Agricole	370 60
do	Revue Costique	28 00
do	Year Book	350 00
do	Le Pays	15 65
do	Canadian News	1,332 18
do	Negociant Canadien	58 00
do	Album de la Minerve	63 00
Quebec	Morning Chronicle	587 48
do	Mercury	393 20
do	L'Événement	289 42
do	Le Canadien	143 46
do	Journal de Québec	301 04
do	Courier de Canada	45 92
do	Saturday Review	75 70
do	Quebec Gazette	12 00
do	Le Naturalist Canadien	821 28
do	Budget	5 00
do	Official Gazette	56 82
St. Johns	St. John's News	21 84
St. Anne	Gazette des Campagnes	85 84
Sherbrooke	Gazette	176 67
do	Pioneer de Sherbrooke	6 90
St. Hyacinthe	Courier	37 36
do	Gazette	11 00
do	Journal	37 36
do	Yamaska	11 00
do	Journal de Agriculture	37 36
Stanstead	Journal	11 00
Sweetsburg	District of Bedford Times	30 00
Sorel	Advertiser	30 00
do	Gazette	16 00
do	Journal	13 33
do	L'Echo du Richland	24 74
do	Revue Legate	191 34
do	Courier	34 54
do	Messenger and News	128 46
Three Rivers	Journal des Trois Rivières	34 54
do	Trifluvian	128 46
do	Engineer	128 46
do	Constitutionnel	128 46
do	Advertiser	128 46
PROVINCES OF NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.		\$9,037 55
Antigonish	Casket	20 50
Amherst	Gazette	133 95
Bridgewater	Times	19 25
Bridgetown	Free Press	14 25
Fredericton	Royal Gazette	31 90
do	Reporter	84 00
do	Colonial Farmer	76 34
do	Head Quarters	76 34
do	Le Reveil	76 34
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$380 19

SUBSCRIPTIONS to and Advertisements in Newspapers, &c.—Continued.

Where Published.	Name of Newspaper.	Total per Annum.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	\$ cts. 380 19
	PROVINCES OF NOVA SCOTIA & NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.	
Halifax	Morning Chronicle.....	64 00
do	Royal Gazette.....	14 00
do	Colonist.....	307 23
do	Unionist.....	.....
do	Evening Reporter.....	335 28
do	do Express.....	140 33
do	Morning Journal.....	.....
do	Christian Messenger.....	42 80
do	Presbyterian Witness.....	93 92
do	Wesleyan.....	217 80
do	Abstainer.....	64 62
do	Morning Journal.....	.....
do	Journal of Agriculture.....	.....
do	Church Chronicle.....	86 74
do	Citizen.....	265 15
do	Church Messenger.....	8 00
do	A. James' Advertiser, in pamphlet.....	10 00
do	Monaghan's Advertiser.....	12 00
do	Canadian Recorder.....	91 67
do	The Star.....	12 00
Kentville	Union Advocate.....	.....
Miramichi	Times.....	102 50
Monkton	Union Advocate.....	84 30
Newcastle	Colonist Standard.....	18 00
Pictou	Chronicle.....	6 75
do	Morning Freeman.....	14 50
St. John	do Telegraph.....	514 32
do	do News.....	355 40
do	Temperance Journal.....	31 90
do	Globe.....	10 00
do	New Dominion.....	109 25
do	Religious Intelligencer.....	75 75
do	Christian Visitor.....	40 94
do	Daily News.....	77 76
do	Chiquecto Post.....	134 10
do	Tribune.....	128 00
Shediac	Moniteur Acadien.....	195 72
St. Andrews	Standard.....	100 66
St. Stephen	St. Croix Courier.....	127 51
Truro	The Sun.....	9 95
Woodstock	Carleton Sentinel.....	60 00
Windsor	Mail.....	6 00
Yarmouth	Tribune.....	134 07
do	Herald.....	18 35
	\$4,501 46	
	UNITED STATES.	
Boston	Boston Post.....	11 20
do	New England Post Office Record.....	.....
Chicago	Railroad Gazette.....	4 25
New York	Scientific American.....	.....
do	Herald.....	41 80
do	Tribune.....	11 20
do	Times.....	36 80
do	World.....	49 60
	<i>Carried forward</i>	\$154 85

SUBSCRIPTIONS to and Advertisements in Newspapers, &c.—Continued.

Where Published.	Name of Newspaper.	Total per Annum.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	\$ cts. 154 85
	UNITED STATES.—Continued.	
New York.....	Spectator.....	
do.....	Commercial Advertiser.....	108 60
do.....	Albion.....	24 00
do.....	Nation.....	25 20
do.....	Scottish American.....	17 50
do.....	Bankers' Magazine.....	
do.....	United States Mail.....	1 00
do.....	Hunt's Magazine.....	
do.....	Courier des Etats-Unis.....	16 75
do.....	Daily Bulletin.....	26 02
do.....	Shipping Gazette.....	
do.....	Commercial and Financial Chronicle.....	36 40
San Francisco.....	Alta California.....	20 75
do.....	Bulletin.....	3 00
St. Albans.....	Protecteur Canadienne.....	8 85
Washington.....	The Capital.....	
do.....	Daily Globe, United States.....	10 90
		\$453 82
	ENGLAND, &c.	
London.....	Army and Navy Gazette.....	10 50
do.....	Broad Arrow.....	6 50
do.....	Daily News.....	38 00
do.....	Pall Mall Gazette.....	10 76
do.....	do Budget.....	20 00
do.....	Saturday Review.....	41 33
do.....	Times.....	36 00
do.....	London Gazette.....	35 00
Prince Edward Island.....	Argus.....	24 45
do.....	News.....	20 36
British Columbia.....	Victoria Colonist, Vancouver's Island.....	133 00
do.....	Cariboo Sentinel.....	20 00
Newfoundland.....	Gazette.....	16 80
Manitoba.....	Manitoban.....	2 50
do.....	Diplomatic Review.....	8 81
do.....	Northern Journal.....	36 00
do.....	L'Opinion du Peuple.....	3 80
do.....	Dominion Gazette.....	3 90
do.....	do Almanac.....	139 00
do.....	Le Franc Parleur.....	11 00
do.....	Revue Canadienne.....	6 75
do.....	Pure Gold.....	4 00
do.....	Presbyterian Advocate.....	4 50
do.....	J. W. Harper, to-pay for advertisement.....	5 20
do.....	Gustave Bossangé do.....	56 82
do.....	Canadian Statesman.....	3 50
		\$698 48
	SUMMARY.	
Ontario.....		7,525 19
Quebec.....		9,037 55
Maritime Provinces.....		4,501 46
United States.....		453 82
England, &c.....		698 48
	Grand Total.....	\$22,216 50

RETURN to a Resolution passed by the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, on the 14th May, 1873: "That the Intercolonial Commissioners be requested to lay a statement shewing total amounts paid by them to each person or firm for Advertising and Job Printing up to this date."

STATEMENT shewing the total amount paid by the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners for Advertising, from the 1st January, 1869, to the 30th April, 1873.

Newspaper.	Locality.	Amount paid.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
The Advocate.....	Mitchell.....	116 20	
" Bruce Review.....	Kincardine.....	123 72	
" British Standard.....	Perth.....	125 08	
" British Canadian.....	Simcoe.....	140 32	
" Canadian Post.....	Lindsay.....	120 66	
" Constitutional.....	St. Catharine.....	41 28	
" Canadian Times.....	Arnprior.....	101 78	
" Cobourg Star.....	Cobourg.....	116 07	
" Canadian Gleaner.....	Huntingdon.....	22 48	
" Courier.....	Morrisburgh.....	105 86	
" Carleton Place Herald.....	Carleton Place.....	156 23	
" Daily News and Chronicle.....	Kingston.....	193 13	
" Dispatch.....	Strathroy.....	85 92	
" Examiner.....	Barrie.....	123 89	
" Expositor.....	Orillia.....	36 70	
" Northern Light.....	do.....	53 38	
" Evening Journal.....	St. Catharines.....	117 46	
" Enterprise.....	Collingwood.....	88 92	
" Free Press.....	London.....	185 89	
" Freeman.....	Toronto.....	278 88	
" Reporter.....	Galt.....	105 27	
" Courier.....	Brantford.....	127 22	
" Grand River Sachem.....	Caledonia.....	119 62	
" Globe.....	Toronto.....	383 70	
" Halton Herald.....	Georgetown.....	123 84	
" Journal.....	Huntingdon.....	68 99	
La Voix du Golfe.....	Rimouski.....	91 28	
La Courrier.....	do.....	20 40	
The Luminary.....	Dunnville.....	78 74	
" Gazette.....	do.....	40 88	
Le Journal de Sorel.....	Sorel.....	67 52	
L'Echo du Richelieu.....	do.....	18 90	
The Advertiser.....	do.....	52 92	
Le Canadien.....	Quebec.....	59 36	
The Advertiser.....	St. John, N. B.....	17 00	
Le Nouveau-Monde.....	Montreal.....	104 45	
L'Union des Cantons.....	Arthabaskaville.....	121 76	
Le Progrès de Lévis.....	Lévis.....	40 20	
L'Événement.....	Quebec.....	191 76	
La Gazette.....	Joliette.....	118 26	
The Leader and Patriot.....	Toronto.....	471 30	
" Monitor.....	Brockville.....	95 18	
" Morning Chronicle.....	Quebec.....	236 04	
" Morning Telegraph and Journal.....	St. John, N. B.....	189 69	
" Witness.....	Montreal.....	3 00	
" Morning News.....	St. John, N. B.....	222 88	
" New Era.....	Clinton.....	115 52	
" News.....	St. John, Q.....	113 24	
" North Wellington Times.....	Elora.....	114 32	
" Northern Advance.....	Barrie.....	105 78	
Carried forward.....		\$5,952 8"	

STATEMENT of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners, &c.—Continued.

Newspaper.	Locality.	Amount paid.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>		5,952 87	
The Observer.....	Prince Albert.....	99 53	
" Observer.....	Pembroke.....	109 54	
" Expositor.....	Perth.....	176 64	
" Prototype.....	London.....	195 71	
" Gazette.....	Quebec.....	139 88	
" Record and Journal.....	Windsor.....	110 86	
" Guardian.....	Richmond.....	124 31	
" Gazette.....	Sherbrooke.....	117 32	
" Star.....	Goderich.....	118 42	
" Sentinel.....	Cayuga.....	129 88	
" Review.....	Smith's Falls.....	6 00	
" Sentinel.....	Cobourg.....	118 70	
" Sentinel.....	Petrolia.....	7 28	
" Spectator.....	Hamilton.....	203 19	
" Courier.....	Trenton.....	113 66	
" Times.....	Owen Sound.....	104 62	
" Times.....	Woodstock.....	112 46	
" Warder.....	Victoria.....	117 86	
" Sentinel.....	Woodstock.....	93 15	
" Tribune.....	Welland.....	45 84	
" Telegraph.....	do.....	121 22	
" York Herald.....	Richmond Hill.....	99 35	
" Head Quarters.....	Fredericton.....	62 42	
" Times.....	Aylmer.....	141 63	
" Mercury.....	Quebec.....	220 28	
" Review.....	Peterborough.....	104 80	
" Mail.....	Niagara.....	84 08	
" United Service Gazette.....	Ottawa.....	10 60	
" Orange Gazette.....	Stratford.....	50 58	
" Vidette.....	do.....	9 80	
" Evening Express.....	Halifax.....	194 96	
" St. Croix Courier.....	St. Stephen.....	159 00	
" Unionist.....	Halifax.....	31 50	
" Standard.....	St. Andrews.....	117 86	
" Union.....	Danville.....	76 52	
" Argus.....	Megantic.....	84 52	
" Evening Telegraph.....	Montreal.....	138 77	
" Messenger.....	Millbrook.....	118 42	
" British Whig.....	Kingston.....	167 56	
" Herald.....	Guelph.....	96 64	
" Bruce Herald.....	Walkerton.....	105 82	
" British Canadian.....	Sarnia.....	132 77	
" New Dominion.....	St. John, N. B.....	134 60	
" Telegraph.....	Toronto.....	384 20	
La Gazette.....	Sorel.....	72 44	
The Express.....	Colborne.....	101 97	
" Gazette.....	Montreal.....	303 83	
" Canadian Champion.....	Milton.....	72 52	
" Vindicator.....	Oshawa.....	86 78	
" Home Journal.....	St. Thomas.....	15 12	
" Journal and Presbyterian.....	St. John, N. B.....	111 33	
" Telegraph and Advocate.....	do.....	179 95	
" Canada Gazette.....	Ottawa.....	15 00	
" Reporter.....	Fredericton.....	73 32	
Le Moniteur Acadien.....	Shediac.....	133 01	
Le Courier.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	147 26	
The British Central Canadian.....	Brockville.....	93 36	
" Intelligencer.....	Belleville.....	183 30	
" British Colonist.....	Halifax.....	194 22	
" Freeholder.....	Cornwall.....	40 88	
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$12,869 86	

STATEMENT of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners, &c.—Continued.

Newspaper.	Locality.	Amount paid.	Total.
		\$ cts.	cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>		12,869 86	
Le Constitutionnel.....	Trois-Rivières.....	161 20	
The Herald.....	Yarmouth.....	5 75	
„ Times.....	Moncton.....	133 20	
„ Tribune.....	Yarmouth.....	96 80	
„ Carleton Sentinel.....	Woodstock, N. B.....	96 25	
„ Journal (Stanstead).....	Rock Island.....	114 39	
Le Journal.....	Trois-Rivières.....	155 46	
The Abstainer.....	Halifax.....	84 74	
„ Witness.....	do.....	108 65	
„ Daily News.....	Montreal.....	257 71	
„ Citizen.....	Halifax.....	213 49	
Le Courier.....	Beauharnois.....	69 32	
The News.....	Yamaska.....	54 02	
„ Mirror.....	Truro.....	38 70	
Le Journal.....	Quebec.....	188 50	
The News.....	Ingersoll.....	92 32	
„ Canadian Monetary Times.....	Toronto.....	189 83	
„ Times.....	Brampton.....	109 82	
„ Colonial Standard.....	Pictou.....	44 68	
„ Church Witness.....	St. John.....	54 02	
„ Gazette.....	Whitby.....	101 11	
„ Planet.....	Chatham.....	159 02	
„ Intelligencer.....	St. John, N. B.....	132 12	
„ Dispatch.....	St. Thomas.....	99 90	
„ Advertiser.....	Guelph.....	39 16	
„ Chronicle.....	Whitby.....	90 92	
Le Pionnier.....	Sherbrooke.....	126 25	
Le Journal d'Agriculture.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	39 62	
The Free Press.....	Ottawa.....	183 49	
„ Christian Visitor.....	St. John, N. B.....	152 72	
La Minerve.....	Montreal.....	300 43	
The Reporter.....	Halifax.....	230 56	
„ Morning Chronicle.....	do.....	23 25	
„ Union Advocate.....	Newcastle.....	59 90	
„ Provincial Wesleyan.....	Halifax.....	130 11	
„ Volunteer Review.....	Ottawa.....	79 82	
„ Trade Review.....	Montreal.....	40 00	
Le Courrier d'Outaouais.....	Ottawa.....	196 42	
The Herald.....	Stratford.....	115 80	
„ Observer.....	Coaticook.....	94 12	
„ Mail.....	Windsor, O.....	32 24	
„ Canadian Builder.....	London.....	37 23	
L'Opinion Publique.....	Montreal.....	88 60	
Le Courrier du Canada.....	Quebec.....	31 08	
The Canadian Illustrated News.....	Montreal.....	181 50	
„ Colonial Farmer.....	Fredericton.....	90 66	
„ Daily News.....	Ottawa.....	78 24	
„ Advertiser.....	Orangeville.....	13 58	
„ Northern Advocate.....	Bracebridge.....	57 08	
La Gazette des Campagnes.....	Ste. Anne.....	119 30	
Stewart's Quarterly.....	St. John, N. B.....	50 00	
The Expositor.....	Beaverton.....	20 20	
„ Church Chronicle.....	Halifax, N. S.....	98 00	
„ Dominion.....	Sandwich.....	28 00	
„ Post.....	Boston, U. S.....	27 97	
„ Herald.....	New York, U. S.....	76 05	
„ Northern Gazette.....	Barrie.....	53 98	
„ Citizen.....	Ottawa.....	340 07	
„ Times.....	do.....	439 80	
„ Weekly Review.....	do.....	12 60	
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$19,379 66	

STATEMENT of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners, &c.—Continued.

Newspaper.	Locality.	Amount paid.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>		19,379 66	
The Railroad Journal.....	New York, U.S.	95 06	
„ Scientific American.....	do	213 90	
„ Casket.....	Antigonish	3 50	
„ Impetus.....	Brockville	19 60	
„ Budget.....	Quebec	64 86	
„ Express.....	Toronto	77 00	
„ Tribune.....	St. John, N. B.	57 00	
„ Daily News.....	Brantford	37 85	
„ Express.....	Fergus	16 80	
„ Journal.....	St. Catharines	46 75	
„ Christian Messenger.....	Halifax	80 91	
„ Ensign.....	Brighton	27 30	
„ Gazette.....	Amherst	73 15	
Le Négociant Canadien.....	Montréal	74 00	
L'Echo de Lévis.....	Lévis	52 66	
The Trifluvian Trader.....	Three Rivers	41 30	
„ Mail.....	Toronto	76 90	
„ Canadian Tribune.....	Prescott	6 00	
„ Granby Gazette and Messenger.....	Granby	32 20	
„ News.....	Sherbrooke	32 27	
„ Sun.....	Orangeville	12 80	
„ Morning Herald.....	Ottawa	23 00	
„ Chignecto Post.....	Jackville, N. B.	31 00	
„ Union Herald.....	Port Dover	10 50	
„ Tribune.....	Montreal	18 75	
„ Gleaner.....	Chatham, N. B.	11 20	
„ Pure Gold.....	Toronto	18 75	
„ Canadische Evangelist.....	Preston	12 00	
„ Ontario Workman.....	Toronto	46 00	
„ Observer.....	Cowansville	10 50	
„ Mayflower.....	Halifax	13 00	
Total.....			\$20,716 07

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 19th May, 1873.

STATEMENT shewing the Expenditure by the Commissioners for Printing, from
1st January, 1869, to 30th April, 1873.

Name.	Period.	Amount.	Amount paid.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
G. E. Desbarats	From 1st January, 1869, to 30th June, 1869		315 98	
Ottawa Times Co.	From 1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1870	737 57		
do	In January, 1871	79 80		
			817 37	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	From 1st January, 1869, to 30th June, 1870		219 07	
Duvernay, Frères	From 1st January, 1869, to 30th June, 1869		146 45	
I. B. Taylor	From 1st January, 1869, to 30th June, 1870	68 52		
do	From 1st July, 1870, to 30th April, 1873	127 52		
			196 04	
B. A. Bank Note Co.	From 1st January, 1869, to 30th June, 1869		60 00	
John Lovell	From 1st January, 1869, to 30th June, 1870	51 25		
do	In May, 1871	69 75		
			121 00	
Mitchell & Carrier	In December, 1870		16 96	
Burland, L'Africain & Co.	Lithographing in December, 1871		83 50	
Total				\$1,976 37

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

OTTAWA, 19th May, 1873.