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In Sessional paper No. 4, Appendices, page 280 is incorrectly numbered
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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME 4.

SECOND SESSION OF THE SIXTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1888.



VOLUME XXI.

OTTAWA:
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CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 1.

1. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper. Estimates for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1889; presented 1st March, 1888. Supplementary Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888; presented 23rd April, 1888. Supplementary Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1889; presented 14th May, 1888—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 2.

2. Report of the Auditor-General on Appropriation Accounts, for the year ended 30th June, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 3.

3. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Hon. M. Bowell—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 4.

4. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the calendar year 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th March, 1888, by Hon. J. Carling—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 5.

- 4a. Report on Canadian Archives, 1887.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 6.

- 4b. Criminal Statistics for the year 1886, being an Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the year 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1888, by Hon. J. Carling.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 4c. Abstracts of the Returns of Mortuary Statistics for the year 1887—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 4d. Experimental Farms. Reports of the Director, Entomologist and Botanist, Chemist, and Horticulturist, for 1887.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

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5. Twentieth Annual Report of the Department of Marine, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1888, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 5a. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, for calendar year ended 31st December, 1887.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 8.

6. Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries, Dominion of Canada, for the year 1887—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 6a. Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into and report upon the Lobster and Oyster Fisheries of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th March, 1888, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 6b. Special Report of the Fisheries Protection Service of Canada, 1887—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 9.

7. Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works of Canada, for the fiscal year 1886-87 on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 7a. Tables showing the extent and progress of Public Works, Distances, &c., on the main routes of navigation; Railways, Telegraph Lines, &c. Inland Navigation of Canada, Ocean Rates thence to Foreign Countries, Canadian Land Routes to the seaboard. Government Railways and Telegraph Lines, &c., &c. Suez Canal and Panama Canal Routes—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
8. Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals, for the past fiscal year, from the 1st July, 1886, to the 30th June, 1887, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th March, 1888, by Hon. J. H. Pope—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 8a. Report of the Royal Commission on Railways, with Appendices, viz: 1st. Report of Committee visiting United States. 2nd. Supplementary Report of same. 3rd. Extracts, Hadley, &c. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th February, 1888, by Hon. J. H. Pope—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 8b. Reports, Railway Statistics of Canada, and Capital, Traffic and Working Expenditure of the Railways of the Dominion, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 10.

9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for year ending 31st December, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 9a. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1887—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 11.

10. Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
11. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
12. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th February, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

- 12a.** Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the Dominion of Canada, for year ending 30th June, 1887, with partial Report for services during six months ending 31st December, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 12b.** Report of the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1887.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 12c.** (1887.) Report of the Antwerp International Exhibition for 1885—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 12.

- 13.** Annual Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended 30th June, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th February, 1888, by Hon. A. W. McLellan—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 14.** Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the year ended 31st December, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Hon. Thos. White—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

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- 15.** Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1888, by Hon. Thos. White—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 14.

- 16.** Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th February, 1888, by Hon. J. Costigan *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 16a.** Canal Statistics for season of navigation, 1886, being Supplement No. 1 to the Inland Revenue Report, for the year ended 30th June, 1887—*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 16b.** Fourteenth Report on Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas, being Supplement No. 2 to the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 16c.** Report on Adulteration of Food, being Supplement No. 3 to the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 15.

- 17.** List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th March, 1888, by the Hon. M. Bowell—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 18.** The Civil Service List of Canada, on the 1st July, 1887, pursuant to section 59 of "The Civil Service Act." Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 20.** Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament on the state of the Library of Parliament. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd February, 1888, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 16.

- 21.** Correspondence, Reports of the Minister of Justice, and Orders in Council upon the subject of Provincial Legislation, 1884 to 1887.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 22.** Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since last Session of Parliament, and Expenditure incurred on account of same, in accordance with the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, section 32, clause b. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Not printed.*

23. Statement of Expenditure on account of Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses for the fiscal year 1887-88. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper—
Not printed.
24. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police, under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 184, section 5. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Hon J. S. D. Thompson.....*Not printed.*
- 24a. Return of the average number of men employed on the Dominion Police Force during each month of the year 1887, and of their pay and travelling expenses (under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 184, section 5). Presented to the Senate, 27th February, 1888, by Hon. Mr. Abbott.....*Not printed.*
25. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1887, for a Return of lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company up to 1st April, 1887, in the North-West Territories; when sold, and to whom. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th February, 1888 —
Mr. Perley (Assiniboia).....*Not printed.*
- 25a. Return (*in part*) under Resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the Return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government and the railway company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1888, by Hon. Thos. White.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 25b. Supplementary Return under Resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the Return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government and the railway company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1888, by Hon. Thos. White—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
26. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of the Order in Council appointing Louis Boisvert lighthouse keeper at Grondines, in the place of E. Trottier; and copies of all correspondence recommending Charles N. Trottier for this position. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th February, 1888.—*Mr. De St. Georges*.....*Not printed.*
27. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1887, for a statement setting forth the number of stills seized by the Department of Inland Revenue for the years 1878, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85 and '86, respectively, and the first three months of the year 1887; the names of the persons on whose premises the stills were seized; the names of the informers and the sums paid to each; also statement of the cost of effecting such seizures, and the receipts accruing from all sales of such stills. Also Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1887, for a statement showing all seizures effected in Canada for illegal sale of tobacco for each year since 1878 up to 1st March, 1887, inclusive; the names of the persons on whose premises the seizures were made, the amounts realized on such seizures by sale or otherwise, and the expense of making the seizures. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th February, 1888.—*Mr. Rinfret*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 17.

28. Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd April, 1888, by Sir John A. Macdonald.
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

- 29.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for a Return giving the following details of the expenditure connected with the support of the Marine and Immigrant Hospital in the city of Quebec, during the term of years from the date of Confederation to June 30th, 1886, and showing: 1. The aggregate amount voted by Parliament for the maintenance of this hospital during the said term of years. 2. The amount actually expended. 3. The number of persons, other than sick mariners, who received hospital care there during the said term. 4. The aggregate number of days of hospital treatment accorded to them. 5. The number of sick mariners who received hospital care during the same term. 6. The number of days of hospital treatment accorded to them. 7. The average cost per patient per diem of both classes of patients during said term. 8. The price per patient per diem paid to the Montreal General Hospital for the care of sick seamen during the same years—1867-1886. 9. The aggregate amount that has been charged during the said term of years to the fund for the relief of sick and distressed mariners, as for expenditure in connection with this Quebec Hospital, by virtue of the Act 31 Victoria, chapter 64, section 12 (now 40 Victoria, chapter 76, section 16). Presented to the House of Commons, 29th February, 1888.—*Mr. Hickey* *Not printed.*
- 30.** Report of the Royal Commission on the Leasing of Water Power, Lachine Canal. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd March, 1888, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Not printed.*
- 30a.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1888, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the commissioners appointed by the Government to take evidence and acquire information relative to the Trent Valley Canal, and the further progress thereof; of copies of all instructions authorizing the commissioners to act in the premises, and defining their powers and authority and mode of procedure; and of a copy of any and all reports of the engineer or engineers in charge of the works of said canal, made to the Government since the last session of this Parliament. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th April, 1888.—*Mr. Barron*..... *Not printed.*
- 30b.** Return to an Address of the Senate, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 22nd March, 1888, for a detailed statement of all moneys paid to A. F. Wood, Esq., of Madoc, for services and expenses in connection with his office as valuator or otherwise in connection with the Trent Valley Canal, from the date of his appointment down to the 1st January, 1888. Also a detailed statement of all moneys paid him for services and expenses in connection with his services on the Murray Canal, from 1st December, 1883, to 1st January, 1888, in order to complete the full return of moneys paid him for services in connection with the return asked for at last session. Presented to the Senate, 18th April, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. Flint*..... *Not printed.*
- 31.** Return to an Address of the Senate, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 17th June, 1887, for copies of all complaints which have been made by the authorities of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, since the 24th April, 1886, against Adolphe Lefavre, formerly an employé of the penitentiary; as also of all reports which the Inspector may have made since the same date against the said Lefavre, together with copies of the decisions which the Honorable the Minister of Justice may have given upon these reports and complaints. Presented to the Senate, 29th February, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose* *Not printed.*
- 32.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th February, 1888, for a Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure, in detail, chargeable to the Consolidated Fund, from the 1st day of July, 1887, to the 1st day of March, 1888, and from the 1st day of July, 1886, to the 1st day of March, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1888.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.—*Not printed.*
- 33.** Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the Civil Service, giving the name and rank of each person superannuated, or retired, his salary, age and length of service, his allowance and cause of retirement, and whether the vacancy has been filled by promotion or new appointment, &c., for the year ended 31st December, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 34.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of petitions presented from time to time and supported by the several transatlantic steamship companies and other persons, praying for the building of a breakwater at Pointe aux Pères. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th March, 1888.—*Mr. Fiset*..... *Not printed.*
- 34a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all surveys, reports and correspondence in connection with the L'Ardoise Breakwater, in the county of Richmond, N.S. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1888.—*Mr. Flynn*—*Not printed.*

- 34b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all correspondence and telegrams, since 31st December last, relating to the construction or repair of breakwaters or piers at Scott's Bay, Horton Landing and Boot Island, in King's County, Nova Scotia; and also of all instructions to an engineer of the Department of Public Works, who visited said localities during the months of January and February last, with his reports thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th April, 1888.—*Mr. Borden*..... *Not printed.*
- 34c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for copy of report of the Chief Engineer on the breakwater at Bay Fortune, King's County, Prince Edward Island, with a view to its extension; together with copies of all petitions, letters, &c., in relation thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1888.—*Mr. McIntyre*..... *Not printed.*
- 34d. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all Orders in Council, or other documents, granting a power to construct any bridge, dam, breakwater, or other obstructions in the Rideau River, from its mouth to its source. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1888.—*Mr. Robillard*—
Not printed.
35. Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the year 1887, specifying the office to which each has been appointed or promoted. Section 58, sub-section 2, "Civil Service Act." Presented to the House of Commons, 6th March, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
36. Copy of the Fishery Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, in relation to the fisheries of Canada and Newfoundland, signed at Washington on the fifteenth day of February, 1888; and the protocols of the various conferences, together with the protocols from the British plenipotentiaries offering to make a temporary arrangement for a period not exceeding two years in order to afford a *modus vivendi* pending the ratification of the treaty, and the protocol of the American plenipotentiaries expressing their satisfaction with the *modus vivendi* communicated by the British plenipotentiaries. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th March, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 36a. Copy of the statement presented by the British plenipotentiaries to the Fisheries Commission at Washington, in relation to reciprocal trade relations between Canada and the United States, and the answer of the American plenipotentiaries thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th March, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 36b. Two communications in relation to the Fisheries Question—one, written "personally and unofficially," by the Hon. T. B. Bayard, Secretary of State, Washington, U.S., and dated the 31st May, 1887, and addressed to Sir Charles Tupper; and the other, the reply of Sir Charles to Mr. Bayard, also marked "personal and unofficial," and dated the 6th June, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 36c. Despatches and Documents having reference to the Fisheries Question. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th April, 1888, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
37. Detailed statement of all Bonds and Securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, submitted to the Parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19, of the "Revised Statutes of Canada." Presented to the House of Commons, 7th March, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Not printed.*
38. List of Public Officers to whom Commissions have issued during the year 1887, under the provisions of chapter 19 of the "Revised Statutes of Canada," and submitted to the Parliament of Canada under section 2 of the said Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th March, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Not printed.*
39. Annual Report (new series) of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, Volume II, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd March, 1888, by Hon. Thos. White—
Printed for Distribution only.
40. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1888, for copy of all reports of the commissioners appointed by Royal Commission to enquire into the losses sustained in the North-West Territories during the recent rebellion, and a statement of all payments made under the recommendation of such reports. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. Laurier*..... *Not printed.*

- 40a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a Return showing the total amount of money disbursed by the Government in consequence of the North-West Rebellion. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1888.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Not printed.*
- 40b.** Memorial of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, praying for the introduction of a new method of legislation in the North-West Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1888, by Sir John A. Macdonald.....*Not printed.*
- 40c.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th March, 1888, for a Return showing the names and residences of each homestead inspector in Manitoba and the North-West; the number of inspections and reports made by each, in each month of the years 1882 '83, '84, '85, '86 and '87. 2. The name of each colonization inspector, his residence, the number of inspections and reports made by each, in each month of the years 1882, '83, '84, '85, '86 and '87, and copies of said reports. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. Watson*—*Not printed.*
- 40d.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a Return giving the names and dates of the appointment of each colonization inspector and homestead inspector in the North-West Territories, including Manitoba; the salary paid to each, also the travelling expenses per diem or month; the full amount for salary and travelling or other expenses paid to each from the date of his engagement up to the 1st of January, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
- 40e.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a Return of all lessees of grazing lands under old form of leases. 2. The number of these who have fully complied with the terms of the leases. 3. The number who have partially complied, showing to what extent. 4. The number in arrears for rent, showing to what extent. 5. The number of old leases now entirely unoccupied. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. Davis*.....*Not printed.*
- 40f.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a Return giving: 1. The names of all leaseholders in the district of Alberta, North-West Territories. The number of cattle each have on their lease. The date of each latest return, showing the number. 2. Showing whether any are in arrears for rent. 3. Whether the land under lease is good agricultural land. 4. What, if any, return has been made of the loss and suffering of cattle during the winter of 1886-87 in this district. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888 —*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Not printed.*
- 40g.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for a Return containing copies of all letters, correspondence, affidavits, &c., connected with the location and sale or settlement of N. ½, section 16, township 24, range 29, west, 4th meridian, North-West Territory. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*
- 40h.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a Return showing the number of Colonization Companies now in existence in Manitoba and the North-West, the number of settlers they have put on their lands during the years 1885-86-87, the amount of money paid by the several companies on account of lands purchased from the Crown during the same period, the amount of money paid to the Crown on account of purchase of land from the Crown by all other parties during the same years. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 40i.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1888, to issue to the proper officer for a return giving copy of instructions to Dominion Land Agents in Manitoba and the North-West, regarding instructions furnished to intending settlers free of charge, and a copy of instructions as to information for which a fee is imposed; the amount of fees received at the several offices during the years 1885-86 and 1887, for such information; the amount of all fees collected from intending settlers during those years, and for which no credit was given in their purchase of Dominion lands. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*
- 41.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a Return of a copy of the lease from R. T. Wilson to the Dominion Government of the new public offices for the town of Dundas, in the county of Wentworth; report of the Post Office Inspector respecting the present and new post offices; also copies of petitions, correspondence and all other papers relating to the removal of the post office. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1888.—*Mr. Bain (Wentworth)*.....*Not printed.*

42. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for a copy of the contract with D. A. Duffy for the erection of the new wing of the penitentiary at Dorchester; also any claims or applications made for extras, and also any recommendations for allowance of such claims or any of them, and also all correspondence between the contractor and the Department of Public Works. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1888.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*—*Not printed.*
43. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1887, for copies of all papers, documents, correspondence, &c., in relation to the building of a post office in the town of Montmagny, in the county of Montmagny. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1888.—*Mr. Choquette*..... *Not printed.*
- 43a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all correspondence in connection with the purchase of a site for the erection of a post office and custom house in the town of Arichat. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1888.—*Mr. Flynn*—*Not printed.*
- 43b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a Return of all reports, correspondence, petitions or documents relating to the proposed permanent building of a post office and custom house at Strathroy, including any recommendations made respecting its location, character, cost, &c. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th April, 1888.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
- 43c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all letters, memoranda, and other documents, respecting the building of the public edifices at the city of St. Hyacinthe—such as the post office and the customs warehouse, &c. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st May, 1888.—*Mr. Dupont*..... *Not printed.*
- 43d. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a Return of all correspondence and petitions respecting the construction of building for post office, customs office and inland revenue office in the town of Picton. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th May, 1888.—*Mr. Platt*..... *Not printed.*
44. Return of statement of Dominion Statutes of Canada sold and officially distributed during the last two years, in terms of section 14 of chapter 2 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Not printed.*
45. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th February, 1888, for a Return in the form used in the statements usually published in the *Gazette*, of the exports and imports from the 1st day of July, 1887, to the 1st day of March, 1888, distinguishing the products of Canada and those of other countries. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th March, 1888.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*..... *Not printed.*
46. Return of new rules and procedure of "the Exchequer Court of Canada," in terms of sections 55 and 56 of chapter 16—50-51 Victoria. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Not printed.*
- 46a. Return in terms of section 109 of the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 135, with reference to General Order No. 83 which has been made by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada during the past year. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th April, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Not printed.*
- 46b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1888, for a Return showing the names of all retired judges of superior courts of law or equity in the Dominion of Canada, with the dates of their respective patents, and a copy of the last patent issued to a retired judge of the Superior Court. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th April, 1888.—*Mr. Small*... .. *Not printed.*
47. Return of the Collingwood Marine and General Hospital, for the year 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888, by Hon. Mr. Speaker..... *Not printed.*
48. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, on 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—*Not printed.*
49. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st March, 1888, praying for a copy of letters signed Jos. H. Bellerose, addressed to the Minister of Justice on the 27th and 28th November, 1887, with the replies thereto in connection with the destruction by fire of the property of Mr. Louis Guimond, of St. Vincent de Paul; also a copy of the

- evidence taken in this matter and of the report made by the Inspector of Penitentiaries after inquiry made and the facts mentioned in the said letters. Presented to the Senate, 21st March, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*.....*Not printed.*
- 49a. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 18th April, 1888, for copy of a letter of the 31st March last from the Honorable Joseph Bellerose, *in re* the burning of Mr. Louis Guimond's property at St. Vincent de Paul; also copy of a letter of James Devlin, Engineer, on the same subject; also copy of the different solemn declarations accompanying the above mentioned letters, and all other documents in correspondence relating to the same subject. Presented to the Senate, 21st May, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*...*Not printed.*
50. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for a Return showing the names of all the parties who tendered for carrying the mails to and from the board ice at Cape Traverse, Prince Edward Island; the amount of each tender, and to whom contract given. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1888.—*Mr. Perry*.....*Not printed.*
51. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1888, for a Return showing copies of all applications, letters or other communications to the Government, or any department or minister, or any reports, in connection with the application on behalf of the York-Simcoe Battalion for kit allowance whilst on service in the North-West Territories, and of replies thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1888.—*Mr. Mulock**Not printed.*
52. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st March, 1888, for copies of regulations made by the Governor in Council respecting the registry of trade unions. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th March, 1888.—*Mr. Amyot*—*Not printed.*
53. Copies of despatches from Sir L. West to Lord Lansdowne; and from Sir L. West to Lord Salisbury; and also a certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, relative to the admission of certain articles free of duty when it appears to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th April, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper...*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
54. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a copy of Mr. Parmelee's report to the Honorable Minister of Customs regarding the desirability of making Kamloops an outport of entry. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th April, 1888.—*Mr. Mara*...*Not printed.*
55. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1888, for a Return showing the date the steamer *Northern Light* commenced running between Prince Edward Island and Pictou, Nova Scotia; the number of trips made; the number of passengers crossed, and the date of last trip made up to date. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th April, 1888.—*Mr. Perry*—*Not printed.*
- 55a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th February, 1888, for a Return showing the names and salaries of all captains in charge of Government steamers, together with the salaries and allowances at present payable to and received by them, together with all petitions, correspondence, telegrams, &c., relative to the pay of the captain of the *Northern Light*, since 1st January, 1879; also for a Return showing the names and number of men employed in or about the *Northern Light* during last summer, from the time she ceased running in the spring of 1887, until she again resumed in the autumn of the same year. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th April, 1888.—*Mr. Welsh*.....*Not printed.*
- 55b. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th February, 1888, for a Return giving the names and number of men employed in or about the *Northern Light* during last summer, from the time she ceased running in the spring of 1887, until she again resumed in the autumn of same year. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th May, 1888.—*Mr. Welsh*.—*Not printed.*
56. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a Return showing the total amount of money paid out by the Government in connection with the Liquor License Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th April, 1888.—*Mr. Mulock**Not printed.*
57. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for a statement showing the amount of the sums expended since 1867, for repairs and improvements on the wharf at St. Jérôme de Matane. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th April, 1888.—*Mr. Fiset*.....*Not printed.*

58. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1888, for a Return of the railway accidents which were reported to the Government during 1886, and in respect of which actions are not now pending. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th April, 1888.—*Mr. Denison*.—*Not printed.*
- 58a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th March, 1888, for a Return showing the amount voted each session since 1880 for subsidies to railways, also the amount to each province, and the amount that has been paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th April, 1888.—*Mr. Semple**Not printed.*
- 58b. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence exchanged with the Imperial Government concerning the disallowance of the Railways Acts of Manitoba. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th April, 1888.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 58c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence, reports, &c., between Mr. Allan Knight and the Government; also the Railway Department and any of its officers, in relation to damages sustained by him in connection with the Derby Branch Railway, in the county of Northumberland, New Brunswick. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd May, 1888.—*Mr. Jones (Halifax)* *Not printed.*
- 58d. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of railway surveys from the Strait of Canso to Sydney *via* Grand Narrows, and from the Strait of Canso to Louisbourg *via* St. Peter's, during the summer of 1885, with the estimated cost of both lines. Also copies of surveys from Grand Narrows *via* Boisdale to North Sydney and Sydney. Also copies of surveys between East Bay and St. Peter's; copies of reports and surveys between Sydney and Loch Lomond *via* the Mira and Salmon River Valley, in the year 1886; copies of all telegrams to the Department of Railways during the time of the surveys. Also a copy of Minute of Council adopting the Grand Narrows route *via* Boisdale to North and South Sydney, with the engineer's report on the crossing of the Grand Narrows. Also a copy of all statements and arguments laid before the Government against the Grand Narrows route by the Cape Breton delegation in January last; and also a statement showing the particular route advocated by the said delegation. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1888.—*Mr. Flynn and Mr. McDougall (Cape Breton)*.....*Not printed.*
- 58e. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all claims presented to the Department of Railways for lands expropriated for the construction of the St. Charles Branch Railway in the county of Lévis; also a statement showing the amount of each claim, the names of those whose claims have been settled up to 1st April, 1887, and the amount awarded to them, and the names of those whose claims are still pending. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1888.—*Mr. Guay*..... *Not printed.*
- 58f. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 30th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence between the Department of Railways and Messrs. A. Pion & Co., of Quebec, in relation to a claim for goods damaged on the Intercolonial Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1888.—*Mr. Langelier (Quebec Centre)*.....*Not printed.*
- 58g. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1888, for copies of correspondence between the Government, or any member thereof, and the municipal councils of the counties of Pictou, Antigonish and Guysboro', Nova Scotia, and any other persons; together with copies of resolutions passed by the said municipal councils relative to the repayment by the Government of moneys paid by the said municipal counties for the right of way for the Eastern Extension Railway, now owned by and in possession of the Government. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th May, 1888.—*Mr. Kirk**Not printed.*
- 58h. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for copies of all papers, writings and reports between Mr. Allan Bryanton and the Government of Canada, or anyone on his behalf, or between the officers of the Government and him or anyone on his behalf, or between the Government and their officers, in relation to the placing of a platform and switch near his place on the line of the Derby Branch Railway, in the county of Northumberland, N.B. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th May, 1888.—*Mr. Jones (Halifax)* *Not printed.*
- 58i. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for all correspondence between Mr. Albert Bryanton and the Railway Department and any of its officers, and anyone on his behalf; also all reports and instructions between said Department and its officers in reference to the placing of a switch and platform at said Bryanton's, on the Derby Branch Railway, in the

- county of Northumberland, New Brunswick. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th May, 1888.—*Mr. Jones (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*
- 58j.** Papers, correspondence, &c, respecting subsidies to certain railway companies, and towards the construction of certain railways as follow: Quebec Central Railway; Quebec and Lake St. John Railway; Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway; Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway; Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway; and Témiscouata Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper *Not printed.*
- 58k.** Return (in part) to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all papers, documents, telegrams and correspondence as to the incorporation of the Great North-West Central Railway Company, or relating to any land grant thereto, or to the construction of the line of the said railway or any part thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. Edgar*..... *Not printed.*
- 58l.** Return (in part) to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all papers, documents, telegrams and correspondence in connection with the land grant to the Souris and Rocky Mountain Railway Company, or relating to the construction of said railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. Edgar*..... *Not printed.*
- 58m.** Return (in part) to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all papers, documents, telegrams and correspondence in connection with the land grant to the North-West Central Railway Company, or relating to the construction of the said railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. Edgar*..... *Not printed.*
- 58n.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence, reports, &c., between Mr. John Knight and the Government; also with the Railway Department and any of its officers, in relation to damages sustained by him in connection with the Derby Branch Railway, in the county of Northumberland, New Brunswick. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd May, 1888.—*Mr. Jones (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*
- 58o.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for all correspondence between Mr. Samuel Russell and the Government of the Dominion, or of any of its officers, with all communications and reports from such officer or officers, in reference to a claim for damages to his property in connection with the Derby Branch Railway, in the county of Northumberland, N.B. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd May, 1888.—*Mr. Jones (Halifax)*... *Not printed.*
- 58p.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence, reports, &c., between Mr. Patrick Clancy and the Government or any of its officers; also with the Railway Department and any of its officers, in relation to damages sustained by him in connection with the Derby Branch Railway, in the county of Northumberland, New Brunswick. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd May, 1888.—*Mr. Jones (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*
- 59.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1888, for a Return showing the quantity of rolling stock purchased for the Intercolonial Railway during the last six months ending 31st December, 1887, giving each kind of rolling stock, and whether purchased under contract or otherwise, the parties from whom bought and the cost of each kind; also a statement of what has been built in Government workshops. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th April, 1888.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)* *Not printed.*
- 59a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th March, 1888, for a Return giving details of the expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway charged to capital account for the years 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th April, 1888.—*Mr. Jones (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*
- 59b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a Return of the proceedings of the inquest held at Ste. Flavie, on 23rd September, 1887, on the body of William L. Duncan, killed on the Intercolonial Railway on the previous day, with the evidence taken at such inquest; also any report of any investigation of the accident made by the railway authorities, or any report in connection with such accident made to the Department of Railways and Canals; and also any correspondence had with said Department relating to this matter. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1888.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*..... *Not printed.*
- 59c.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for copies of all tenders received by the Government, in February last, for fencing the Eastern Extension Railway in Nova Scotia, and the Intercolonial Railway, from Pictou Landing to Windsor Junction; and also a statement showing the names of the party or parties to whom contracts have been awarded, if any have been awarded, and length of fence each has contracted for and amount to be paid for work. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1888.—*Mr. Kirk*..... *Not printed.*

- 59d. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence between J. C. Pottinger, Esq., Superintendent Intercolonial Railway, and Mr. Noël Fortin, of the parish of St. Fabien, respecting accident and damages caused to the latter. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1888.—*Mr. Fiset*..... *Not printed.*
- 59e. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1888, for a Return of all casualties to trains on the Intercolonial Railway arising from collisions, broken rails or any other cause from 1st April, 1887, to 1st March, 1888; the respective causes and dates; the names of the conductors, engine-drivers or other officials dismissed, suspended or fined for any such collisions or neglect of duty, the amount of damage (if any) to property in such cases, the amount of compensation paid to owners of property destroyed or damaged, as well as amount of claims for loss or damage to property unsettled (if any). Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1888.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)* *Not printed.*
- 59f. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 20th April, 1887, for copies of all papers, documents, correspondence, &c., respecting the dismissal of Odias Corbonneau, Eudore Gaumont and Fidèle Pelletier, all three employed on the Intercolonial Railway; the first as telegraph operator at the Chaudière, county of Lévis, the second as section man at St. Thomas, county of Montmagny, and the third as station master at Cap St. Ignace, county of Montmagny. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1888.—*Mr. Choquette*..... *Not printed.*
60. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for a copy of the contract which now exists between the Government and the contractors for the printing of Dominion Notes, and copies of all correspondence relating to the awarding thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th April, 1888.—*Mr. Edgar*..... *Not printed.*
61. Return to an Address of the Senate, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th April, 1888, for a statement showing total cost of construction of various works for the descent of timber and sawlogs on the Ottawa River and its tributaries, up to the 30th June last; also statement showing the yearly expenditure for the maintenance of the said works for five years preceding the 30th June last, under the different heads of reconstruction, repairs and cost of management, at each of the stations, with the names of river or tributary where the same was expended; likewise copies of any or all applications, whether from individuals or chartered companies, to acquire by purchase or otherwise all or any portion of said works and improvements on the said Ottawa River and tributaries thereof. Presented to the Senate, 18th April, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. Clemow*.—*Not printed.*
- 61a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a statement showing total cost of construction of various works for the descent of timber and saw-logs on the Ottawa River and its tributaries, up to the 30th June last; also statement showing the yearly expenditure for the maintenance of the said works for five years preceding the 30th June last, under the different heads of reconstruction, repairs and cost of management, at each of the stations, with the names of river or tributary where the same was expended; likewise copies of any or all applications, whether from individuals or chartered companies, to acquire by purchase or otherwise all or any portion of said works and improvements on the said Ottawa River and tributaries thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th April, 1888.—*Mr. Amyot*..... *Not printed.*
62. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a Return of all Tenders for Militia Clothing since the 1st of January, 1883, showing the name of each firm or party tendering, the amount of each tender, and the name of the person or firm to whom the contract or contracts were awarded. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1888.—*Mr. Mc Mullen*.—*Not printed.*
- 62a. Papers relating to the pensions to Gunner Ryan, Montreal Garrison Artillery, and Sergeant Valiquette, 65th Battalion; the salary of Caretaker Bedford, Rifle Range, Quebec; cost of medicines, Infantry Schools at Fredericton, N.B., St. John's, Quebec, and Toronto, Ontario, in 1886-87; and pensions granted to representatives of Capt. F. T. Brown and Lieut. Charles Swinford. Also statement of militia pensions payable on account of rebellion, North-West Territories, 1885, with copies of regulations regarding the issue of active service pensions. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1888, by Sir Adolphe Caron *Not printed.*
63. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all contracts entered into between the Government and John Harvey for the construction of slides and other improvements on the Mattawa River; also copies of all advertisements asking for tenders for such

- work, copies of such tenders, and all other papers, letters and correspondence between the Government and Harvey relating to such contracts and works. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1888.—*Mr. Lister*..... *Not printed.*
64. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a Return of all correspondence, petitions and reports respecting the Chippawa and Ottawa Nation Indians' claim to certain lands in Lake Erie and the Detroit River. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1888.—*Mr. Patterson (Essex)*..... *Not printed.*
- 64a. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 25th April, 1888, for a Return of copies of all correspondence, charges, papers and orders touching or relating to the dismissal of Archibald Culbertson from the office of Indian Councillor of the Mohawk Band. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1887.—*Mr. Burdett*.—
Not printed.
- 64b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for copy of all correspondence between the Government and any person or persons relating to the claim of the Mississauga Indians, under the various treaties in reference to unsundered lands, together with any reports and plans in connection therewith. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th May, 1888.—*Mr. Madill*..... *Not printed.*
- 64c. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence between the Governments of the Dominion and Ontario, in reference to a claim of the Six Nation Indians for compensation for lands flooded by the construction of a dam across the Grand River, at Dunnville, by the Welland Canal Company, in or about the year 1833; also all Orders in Council and all Departmental Reports bearing upon such claim or the payment thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th May, 1888.—*Mr. Somerville*..... *Not printed.*
- 64d. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1888, for copies of all letters, telegrams and petitions forwarded by Indians of the Caughnawaga Reserve to the Minister of the Interior, asking for an election of chiefs, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Act; also of all correspondence on the subject between the said Indians, the Minister of the Interior, and the Agent of the Reserve. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th May, 1888.—*Mr. Doyon*..... *Not printed.*
65. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all papers, correspondence, Orders in Council and Departmental Orders not already brought down with reference to: 1. The refusal of the United States authorities to allow Canadian wrecking vessels and machinery to assist Canadian vessels while in distress in United States waters. 2. The refusal of the Canadian authorities to allow United States wrecking vessels and machinery to assist United States vessels while in distress in Canadian waters. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th April, 1888.—*Mr. Edgar*—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 65a. Correspondence relating to the seizure of British vessels in Behring's Sea. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th April, 1888, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 65b. Further correspondence relating to the seizure of British vessels in Behring's Sea. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1888, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 65c. Additional correspondence relating to the seizure of British vessels in Behring's Sea. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1888, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
66. Certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Privy Council, on the subject of railways in Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia; together with the report of the Minister of Railways and Canals on the subject, including a copy of a proposed agreement and schedule. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper—
Not printed.
67. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all surveys, reports and correspondence in connection with the survey of the Straits of Northumberland with the view of building a subway across the Straits. Also the names of engineers employed, with detailed account of expenses incurred in said survey during the year 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1888.—*Mr. Perry*..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

- 67a. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 27th March, 1888, for a copy of the plans and reports of the last survey concerning the proposed subway between Cape Traverse, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick. Presented to the Senate, 18th April, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. Howland*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
68. Certified copies of Reports of Committees of the Honorable the Privy Council and other papers, relative to the disallowance of certain Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1888, by Sir Hector Langevin—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
69. Report of the Quebec Harbor Commissioners, for the year 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper..... *Not printed.*
- 69a. Report of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, for the year 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper..... *Not printed.*
- 69b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a Return of all correspondence, petitions, reports of engineers, and others, respecting the dredging of Picton Harbor, Bay of Quinté, not already brought down. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1888.—*Mr. Platt*..... *Not printed.*
70. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all papers and correspondence relating to any proposed change in the mode of ventilating the House of Commons Chamber. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th May, 1888.—*Mr. Charlton*—
Not printed.
71. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a Return of the report made by Professor Saunders on the question of location of the Experimental Farm in the North-West, with all letters, documents and papers referring to the several proposed locations and his recommendations in connection therewith. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1888.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
72. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a copy of all correspondence, reports and recommendations having reference to the claim of Captain George H. Young, of Winnipeg, that he and Stretchermen Bailey and King, of the 90th Battalion, rescued the wounded Priest, Rev. Father Moulin, at Batoche, on the 11th May, 1885; and that the said rescue was not effected by Doctor Gravely, of Cornwall, as stated in the report of the Surgeon General of Militia as presented to Parliament in May, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1888.—*Mr. Daly*..... *Not printed.*
73. A certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on 23rd July, 1887, on a Memorandum dated 19th July, 1887, from the Minister of Public Works, concurring in the recommendation contained in the annexed report of the Superintendent of Government Telegraphy, and recommending that the necessary steps be taken to enable the Dominion to enter into the convention for the protection of submarine cables. Presented to the Senate, 6th April, 1888, by Hon. Mr. Abbott..... *Not printed.*
74. General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials in the districts of Arthabaska, Chicoutimi, Gaspé, Iberville, Joliette, Montmagny and Saguenay, for the year 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888, by Hon. Mr. Speaker..... *Not printed.*
75. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for copies of all papers concerning the application of George J. McDonald, in connection with the Centennial Exhibition of 1878. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st May, 1888.—*Mr. Landerkin*—
Not printed.
76. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 27th March, 1888, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the proceedings of the Colonial Conference at London, in 1887, so far as they relate to Imperial postal and telegraphic communications through Canada, together with any correspondence between the Imperial authorities and the Dominion Government or any of its Departments on that subject since the date of the Conference. Presented to the Senate, 18th May, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. Dickey*..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

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77. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1886, for copies of all applications for patents and a list of all patents issued, together with a list of persons who received such patents in: Township 8, ranges 1 and 2, east; township 8, ranges 1 and 2, west; township 9, range 1, east; township 9, ranges 1 and 2, west; township 10, ranges 1 and 2, east; township 10, ranges 1 and 2, west. Also sections 11 and 29 in township 10, range 2, west, and in all other lands comprised in the Goulet Rivière Salé survey. Also for copies of all applications for scrip, a list of scrip issued, and a schedule of the names of all persons receiving such scrip issued upon such applications for, in connection with, or in lieu of said lands. Presented to the Senate, 21st May, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. Schultz.....Not printed.*
78. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 10th April, 1888, showing the amount it has cost Canada to maintain the Governor General's office from Confederation to the first of January, 1888, for salaries, residence, travelling and all other incidental expenses, so made as to show the amount charged to each and every of them respectively. Presented to the Senate, 22nd May, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. O' Donohoe.....Not printed.*
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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR,

1887.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET,
1888.

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honour to submit the Report of the Department of Agriculture for the calendar year 1887.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The legislation affecting this Department during the last Session consisted of cap. 12, 50 Vic., intituled: "An Act to amend Act respecting the Department of Agriculture," and also cap. 34, 50 Vic., intituled: "An Act to amend the Immigration Act," the latter being an amendment of the Act, cap. 65, sec. 24, of the Revised Statutes.

The following is a statement of the numbers of letters received and sent by the Department during the year 1887:—

Month.	Received.	Sent.
January.....	3,695	3,618
February	3,156	3,521
March	4,021	4,667
April	3,788	3,826
May.....	3,530	4,912
June	3,326	3,505
July.....	3,075	3,462
August.....	2,875	3,626
September	2,970	3,038
October	6,352	7,290
November	3,290	3,638
December.....	3,542	4,362
Total.....	43,620	49,465

The following table shows a statistical statement of the business of the Department from the year 1867 to 1887 inclusive:—

Year.	Letters Received.	Letters sent.	No. of cases of Patents, Copyrights, Trade Marks, &c.	Total Number of Immigrants and Immigrant Passengers.
1867	7,571	10,679	840	57,873
1868	8,696	10,299	643	71,448
1869	9,516	13,654	905	74,365
1870	11,442	20,078	1,110	69,019
1871	18,416	21,709	2,035	65,722
1872	20,271	30,361	2,215	89,186
1873	22,216	31,786	3,204	99,109
1874	17,970	22,673	3,072	80,022
1875	15,623	17,927	4,923	43,458
1876	16,562	18,512	4,389	36,549
1877	21,796	30,079	4,271	35,985
1878	19,815	28,429	4,159	40,032
1879	27,259	22,419	4,190	61,052
1880	24,210	30,988	4,474	85,850
1881	35,372	40,826	5,271	117,016
1882	37,370	45,032	6,070	193,150
1883	37,048	45,674	7,391	205,898
1884	62,932	49,471	7,726	166,596
1885	90,764	58,075	8,538	105,096
1886	46,139	72,147	9,346	122,581
1887	43,620	49,465	9,543	175,579

II.—ARTS AND AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

CROPS.

While the farmers in some of the Provinces of the Dominion have rejoiced in an abundant harvest, the drought which prevailed in others has reduced the grain crop in the latter much below the average. In the central Provinces of Ontario and Quebec the hay crop was fair, and in some districts heavy, but the drought which followed the spring rains ripened grain prematurely, and the yield was light. In the Maritime Provinces there was generally more rainfall, and while some districts suffered from lack of moisture, the crops averaged better. In Manitoba and the greater part of the North-West Territories the farmers have had excellent returns, surpassing any former experience, the total yield of wheat being variously estimated at from twelve to sixteen millions of bushels, the crops of oats barley and potatoes, roots and vegetables, being proportionately large. In British Columbia a fair yield has been had.

CATTLE TRADE.
INT LÉVIS CATTLE QUARANTINE.

There was a decrease during 1887 in the number of pure bred cattle imported from Europe through the Point Lévis Quarantine as compared with previous years, the number being 148. There was a falling off in the number of sheep imported, there being only 488 during 1887. Of swine, the number imported was 10.

The destinations, with the exception of 147 sheep were entirely Canadian.

The decrease is partly attributable to the want of demand and depressed state of the market for imported cattle in the Western States and to the stringent regulations respecting importation. No disease was discovered in any of the herds.

ONTARIO CATTLE QUARANTINE.

In the Ontario Cattle Quarantine at Point Edward, 59 pure bred cattle and 35 swine were admitted from the United States for breeding purposes, all of which, after going through the length of time required, were forwarded to their owners. The value of the thoroughbreds which entered the Dominion *via* Point Edward was \$35,690 and the value of the swine \$395. Stock in Ontario is reported healthy, and the various quarantine officers have discharged their duties satisfactorily. An outbreak of disease among cattle at Chatsworth was promptly investigated by Prof. Andrew Smith and was found to arise from local influences only, and not to be of a contagious nature.

MARITIME PROVINCES CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Mr. Frink, who has acted as Inspector since the death of Mr. Bunting last autumn, reported that two cows and one calf were imported at St. John during the past year, and the Inspector at Halifax reports four thoroughbred cattle imported during the year; all were quarantined according to the regulations, and were discharged in good health.

NORTH-WEST CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The Inspector at Emerson reports 225 cattle, 412 horses and mules, 217 hogs, and 3,501 sheep as inspected by him at that port. There were no cases of disease requiring attention. The number of sheep inspected this year is remarkable, as only 14 passed were recorded in the previous year. He accounts for it by the attention being given to this branch of industry in the Pembina and Little Mountain districts.

The Inspector at Fort Macleod reports no disease existing in that district, and that the cattle that came under his notice were entirely healthy. All animals entering the Territories at that point are inspected with great care and circumspection before

they are allowed to proceed. Of the total number inspected 15 cattle were detained at the quarantine ground where they remained at the date of the Inspector's report as being doubtful, but at the date of writing they were pronounced free from all disease.

Several outbreaks of glanders and mange amongst horses were reported by Dr. Bell, V.S., in Alberta, chiefly amongst Indian ponies. The latter disease has now, by judicious treatment, almost entirely disappeared.

TOTAL IMPORTATION.

The total importation of Cattle into Canada during 1887 for breeding purposes is as follow :

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Quebec.....	148	488	10
Maritime Provinces.....	7	.....	.....
Ontario.....	169	.....	35
North-West—Emerson.....	225	3,501	217
Fort McLeod.. ..	.....	2,550	.....
Total.....	549	6,539	262

EXPORTATION.

The increasing dimensions of the export trade of cattle from Canada was pointed out in my report last year, and the Customs returns for 1887 continue to show an increase in that direction, both of horses, cattle and sheep, as will be seen in the following table :—

Year.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
1874.....	5,399	570,544	39,623	951,269	252,081	702,564
1875.....	4,382	460,672	38,968	823,522	242,438	637,561
1876.....	4,299	442,338	25,357	601,448	141,187	505,538
1877.....	8,306	779,222	22,656	715,750	203,899	593,020
1878.....	14,179	1,273,728	29,915	1,152,334	242,989	699,337
1879.....	16,629	1,376,794	46,569	2,096,686	308,093	983,045
1880.....	21,393	1,880,379	54,914	2,764,437	398,746	1,422,830
1881.....	21,993	2,094,037	63,277	3,461,871	354,155	1,372,127
1882.....	20,920	2,318,637	62,108	2,256,330	311,669	1,228,937
1883.....	13,019	1,633,291	66,396	3,893,028	308,474	1,368,056
1884.....	11,505	1,617,829	89,263	5,681,082	304,403	1,544,005
1885.....	12,310	1,640,506	144,441	7,508,043	335,207	1,264,811
1886.....	16,951	2,232,623	92,661	5,916,551	359,488	1,184,106
1887.....	19,081	2,350,926	116,490	6,521,320	443,628	1,593,350

The above figures, representing the total trade, are for the fiscal year ended 30th June last.

The exports to the United Kingdom, for the calendar year 1887, are:—Cattle, 64,621; sheep, 35,473.

The numbers shipped from the different ports, were as follow:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.
Montreal	63,241	35,048
Quebec.....	517	425
Halifax.....	863	.....
Total.....	64,621	35,473

The following table gives a comparison of the last six calendar years:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.
1882.....	35,378	75,905
1883.....	55,625	114,352
1884.....	61,843	67,197
1885.....	69,158	38,534
1886.....	64,555	94,297
1887.....	64,621	35,473

In this connection I am pleased to call attention to the fact reported by Dr. McEachran, that the shipment of cattle from Alberta was inaugurated last summer *via* Montreal to Great Britain, and that the size and quality of the cattle were a cause of great surprise. The butchers found the meat heavy, and the proportion of offal to beef very small. The meat possessed a rich flavour due to the prairie grass.

RANCHES.

The success attending cattle raising at the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, as alluded to in my report of last year continues, and the past summer is reported to have been remarkably favourable for all stock and stock operations in that district. Winter losses in the district of Alberta, are reported by Dr. McEachran to have been trifling, compared with those sustained in the cattle raising territories of the United States, due to the unusual severity of the winter there. The fact seems to be established that range bred cattle are better fitted to stand the winter than unacclimatized stock from the east. By the shipment of cattle from the ranches to Montreal and Great Britain, the question of a market has been settled, as no trouble was experienced in conveying them, either by rail, or in the ocean steamers. The low rate of mortality reported in the whole district of Alberta during the severe winter, proves the suitability of the foothills for ranching par-

poses. Horse breeding is steadily increasing in Alberta, and the herds appear to stand the winter very successfully. Dr. McEachran reports 90,000 head of cattle, 8,000 horses and 18,000 sheep in Alberta.

HOG CHOLERA.

A slight outbreak of disease among swine was reported last summer from the County of Essex, which on examination by Dr. Wilson, V.S., was pronounced to be hog cholera, and the diseased animals were thereupon slaughtered and the owners compensated in the terms provided by the Contagious Disease Animals Act.

DISEASE AMONG HORSES.

Owing to a disease among horses having been reported to my Department at Stittsville, in this district, I instructed Dr. Coleman, V.S., to immediately make investigation; the result of which showed the disease arose simply from local causes and that there was no fear of any contagion. A post mortem examination was conducted in the presence of a number of the neighbouring farmers who expressed their satisfaction at the results obtained. Further information showed that the health of stock in that locality was healthy.

SHEEP SCAB.

With such good results have the precautionary measure taken for eradicating this disease, been carried out, that not a single case of "scab" was found among Canadian sheep landed in British ports during the past year.

The result was also materially effected by the system adopted of marking sheep before leaving their own county for market, thus enabling the Port Inspectors to prevent sheep from infected counties being mixed with healthy sheep. Although the disease is reported by Mr. C. McEachran as lingering in Yamaska and Terrebonne Counties, the measures taken during the winter to cleanse and thoroughly disinfect the outhouses and sheep pens will, it is expected, lead to its speedy eradication.

CATTLE DISEASE.

Prof. Andrew Smith received instructions early last summer to investigate an outbreak of cattle disease reported from Chatsworth. This was found, after careful examination, to be due only to local causes, and was pronounced not contagious. A similar outbreak at Harriston was also investigated with the same result. Professor Smith reports the general health of cattle in Ontario to be good, and no contagious disease whatever in existence in that Province.

PHOSPHATE.

The total amount of phosphate shipped from Montreal during the year 1887, according to returns furnished, was 19,713 tons. The Montreal Board of Trade returns give the total amount as 20,349 tons, but the difference is caused by several shipments of ground phosphate in bags, which were not included in the shipping returns of the raw material itself. The question of using ground phosphate in the raw state is attracting considerable attention, and a series of tests will be made at the Experimental Farm during the coming season, the results of which will be made public. The manure question is one of the most important connected with agriculture, and whatever will tend to an increased production of crops must necessarily demand the attention of the agricultural community. Phosphate rock has now, to a great extent, been substituted in place of bones in the manufacture of superphosphate and commercial fertilizers, by treatment with sulphuric acid, for the purpose of rendering it soluble. Phosphoric acid, as contained in crude phosphate, has been considered insoluble in water, but water containing carbonic acid, ammonia, or common salt, has the power slowly of liberating the phosphoric acid from its basic lime, and rendering it soluble for plant food. But the slower operations of water to render the phosphoric acid available for crops, can be largely increased by mixing the pulverized material with fermented manure, or peat. This system has for several years been carried on in the United States, in connection with cotton and tobacco plants, both of which being very exhaustive to the soil, require very stimulating fertilizers to restore the growing properties essential for plant life to the land. It is to be hoped that our farming community will see the necessity of adopting some measures for keeping the land required for the growth of cereals, up to its standard, by using fertilizers, and it does seem anomalous that this rich natural product at our very door, should be shipped away to the United States and Great Britain without its value being recognized by our own farming community.

DOMINION EXHIBITION.

Mr. H. J. Hill gives an interesting account of the Dominion Exhibition held at Toronto last autumn, which he reports was unusually fine, and states that the holding of these annual Dominion Exhibitions has done much to stimulate the improvement of live stock, as well as all classes of manufacture. (See Appendix.)

ROYAL JUBILEE EXHIBITION.

Space was secured at the Royal Jubilee Exhibition, held at Liverpool last summer, for an exhibit illustrative of the resources of the Dominion. The exhibit consisted mainly of a selection made from the collection previously shown at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, and was supplemented by

various articles from the London and Liverpool offices, together with a few exhibits loaned for the occasion. A large number of pamphlets was freely distributed, bearing on Canada, and visitors were supplied with full information in reply to any inquiries made.

At the exhibition at Saltaire the space placed at the disposal of the Canadian Government being much more limited than at Liverpool the exhibit was confined to articles principally illustrating the agricultural resources of this country regarding which I am informed considerable inquiry was made. These exhibitions were visited by large numbers of people, and the result of the inquiries made by them must materially tend to diffuse information in England respecting this country.

I consider such exhibitions of high importance in keeping Canadian interests before the British public, and the exhibits before mentioned will be again made use of during 1888, at an Exhibition to be held in Glasgow.

ARCHIVES.

In the archives rooms, there are now considerably upwards of half a million of manuscripts, all arranged, bound and ready for reference, which is constantly made on every variety of subject. The great bulk of these consists of originals, the copies being chiefly those of State papers, land titles, and similar documents.

There are upwards of 2,000 pamphlets of a historical character, and works exclusively historical.

The President of the American Historical Association, officially reported, after visiting and examining the archives, that it formed "the most valuable collection of manuscripts for historical purposes to be found on this continent." Independent of its historical value, it is constantly used for settling disputed points, involving large amounts, and has been, and is now, becoming more and more a place of reference by the different Departments.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

During the past year the grant made by Parliament for agricultural societies in the North-West Territories was distributed to the extent of \$6,614 among 27 societies.

As the grant was only available by societies numbering over 50 subscribers, those which did not possess that number were unable to participate in the allotment.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Since I last had the honour of reporting on this subject, satisfactory progress has been made. The organization of the Central Experimental Farm is now approaching completion, and the land has been brought into such condition as will admit of much useful experimental work being undertaken without delay. Most of the necessary preliminary work of clearing, grading, fencing and draining has been completed, and in the meantime the available land is utilized in testing many promising sorts of cereals, roots and other useful farm and horticultural products. These experiments, with many others of an instructive character, will be continued from year to year, for the purpose of proving which are the most promising and profitable varieties to be grown in the different Provinces of the Dominion.

The introduction of new or untried sorts of early ripening cereals, I regard as one of the most important departments of experimental work bearing on the present and future farming in Canada. Under my instruction an early ripening hard spring wheat was obtained last year from one of the northern governments of Russia, known as Ladoga wheat. The importation received was distributed among the farmers in the several Provinces, but especially in the more frosty districts of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, where the need of such a wheat is strongly felt. Many gratifying reports have been procured of the earliness of this promising wheat, but another season's testing will be required before its relative merits can be fully ascertained. Further importations are being made for the purpose of continuing this work; tests will also be undertaken during the coming season with early ripening sorts of barley and oats.

Two bulletins have been issued during the year, containing information regarding the work accomplished at the Central Experimental Farm, comprising statements as to crops growing, the results of the testing of the vitality of a large number of samples of agricultural seeds sent by farmers for that purpose, giving particulars of the many sorts of fruit and forest trees obtained and planted, with many other items of useful information to farmers.

The buildings necessary for carrying on the work in the most approved manner are being provided, and when fully equipped, the Central Experimental Farm will have ample facilities for such useful experiments as testing the value, for different purposes, of the more important breeds of stock, ascertaining the relative usefulness of fodder plants, of grasses and clovers for meadow and pasture, the best and earliest sorts of grain, the most productive and useful roots and fruits, the hardiest forest trees for shelter and timber, and many other subjects having an immediate bearing on agriculture.

Many difficult problems present themselves to the farmer in the course of his work which require scientific knowledge and skill to explain. Injurious insects

and low parasitic forms of plants such as rusts and smuts deprive him of a portion of the profits of his toil; while the exhaustion of the soil, the value of special fertilizers and other points involving chemical knowledge often puzzle the practical man. For the investigation of such subjects, suitable provision has been made by the appointment of scientific experts. Mr. James Fletcher has been appointed as Botanist and Entomologist, and Mr. Frank T. Shutt as Chemist, and to these officers all such questions will be referred. The reports of the Director and other officers of the Central Experimental Farm will be found to contain further particulars of the work accomplished. (Appendix in separate volume.)

The Experimental Farm for the Maritime Provinces has been located, a very central and suitable site having been chosen near Nappan, Nova Scotia, easily accessible to the farmers of the three Provinces where experimental work will be carried on similar in character to that already referred to, but varied to suit the special requirements of the Maritime Provinces. A site for the experimental farm for the North-West Territories has also been chosen, a prairie section, adjoining the town of Indian Head, having a desirable variety of soil, representative of the large plains in that part of the North-West. This farm will afford ample opportunity for experimental work with cereals, grasses and other farm crops, as well as with stock. Experiments will also be undertaken there without delay with forest trees and fruits. It is expected that locations for the other experimental farms will shortly be chosen, and that during the coming year the organization of the entire system will be nearly completed, the several farms provided with the necessary buildings and equipments, and all engaged in useful work.

III.—PATENTS.

By reference to the following comparative statement, it will be seen what the different transactions of the Patent Office have been in each year since 1872.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the business of the Patent Office from the year 1872 to 1887, inclusive.

Years.	Applications for Patents.	PATENTS AND CERTIFICATES GRANTED.			Caveats.	Assignments of Patents.	Fees Received, including Designs and Trade Marks.
		Patents.	Certificates.	Totals.			
1872.....	752	671	.....	671	184	327	\$ cts. 19,578 65
1873.....	1,124	1,016	10	1,026	171	547	29,830 14
1874.....	1,376	1,218	27	1,245	200	711	34,301 98
1875.....	1,418	1,266	57	1,323	194	791	34,565 82
1876.....	1,548	1,337	46	1,383	185	761	36,187 63
1877.....	1,445	1,277	75	1,352	168	841	35,388 00
1878.....	1,428	1,172	96	1,268	172	832	33,663 67
1879.....	1,358	1,137	101	1,238	203	728	33,303 60
1880.....	1,601	1,252	156	1,408	227	855	42,141 14
1881.....	1,955	1,510	222	1,732	226	907	52,866 65
1882.....	2,266	1,846	291	2,137	198	955	60,811 19
1883.....	2,641	2,178	291	2,469	242	1,052	73,023 20
1884.....	2,681	2,456	167	2,623	238	1,172	69,630 69
1885.....	2,518	2,233	214	2,447	222	1,075	69,075 21
1886.....	2,776	2,610	260	2,860	197	1,322	73,949 39
1887.....	2,874	2,596	254	2,850	219	1,335	76,132 74

DETAILED STATEMENT, Patent Office Fees.

Years.	Patents.	Assignments.	Caveats.	Copies.	Sundries.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1884.....	58,524 33	2,471 07	1,198 60	898 25	165 22	63,267 47
1885.....	57,777 31	2,225 63	1,226 65	895 89	50 75	62,176 23
1886.....	62,263 45	2,693 50	1,054 11	1,047 90	94 91	67,153 87
1887.....	62,924 44	2,715 88	1,169 50	1,044 31	86 08	67,940 21

The limit or duration of a patent is fifteen years, but it is optional with the inventor or applicant, by payment of a partial and proportionate fee, to reduce this period to ten or five years respectively.

In the year 1882, there were 1,846 patents granted, of these 187 were for the full period of fifteen years; 26 for ten years, and the remainder 1,633 for five years, of these last mentioned 1,332 were allowed to expire, and the remaining 251 were continued in force for a further quinquennial period, by the payment of the required additional fee.

This fact shows that only a small percentage of Canadian patents remains in force, beyond the period of five years from their date of issue.

Two decisions under *The Patent Act* have been given since the last annual report. The first was that in which James A. Wright and William C. Hibbard were petitioners, and The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, were respondents. The petitioners applied to have Patent No. 10,021, granted on the 28th May, 1879, to Francis Blake, jun., for improvements in speaking telephones, called "Blake's Transmitter," and owned by the respondents, declared void, on the ground of importation contrary to the provisions of the 37th section of *The Patent Act*.

After hearing the evidence adduced, and the arguments of the parties by their counsel respectively, it was decided that the patent, for the reason above assigned, had become and was null and void.

The second case was between the same parties, with reference to three patents, namely, No. 8026, issued on the 20th October, 1877, for "Improvements on Speaking Telegraphs," and Nos. 9922 and 9923 issued on the 1st May, 1879, for "Improvements on Telephones." The application to have these three patents declared null and void, was based upon the same ground as that alleged in the first above mentioned case, namely, importation contrary to the 37th section of *The Patent Act*.

After hearing the evidence adduced and the parties by their counsel respectively, it was decided that these three patents should be sustained.

These decisions have been printed, as well as others rendered in previous years, and will be found both interesting and instructive to inventors and others holding patents, as showing the necessity of complying strictly with the provisions of the above mentioned section of *The Patent Act*.

In many instances patentees having represented and shown to the satisfaction of the office, that they were unable to comply with the requirements of the above section, by means beyond their control, an extension of time within which to commence the manufacture of their inventions was granted. An extension of time to import was also accorded to others where satisfactory reasons were shown to justify the granting of this privilege.

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

The utmost care and diligence have been observed by the Patent Office in thoroughly scrutinizing all applications for patents, and in cases where the alleged

invention possessed none of the patentable requisites of a patent, under the provisions of *The Patent Act*, the application was not entertained.

The Model Museum continues to be a source of attraction, as shown by the unusually large number of visitors during the past year; but the limited space allotted to it, which necessitates the crowding of intricately and delicately constructed and valuable models, into very unfavourably disposed positions, where they can scarcely be seen, much less examined and studied, operates a great source of obstruction to making the museum what it is designed to be—a school of instruction in every department of science and mechanical invention. It is believed that this drawback will be remedied when the museum shall be removed to the new departmental building now progressing towards completion.

An improvement has been effected in the manner of publishing the *Patent Record*. Each monthly number now contains the record of the patents issued during such month, instead of those of the preceding month as formerly. An additional useful and attractive feature has been added to it, by inserting a list of the Trade Marks issued during each and every month. These additional advantages will, it is hoped, increase its usefulness to the public generally, and particularly to all interested in patents of invention.

The work and proceedings of the Patent Office, as well as the receipts, continue to increase from year to year, and show this year accordingly, a considerable increase over those of the past year. The increase of labour has been cheerfully met by the staff of the office, although their duties were rendered still more arduous, by a reduction in their number, from sickness and death, particularly during the prevalence of the fever epidemic, which recently so severely visited this city.

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

Countries.	1878	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Canada.....	451	479	492	558	538	612	607	610	687	639
England.....	33	51	50	69	103	116	94	85	140	153
United States.....	772	695	813	1,070	1,452	1,711	1,714	1,498	1,730	1,740
France.....	1	2	6	16	9	12	9	7	8	11
Germany.....	5	5	7	8	9	10	11	11	20	29
Other Countries.....	3	6	11	12	26	8	21	22	25	24
Totals.....	1,268	1,238	1,408	1,732	2,137	2,469	2,456	2,233	2,610	2,596

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

Provinces.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Ontario.....	315	308	334	361	351	385	389	397	462	442
Quebec.....	102	134	124	143	129	165	151	160	152	131
New Brunswick.....	16	16	15	19	26	21	26	16	23	18
Nova Scotia.....	17	16	18	23	25	26	21	23	21	26
Prince Edward Island.....	3	2	.....	2	2	7	2	7	3	4
Manitoba.....	.....	2	1	4	4	6	12	13	20	16
British Columbia.....	1	1	.....	6	1	2	3	4	6	2
Totals.....	454	479	492	558	538	612	607	610	687	639

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

Years.	Periods for which the fees were paid on first issue.			Patents on which Certificates were attached after issue.	
	5 Years.	10 Years.	15 Years.	5 Years.	10 Years.
1869.....	204	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870.....	556	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871.....	509	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872.....	624	19	28	.....	.....
1873.....	873	47	96	4	4
1874.....	1,098	38	87	17	5
1875.....	1,173	33	60	35	21
1876.....	1,261	21	55	28	9
1877.....	1,211	17	49	47	14
1878.....	1,109	20	43	58	19
1879.....	1,042	39	56	73	14
1880.....	1,144	20	88	110	23
1881.....	1,350	23	137	138	32
1882.....	1,633	26	187	175	58
1883.....	1,965	29	184	250	41
1884.....	2,357	15	84	146	21
1885.....	2,116	15	102	193	21
1886.....	2,524	12	74	226	24
1887.....	2,510	7	79	232	22

IV.—COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND
TIMBER MARKS.

The following table shows a comparative statement of the business of this Branch from 1868 to 1887, inclusive:—

Years.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	Copyrights Registered.	Certificates of Copyrights.	Trade Marks Registered.	Certificates of Trade Marks.	Industrial Designs Registered.	Certificates of Industrial Designs.	Timber Marks Registered.	Certificates of Timber Marks.	Assignments Registered.	Fees Received.
												\$ cts.
1868.....	110	128	34	34	32	32	6	6	.....	.....	.....	183 00
1869.....	198	211	62	62	50	50	12	12	.....	.....	.....	418 00
1870.....	473	463	66	66	72	72	23	23	190	190	.....	877 00
1871.....	562	562	115	115	106	105	22	22	105	105	.....	1,092 00
1872.....	523	523	87	83	103	103	17	17	64	64	11	927 00
1873.....	418	519	122	38	95	95	30	30	69	69	20	940 50
1874.....	1027	1027	134	55	163	163	30	30	41	41	19	1,339 50
1875.....	943	986	131	50	149	149	31	31	21	21	15	1,175 00
1876.....	1175	1240	178	57	238	238	47	47	17	17	33	1,758 25
1877.....	1190	1236	138	37	227	227	50	50	18	18	31	1,734 70
1878.....	1210	1285	193	61	223	223	40	40	10	10	14	1,671 25
1879.....	1104	1127	184	69	154	154	41	41	13	13	24	2,434 83
1880.....	1145	1292	185	93	113	113	40	40	19	19	28	3,806 15
1881.....	1172	1307	225	94	156	156	38	38	30	30	22	4,772 70
1882.....	1192	1264	224	87	160	160	45	45	21	21	64	4,956 40
1883.....	1178	1286	253	100	160	160	66	66	24	24	33	5,397 72
1884.....	1186	1186	281	120	196	196	68	68	14	14	49	6,373 22
1885.....	1542	1542	555	125	209	209	48	48	16	16	54	6,898 98
1886.....	1544	1544	574	101	203	203	54	54	17	17	58	6,795 42
1887.....	1543	1543	554	167	245	245	105	105	16	16	56	8,192 53

The total number of registrations of copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs and timber marks, was 1,087 during the year 1887. Out of this number there were 554 registrations of copyrights, besides 167 certificates; 26 of interim copyrights, besides 2 certificates; 5 of temporary copyrights, with 2 certificates; 245 registrations of trade marks; 105 of industrial designs; and 16 of timber marks.

The total number of assignments of these different rights recorded was 56. The correspondence of this branch of the Department amounted to 1,543 letters received, and 1,543 sent.

The fees during the year amounted to \$8,192.53.

COPYRIGHT AND TRADE MARK BRANCH.

Detailed Statement of all Moneys received in 1887.

Month.	Trade Marks.	Copy-rights.	Designs.	Timber Marks.	Assign-ments.	Copies.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January	780 00	34 00	20 00	4 00	6 00	.....	814 00
February	254 75	31 50	5 00	9 00	1 00	3 50	304 75
March	628 05	58 50	48 00	.....	13 00	.....	747 55
April	663 75	46 58	45 00	16 00	11 00	.....	782 33
May	374 75	91 50	100 00	.....	9 00	.....	575 25
June	629 00	40 50	45 00	2 00	26 00	2 50	745 00
July	494 95	55 50	28 50	.....	.....	.....	488 95
August	474 95	59 00	55 00	.....	2 00	1 50	592 45
September	630 00	49 00	60 00	4 00	8 00	3 50	754 50
October	610 00	82 50	10 00	.....	4 00	2 50	709 00
November	670 00	62 00	60 00	14 00	2 00	.....	808 00
December	718 25	86 00	27 00	2 00	5 00	2 50	840 75
Grand Total.....	6,838 45	696 58	503 50	51 00	87 00	16 00	8,192 53

V.—IMMIGRATION.

For the convenience of comparison, the same form of tables as was used in previous years has been retained in this Report; and, therefore, in the first place, in the following statement, all arrivals, both of immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers, who have entered the Dominion, from 1878 to 1887, inclusive, are given:—

—	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Via the St. Lawrence	10,295	17,251	24,997	30,288	44,850	45,966	31,529	17,035	22,782	32,749
Via Suspension Bridge	15,814	30,071	47,296	61,823	90,393	66,179	63,119	27,511	51,473	63,477
Via Inland Ports .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,045	15,627	10,533	6,100	10,297
Maritime Province Ports—										
Halifax	13,403									
New Brunswick 2,826										
Portland	840									
Boston	1,481									
New York	1,330									
British Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....	5,715	13,927	9,000	9,000	8,023	5,825	13,354
	28,597	51,277	75,602	101,612	162,596	171,911	131,405	72,795	97,304	145,757
Entered at Custom House with settlers' goods	11,435	9,775	10,248	15,404	30,554	34,987	35,191	32,301	25,277	29,822
Total	40,032	61,052	85,050	117,016	193,150	206,898	166,596	105,096	122,581	175,579

*It may be explained that this item of 10,297 is composed as follows:—From United States by St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, 5,786; American arrivals at various agencies, 2,413; arrivals at Prescott, 753; Port Arthur, 385; across frontier, west of Gretna, 960.

The arrivals by the St. Lawrence route, both of immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers, from 1867 to 1887, inclusive, are shown in the following table:—

1867	30,757
1868	34,309
1869	43,114
1870	44,475
1871	37,020
1872	34,743
1873	36,901
1874	23,894
1875	16,038
1876	10,901
1877	7,743
1878	10,295
1879	17,251
1880	24,997
1881	30,228
1882	44,850
1883	45,966
1884	31,529
1885	17,035
1886	22,782
1887	32,749

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

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
At Quebec.....	14,359	15,614	31,032	36,084	25,490	15,104	16,764	21,936
Suspension Bridge.....	5,770	5,468	5,779	7,247	8,049	4,412	4,593	5,222
Halifax, N.S.....	2,265	948	1,431	7,484	6,187	5,092	5,361	9,343
St. John, N.B.....	90	36	664	29	1,035	1,085	1,777	1,682
Portland, Me.....	124	348	4,369	4,455	3,245	2,619	2,454	2,906
Montreal <i>viâ</i> Boston and New York.....			8,424					
Manitoba and North-West, settlers entering at ports other than those above enumerated, and other than those from the old Provinces, <i>viz</i> : Emerson (4,472), Gretna (1,314), Port Arthur (385), west of Gretna (960).....	4,936	3,959	14,525	21,019	12,657	8,660	3,554	7,131
British Columbia.....			12,862	9,000	9,000	8,023	5,825	3,338
<i>From United States.</i>								
At Algoma.....			5	6,185				
Oatlicooke.....			500	479	553			
Ottawa.....		291	215	1,538	1,386	1,343	1,793	2,413
Toronto.....		171	1,269					
Kingston.....		56	70	876	1,021	530	753	753
London.....		185	464					
Prescott.....				4,250				
North of Lake Superior.....								
	27,544	32,587	81,004	98,637	68,633	46,868	43,875	64,704
Reported with settlers' goods by Custom Houses.....	10,961	15,404	30,554	34,987	35,191	32,301	25,277	29,822
Total Settlers.....	38,505	47,991	112,458	133,624	133,624	79,169	69,152	84,526

The total number of persons who went into Manitoba and the North-West in 1887 was 27,390, ascertained as follows:—Reported at Emerson, 7,259; Gretna, 1,345; Port Arthur, 17,826; across the frontier, west of Gretna, 960. The nationalities were as follow:—From Europe, 10,317; from Canada, 9,996; from United States, 7,077. Of the total number, 27,390, deduct those reported to have gone out *viâ* Emerson, 5,443, and Gretna, 262, making total settlers in Manitoba and the North-West, 21,685.

The numbers of immigrants reported as distributed by the various Agents, may be found in excess of those above given, but this fact arises, as in previous years, from movements of immigrants between the stations, some of them being thus necessarily twice reported, although not counted in summing up the year's operations. The figures above are those given by the Agents at the points at which the immigrants enter into the Dominion.

There was an increase this year in total arrivals at Quebec of 9,967; there was also an increase at the Suspension Bridge of 12,004; an increase *viâ* the maritime ports of 14,756; *viâ* inland ports of 4,197 and in British Columbia of 7,529.

The following table shows the number of immigrant passengers through Canada to the United States, and the number of settlers in Canada, from 1867 to 1887 inclusive, including and excluding the arrivals reported at the Custom House, with entries of settlers' goods, which are reported elsewhere:—

Year.	Immigrant Passengers for United States.	Immigrant Settlers in Canada (omitting <i>via</i> Customs.)	Immigrant Settlers in Canada (including <i>via</i> Customs)
1867.....	47,212	14,666	.....
1868.....	58,683	12,765	.....
1869.....	57,302	18,630	.....
1870.....	44,313	24,708	.....
1871.....	37,949	27,773	.....
1872.....	52,608	36,578	.....
*1873.....	49,059	41,079	50,050
1874.....	40,649	25,263	39,373
1875.....	9,214	19,243	27,392
1876.....	10,916	14,499	25,633
1877.....	5,640	15,323	27,082
1878.....	11,226	18,372	29,807
1879.....	20,560	30,717	40,492
1880.....	47,112	27,544	38,505
1881.....	69,025	32,587	47,991
1882.....	80,692	81,904	112,458
1883.....	72,274	98,637	133,624
1884.....	62,772	68,633	103,824
1885.....	25,927	46,868	79,169
1886.....	53,429	43,876	69,152
1887.....	91,053	54,704	84,526

*Prior to this date Customs Returns not made separate.

The origins of the immigrants who arrived in the Dominion at the Port of Quebec are as follow, from 1879 to 1887, as reported at that Port:—

—	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
English.....	10,395	11,059	13,154	20,881	21,897	18,638	10,511	13,109	16,034
Irish.....	1,543	3,183	3,785	6,195	12,095	4,473	2,107	2,491	3,128
Scotch.....	1,448	2,857	2,800	4,617	3,980	3,040	2,099	2,508	3,094
Germans.....	349	307	530	1,024	1,434	1,237	510	475	570
Scandinavians.....	2,872	7,402	9,600	7,279	4,763	3,451	1,489	3,501	7,659
French and Belgians.....	149	27	104	50	306	150	140	100	147
Other origins.....	33	3	45	.....	.....	35	.....	195	60
Icelanders.....	6	71	118	129	1,413	38	93	378	1,766
Mennonites.....	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russians.....	200	70	22	270	56	322	50	.....	234
Jews.....	.....	.....	.....	1,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swiss.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumanians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	160	14
Austrians.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	95	18	25	.....
Bosnians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	.....
Italians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Total.....	17,251	24,997	30,288	44,850	45,966	31,529	17,030	22,782	32,749

And at Halifax :—

English.....	9,829
Irish.....	860
Scotch	736
Germans.....	464
Scandinavians.....	935
French and Belgians.....	240
Other countries.....	339

Total..... 13,403

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

—	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Farmers	340	589	310	3,286	3,295	2,869	1,061	2,195	2,371
Labourers	7,136	10,164	13,890	16,629	14,253	9,194	5,449	6,666	12,406
Mechanics	923	903	320	1,420	1,872	1,911	886	1,110	938
Clerks and traders..	12	64	12	17	29	18	26	139	111
Professional men.....									
Total.....	8,311	11,730	14,542	21,352	19,449	13,791	7,422	10,411	15,874

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

Farmers	1,018
Labourers.....	4,834
Mechanics	345
Clerks and traders.....	108
Female servants.....	1,212

Total..... 7,517

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

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Earl of Shaftesbury.....		35		33	34	40
Miss Bilborough.....	70	189			245	75
Miss Macpherson.....	204	197	172	187	220	212
Mr. Middlemore.....	74	125	148	20	28	149
Miss Rye.....	121	150	169	128	108	126
East London Family Emigration Fund of Hon. Mrs Hobart.....			226	53	117	38
Children's Home, London.....	39					
Rev. M. Nugent, Liverpool.....	44					
Industrial School, Liverpool, Everton.....				4	9	
South Dublin Union.....	82					
Rev. Mr. Stevenson.....		42	77			75
Catholic Protective Society, Liverpool.....	30	100	192	178	103	225
Kingswood Reformatory, Bristol.....						12
Mrs. Birt.....	120	108	220	82	160	133
Mr. Quarrier, Glasgow.....			263	358		232
Rev. Mr Stephenson, Children's Home, Hamilton Old Castle Union.....	41			82	90	
Cardinal Manning, Dublin.....	72	62				
Protestant Orphans' Society, Dublin.....					3	
Mr. Meredith, London.....						
Boys' Farm School, Birmingham.....	2					
Rev. Mr. Wood, London.....	11					
Mrs. Cadle, of Kent.....	18					
Lord A. Douglas.....	40		35	15	32	
Tralee Convent.....	13					73
Dr. Barnardo, London.....	56	173	266	400	424	410
Mohill Union, Leitrim.....	10					
Prescott Board Guardians, Liverpool.....		28	45			
Boys' Refuge, London.....			40			
Boys' Home, Southwark, London.....			52	96	95	125
Cardinal Manning.....			56	48	80	
Colonization Fund, Mr. J. F. Boyd, London.....			50			
Redhill Reformatory.....				7	11	
Feltham Reformatory.....				25	18	
Mr. Whitwill, Bristol.....				14	33	29
Waifs and Strays Association, London.....				7	40	40
D. Shea, Birkdale.....				6		
Rev. Oanoa Cooper.....					94	
Birkdale Farm, Liverpool.....					12	
Middlesex Industrial School.....					7	
Bedfordshire Reformatory.....					6	
Ballycouree Orphanage, County Tyrone.....					5	
Suffolk Reformatory.....					5	
Oxford Reformatory.....					3	
Warwickshire Industrial School.....					3	
Meath Industrial School, Dublin.....					3	
Rev. Mr. Newman, Clevedon.....					2	
Protestant Orphan Asylum, Dublin.....					1	
Killarney Emigration Committee.....						10
Canadian Catholic Emigration Co London.....						73
Church Emigration Society, London.....						140
Miss Alexander Sutton, Surrey.....						18
Barnes' Home, Stockport.....						11
Brenchley Emigration Fund.....						12
Croydon Union.....						16
Miss Wemyss.....						12
House of Refuge, Glasgow.....						21
	1,048	1,218	2,011	1,746	1,988	2,298

The immigrants by sea arrived only by steamers, sailing vessels being no longer used for immigrant transport. The average time of the Allan mail steamers from Liverpool was $9\frac{1}{2}$ days, and from Londonderry, $8\frac{1}{2}$ days; that of the Dominion Line from Liverpool, $9\frac{1}{2}$, and from Londonderry, $8\frac{1}{2}$ days; that of the Temperleys, from London to Quebec, 18 days; Bristol Line from Bristol, $11\frac{3}{4}$ days; Beaver Line from Liverpool, 10 days; Allan Line from Glasgow, 11 days; London Steamers from London, $11\frac{1}{2}$ days.

The immigration of 1887 shows an increase of numbers as compared with last year. The immigrants who came were of a good class. All those who came to seek for work were employed, the demand for farm labourers and female domestic servants being largely in excess of supply. A large number of immigrants continue to come to Canada *via* the United States, as is evidenced by entries of settlers' goods at the Custom houses.

The distinct increase in the number of immigrant settlers in 1887 as compared with the two previous years shows a steady advance of movement, and this is coupled with favourable reports from Manitoba and the North-West caused by the favourable harvests of last summer. These are facts which seem to point to continued and probably increased activity during the coming season of 1888. This movement of increase is particularly noticeable in the immigration into Manitoba and the North-West as will appear from a comparison of the figures in the tables.

A feature in the figures of immigration to the North-West deserving of notice is the formation of colonies of Icelanders, Scandinavians and Germans, which make centres of attraction for further accessions for immigrants of those nationalities,—the reports from these colonies being favourable. Information in detail in relation to these several colonies of much interest will be found in the accompanying appendices.

The report of Sir Charles Tupper and those of the agents acting under his directions, published in the appendices herewith, afford a clear view of what may be called the European emigration markets, from which the Dominion of Canada draws its annual supplies, and some interesting facts respecting trade and industry in Great Britain will be found in these reports.

The Canadian Pacific Railway with its facilities for transporting immigrants to the vast fertile areas of the Canadian North-West and to the great undeveloped resources of the Pacific seaboard Province of the Dominion, British Columbia, has proved an important factor in this year's operations.

Mr. L. Stafford, the agent at Quebec, reports an increase of 9,967 souls over the previous year. The details of immigrants arriving at the Quebec agency will

be found in his report. The immigrants were the usual class, and landed in a healthy condition. The total arrivals at Quebec were 32,749.

Mr. J. J. Daley, the agent at Montreal, reports 3,651 immigrants arriving at that agency, by way of Portland, Boston and New York, in addition to those reaching Montreal *via* Quebec and Halifax. The general health of the immigrants was good. He calls attention to the rapid progress Montreal is making, and the large increase of factories of all kinds, furnishing employment to large numbers of both sexes.

Mr. Ibbotson, late agent at Sherbrooke, and whose death occurred since the date of his report, states that the immigrants arriving there were of a very good class, the majority of them purchasing farms in the Eastern Townships.

Mr. W. J. Wills, the agent at Ottawa, shows how the immigrants arriving at his agency were disposed of, and as a proof of the prosperity of former settlers in his district, he states that the sum of \$3,328.60 was forwarded through him for the purpose of assisting friends and relations to join them, during the past year. He further reports that the Ottawa district requires a steady annual supply of immigrants, to meet the requirements of manual labour within its limits.

Mr. A. S. Gerald, who looks after the welfare of such immigrants as arrive at Prescott, reports a number arriving during the year from across the St. Lawrence, being, as he states, immigrants who had landed at New York, and who, desirous of reaching Canada, had gradually worked their way up to the frontier.

Mr. R. Macpherson, the agent at Kingston, reports the supply of farm labourers and female domestic servants, during the past year, inadequate to meet the demand, and refers to the benefit farmers receive by the placing out with them of children from the various Homes.

Mr. J. A. Donaldson, the agent at Toronto, reports a marked improvement in the class of immigrants arrived during the past year, and the difficulty of supplying the demand for labour through his agency. He urges agricultural labourers to time their arrival in early spring, as the wages offered are higher at that period than later in the summer.

Mr. John Smith, the agent at Hamilton, furnishes a large number of tables, covering the work of his agency. He reports the settlers during the year as being of a desirable and good class, self-reliant, and, in the majority of cases, capable of providing for themselves. He also gives a full report of farm products, manufacturing industries and commerce generally in his district during the past year. He reports work plentiful and employment easily obtained.

Mr. A. G. Smyth, the agent at London, reports the immigrants arriving this season as generally of that class most useful for the country, and the applications for labourers of all kinds have been very large.

Mr. E. Clay, the agent at Halifax, reports 10,674 souls as arriving at that port during the year, all of whom appeared to be a very fine class of people, and adapted to make splendid settlers. A number remained in Nova Scotia, the coal mines there giving work to those accustomed to mining. The railways in process of construction in that Province give employment to large numbers of labourers. The health of the immigrants was generally good.

Mr. S. Gardner, the agent at St. John, reports immigration into New Brunswick on the increase. The Danish settlement there is full. He reports numbers settling on farms in almost every county in the Province, some purchasing partly improved farms, others taking up free grant lands. He notices during the year a large number of agriculturists returning from the States. The industries of the Province have been very prosperous, as a proof of which he reports every manufacturing establishment running extra time and with large orders to fill.

Mr. J. M. McGovern, the agent at Port Arthur, gives a statement of all the immigrants passing through that agency on their way to Manitoba and the North-West. He reports 124 settlers locating in the vicinity of Port Arthur during the year. His remarks on the settlement and general progress of the district around Port Arthur contain much valuable information, and the progress of Port Arthur itself is satisfactorily commented on. Considerable attention has been turned to mineral lands in that vicinity, which it is expected will give employment in the future to a large number of hands.

Mr. W. C. B. Grahame, the agent at Winnipeg, reports that he cannot remember in the history of the Province of Manitoba any season when labour was so much in demand or wages better than during the past year. He reports among the immigrants of this year a large number of arrivals from the continent of Europe, and gives favourable reports of the Scandinavian, Icelandic, German and Hungarian settlements already formed in the Province.

Mr. T. Bennett, the agent at Brandon, reports a large increase of immigrants arriving at his agency, and a large proportion of the working class chiefly from the north of Europe. Many possessed of means purchased improved farms, preferring them to commencing operations on a new homestead. The Scotch Crofters settled in his district are progressing most favourably, being industrious and contented, and Mr. Bennett remarks that "the more of this class of people the better." He speaks of the Icelanders as industrious and giving good satisfaction wherever they are employed. The general health of the immigrants arriving at Brandon was good, but children suffered considerably from measles and scarlet fever, and other infantile diseases.

Mr. A. J. Baker, the agent at Qu'Appelle, reports an increase of immigrants in his district, and reports favourably on a colonization settlement started within a few miles of his agency, under the management of Professor Tanner.

Mr. M. Sutherland, agent at Medicine Hat, reports a large increase of immigration into his district, 960 settlers coming in there across the boundary line at the various points of Maple Creek, Winifred, Lethbridge and Fort Macleod. The majority of the arrivals were farmers, with sufficient means to commence operations on their own account. He reports labourers as very scarce, wages high, and employment certain. He gives an interesting description of the first annual agricultural fair held in that district, which is an evidence of the progress being made there in agricultural matters.

Mr. R. L. Alexander, the agent at Moose Jaw, reports only a limited immigration into that district, but numerous parties arriving there to look at the locality. He reports a demand for farm labourers and female domestic servants. The settlers already there, encouraged by the abundant harvest of the past year, are preparing a larger acreage for cultivation, but he reports the greatest drawback against the locality is the scarcity of water. A well-boring machine has been sent to that district by the Government, and it is hoped by its means this difficulty will be obviated.

Mr. J. Z. Miquelon, agent at Calgary, reports 309 immigrants arriving in his district, and expresses hope for the future of Alberta for grain cultivation, cattle raising being, at present, its chief agricultural pursuit.

Mr. J. E. Tétu, agent at Emerson, gives tables showing the arrivals at both Emerson and Gretna, which latter point comes also under his agency. The majority of arrivals at these points are from the United States, and to obviate any difficulties regarding transient travellers, he compares immigration and emigration, as the result of which the net immigration during the present year is shown to be 856 souls. He refers to dairy farming as the most promising industry of Southern Manitoba, and appends a very interesting report from Professor Barre on the cheese and butter factories in the Province of Manitoba. Farm labourers were in such demand at his agency that after harvest, when threshing commenced, men were eagerly sought for, and offered \$2.50 per day, besides free board.

Reports are given by Land Commissioner Eden on the various European colonies on the line of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, also from Mr. G. de Dory on the Hungarian Colony, and from Mr. F. B. Anderson and Mr. B. L. Baldwinson on Icelandic colonization.

Mr. E. Ohlen furnishes a report on Scandinavian colonization to the North-West.

Rev. J. B. Cousineau gives an interesting report on prospective immigration from France to Canada.

Mr. A. J. McMillan reports his progress as a lecturer on Canada in the Midland Counties in England.

Mr. Henry Smyth and Mr. Webster, respectively, give a report of their observations with a view to the repatriation of Canadians settled in the North-West and Western States.

Mr. John Jessop, agent at Victoria, B.C., gives a full and detailed account of the operations of his agency, and the industries of British Columbia generally. He reports on the extraordinary development and progress taking place there, and the splendid openings which offer in connection with fruit, fish and lumbering undertakings. He reports certain capitalists, not only from Canada but from the United States, as looking towards British Columbia for future operations. He cites the terms proposed for the immigration of Scotch Crofters to that Province, but recommends that care be taken not to overstock the labour market at present, lest such an event should create dissatisfaction from an over-supply.

Miss Richardson, who has charge of female domestic servants on their arrival at Quebec, reports 2,376 women and children as passing through her hands since the opening of navigation during the year, and she states, that by means of her supervision, every respectable woman arriving can go direct to her friends, or to a situation in any point of the Dominion she may elect to settle in, knowing to whom she is going, the nature of service required, and with certain assurance that her interests will be protected.

Mr. John Williams, of Coaticook, Mr. E. McGovern, of Danville, and Mr. Dyson, of Richmond, report looking after immigrants arriving at those points, but their numbers are included in the Customs returns furnished elsewhere.

Mr. John Sumner and Mr. A. O. Kellam, the travelling agents with immigrants on the cars, from Quebec westward, report the train service as satisfactory during the present year, and that immigrants under their charge were satisfied with the accommodation furnished them, and that no accident occurred. They report the general appearance of the immigrants as a vastly superior class.

Mr. J. S. Jackson gives a report on German colonisation in the Ottawa district, which he pronounces flourishing, the settlers being in good condition and prosperous.

Mrs. G. H. Mussen, the honourable secretary of the Womens' Protective Immigration Society of Montreal, gives a report showing the number of female immigrants who passed through the society's hands during the past season.

Mr. H. C. Jacobsen, of the Government Intelligence Office, Winnipeg, gives a statement of the total number of immigrants reported to that office, in Winnipeg, during the past year.

IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS REPORTED WITH SETTLERS' GOODS AT
CUSTOM HOUSES.

Province.	Nationality.	1886.			1887.		
		Number	Total.	Value.	Number	Total.	Value.
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.		
Quebec.....	English	457			514		
	Irish	227			140		
	Scotch	120			104		
	Germans	57			85		
	United States	596			681		
	Canadians	9,874			13,071		
	Other Countries	1,105			1,700		
			12,438	321,498 90		16,295	420,728 00
New Brunswick..	English	68			63		
	Irish	20			15		
	Scotch	29			7		
	Germans	5			6		
	United States	125			116		
	Canadians	490			601		
	Other Countries	45			26		
			782	34,271 30		834	35,841 30
Nova Scotia	English	195			133		
	Irish	23			8		
	Scotch	71			62		
	Germans	7			1		
	United States	64			74		
	Canadians	519			513		
	Other Countries	37			63		
			916	38,506 00		854	33,303 00
Ontario.....	English	1,106			1,374		
	Irish	373			467		
	Scotch	361			434		
	Germans	391			460½		
	United States	1,876½			2,122		
	Canadians	4,810½			4,925½		
	Other Countries	286			317		
			9,204	49½,974 75		10,100	543,703 15
Manitoba.....	English	105			265		
	Irish	17			45		
	Scotch	49			37		
	Germans	31			12		
	United States	70			150		
	Canadians	181			289		
	Other Countries	75			138		
			538	35,422 00		936	75,465 00
P. E. Island	English	32			24		
	Irish	14			11		
	Scotch	12			24		
	Germans						
	United States	2			15		
	Canadians	50			106		
	Other Countries	1			6		
			111	2,850 00		186	6,142 00
British Columbia	English	388			170		
	Irish	51			11		
	Scotch	114			38		
	Germans	80			10		
	United States	352			196		
	Canadians	229			172		
	Other Countries	86			20		
			1,300	69,813 00		617	33,721 00
	Total		25,277	997,335 95		29,822	1,148,903 45

IMMIGRANTS by Nationalities with Customs Returns.

Province.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States.	Canadian.	Others.	Total.
Quebec	514	140	104	85	681	13,071	1,700	16,295
New Brunswick.....	63	15	7	6	116	601	28	834
Nova Scotia.....	133	8	62	1	74	513	63	854
Ontario	1,374	467	434	460½	2,122	4,92½	317	10,100
Manitoba.....	265	45	37	12	150	289	138	936
Prince Edward Island..	24	11	24	.....	15	106	6	186
British Columbia	170	11	38	.....	10	196	20	617
Totals	2,480	697	706	574½	3,354	19,677½	2,270	29,822

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

Customs arrivals, 1873.....	8,971
do 1874.....	14,110
do 1875.....	8,139
do 1876.....	11,134
do 1877.....	11,759
do 1878.....	11,435
do 1879.....	9,775
do 1880.....	10,961
do 1881.....	15,404
do 1882.....	30,554
do 1883.....	34,987
do 1884.....	35,191
do 1885.....	32,301
do 1886.....	25,277
do 1887.....	29,822

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

The value of the personal effects of immigrants entered at the Custom houses as settlers' goods, amounted, in 1882, to \$925,612, to \$1,153,632 in 1883, to \$1,085,564 in 1884, to \$1,085,274 in 1885, to \$997,335 in 1886, and to \$1,148,903 in 1887.

The following is a table showing the total comparative expenditure of the Department for service of Immigration, and of Quarantine, from the year 1881 to 1887, inclusive :—

COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURE

FOR SERVICE OF

IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.

FROM 1881 TO 1887 INCLUSIVE.

TABLE exhibiting the Total Expenditure of the Department, by Calendar Years, for the Service of Immigration and Quarantine, from 1881 to 1887, inclusive.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
IMMIGRATION.							
Quebec Agency.....	9,038 59	11,763 30	12,465 70	11,933 58	13,920 14	14,076 31	12,003 43
Montreal do.....	6,140 66	4,325 60	5,380 76	4,798 40	5,685 53	5,544 75	6,380 78
Sherbrooke do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 00	967 71
Ottawa do.....	2,863 51	3,658 01	3,545 96	2,985 08	3,184 32	2,619 97	2,869 59
Kingston do.....	2,153 44	2,347 43	2,488 28	2,322 71	2,691 73	2,463 76	2,475 73
Toronto do.....	3,865 45	4,187 03	4,669 84	4,375 68	4,637 47	4,254 03	4,719 96
Hamilton do.....	2,081 02	2,796 23	2,231 98	2,882 32	2,891 07	3,464 18	3,092 50
London, Ont. do.....	1,368 63	1,700 99	1,906 72	1,913 90	2,246 13	2,187 01	2,265 82
Halifax, N.S. do.....	2,326 81	2,635 76	4,665 85	3,894 60	5,586 11	5,960 80	5,476 56
St. John, N.B. do.....	1,143 32	1,304 05	1,814 53	1,835 28	2,420 09	1,970 62	1,919 76
North-West Agencies:—							
Winnipeg.....	2,811 45	7,988 46	8,306 16	8,707 76	5,791 09	4,511 10	2,174 41
Icelandic Settlement.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,309 20	900 00	.....	.....	7,275 66
Emerson (including Gretna).....	2,315 73	3,243 33	3,369 15	2,991 04	3,864 49	3,643 26	4,234 80
Brandon.....	.....	3,645 18	5,122 61	4,048 14	3,843 41	3,237 00	3,658 31
Qu'Appelle.....	.....	.....	1,691 00	1,714 28	1,618 70	2,400 43	1,999 65
Medicine Hat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,447 48	1,673 70
Calgary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,030 25	1,427 81
Moose Jaw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	481 00	773 00
Special Agents with Immigrants on Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railroads.....	3,454 34	3,335 40	3,325 00	3,565 70	3,685 50	3,677 50	3,857 50
Chicago Agency (closed).....	801 66	600 00	123 50	2,511 00	.....	.....	6,101 56
Worcester do and repatriation expenditure.....	2,608 16	2,87 70	2,996 85	2,868 98	2,617 37	2,688 88	2,683 04
Port Arthur Agency (including Duluth).....	4,974 39	6,633 54	3,378 97	1,069 80	1,069 61	1,054 25	1,091 26
Victoria do B.C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,242 39	8,364 50
Canadian Colonization.....	4,088 57	3,356 93	7,498 16	11,711 05	5,382 35	.....	.....
General Immigration Expenditure, including Buses and Assisted SS. Passages, Immigration Publications and Inland Transport.....	29,401 47	243,641 66	299,256 05	293,408 50	170,626 93	161,084 82	169,338 43
British Agencies' Salaries and Expenditures.....	22,247 01	35,745 69	54,825 33	61,284 39	66,050 17	61,225 19	57,160 97
Women's Protective Immigration Society.....	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
	206,853 19	348,346 29	431,171 60	432,822 18	310,271 67	301,704 97	313,891 34

	673 38	1,803 05	10,409 71	1,324 42	.....	783 15	118 03
<i>LESS—Amount of Refunds for Transport, &c</i>	206,180 81	346,542 74	420,761 89	431,497 76	310,271 67	300,919 82	313,773 31
<i>Total Immigration Expenditure</i>							
QUARANTINE.							
Grosse Isle Quarantine	8,488 97	8,643 49	9,309 28	15,733 72	10,698 95	13,112 17	13,436 13
Halifax do	2,766 00	2,869 34	2,622 02	2,619 04	2,910 88	2,826 75	2,723 68
St. John, N.B. do	1,906 15	1,960 75	1,994 79	2,124 44	2,103 54	2,143 59	2,187 60
Inspecting Physician, Quebec	953 97	1,434 50	1,450 00	1,600 00	1,709 15	1,600 00	1,599 99
Picou Quarantine	731 00	727 26	696 21	953 25	693 25	700 00	662 49
Sydney	849 23	1,542 49	416 65	1,088 18	2,101 63	1,494 15	1,730 85
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	17,106 99	26,970 69	926 71	994 92	782 42	1,929 36	874 21
Victoria, B. C.	2,893 13	3,410 29	3,022 31	821 27	1,419 49	1,467 75	1,401 37
Public Health			36,844 03	45,635 14	37,233 60	16,924 49	4,615 73
Tracadie Lazaretto			3,022 31	3,400 00	3,151 81	3,358 14	3,300 00
Oattle Disease			3,351 98	1,676 56	1,834 93	40,311 33	21,019 15
do Quarantine						21,890 80	14,178 84
Winnipeg (\$10,234.20) St. Boniface Hospitals (\$1,336.20) and Maternity (\$906)							13,076 40
Inspecting vessels							1,168 00
Queen's Printer and Stationery							71 83
<i>Total</i>	36,700 44	59,850 94	59,633 93	76,669 52	61,692 65	121,549 73	81,946 64
<i>LESS—Amount of Refunds</i>		2,455 51	887 13	1,330 15	2,091 71	394 36	171 56
<i>Total Quarantine Expenditure</i>	36,700 44	57,395 43	58,746 86	75,339 37	62,600 94	121,155 37	81,775 08

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In addition to the preceding table, the following more perfectly classified summary of the Immigration expenditure during the Calendar Year 1887 is given :—

	\$ cts	\$ cts.
Canadian Agencies		60,992 82
London Office :—		
Staff.....	7,389 58	
Agencies	21,449 43	
General Expenditure.....	28,321 96	
Women' Protective Society.....		57,160 97
Printing pamphlets, posters, maps, &c.....	35,011 21	1,000 00
Paper for pamphlets, posters, maps, &c.....	9,865 66	
Inland transport.....	28,219 69	
Assisted passage and commission	60,858 03	
Commission on children	3,572 00	
British Columbia bonus	1,200 00	
Icelandic settlement expenditure.....	7,275 56	
Repatriation, including Worcester agency.....	6,101 56	
Meals supplied to immigrants at Tanneries, and on I. C. R.....	8,777 35	
Ocean mail clerks, distributing printed matter.....	800 00	
Delegates expenses	1,027 15	
Travelling agents on cars	3,657 50	
Temporary agents and employees.....	5,177 80	
Inspection of pauper children.....	999 39	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	1,933 82	
Special services (outside), copying, translating, &c. (inside).....	8,212 74	
Colonization	8,364 50	
Buildings in North-West	589 18	
Land Guide and Intelligence Office	2,310 94	
Queen's Printer and stationery.....	983 47	
		194,737 55
Total Immigration Expenditure.....		313,891 34

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

	1886.	1887.
Halifax..... \$	215,681	\$ 560,780
St. John { Cash...\$ 10,850 }	31,080	{ Cash.....\$125,045 }
{ Effects. 20,230 }		{ Effects... 72,540 }
Montreat <i>via</i> U. S. ports.....	490,200	576,500
Ottawa	42,400	57,750
Kingston	53,26)	48,980
Toronto { Cash...\$110,350 }	176,850	{ Cash..... \$129,600 }
{ Effects. 66,500 }		{ Effects... 81,500 }
Hamilton.....	537,900	508,550
London	44,870	39,760
British Columbia—Effects.....	*	*
Winnipeg.....	866,000	530,000
Total.....	\$2,458,241	\$2,731,005

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

To the above figures should be added the amounts of money brought in 1887 by other arrivals reported at Customs and not going through the agencies, viz. :—

	1886.	1887.
Reported at Agencies.....	\$2,458,241 00	\$2,731,005 00
do Customs	997,335 00	1,148,903 00
In all.....	<u>\$3,455,576 00</u>	<u>\$3,879,908 00</u>

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

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

Years.	Value.
1875.....	\$1,344,573
1876	686,205
1877.....	632,269
1878.....	1,202,563
1879.....	1,152,612
1880.....	1,295,565
1881.....	4,188,925
1882.....	3,171,501
1883.....	2,784,881
1884.....	4,814,872
1885.....	4,143,866
1886.....	3,455,576
1887.....	3,879,908

A comparison of the results of the operations of the Department, in 1886 and 1887, as respects immigration, may be thus summarized :—

	1886.	1887.
Total number of settlers in Canada (including arrivals through the Customs).....	69,152	84,526
Total amount of money and effects brought by immigrants during the year, so far as ascertained.....	\$3,455,576 00	3,879,908 00
Total actual cost of immigration, including all establishments in Canada, the United Kingdom, the continent of Europe, the United States, and all immigration propagandism.....	301,704 97	313,891 34
Per capita cost of settlers (not including the arrivals reported through the Customs).....	6 87	5 74
Per capita cost of settlers (including arrivals reported through the Customs).....	4 36	3 71

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

	Not including Customs.		Including Customs.	
1875.....	19,243 settlers,	\$14 00	27,382	\$18 83
1876.....	14,490 do	19 60	25,633	11 12
1877.....	15,223 do	12 00	27,082	6 77
1878.....	18,372 do	9 63	29,807	6 23
1879.....	30,717 do	5 74	40,492	4 35
1880.....	27,544 do	6 59	38,505	4 71
1881.....	32,587 do	6 32	47,991	4 30
1882.....	81,904 do	4 23	112,458	3 08
1883.....	98,637 do	4 26	133,624	3 15
1884.....	68,633 do	6 62	103,824	4 15
1885.....	46,868 do	6 28	79,169	2 92
1886.....	43,875 do	6 87	69,152	4 36
1887	54,704 do	5 74	84,526	3 71

As rigorous an economy as was compatible with the efficiency of the Immigration Service, has marked the whole conduct of expenditure.

VI.—QUARANTINE.

A proclamation, containing a revised set of regulations relating to quarantine, to be made by vessels arriving in the Dominion of Canada, was issued in July last, copies of which have been supplied to the different quarantine stations. The precautionary measures taken for the preservation of the public health have had the effect of preventing any contagious disease finding its way into this country from abroad, and a strict watchfulness will be maintained in like manner during the coming season.

GROSSE ISLE.

Dr. Montizambert, the Medical Superintendent at Grosse Isle, reports the season of 1887 as marking the commencement of an entirely new era in the quarantine system of the St. Lawrence, and that the regulations, issued last summer, prevent all possible evasion of inspection on the part of incoming vessels. The admissions to the hospital this year were seventy, with six deaths in quarantine.

A very full report on quarantine service generally, is embodied in his report, and an account of the meeting of the International Health Conference at Memphis, Tennessee, last summer, which Dr. Montizambert attended as a delegate representing the Dominion of Canada, will be found very interesting.

QUEBEC.

Dr. Rowand, the Inspecting Physician at Quebec, reports the immigrants arriving at that port as generally healthy and free from infectious disease, except for a few cases of measles. A few deaths occurred among Icelandic children on arrival, but these were from exhaustion, and not from any contagious sickness.

RIMOUSKI.

A rigid inspection was made at Rimouski, during the season of navigation, by Dr. Gauvreau, the inspecting physician, of all mail steamers passing that station on their way to Quebec. No case of contagious disease requiring detention of any vessel occurred.

HALIFAX.

Dr. W. N. Wickwire, the Inspecting Physician at Halifax, reports that there has been a large number of cases of sickness among immigrants arriving at that port, but none of a character necessitating quarantine, and that the hospitals at the station were not required at any time during the year. Several cases of a non-contagious character received medical treatment, without going to hospital, until the patients were able to proceed to their destination.

ST. JOHN.

Dr. W. S. Harding, the Inspecting Physician at St. John, N.B., reports that very little sickness existed in the vessels that arrived there during the year, and that none of it was infectious.

Vessels arriving from distant foreign ports where infectious diseases were epidemic, were carefully inspected before they were allowed to enter the harbour.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Dr. Hobkirk, the Inspecting Physician at Charlottetown, P.E.I., reports no diseases of an infectious or contagious nature arriving at that port during the year.

SYDNEY.

Dr. McK. McLeod, the Inspecting Physician at Sydney, N.S., reports one vessel arriving with small-pox on board, necessitating the removal of the patient to the hospital, where he recovered. The vessel was cleansed and fumigated, and went through the necessary quarantine. A second outbreak of the disease occurred among the boat's crew that conveyed the patient from the vessel, necessitating a second fumigation and cleansing of the ship, after which it was allowed to proceed to Grosse Isle to complete the necessary quarantine.

PICTOU.

The death of Dr. Kirkwood, the late Inspecting Physician at Pictou, N.S., was reported to this Department during the summer, and Dr. J. McMillan has since been appointed as his successor.

VICTORIA.

Dr. Wm. Jackson, Inspecting Physician at Victoria, B.C., reports only one case of sickness, and that proving to be measles, the vessel on which it existed was released from the temporary quarantine under which it had been placed, there being no danger to the community in allowing the passengers to land. No other vessel arrived at that port requiring quarantine.

TRACADIE LAZARETTO.

Dr. A. C. Smith, the visiting Physician at the Tracadie Lazaretto, reports 3 deaths during the year, and 3 new cases of leprosy were admitted to the institution, which now contains seventeen inmates. He mentions the investigating of several suspected cases, one of which was subsequently admitted to the lazaretto, and another one he found rapidly sinking at her own home. Two other cases, he expects, will shortly ask admission, and with these exceptions, he reports that all known lepers are now in the hospital. He further states that he feels warranted in expressing his conviction that the disease is surely, if slowly, disappearing. He reports two cases of recovery, which he attributes to the hygienic influences of the institution before the disease had made serious inroads. He speaks of the unremitting care bestowed on the sufferers by the Sisters in charge of the institution, which, under their careful supervision, is rendered as homelike as possible to the suffering inmates.

PORT HAWKESBURY AND MIRAMICHI.

Under the provision of Act 35 Vic., chap. 27, intituled: "An Act relating to Quarantine," Port Hawkesbury, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and the Harbour of Miramichi, in the Province of New Brunswick, were established quarantine stations in July last, and provision for them will be made in the Estimates to be presented to Parliament during the coming Session.

VII.—CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

The expenditure incurred in closing up census accounts amounted to \$19,907.32 during the year 1887, the items being as follow:—

Commissioners and enumerators.....	\$ 3,122 76
Officers and clerks.....	13,336 11
Miscellaneous.....	6 75
Printing.....	3,441 70
	<u>\$19,907 32</u>

VIII.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The returns of criminal statistics for 1887 are now being compiled and tabulated for the printer. The expenditure for the calendar year amounted to \$1,608.19, composed of the following items:—

Returns.....	\$1,478 22
Miscellaneous.....	98 25
Printing and stationery.....	31 72
	\$1,608 19
	\$1,608 19

IX.—HEALTH STATISTICS.

In addition to the cities and towns referred to in the Report of last year, which had appointed Statistical Officers and sent in returns, I have now to state that Windsor, Ont., came under the Act during the past year, having complied with the necessary conditions.

Monthly bulletins are published regularly.

The expenditure for payments to Statistical Officers and burial returns in cities and towns during the year was \$6,789.95; extra clerks \$1,134; miscellaneous \$12.00, and Queen's Printer \$39.52, making a total of \$7,975.47.

The Appendices herewith annexed contain the reports of Sir Charles Tupper, of the Agents in Europe, also of those in Canada, the reports of Quarantines, and special reports on various subjects which belong to my Department.

The whole respectfully submitted.

JOHN CARLING,
Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, March, 1888.

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No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT AT QUEBEC.

(Mr. L. STAFFORD.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you herewith my annual Report for the year 1887.

The total arrivals at the port of Quebec in 1887 were: Cabin, 2,993; steerage, 29,756. Total, 32,749.

The arrivals, compared with those of 1886, show an increase of 9,967 souls.

COMPARATIVE Table of Arrivals, 1886 and 1887.

Where From.	1886.		1887.		Increase.	Decrease
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
England.....	2,442	15,184	2,791	22,309	7,474	
Ireland.....	100	2,048	87	2,349	288	
Scotland.....	85	2,681	114	4,760	2,108	
Total from United Kingdom.....	2,627	19,913	2,992	29,418	9,870	
Newfoundland.....			1	59	60	
Via United States, odd ships, &c.....		242		279	37	
Cabin.....	2,627	20,155	2,993	29,756	9,967	
		2,627		2,993		
Grand Total.....		22,782		32,749		

Showing an increase of 9,870 in the immigration from the United Kingdom and 97 *via* United States, odd ships, &c.

The total number of steamships arrived with passengers was 111.

The average passage of the Allan Line was: Mail steamers from Liverpool, 9½ days; Londonderry, 8½ days. Regular steamers from Liverpool, 9½ days; Londonderry, 8½ days. Glasgow steamers from Glasgow, 11 days; Liverpool, 11½ days; Londonderry, 10½ days. London steamers from London, 10½ days; Plymouth, 10 days; Queenstown, 13 days.

Dominion Line: Mail steamers from Liverpool, 9½ days; Londonderry, 8½ days. Regular steamers from Liverpool, 11 days; Belfast, 10 days.

Bristol steamers from Bristol, 11½ days.

Beaver Line steamers from Liverpool, 10 days; Queenstown, 10 days.

Temperley's London Line: From London, 18 days.

Ross Line steamers: From Newfoundland, 4½ days.

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

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Allan Line mail steamers from Liverpool.....	1,286	8,679	9,965
do do Londonderry.....	51	849	900
do Regular steamers from Liverpool.....	408	4,899	5,305
do do do Londonderry.....	6	494	500
do Glasgow do Glasgow.....	114	4,760	4,874
do do do Liverpool.....		821	821
do do do Londonderry.....		229	229
do London do London.....	30	868	898
do do do Plymouth.....		115	115
do do do Queenstown.....		14	14
Dominion Line mail do Liverpool.....	708	3,677	4,385
do do do Londonderry.....	8	275	283
do Regular do Liverpool.....	283	2,610	2,893
do do do Belfast.....	22	415	437
do Bristol do Bristol.....	71	481	552
Beaver Line steamers from Liverpool.....	2	153	155
do do Queenstown.....		73	73
Temperley's London steamers from London.....	5	6	11
Ross Line steamers from Newfoundland.....	1	59	60
Via United States, odd ships, &c.....		279	279
	2,993	29,756	32,749

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

Lines.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Newfound-landers.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Italians.	Icelanders.	Russians.	Romanians.	Total.
<i>Allan Line.</i>												
Mail steamers—Liverpool	6,737	234	67	.....	118	2,689	25	33	5	57	.....	9,965
do Londonderry .....	.....	960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	960
Regular steamers—Liverpool	3,022	205	34	.....	108	1,798	43	10	.....	85	.....	5,305
do Londonderry .....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Glasgow do Glasgow .....	.....	.....	2,938	.....	95	59	.....	.....	1,761	21	.....	4,874
do do Liverpool	25	.....	.....	.....	39	731	15	.....	.....	11	.....	821
do do Londonderry .....	.....	229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	229
London steamers—London	889	1	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	898
do Plymouth	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
do Queenstown .....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
<i>Dominion Line.</i>												
Mail steamers—Liverpool	2,626	107	.....	.....	70	1,500	56	.....	.....	12	14	4,385
do Londonderry .....	.....	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283
Regular steamers—Liverpool	1,750	62	12	.....	138	875	8	.....	.....	48	.....	2,893
do do Belfast .....	.....	437	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	437
Bristol do Bristol	552	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	552
<i>Beaver Line.</i>												
Steamers—Liverpool	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155
do Queenstown .....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
<i>Temperley's Line.</i>												
Steamers—London	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
<i>Ross Line.</i>												
Steamers—Newfoundland .....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Via United States, odd ships, &c. .	152	83	37	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	279
	16,034	3,128	3,094	60	570	7,659	147	43	1,766	234	14	32,749

The nationalities of the immigrants of 1887, compared with those of 1886, were as follow:—

	1886.	1887.
English.....	13,109	16,034
Irish ..	2,491	3,128
Scotch.....	2,508	3,094
Newfoundlanders		60
Germans.....	475	570
Scandinavians	3,401	7,659
French and Belgians.....	100	147
Italians.....	12	43
Russians	99	234
Austrians	25	.....
Roumanians.....	160	14
Armenians.....	24	.....
Icelanders.....	378	1,766
Totals	<u>22,782</u>	<u>32,749</u>

The number of single men arrived was 13,226.

The number of single women arrived was 3,780.

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

Farmers.....	2,371
Labourers	12,406
Mechanics.....	986
Clerks, &c.....	111
Total	<u>15,874</u>

Table showing the number of Immigrants arrived at Quebec, assisted to emigrate by various Societies, during the year 1887.

By whom sent.	Adults.		Children		Infants.		Total souls.	Destinations.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Dr. T. J. Barnado, London.....	260	15	104	27	4	.....	410	Principally Peterboro' and Toronto.
Boys' Home, Southwark, London.....	79	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	125	Toronto.
Canadian Catholic Emigration Committee, London	41	.....	31	.....	1	.....	73	Ottawa.
Church Emigration Society, London.....	94	15	8	9	7	7	140	General.
East London Family Emigration Fund, London	8	6	5	6	8	5	38	do
Miss MacPherson, London	70	33	59	42	4	4	212	Stratford.
Miss Rye, London	1	51	2	68	.....	6	126	Niagara.
Rev. Dr. Stephenson, London	17	12	25	16	4	1	75	London.
Shaftesbury Homes, London.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	Hamilton.
Waifs and Strays Association, London.....	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	40	Sherbrooke.
Mrs. Birt, Liverpool	28	14	53	34	2	2	133	Knowlton.
Catholic Children's Protective Society, Liverpool	24	10	108	68	9	6	225	Kingston.
J. T. Middlemore, Birmingham	21	6	70	38	2	3	140	London.
Bristol Emigration Society, Bristol	27	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	Principally St. John, N. B.
Mark Whitwill, Bristol	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	12	do
Miss Alexander, Sutton, Surry.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	Toronto.
Barnes Home, Stockport	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	Qu'Appelle.
Brenchley Emigration Fund, Brenchley ...	9	1	.....	.....	.....	2	12	Toronto.
Croyden Union, Croyden	4	2	6	4	.....	.....	16	General.
Miss Wemyss, Painswick	2	.....	4	3	2	1	12	Marchmount Home, Belleville.
Mrs. Bilbrough - Wallace, Manchester, Bristol, &c	10	8	27	28	1	1	75	do
Wm. Quarrier, per Mr. Wallace, Glasgow..	22	9	110	73	10	8	232	do
House of Refuge, Glasgow	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	Principally Toronto.
Tralee Union, Tralee	24	32	9	7	.....	1	73	do
Killarney Emigration Committee, Killarney.....	4	2	1	2	1	.....	10	Sherbrooke.
	821	238	694	443	55	47	2,298	

The total number assisted with free transport by this office was 2,578 souls, equal to 2,168 adults, including 672 souls, equal to 594 adults, which arrived here, *vid* Halifax, during winter seasons of 1886-1887.

	Souls.	Adults.
Males.....	1,409	1,409
Females	619	619
Children	280	140
Infants	270	....
	<u>2,578</u>	<u>2,168</u>

Their nationalities were:—

	Souls.	Adults.
English	1,628	1,361½
Irish	513	466
Scotch.....	133	103½
Germans.....	69	50½
Scandinavians	48	45½
French and Belgians.....	69	58
Russians... ..	20	16
Icelanders.....	98	67
	<u>2,578</u>	<u>2,168</u>

They were forwarded to the following places:—

	Souls.	Adults.
Nova Scotia.....	11	11
New Brunswick	2	2
Eastern Townships.....	357	327½
Montreal	559	500½
Other places in Province of Quebec.....	15	11½
Ottawa	247	202
Central District.....	195	151
Toronto	881	713½
West of Toronto.....	308	246
Winnipeg	3	3
	<u>2,578</u>	<u>2,168</u>

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

Eastern Townships	866
Montreal	3,168½
Other places in Province of Quebec	90½
Total Province of Quebec	4,125
Ottawa City	777½
Ottawa District.....	437½
Kingston City	227
Kingston District	782
Toronto.....	3,500½
West of Toronto	2,476
Total Province of Ontario.....	8,200½
New Brunswick.....	56½
Nova Scotia.....	45
Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	3,562
British Columbia.....	463
Adults	16,452
To which add one-third for children and infants.....	5,484
Total number of souls remaining in Canada	21,936
Eastern States	320
Western States.....	7,065½
Adults.....	7,385½

Statement of the number of immigrants arrived at the port of Quebec, distinguishing the countries from whence they sailed, during the seasons of 1886 and 1887:—

England.

	1886.	1887.
Liverpool	16,122	23,524
London	971	909
Plymouth.....	74	115
Bristol.....	459	552
	<u>17,626</u>	<u>25,100</u>

Ireland.

Londonderry	1,741	1,912
Belfast.....	303	437
Queenstown	104	87
	<u>2,148</u>	<u>2,436</u>

Scotland.

Glasgow.....	<u>2,766</u>	<u>4,874</u>
--------------	--------------	--------------

Newfoundland.

St. John's.....	.....	47
Harbor Grace.....	.....	13
	<u>.....</u>	<u>60</u>
<i>Via</i> United States odd ships, &c.....	<u>242</u>	<u>279</u>

RECAPITULATION.

England	17,626	25,100
Ireland	2,148	2,436
Scotland	2,766	4,874
Newfoundland .....	.....	60
<i>Via</i> United States, odd ships, &c.....	242	279
	<u>22,782</u>	<u>32,749</u>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec since the Year 1829 until 1887, inclusive.

Years.	England	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany and Norway.	Other Countries.	Total.
1829-1833.....	43,386	102,266	20,143	15	1,889	167,699
1834-1838.....	28,561	54,904	11,061	485	1,346	96,357
1839-1843.....	30,791	74,981	16,311	.....	1,777	123,860
1844-1848.....	60,458	112,192	12,797	9,728	1,219	196,394
1849.....	8,980	23,126	4,984	436	968	38,494
1850.....	9,887	17,976	2,879	849	701	32,292
1851.....	9,677	22,381	7,042	870	1,106	41,076
1852.....	9,276	15,983	5,477	7,256	1,184	39,176
1853.....	9,585	14,417	4,745	7,456	496	36,699
1854.....	18,175	16,165	6,446	11,537	857	53,180
1855.....	6,754	4,106	4,859	4,864	691	21,274
1856.....	10,333	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	2,667	9,626	2	43,114
1870.....	27,183	2,534	5,366	9,396	6	44,475
1871.....	23,710	2,893	4,984	5,391	42	37,020
1872.....	21,712	3,274	5,022	4,414	321	34,743
1873.....	25,129	4,236	4,803	2,010	723	36,901
1874.....	17,631	2,503	2,491	857	412	23,894
1875.....	12,456	1,252	1,768	.....	562	16,038
1876.....	7,700	688	2,131	.....	362	10,901
1877.....	5,927	663	829	.....	324	7,743
1878.....	7,500	913	1,425	.....	457	10,295
1879.....	14,113	1,088	1,602	.....	448	17,251
1880.....	18,647	2,485	2,845	.....	1,020	24,997
1881.....	24,426	2,480	2,861	.....	471	30,238
1882.....	33,650	5,992	4,476	.....	732	44,850
1883.....	29,003	10,638	5,460	.....	865	45,966
1884.....	24,035	3,590	3,075	.....	829	31,529
1885.....	13,178	1,632	1,942	.....	278	17,030
1886.....	17,626	2,148	2,766	.....	242	22,782
1887.....	25,100	2,436	4,874	.....	339	32,749
	723,944	544,503	187,033	184,284	21,252	1,661,016

Yearly average, 28,153.

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 1887.

WHERE.	CLASS.	Number of Vessels.	Average Number of Days on Passage	Tonnage.	NUMBER EMBARKED.						Total Number of Souls on Board.	DEATHS ON PASSAGE.					
					Cabin Passen- gers.	Adults.	Children from 1 to 12 years.	Infants.	Total Steerage.	Births.		Adults.	Children.	Infants.			
					M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
England	Steamers.....	87	11½	202,801	2,791	12,269	5,263	2,044	2,015	729	22,310	1	1	.....	.....	2	2
	Sailing Vessels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	Steamers * .....	.....	.....	.....	87	1,187	813	161	131	57	2,349	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing Vessels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	Steamers.....	23	11	57,063	114	2,177	1,274	496	548	272	4,767	3	3	.....	.....	10	10
	Sailing Vessels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland.....	Steamers.....	1	4½	524	1	46	8	1	1	3	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Odd ships, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Via United States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Totals.....	.....	111	.....	260,388	2,993	15,874	7,389	2,716	2,707	1,078	29,764	4	4	.....	.....	12	12

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

Return of the number of Emigrants embarked for Canada, with the number of Births and Deaths, etc.—*Concluded.*

WHEREOF.	CLASS.	DEATHS IN QUARANTINE.						TOTAL DEATHS.	TOTAL LANDED AT QUEBEC.							GRAND TOTAL LANDED AT QUEBEC.		
		Adults.			Children.				Adults.			Children.		Total.	Infants.		Total Steerage.	Cabin Passengers.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.					
England	Steamers			1			3	12,269	5,253	2,044	2,015	14,213	7,268	728	22,309	2,791	25,100	
	Sailing Vessels							1,187	813	161	131	1,348	944	57	2,349	87	2,436	
Ireland	Steamers						13	2,177	1,274	495	548	2,872	1,322	266	4,760	114	4,874	
	Sailing Vessels																	
Scotland	Steamers			2		3		46	8	1	1	47	9	3	59	1	60	
	Sailing Vessels							195	41	14	12	209	53	17	279		279	
Newfoundland	Steamers						16	15,874	7,389	2,715	2,707	18,589	10,096	1,071	29,756	2,993	32,749	
	Sailing Vessels																	
Via United States	Steamers			1		4												
	Odd ships, &c.																	
Totals																		

CLASSIFICATION OF CABIN PASSENGERS.

Males	1,658
Females	1,089
Children	246
Total	2,993

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
 QUEBEC, 31st December, 1887.

L. STAFFORD,
 Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

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

The total arrivals were 32,749, or about 44 per cent. over those of 1886, and nearly double those of 1885.

By referring to the general destination table it will be seen that each of the Provinces received a fair proportion of the surplus, the percentage of increase to British Columbia being the largest.

There was a fair demand for good farm hands and a limited number of navvies. The demand for female domestic servants came from all districts of the country, but as usual only a small portion of the orders could be filled.

The British immigrants for the North-West Provinces and British Columbia, were of the superior classes as in former years.

The Icelanders were a fine healthy lot of people, and I have no doubt will do well; the young people of whom there were a fair supply of both sexes will help to supply the increasing demand for male and female labour in the North-West.

Many of the skilled farm hands and farm labourers who arrived early in the season were married men; they saved sufficient money and sent for their families in fall and the early part of the winter, generally paying their passages only to Quebec, and in most cases these families had to be assisted to reach their destination.

Considerable numbers of stowaways, consisting of lads from 12 to 16 years of age, are landed here each season from steamships and sailing vessels; generally speaking they are not accustomed to country work and much trouble is experienced in disposing of them.

The great and yearly increasing depression in the farming interests as well as the difficulty experienced in finding employment for the working classes in the great centres of population in Great Britain, has at present more than at any previous time directed public attention there to the subject of emigration. The most experienced admit that it is the best means of relieving the present and prospective distress, benefitting alike those who emigrate as well as those who remain at home. I have therefore no doubt that next and succeeding years we may reasonably expect to receive large and increasing numbers of immigrants from Great Britain as well as from other parts of Europe.

The splendid grain crops raised this year in the North-West will, no doubt, tend to attract many to the Prairie Provinces, where any good healthy and industrious man with sufficient capital to start on a Government free grant, can in a few years secure for himself and family a comfortable home, and enjoy the full fruits of his labour.

The whole respectfully submitted,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. STAFFORD,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MONTREAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. JOHN J. DALEY.)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my eighteenth annual report of the proceedings of this agency with the usual tabular statements annexed, for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

Distribution of Immigrants.

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

Where Distributed.

Statement B.—Shows the points to which immigrants have been distributed, from this agency for the year 1887, who were assisted with free transport.

Arrivals via United States.

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

Immigrant Children.

Statement D.—Shows the number of children who have arrived under the care and guardianship of benevolent ladies and gentlemen during the year. The children as far as I could judge were perfectly healthy and very intelligent. Great care and discretion had been exercised in the selection of those juvenile immigrants by parties in England and elsewhere, in sending only those children who are suitable.

Description of Labour required.

Statement E.—Shows the number of applications for immigrants and the classes of labour required at this agency in the year ending 31st December, 1887.

Food and Clothing.

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

Rates of Wages.

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

Arrival of Immigrants at this Port.

Statement H.—Shows number of immigrants carried by Beaver Line of steamers from Liverpool and landed at the port of Montreal during the season of navigation of 1887, to which myself and staff have given personal attendance during the season.

Health of Immigrants.

The general health of the immigrants who have arrived here, I am pleased to say, was good. Epidemic and contagious diseases of any kind were entirely absent. Only some cases of mild sickness of a few women and children were noticed, caused evidently by the fatigue and anxiety incidental to ocean and railway travel. A short rest sufficed to restore them to good health, when they proceeded on their journey. Moreover, I take pleasure in stating that no accident occurred to the immigrants *en route* whilst travelling *vid* Grand Trunk or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Agricultural Labourers.

There was a large increase in the number of arrivals of this class of labour, as compared with previous years; and the demand for those immigrants was in excess of the supply, consequently no difficulty was experienced in procuring for them immediate employment at remunerative rates of wages.

Female Farm Servants.

The same remarks would apply to female farm servants as to agricultural labourers, viz., a decided increase in the arrivals, as compared with last year. The demand was exceptionally good, and situations were readily obtained for the new comers, at fair wages.

Gardeners and Florists.

Many applications for practical and experienced market gardeners and florists, were made at this agency, the past season, viz., during the spring and early summer. But few of this class presented themselves, and the majority of those styling themselves gardeners, practically know little or nothing of the business.

Common Labourers.

There was a vast increase in the arrivals as compared with last year, and this agency was kept busy in supplying immigrant labourers to the contractors and other employers of labour, in the market. The extensive building operations and other works carried on in and about the city, viz., the new Grand Trunk Railway Depot and extensions; the New Canadian Pacific Railway Depot and extensions; large municipal works for the prevention of floods; the shipping trade and various other public and private undertakings, so that employment was speedily obtained for all able and willing to work. The majority of the arrivals were well adapted for this sort of manual labour, being strong, healthy and anxious to work.

Mechanics.

An exceptionally busy season, in the building trade, in the construction of dwelling houses, warehouses, factories, &c., afforded employment to all our local artisans engaged in that business. The contractors being unable to procure sufficient help here, eagerly sought after and promptly engaged all the newly

arrived mechanics, especially carpenters, stone masons and bricklayers, who remained in Montreal, and at high wages. Other mechanics, such as painters, blacksmiths and plumbers were in demand during the year and for whom employment was obtained by this agency.

As in former years, I have discouraged the immigration of mechanics and artisans to this country in large numbers, as we have a sufficiency of the mechanic class in our midst to satisfy ordinary demands made upon them. But the year just about to close was somewhat of an exceptionally busy and prosperous one in the building trade, which necessitated additional help to complete the undertakings in the hands of contractors, and which explains why so many immigrant mechanics were in request.

Female Domestic Servants.

The demand for female domestic servants continues and was largely in excess of the arrivals, several hundred applications made at this office for cooks, general servants, table maids, &c., could not be complied with, in consequence of the non-arrival of that very much sought after class of immigrants. All good respectable female servants were, without delay, provided with good situations, at satisfactory wages. Many of these girls, so provided with places, through this agency, return to say they are well treated by their employers and perfectly satisfied with their situations.

The agents of the Department, in Great Britain, should give every encouragement to this class to emigrate, in large numbers, to the Dominion.

Care should be taken, however, in the proper selection of those only that are suitable, viz., healthy, respectable young women, trained to domestic service either as cooks or general servants, the class required here, and for whom the demand is continually on the increase; so that immediate employment and good wages can be obtained for them on their arrival here.

Professional Men and Clerks.

In my last and previous years' reports I have invariably discouraged this class of people to emigrate to the Dominion of Canada. I therefore repeat what I have so often heretofore stated, that professional men, clerks and storemen, are not in demand here; for the reason that the local market is over stocked with men of this class. In proof of my statement, I give an illustration: An advertisement inserted in an evening city paper under the heading "*Clerk Wanted.*" One hundred applications were received next day for the position; showing conclusively that our local market has a surplus of this class of people, and any additions made thereto from outside tend to make the situation worse. But should those people persist in coming here, it would be advisable that they possess some capital wherewith to embark in business on their own account or to maintain them whilst waiting an opening in a store or office.

Parties possessed of capital, agriculturists, farm labourers and domestic servants are the classes principally required here, and those only should receive encouragement to emigrate in large numbers from the Government Emigration agents in Great Britain. But during the busy season a few good mechanics, such as carpenters, stone masons, bricklayers and blacksmiths could find work.

If often happens that the trade or occupation to which one belongs may at the moment be overcrowded. Then let him unhesitatingly accept of any thing which may offer in the meantime, till he obtains employment at his special trade or calling.

Immigrants per Beaver Line Steamers.

All the immigrants brought from Liverpool by the steamships of the *Beaver Line* were landed at the port of Montreal, during the season of navigation of 1887, as in the previous years.

Workingmen's Dwelling Houses.

Difficulties have arisen, in the course of the year, in the matter of procuring suitable dwelling houses by the newly arrived immigrants; medium priced tenement houses are scarce in the city; and the rents demanded by landlord or agent for a vacant house or rooms are too high for the new comer, who, in the majority of cases, is not rich, and probably has not in his possession more than a few shillings left after having paid, the—to him—large expenses, which pertain to emigration. His limited means will not permit of taking up his quarters for a short time in a hotel or boarding house, so that he is obliged to accept a few rooms, in a tenement house, at a high rental, and with little, if any, accommodation in the shape of house furnishing. This has to be endured, till he becomes better acquainted with the City, when he will be in a position to look up a better and cheaper residence.

New Railway Depots.

The Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railways, have, respectively, in course of construction magnificent railway depots in the city, to be ready for occupation, it is expected, in the early part of next summer. The Grand Trunk Depot is being built on the site of the old Bonaventure Station, and that of the Canadian Pacific, occupies a very prominent site on Osborne Street, adjacent to the Windsor Hotel. The estimated cost of the depot of the Grand Trunk is \$500,000, and that of the Canadian Pacific \$500,000.

The City of Montreal.

With your permission, I would desire to make a few remarks, which I think, would be of general interest in reference to the city of Montreal, the metropolitan city of the Dominion.

Montreal has within the past few years displayed rapid progress and grown with marvellous rapidity. The municipalities of Hochelaga, St. Jean Baptiste and St. Gabriel have been annexed to the city, thereby extending its limits and largely adding to the population and the aggregate value of real estate. Building operations, during the past season, were on a larger scale than heretofore. Warehouses, manufactories, shops and residences have been erected on all sides and in vast numbers.

Montreal is admirably situated at the head of ocean navigation and the commencement of river and lake navigation, and having railway connection with the chief cities and towns of the Dominion and the United States. Here are situated the head offices of the principal railways, steamboat and steamship lines, banking, commercial and industrial establishments, giving to Montreal all the facilities and advantages necessary to operate a large commercial and shipping trade. Thus located, she becomes the principal distributing centre for the home and foreign trade of the Dominion.

Factories and industrial establishments of various kinds have been erected in the city and its immediate vicinity, with surprising rapidity. And other manufacturing establishments are being continually added thereto, in which a large number of persons of both sexes are employed.

The population is estimated at about £00,000. Among the manufactories of Montreal are woollen and cotton mills, boot and shoe factories, soap and candle works, door, sash and blind factories, flouring mills, iron and brass foundries, manufactories of hardware, carriages and sleighs, wooden ware, brooms, glass, drugs and chemicals, paints, edge tools, locomotive steam engines and boilers, India rubber goods, printing presses, agricultural implements, musical instruments, sewing machines, paper, rope, type, tobacco and cigars, saw factories, lead pipe works, breweries, sugar refineries, &c., and various other industrial establishments too numerous to mention.

Correspondence.

I have received, during the year 1887, numerous letters from various persons in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Continent of Europe, as well as the United States and Canada, requesting to be furnished with information in regard to wages of mechanics, labourers, railway hands, &c., rents of dwelling houses, for working men, also, in reference to the public lands of the Dominion, steamship and railway fares, and other matters in connection with immigration. To all of which answers have been returned, giving full information, accompanied by pamphlets and maps, issued by the Department.

Conclusion.

In conclusion I take the opportunity to tender my best thanks to the officials and staff of the Grand Trunk Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the agents of the various lines of passenger steamships and the Customs officials, for many acts of kindness and their co-operation rendered me on all occasions, when requested so to do, in the interests of immigration.

The whole respectfully submitted,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN J. DALEY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the points to which 57 persons have been distributed, for the Year 1887.

Stations.	Number of Immigrants.	Stations.	Number of Immigrants.
		Brought forward.....	38
Granby.....	9	St. Martin's Junction.....	2
Howick.....	7	St. Armand.....	1
Hamilton.....	9	Toronto.....	5
Ottawa.....	11	Valleyfield.....	5
Papineauville.....	2	Waterloo.....	6
Carried forward.....	38	Total.....	57

JOHN J. DALEY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY,
31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT C.—Showing Arrivals at Montreal Immigration Agency (via United States) during Year 1887.

Months.	Via New York.	Via Boston.	Via Portland.	DESTINATION.				Money.	Total Souls.
				Province of Quebec.	Province of Ontario.	Provinces of Manitoba, and British Columbia.	Western States.		
1887.								\$	
January.....	125	83	47	65	137	20	33	50,500	255
February.....	93	88	79	52	150	16	42	53,000	260
March.....	106	64	181	46	173	10	122	47,000	351
April.....	90	79	438	66	217	21	303	59,500	607
May.....	164	98	.....	54	165	20	23	53,000	262
June.....	106	149	.....	31	173	26	25	58,500	255
July.....	98	137	.....	33	157	23	22	45,000	235
August.....	100	154	.....	49	153	25	27	53,000	254
September.....	101	144	.....	55	144	23	23	47,000	245
October.....	79	101	.....	33	115	16	18	32,000	180
November.....	150	162	42	80	213	27	34	41,000	354
December.....	118	222	53	62	223	33	75	37,000	393
	1,330	1,481	840	628	2,020	260	745	576,500	3,651

JOHN J. DALEY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY,
31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT D.—Showing the number of children received at this Agency, whom in charge of, and destination, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

Date.	Name of Person in charge.	Number of Children.	Destination.	By whom sent.
1887.				
April 2.....	Mr. Owen	196	Peterboro' and Toronto...	Dr. Barnardo.
do 13.....	Mr. Brace	127	Toronto	Mr. Fegan.
do 13.....	Mr. Mery	71	Stratford	Miss McPherson.
do 13.....	Miss Hopkins	59	Niagara Home.....	Miss Rye.
do 14.....	Mr. Wallace.....	117	Belleville	Miss Bilbrough.
do 18.....	Mr. Hayes	25	do	do
May 3.....	Mr. Downey	50	Hamilton	Dr. Stephens.
do 7.....	Mr. Ward	40	do	do
do 19.....	Mr. Sibberd	18	Toronto	Mr. Alexander.
do 26.....	Mrs. Lacey	124	Kingston	Mrs. Lacey.
do 26.....	Mr. Wallace.....	116	Belleville	Miss Bilbrough.
do 26.....	Mr. Ray	18	Toronto	do
June 1.....	Mr. Mery	95	Stratford	Miss McPherson.
do 3.....	Mr. Wallace.....	40	Belleville	Miss Bilbrough.
do 6.....	do	16	do	do
do 21.....	Mrs. Hawkins	106	London, Ont.....	Miss Evans.
July 24.....	Rev. Seddon	70	Ottawa and Toronto.....	do
do 26.....	Mr. Greenhalgh	36	London, Ont	Mr. Middlemore.
Aug. 4.....	Mrs. Foster	12	Belleville	do
do 15.....	Miss Sofa	49	Niagara Home.....	Miss Rye.
do 18.....	Mr. Price	22	London, Ont.....	Mr. Middlemore.
do 23.....	Mr. Mery	46	Stratford	Miss McPherson.
Sept. 6.....	Miss Lacey	99	Kingston	Mrs. Lacey.
do 11.....	Mr. Owen	45	Peterboro'	Dr. Barnardo.
Oct. 16.....	Miss Sofa	17	Niagara Home.....	Miss Rye.
		1,614		

JNO. J. DALEY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY,
31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT E.—Report of Immigrants wanted at Montreal Agency, during Year 1887.

Class of Labour.	No.	Class of Labour.	No.
Brickmakers	50	Female Domestic, General servants	500
Blacksmiths	45	do Waitresses	62
Bakers	26	do Farm servants	50
Brewers	30	Laborers, Farm	250
Bricklayers	300	do Common	3,000
Carpenters	100	Painters	10
Cabinetmakers	5	Plasterers	5
Coopers	8	Plumbers	15
Cotton Mill Weavers	10	Stonemasons	300
do Spinners	2	Stonemasons	100
Female Domestic, Cooks	226	Shoemakers	10
do Housemaids	200	Tailors	5
do Laundrymaids	80	Tinsmiths	6

JNO. J. DALEY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY,
 31st December, 1887.

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

Provisions.	\$ cts.	Clothing, &c.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.....	0 15	Coats, under, tweed, from \$3.50 to.....	5 50
Bread, best white, 4 lb. loaf, 14c.; brown, 6 lb. loaf.....	0 15	do over do from \$7.00 to.....	12 00
Butter, salt, per lb.....	0 25	Trowsers do from \$2.00 to.....	2 50
do fresh do.....	0 30	Vests do from \$1.00 to.....	1 25
Beef, per lb., 12c.; mutton, 10c.; veal, 12c.; pork.....	0 10	Shirts, flannel, from \$1.25 to.....	1 50
Beer, per quart.....	0 10	do cotton, from 50c. to.....	1 00
Candles, per lb.....	0 15	do under, "wove,".....	0 75
Cheese do.....	0 15	Drawers, woollen, "wove,".....	0 75
Coffee do.....	0 30	Hats, felt, from \$1.25 to.....	1 50
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs., \$1.75 to.....	3 00	Socks, worsted.....	0 25
Eggs, per dozen.....	0 22	do cotton.....	0 20
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality, 196 lbs.....	5 00	Blankets, per pair, from \$3.50 to.....	4 50
do do 2nd do.....	4 25	Rugs, from \$1.00 to.....	1 50
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs.....	3 00	Flannel, per yard, from 25c. to.....	0 30
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt.....	4 00	Cotton Shirting, per yard, from 8c. to....	0 10
Firewood, per cord, from \$4.50 to.....	6 50	Sheeting, per yard, from 20c. to.....	0 25
Ham, per lb.....	0 16	Canadian cloth, per yard, from 50c. to..	0 75
do shoulders, per lb.....	0 14	Shoes, men's, \$2.00; women's.....	1 25
Herrings, per barrel.....	5 00	Boots do \$2.50; do.....	2 00
Mustard, per lb.....	0 30	India Rubber Overshoes, men's, 75c.; women's.....	0 60
Milk, per quart.....	0 08		
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.....	3 25		
Pepper, per lb.....	0 20		
Potatoes, per bushel.....	0 60		
Rice, per lb.....	0 05		
Soap, yellow, per lb.....	0 05		
Sugar, brown.....	0 06		
Salt, per lb.....	0 02		
Tea, black, from 30c. to.....	0 60		
do green do 30c. to.....	0 60		
Tobacco.....	0 05		

JNO. J. DALEY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL, December, 1887.

STATEMENT G.—Average rate of Wages in the Province of Quebec, for the year 1887.

Employment.	Wages.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board.....	1 00	1 25
do per month and board.....	12 00	15 00
Female farm servants, with board.....	6 00	8 00
Masons, per day, without board.....	2 50	3 50
Bricklayers, per day, do.....	3 50	4 50
Carpenters do do.....	2 00	2 50
Lumbermen, per month, with board.....	22 00	28 00
Shipwrights, per day, without board.....	1 50	2 00
Smiths do do.....	1 50	2 00
Wheelwrights do do.....	1 50	2 00
Gardeners, with board, per month.....	18 00	22 00
do without board.....	1 25	1 75
Female cooks.....	8 00	12 00
Laundresses, per day.....	0 75	1 00
Female domestics, per month.....	5 00	10 00
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 25	1 50
Miners.....	1 00	1 50
Mill hands.....	1 00	1 50
Engine drivers.....	1 75	2 50
Saddlers.....	1 25	2 00
Bootmakers.....	1 25	2 00
Tailors.....	1 00	2 00
Coopers.....	1 00	2 00
Tinsmiths and plumbers.....	1 25	2 00

JNO. J. DALEY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL, December, 1887.

STATEMENT H.—Showing the number of Immigrants carried by Beaver Line of Steamers from Liverpool, and landed at the Port of Montreal, during the Summer Season of 1887.

Date Arrived at Montreal.	Steamers.	Steerage Passengers for Canada.			Steerage Passengers for United States.			Total Steerage Passengers.			Intermediate Passengers for Canada.			Intermediate Passengers for United States.			Total Intermediate Passengers.			Cabin Passengers.			Remarks.
		Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	
May 5...	Lake Winnipeg	182	32	9	73	3	...	255	35	9	11	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	8	...	...	...
do 8...	Lake Superior	231	69	19	102	14	1	333	83	20	18	3	3	2	...	20	3	3	21	2	2	...	
do 20...	Lake Nipigon	88	22	9	29	...	...	117	22	9	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	10	...	...	...
June 9...	Lake Winnipeg	189	54	6	11	2	...	200	56	6	7	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	16	2	...	...
do 14...	Lake Superior	81	16	7	3	1	...	81	17	7	7	...	...	2	...	16	4	...	12	1	...	...
do 23...	Lake Ontario	142	110	4	17	1	...	159	111	6	11	...	...	5	...	16	...	...	12	1	...	...
do 26...	Lake Nipigon	51	20	1	1	...	...	52	20	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	1	...	...
July 13...	Lake Winnipeg	69	23	2	4	...	...	73	23	2	14	5	...	...	14	5	...	14	6	...	...
do 17...	Lake Superior	76	15	2	5	1	...	81	16	2	8	6	1	...	...	8	6	...	14	6	...	...
do 25...	Lake Ontario	112	49	7	12	2	...	124	51	8	15	5	1	...	...	17	5	...	16	...	...	...
Aug 3...	Lake Nipigon	44	11	3	4	...	...	48	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	9	...	...	...
do 18...	Lake Winnipeg	155	57	2	5	...	...	180	57	2	1	...	...	1	...	18	10	...	10	...	...	...
do 21...	Lake Superior	37	7	4	...	...	...	41	8	7	18	10	1	...	...	18	10	...	41	4	...	...
do 29...	Lake Ontario	49	20	3	1	...	...	60	20	3	11	3	...	...	...	11	3	...	107	33	3	...
Sept 9...	Lake Nipigon	33	17	3	1	2	...	34	19	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	19	...	...	...
do 30...	Lake Superior	73	6	4	1	...	...	74	6	4	16	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	43	2	2	...
Oct 4...	Lake Ontario	59	22	2	6	4	...	59	22	2	10	3	...	3	2	1	13	5	1	28	3	2	...
do 13...	Lake Huron	37	20	6	6	...	...	43	24	6	7	1	...	...	...	6	3	...	7	...	...	...
do 25...	Lake Winnipeg	25	5	...	6	...	...	31	5	...	6	...	...	1	...	6	3	...	6	...	...	...
do 31...	Lake Superior	34	9	1	...	...	...	34	9	1	15	6	...	2	...	17	6	...	14	4	...	...
Nov 11...	Lake Ontario	53	11	3	1	...	...	34	11	3	8	2	1	...	...	8	2	...	22	5	1	...
do 14...	Lake Huron	43	15	2	3	...	...	46	16	3	6	2	1	...	...	8	2	...	1	7	...	...
	Total	1,843	611	102	389	31	6	2,132	642	108	195	51	10	21	6	216	57	11	418	63	14	...	

JNO. J. DALEY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTEAL AGENCY,
31st December, 1887.

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE OTTAWA IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. W. J. WILLS.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report as the result of the immigration to this section of Canada during this year.

ARRIVALS.

Nationality.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via United States.	Total.
English.....	742	32	774
Irish.....	304	16	320
Scotch.....	102	9	111
Germans.....	150	127	277
Scandinavians.....	121	116	237
French.....	2	22	24
Finnish.....	72	17	89
Other nationalities.....	129	8	137
Sent direct from Quebec to other parts of this agency.....	583	.....	583
Total.....	2,205	347	2,552

Table showing the number of Immigrants who received assistance in the way of food and transport, 340 souls, equal to 302 adults, being indigent cases, which absolutely required this assistance from their inability to provide anything for themselves:—

Nationality.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
English.....	51	19	27	97
Irish.....	25	10	...	35
Scotch.....	3	2	4	9
Germans.....	10	7	7	24
Scandinavians.....	27	6	6	39
French.....	8	5	1	14
Finnish.....	23	2	2	27
Other nationalities.....	47	19	29	95
Total.....	194	70	76	340

The capital brought in by European immigrants was \$57,750. To the above may be added the value of effects brought in by settlers from the United States. These, however, are reported direct to your Department from the Customs and are not included in the above.

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

English.....	\$ 588 50
Irish.....	1,064 05
Scotch.....	222 25
Germans.....	1,376 30
Scandinavians.....	77 50
Total.....	\$3,328 60

The immigrants of this year were healthy and required but little medical aid. They were chiefly composed of the working class; a trifling number only had limited means to purchase land for their own account in the outlying districts of this agency.

There has been an increase of arrivals at this agency during this year over that of the previous year, the amount in 1886 being 1,559, whilst this year it reached 2,552, being an increase of 993 souls.

The applications and rates of wages for labour during this season have been as follow :—

Description of Labour.	Demand.	Supply.	Wages.
Agricultural labourers.....	347	455	\$12 to \$16 per month, with board.
Common labourers.....	991	294	\$1.25 to \$1.40 per diem, without board.
Servant girls.....	351	85	\$5 to \$10 per month, with do
Boys.....	123	118	\$3 to \$8 do do
Bakers.....	3	3	\$1.25 to \$1.75 per diem, without do
Butchers.....	1	3	\$1.25 to \$1.50 do do
Brickmakers.....	6	2	\$1.50 to \$1.75 do do
Blacksmiths.....	11	18	\$1.50 to \$2.25 do do
Carpenters and joiners.....	4	17	\$1.75 to \$2.25 do do
Gardners.....	17	8	\$16 to \$10 per month, with do
Grooms.....	15	23	\$10 to \$16 do do
Masons.....	1	7	\$3 per diem, without board.
Moulders.....	3	2	\$1.50 do do
Miners.....	13	5	\$15 to \$26 per month with board.
Painters.....	10	8	\$1 to \$2 per diem, without do
Saddlers.....	4	.....	\$16 per month with board.
Waiters.....	2	6	\$10 to \$18 per month with board.
Woodturners.....	1	.....	\$14 to \$26 do do

The immigrants of the season were disposed of in the following order, viz. :—

Province of Ontario :

City of Ottawa	717
do Toronto	46
do Brockville.....	8
do Kingston	5
do Hamilton.....	1
do Berlin	3
County of Carleton.....	297
do Renfrew	248
do Lanark	83
do Grenville.....	23
do Prescott.....	18
do Frontenac.....	6
do Perth.....	5
do Stormont.....	3
do Russell.....	2
do Grey.....	2
do Oxford.....	2
do Dundas	1
do Wentworth.....	1
Nipissing District.....	47
Algoma do	125
Muskoka do	17

1,660

Province of Quebec :

City of Quebec.....	3
do Montreal.....	12
do Hull.....	18
County of Ottawa.....	137
do Pontiac	58
do Quebec	1
do Soulanges.....	1

230

Manitoba and the North-West Territory :

Winnipeg	54
Calgary.....	9
Medicine Hat.....	2
Minnedosa.....	2
Hunn's Valley.....	4

71

British Columbia :

New Westminster.....	8
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8

Province of Ontario... .. 1,660

do Quebec

do Manitoba and the North-West Territory. 71

British Columbia..... 8

1,969

Sent direct from Quebec..... 583

Grand Total..... 2,552

I am pleased to be able to state that the majority of the immigrants who reached here this season was of a satisfactory class and were readily disposed of.

Of the 277 Germans who arrived here a considerable number had been sent for by relatives, a fact which speaks well for the prosperity of those who remitted the amount necessary to pay their ocean and railway fares. There was also a fair influx of Scandinavians, who prove a very desirable class of settlers.

Seventy-five boys were sent out by the Rev. Father Seddon and were on their arrival here placed in charge of the St. Patrick's Orphan's Home, which institution undertook the responsibility of distributing them among the farming community in the surrounding country.

The number of female domestics who arrived were in no way equal to the demand. Some few of them were good practical general servants and received fair wages from \$8 to \$10 per month, the others getting from \$5 to \$7 per month together with board.

There is always a large demand for a good class of servants in this agency.

I would respectfully suggest that urgent representations be made with the object of causing all parties in Europe to purchase in addition to the ocean fares also railway fares to their destination before leaving the port of embarkation, in view of the discontinuance by both the Dominion and Ontario Governments of inland fares from Quebec.

During the latter part of autumn and forepart of this winter, in obedience to instructions received from the Department of Agriculture I visited 150 children sent out by charitable institutions from England, Ireland and Scotland, who had been placed out in my agency, viz., in the city of Ottawa, Counties of Carleton, Russell, Renfrew, Ottawa and Pontiac.

I can say that great care was displayed in locating those children, as I found all of them, with few exceptions in comfortable homes.

My visit afforded me an opportunity of observing the progress made by the settlers of past years. It likewise brought me into contact with those settlers thus ascertaining by personal observation the actual necessities of each locality, which I may add will materially aid in the disposing of the immigrants of 1888.

It moreover inspired confidence among the inhabitants in the respective places, that Government should enquire as to their welfare and made them feel the importance of encouraging the newly arrived intending settlers in every reasonable manner.

As regards the future as has been repeatedly stated in reports emanating from this agency, the Ottawa country is yearly increasing in its proportions and it now requires a steady annual importation of new material to meet the requirements of manual labour within its limits.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. WILLS.

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the Arrivals at the Ottawa Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

MONTH.	ENGLISH.			IRISH.			SCOTCH.			GERMAN.			SCANDINAVIAN.			FRENCH.			FINNISH.			OTHER NATIONS.			GRAND TOTAL.							
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.				
1887.																																
January	9	2	5	14	3	1	3	6	2	1	3	5	7	3	1	11	10	2	1	13	2	2	4	22	1	7	23					
February	7	3	5	14	5	4	9	18	4	3	7	14	12	1	1	14	10	2	2	14	3	3	6	31	10	7	48					
March	18	5	26	49	5	3	8	13	6	5	11	22	8	2	10	10	1	1	11	3	1	4	13	46	12	8	66					
April	40	5	46	91	33	3	36	41	12	2	14	26	18	6	24	10	1	1	11	10	1	1	12	131	24	16	170					
May	113	36	149	288	58	16	74	81	14	6	20	45	41	6	47	4	4	8	12	8	2	2	10	26	309	109	91	509				
June	84	19	103	206	39	18	57	66	19	10	29	37	25	7	32	6	1	7	13	8	5	1	14	228	75	49	355					
July	115	11	126	252	11	3	14	14	3	3	6	17	15	2	17	1	1	2	3	4	4	1	5	19	49	44	283					
August	27	10	37	74	10	7	17	19	2	3	5	2	9	1	10	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	6	53	24	20	97				
September	27	13	40	80	10	5	15	15	7	1	8	11	12	1	13	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	32	68	40	19	127				
October	31	22	53	106	17	2	19	21	12	7	19	21	13	2	15	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	32	62	49	34	145				
November	21	10	31	62	5	4	9	10	2	3	5	11	11	2	13	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	45	20	13	78				
December	16	2	18	36	15	2	17	17	4	1	5	12	12	1	13	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	58	9	2	69				
Total	508	132	774	1314	208	63	279	340	68	90	118	277	179	96	222	287	15	6	3	24	76	8	5	89	58	40	59	137	1245	422	302	1969

W. J. WILLS,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1887.

TOTAL Arrivals *via* St. Lawrence and United States in 1887.

Nationalities.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
<i>Vià St. Lawrence.</i>													
English.....	8	11	22	43	186	120	141	45	39	71	40	16	742
Irish.....	3	6	4	41	74	66	35	19	19	15	5	17	304
Scotch.....	1	4	14	20	34	3	8	8	2	6	2		102
German.....	5	12	11	74	16	10	1	5	17	1	2		150
Scandinavian.....	3	4	5	10	24	21	11	7	3	22	3	8	121
French.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Finnish.....	1	1	1	8	19	39	4	1	1	1	1	1	72
Other nations.....	1	1	3	1	26	1	61	6	32	1	1	1	129
Total.....	14	27	51	127	419	297	261	90	107	129	55	45	1,622
<i>Vià United States.</i>													
English.....	1	3	4	3	4	6	1	1	3	3	1	2	32
Irish.....	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	16
Scotch.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
German.....	4	4	4	19	43	21	8	1	3	4	10	10	127
Scandinavian.....	4	8	6	17	24	16	6	5	8	5	12	5	116
French.....	4	2	1	1	8	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	22
Finnish.....	2	2	1	2	3	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Other nations.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	8
Total.....	9	21	17	43	90	55	22	7	20	16	23	24	347

Sent to other parts of my Agency direct from Quebec.....	583
Arrivals <i>via</i> St. Lawrence.....	1,622
do United States.....	347
Grand Total.....	2,552

W. J. WILLS
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1887.

No. 4.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE KINGSTON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. R. MACPHERSON.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report showing the arrivals and departure of immigrants at this Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1887, and the value of money and effects brought by them to this Province, amounting to the sum of \$48,930.00. Also statement of the average rates of wages paid in the district of the Kingston Agency, and a list of the retail prices of ordinary articles of food and raiment required by the working classes.

The numbers of settlers, from the United States, who have made entries at the several ports of entry within my district during the past year, are not included in the enclosed statement nor is the value of their effects shown.

Applications made at this office for immigrants, during 1887, were not so numerous as in previous years, still the demand for capable farm labourers and suitable female domestic servants far exceeded the supply, and I trust more of these classes may arrive within my district the coming season.

From information obtained and my general observation while inspecting children brought to Canada during 1887, I am still of the opinion that this branch of immigration is beneficial to the Dominion and to the children placed with farmers in this Province. A very considerable amount of capital is annually brought to Canada to support the "Homes" and defray the necessary expenditure in this country in connection with child immigration. The sum expended in the Dominion during the past year in conducting Dr. Bernardo's work of child immigration, exceeds \$16,000, and that of "Marchmont Home," Belleville, under the control of Mrs. Wallace, \$4,000; these amounts do not include the cost of outfit or ocean fares paid for the children's passage, but merely the sums actually expended in Canada in carrying out the work of these two "Homes." The outlay in connection with the 222 children placed in this Province by Mrs. Lacey during 1887, must also have been large, but I am not in a position at present to state the amount.

The health of immigrants during the past year has been good; there having no serious cases of illness, and but few instances where medical assistance was necessary.

No complaints have been made to me of inattention or neglect while travelling but many immigrants have spoken of the kind treatment received on the different lines of railway from all classes of employees.

The manufacture and exportation of cheese have largely increased during the past few years and the farmers within my district are giving more attention to the improvement of stock. The poultry product is also being more carefully looked after than in former years and the exportation of fowl and eggs has attained large magnitude.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MACPHERSON,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

List of retail prices of the ordinary articles of Food and Raiment required by the working classes, at the Kingston Agency, for 1887.

Provisions.	Prices.	Clothing, &c.	Prices.
Bacon, per lb., 9 cts. to.....	\$0 11	Coats, under, tweed, \$4 to	\$5 00
Bread, white, per 4 lbs. loaf.....	0 12	Coats, over do \$7 to	9 00
do brown, do 10 cts. to	0 12	Trousers, \$2 50 to	3 00
Butter, salt, per lb., 12 cts. to.....	0 18	Vests, \$1 25 to.....	1 75
do fresh, per lb., 15 cts. to	0 25	Shirts, flannel, 75 cts. to	1 00
Beef, per lb., 8 cts. to	0 10	do cotton, 40 cts. to	0 80
Mutton, per lb., 7 cts. to	0 10	Drawers, woollen, 60 cts. to.	0 75
Beef, by the quarter, per lb., 3 cts. to.....	0 05	Hats, felt, 75 cts. to	1 25
Candles, per lb.....	0 12	Socks, worsted, 20 cts. to	0 30
Cheese, per lb., 10 cts. to	0 12	do cotton, 10 cts. to	0 15
Coffee, per lb., 25 cts. to	0 35	Blankets, \$1.50 to.....	3 50
Corn meal, per 100 lbs	1 50	Rugs, 75 cts. to	1 00
Eggs, per dozen, 10 cts. to	0 15	Flannel, per yard, 25 cts. to	0 40
Gorn meal, per barrel, 1st quality	5 00	Cotton sbirting, 10 cts. to	0 12
Flour, do 2nd do	4 00	Canadian cloth, per yard, 40 cts. to.....	0 65
Fish, cod, per cwt	4 50	Shoes, men's, \$1 to	1 50
Firewood, per cord, \$1.50 to.....	4 50	Boots do \$2 to	2 50
Ham, per lb, 12 cts. to	0 14	Shoes women's, 75 cts. to	1 00
Ham, shouldrs, per lb., 9 cts. to.....	0 10	Boots do \$1 to	1 25
Herrings, per barrel, \$4 to	5 00	India rubber overshoes, men's, 50 cts. to ..	0 60
Milk, per quart, 5 cts. to	0 07	do women's, 40c to..	0 50
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs., \$2.25 to	3 00		
Pepper, per lb	0 20		
Potatoes, per bushel, 50 cts. to	0 60		
Rice, per lb	0 05		
Soap, yellow, per lb., 4 cts. to	0 05		
Sugar, brown, per lb., 6 cts. to	0 07		
Tea, black, per lb., 40 cts. to	0 50		
Tea, green, per lb., 30 cts. to	0 50		
Tobacco, per lb., 40 cts. to	0 50		

R MACPHERSON,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

KINGSTON, 31st December, 1887.

AVERAGE RATE of Wages in the Kingston Immigration District, 1887.

Employment.	WAGES.	
	From.	To.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board.....	1 00	1 25
do per week and board	2 50	5 00
Female servants, per month, with board.....	5 00	7 00
Masons, per day, without board	2 50	2 75
Bricklayers, per day, without board.....	2 50	2 75
Carpenters do do	1 50	2 00
Lumbermen, per month, with board.....	12 00	25 00
Shipwrights, per day, without board	1 50	1 75
Smiths do do	1 50	2 00
Wheelwrights do do	1 25	1 75
Gardeners, per month, with board	12 00	20 00
do per day, without board	1 00	1 25
Female cooks, per month, with board	8 00	12 00
Laundresses do do	8 00	9 00
Female domestics do do	5 00	9 00
General laborers, per day, without board.....	1 00	1 25
Miners do do	1 00	1 50
Mill hands do do	1 00	1 50
Engine drivers, paid by trip	2 75	3 25
Saddlers, per day, without board.....	1 25	1 50
Bootmakers do do	1 25	2 00
Tailors do do	1 50	2 00
Painters do do	1 25	1 75

R. MACPHERSON,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

KINGSTON, 31st December, 1887.

No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TORONTO IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN A. DONALDSON.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

TORONTO, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my twenty-seventh annual report, showing the working of this agency for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

The total number of immigrants arriving and passing through here, during that period, were 17,641 souls, an increase of 6,000 over those reported last year. Of these 16,228 came by way of Halifax and Quebec, and 1,413 by the various ports of the United States.

Their destinations as far as could be ascertained were as follows :—

Remained in Ontario.....	8,606,	against	6,045	in	1886
Passed through to the North-West....	498	do	1,976	do	
Passed through to the Western States	8,537	do	3,620	do	

But very few of the immigrants on their way to the North-West pass through this agency now, the majority taking the all-rail route from Quebec viâ north of Lake Superior, who are not counted here, which accounts for the apparent smallness of these numbers.

A marked improvement is noticeable in the class of immigrants arriving this year, over those a few years back. But very few required assistance, further than being directed to where employment could be obtained, and almost all were able to pay their way to their different destinations. The greater number of those arriving were of the agricultural class and accepted employment in the country parts; those remaining in the city being principally parties who had come out to join friends already here. The number sent for this way by prepaid passages, has been far in excess of any former year.

But very little sickness has occurred during the year; the immigrants being, as a rule, of a very healthy class; the principal cases of illness being young children.

The demand for farm labourers, especially in the early part of the season, was far in excess of the supply, and it would be well for this class of labour to arrive early in the year, by which means they could secure situations for the coming winter, besides which the wages offered in the spring and summer months are higher than those offered about August.

The applications for servant girls have been very numerous this year, sometimes as many as thirty ladies having called at the office in a day seeking help of this class, but have had to go away disappointed, as the number of domestics arriving has been very small. The demand also for girls in the country parts this year has been exceptionally large.

Quite a number of enquiries have been made with reference to British Columbia, and there will doubtless be a large immigration to that Province during the coming year.

Our city continues to grow in every direction, and notwithstanding the strikes in the building trade, in the early part of the year a very large number of buildings have gone up. Land is held at a high figure, which necessitates a superior class of building being erected; consequently house rent is getting higher every year. The straightening of the River Don at the east end of the city, has given employment to a large number of men, in addition to enhancing the value of property very consi-

derably in its vicinity. Several new manufactories have been erected, and others enlarged, among the latter may be mentioned that of the Massey Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, who have this year built a considerable addition to their works, thus making it one of the largest of its kind in the country.

A number of children brought out by the various Homes passed through here during the season, and were all of a healthy class. Some 200 boys, ranging from twelve to sixteen years of age, brought out by Dr. Bernardo, stayed over in Toronto for distribution. They were a fine strong lot of lads, and were eagerly hired by farmers immediately on their arrival at very fair wages.

The noble gifts of the Hon. Donald Smith and the Hon. Mr. Stephens to the amount of a million dollars for the purpose of founding a Hospital in Montreal, and also the handsome donation of the Hon. Mr. Macdonald, of Toronto, for a similar purpose here, are evidences of the growing prosperity of our country.

In closing this report I must again draw attention to the civility and courtesy extended to the immigrants by the employees of the various railways to and from this city, no complaint of any kind having been received during the year.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

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

J. A. DONALDSON.
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants (being Farm Labourers or Domestic Servants) forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes by the Ontario Government, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Acton.....	2	Kinmount.....	2
Agincourt.....	1	Kleinburg.....	8½
Allandale.....	1	Lakefield.....	1
Alvinston.....	3	Lefroy.....	1
Aurora.....	7½	Lewisville.....	1
Ayr.....	2	Lisle.....	1
Barrie.....	1	London.....	15½
Batteau.....	1	Malton.....	3
Beeton.....	2	Markham.....	2
Berlin.....	1	Meadowdale.....	5
Bolton.....	4	Merritton.....	2
Bowmanville.....	5	Milton.....	3
Bracebridge.....	1	Mitchell.....	7
Bradford.....	13½	Mono Road.....	2
Brampton.....	7	Moorfield.....	1
Brantford.....	11	Mount Forest.....	6
Bridgen.....	2	Mount Vernon.....	1
Bright.....	2½	Newcastle.....	2½
Bronte.....	1	New Lowell.....	8½
Brussels.....	1	Newmarket.....	2
Burford.....	5	Niagara Falls.....	6
Burkston.....	2½	North Bay.....	2
Burk's Falls.....	26	Norval.....	5
Burlington.....	1	Oakville.....	7½
Cainsville.....	2	Orangeville.....	3
Caledonia.....	2	Orillia.....	5
Canfield.....	1	Oshawa.....	2
Cayuga.....	3½	Owen Sound.....	2
Cardwell Junction.....	1	Paris.....	14½
Chatham.....	18	Parkhill.....	3
Cheltenham.....	2	Peterborough.....	4
Clarkson's.....	3	Petersburg.....	2
Clinton.....	1	Pickering.....	2
Cookstown.....	2	Port Carling.....	3
Cooksville.....	1	Port Dover.....	6
Collingwood.....	2	Port Sandfield.....	1
Comber.....	1½	Powassan.....	1
Dundas.....	3	Princetown.....	9
Eastwood.....	2	Preston.....	1
Edmonton.....	1	Richmond Hill.....	9
Elora.....	2	Rockwood.....	2
Emsdale.....	1	Rosseau.....	4½
Essex Centre.....	1	Scarboro'.....	3
Fordwich.....	1	Seaforth.....	5½
Garnet.....	1	Shelbourne.....	2
Georgetown.....	1	Simeoe.....	11
Goldstone.....	3	South River.....	3
Gravenhurst.....	8½	Stayner.....	1
Guelph.....	2	Stratford.....	1
Hendrie.....	1	Strathallan.....	2
Hensall.....	2	Streetsville.....	2
Hornby.....	1	St. Catharines.....	10½
Ingersoll.....	10	St. George.....	3
Islington.....	4½	St. Thomas.....	2
Jarvis.....	1		
Kincardine.....	6		
King.....	17	Total.....	429

MONTHLY RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Toronto Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

MONTH.	Number of Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.		Number of Arrivals via the United States.		SEXES.		Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.						TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.						GENERAL DESTINATION.						TOTAL AMOUNT BROUGHT IN.		
	Lawrence.	U.S.	Males.	Females.	English.	Irish.		Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and General Laborers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	N.S.	N.R.	P.E.I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.	Capital.	Value of Effects.
1887.																												
January	133	44	55	24	67	19	11	65	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	9	6	4	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	75	2500	1000
February	160	94	111	38	254	33	26	55	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	24	11	6	.....	.....	.....	174	.....	.....	.....	80	3600	2600
March	349	263	231	89	812	218	112	71	166	45	.....	.....	.....	164	36	31	18	.....	.....	.....	461	.....	.....	21	5500	3000	
April	1782	584	595	229	2376	1006	284	167	543	378	.....	.....	.....	445	81	69	35	.....	.....	.....	1437	.....	.....	.....	919	20500	10000
May	4626	61	3998	388	4696	996	361	422	1616	1192	.....	.....	.....	740	127	131	39	.....	.....	.....	1711	81	.....	.....	2791	25500	18000
June	3092	32	692	276	3124	780	262	861	1057	664	.....	.....	.....	509	98	83	43	.....	.....	.....	1321	87	.....	.....	1716	22000	12000
July	1594	91	388	168	1685	479	209	151	518	328	.....	.....	.....	293	51	44	18	.....	.....	.....	771	75	.....	.....	839	14000	9500
August	1694	44	411	183	433	614	303	158	416	217	.....	.....	.....	303	61	47	56	.....	.....	.....	1017	95	.....	.....	626	13500	10000
September	1105	47	346	154	130	1152	439	126	280	152	.....	.....	.....	227	8	37	27	.....	.....	.....	630	90	.....	.....	437	10500	8000
October	1050	48	259	165	139	1098	386	125	102	302	183	.....	.....	160	57	52	33	.....	.....	.....	563	50	.....	.....	485	6500	7000
November	338	54	110	71	61	392	160	57	35	84	56	.....	.....	52	13	16	9	.....	.....	.....	242	10	.....	.....	140	4000	3000
December	396	51	100	69	447	134	59	28	145	81	.....	.....	.....	87	22	21	11	.....	.....	.....	217	10	.....	.....	220	2000	1000
Total	16228	1413	4296	1854	17641	5423	1978	1656	5247	3334	.....	.....	.....	3096	661	549	302	.....	.....	.....	8606	498	.....	.....	.....	129600	81500

*These numbers refer to those remaining in Ontario only.

J. A. DONALDSON.
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

TORONTO, 31st December, 1887.

No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HAMILTON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN SMITH.)

DOMINION OF CANADA IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HAMILTON, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report, with tabular statements, showing the arrivals and departures of immigrants at this agency for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

The past year shows an increase of 1,925 immigrants settled in Ontario as compared with the corresponding period of 1886.

There is a decrease of 654 passing through to Manitoba and the North-West Territories from the ports of New York, Boston and Philadelphia; the States of New York, Pennsylvania and the States of New England.

There is an increase of 12,376 immigrants reported as passing through this agency to the Western States.

Statement A shows the arrivals and departures of immigrants at this agency.

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

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

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

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

Statement F shows the arrivals and general destination of the immigrants.

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

Statement H shows the number of immigrants to whom assistance has been rendered by the agency.

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

Statement J shows the number of passes granted and destination of immigrants.

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

Statements L, M, N and O show the number of immigrants and the value of their effects, as reported at the respective ports of entry.

Statement P shows the total number of immigrants and the value of effects reported at the Customs ports of entry.

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

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

Statement S shows the prices of the different articles of food entering into consumption by the working classes.

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

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

A large majority of the immigrants that arrived here consisted of agricultural and general labourers with their wives and families, who readily found employment on arrival, being a useful class of settlers, well adapted to the wants of the country.

During the year a number of young men arrived for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of Canadian farming, with the view of taking up homesteads for themselves in the North-West, or purchasing improved farms in Ontario after they have acquired practical experience so as to enable them to invest their capital to advantage. A number of them have gone to Manitoba this fall after being located with our farmers for a couple of years, and others are intending to follow them in the spring.

There has been an active demand for all kinds of agricultural and general labourers and female domestic servants, also for all classes of operatives, artisans and skilled mechanics in the building trades. There has also been a better demand for mechanics connected with the iron industries, but not to the extent of giving encouragement to this class of immigration.

There is a steady and growing demand for immigrants at this agency, the arrivals having been easily located until the winter set in, and since then we have had very few, with the exception of those who have been sent for by their friends, and who have secured employment for them.

Agricultural Labour

Has been in great demand during the past year, the applications being largely in excess of the supply. The agency has not been able to supply 70 per cent. of the number applied for, which caused a good deal of disappointment to the farming community. Wages have been well maintained, \$150 to \$180 being paid by the year for all first class hands, and \$12 to \$15 per month for the year, and from \$15 to \$20 per month for the summer season, including May and September, and from \$25 to \$35 per month for the harvest season. The above rates include board and lodging.

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

Mechanics.

There has been a decided improvement in the demand for all classes of mechanics during the past season, including vice and lathe hands, fitters, millwrights and pattern makers, but this class of immigration should be left to take its natural course, without receiving any assistance or inducement from the Government, leaving the supply and demand to regulate itself.

Juvenile Immigration.

The societies having Homes in the Hamilton district, referred to in Statement G, have brought out about the same number during the present season as on previous years.

The children brought out will compare favourably with those sent out during the period that the societies have been engaged in helping this class of emigration.

The superintendents and matrons having the charge of the Homes have been assiduous in the selections of applicants for the children, having in some instances declined the applications owing to the undesirability of placing the children where any doubt existed that the welfare of the child was not assured previous to its adoption.

The general result of the work in the Hamilton district is encouraging in its character, the children being well cared and provided for, being educated in the day schools, and their religious duties are carefully attended to by those having charge of them.

The time has arrived when this class of work can be judged by its results, and from special enquiry and by personal inspection I find that the work has been largely successful, the girls having emerged into womanhood, the boys having realized man's estate. In making my inspection I find a large percentage of the women have married farmers' sons, and are established in homesteads of their own, and it is quite common to find that they have been well and liberally provided for by the parties adopting them.

A number of the boys have placed their wages in the saving banks and many of those grown up have gone out to Manitoba and the Territories, taking up their homesteads under the liberal provisions of the Dominion Government.

The principal applications for these children come from the farming community in the country, where there is a good demand for them. Applications from the cities are not desirable, except in special cases, owing to the numerous temptations arising in all centres of population; the object should be to place these waifs as far as possible from coming in contact with temptation of any kind.

The Children's, or the Stephenson's Home, situated in East Hamilton, has been very successful in its work, being presided over by the late Rev. Mr. Evans, a gentleman remarkably adapted for this class of work. A strong feature of this Home consists of the sympathy and assistance extended to the children placed out by them, who are encouraged to keep up their connection with the Society, whose Home is ever open to them, and at Christmas time all are welcome to join at the annual dinner. The lads sent out, as a rule, have been successful, the majority of them having deposits in the Savings Bank. The Home is now presided over by Mrs. Evans, the coadjutor of her late husband, who has yearly visited the boys under their charge, and which has resulted largely to the success of the boys and to the credit of the institution.

There is some fear of this work being overdone by the different philanthropic societies, and by the Board of Guardians and others, interested as an economic measure in relieving themselves of the burthen of their support, by the payment of a fee to have them transported to the colonies.

In view of the phase of this class of work it will be desirable to exercise a close and rigid supervision over it, and any society, individuals or steamship company engaged in bringing out any undesirable children, should in all cases be compelled to return all criminals and incompetent or impotent ones.

The children sent out by the trustees of the Northumberland Village Homes had all received a partial training before leaving which enabled them to obtain situations on their arrival here. The girls sent out by James Hall, Esq., one of the trustees, are the finest and best ever sent out to Canada, and are all doing well, and in the district where they are settled the name of the Home is a sufficient guarantee for the efficiency and integrity of the girls. During the summer Mr. J. Stanley Metcalfe, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, an associate of the Homes, paid a visit here and expressed himself pleased with the improvement that had taken place in the girls since they had left the Tyne.

The Self Help Emigration Society have again sent out a number of emigrants, principally consisting of well deserving families, who are all doing well. This society is the most practical of any engaged in assisting emigration, as they not only assist the emigrant to pay his passage and railway fare, but on arrival in Canada a

sufficient amount is remitted to pay their expenses until such time as employment is secured for them.

There are other societies engaged in shipping emigrants who do not take the same precautions, and are the means of causing a great deal of disappointment to the emigrants on arrival here by making false promises to them, leading them to suppose that situations will be procured for them on presentation of letters, granted to them before leaving, to representative men here, for which the poor emigrant has paid five shillings.

There is another source of trouble and disappointment arising from persons having paid premiums to designing parties for their sons to learn Canadian farming; this is a delusion and a snare, as all young men, who are willing and able to work, can be placed by the Dominion and Provincial immigration agents, and instead of paying a premium, the farmers are glad to pay wages with board and lodgings, thus placing the employed and the employers on a mutual and reciprocal basis.

In reference to juvenile or child emigration, it should be made imperative, upon the society or individuals bringing out children, to have them visited in their new homes during the first year, for the purpose of seeing how the child is being treated, and if necessary to take steps to have it returned to the Home, from which it was sent, and this should be done, independent of any Government inspection.

Children taken from the workhouses, presided over by the Board of Guardians, are in every way desirable, having become wards of the State, not from any fault of their own, but by the death of their parents. They have also the advantage of a scholastic training in addition to being taught habits of industry and discipline.

Mill Operatives.

During the year very few have arrived which readily found employment, there being a good demand for weavers, carders, spinners and throwers. Most of the mills have had to advertise for hands, and great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a sufficient number.

Manufacturers' Operatives.

There has been a large demand during the year, especially in ready-made clothing departments, and the manufacturers have had to advertise for hands, without obtaining a full supply, owing to the increased demand for this class of goods.

In the boot and shoe trade the manufacturers have been more fortunate, as they could get all the hands they wanted.

Common and Skilled Labourers.

During the past year there has been an active demand for all kinds of labour, including stonemasons, stonecutters, quarrymen, and bricklayers, the supply falling far short of the demand, owing to the activity in the building and other trades.

Agriculture.

Owing to the dry season during the summer months, there has been a short crop of cereals. The same may be said of hay and clover, including pasturage. Roots are also below the average.

There is a steady improvement going on in the mode of farming, greater attention being given to mixed farming, owing to the continued low prices realized for

grain crops. The change has given an impetus to stock-raising for grazing and dairy purposes, the lands being improved and enriched by the use of the manures obtained from the cattle, the productive or yielding power being increased fully 10 per cent., as compared with the old system of wheat growing.

Stock-raising.

More attention is yearly taking place in this branch of agriculture, which is becoming one of the chief remunerative sources upon which the farmer must in the future rely,

The herds show a healthy development throughout the Province of Ontario, both in the increase and quality of the stock.

There has been a fair increase of young stock, with a good demand for desirable lots both for feeding and dairy purposes.

The demand for export has been well sustained for all prime beef lots, also for all desirable lots for feeding by the British farmer, prices ruling at moderate rates.

In the fore part of the season, ocean rates ruled high, which coupled with dull and low prices at Liverpool, and other markets, entailed a loss upon some of the shippers, and thus had the effect of lowering freights later on in the season.

As a rule the losses from casualties and shrinkage have been comparatively light, the animals having been landed in good condition at the receiving ports of entry.

Owing to the quarantine regulations and the strict measures adopted by the Dominion Government, Canadian herds have been kept free from all contagious diseases, enabling Canadian breeders and shippers to land their cattle at any port in the United Kingdom; also securing the advantage of transshipment to all interior towns and local markets, where sales can be effected to the best advantage, either for slaughtering or grazing purposes, thus securing to Canada the best markets in Britain to the exclusion of all cattle shipped from the United States, which have to be slaughtered immediately after being landed, thus depreciating their value as they cannot be held over for a better market, nor yet shipped into the interior.

Herds.

There has been a steady increase in the number this year at the different breeding establishments in Ontario, there is also an increase in the general stock of the country, showing a continued improvement in the development of substance and quality, both for feeding and dairy purposes.

Owing to the restrictions placed upon importations by the Dominion Government in consequence of the breaking out of pleuro-pneumonia at Point Lévis quarantine grounds, all cattle were prohibited from being shipped from Great Britain, and all other places where the disease was known to exist.

Since the Order in Council has been rescinded a few importations have taken place. Owing to the Canadian herds being so rich in blood, imported from the best tribes and families of Great Britain, the best selections having been secured for Canada, against all competitors, no inconvenience or loss arose from the embargo, and should any such necessity arise in the future our herds are now numerous enough, strong enough and sufficiently rich to sustain and maintain their superiority from an admixture of their own blood selected from the tribes either for the purpose of out-crossing or in-breeding.

Short Horns still take the lead for crossing and feeding purposes, with the Polled Angus, Herefords and Devons following in the order in which they are named.

The Dominion North-West ranches have entered the field for export, being the commencement of a very large business, and which will ultimately tax the tonnage capacity of the steamers sailing from Montreal and Quebec, and which will have the tendency to stiffen freights.

As a rule, the North-West cattle have not arrived in Britain in so favourable a condition as those shipped from the older Provinces, which is attributable to the long rail journey, before being embarked, and for which provision will have to be made for resting before they are shipped, and the question will arise with shippers as to the most available point, Montreal or Quebec; by running to Quebec, the route to Europe would be shortened by avoiding the delay between Montreal and Quebec; in addition there would be the advantage of utilizing the improved steam fleet of the future, whose increased tonnage will necessitate them adopting Quebec as the port of arrival and departure.

The cattle would also be benefited by getting earlier to sea, and into a cooler atmosphere, thus avoiding the high temperature of river navigation above Quebec.

At the Provincial, Central, Toronto, and county exhibitions, the pure bred stock displayed, including Shortorns, Polled Angus, Herefords, Devons, Galloways, West Highlands, Jerseys and Holsteins, were the finest ever exhibited in Canada, the Shortorn grades in many instances could scarcely be recognized from the pure bred animals on the grounds.

At the Toronto, Guelph and counties' Christmas fat stock shows, there was a large number of the different tribes exhibited of excellent quality giving evidence of the improvement effected by the introduction of pure bred stock throughout the different counties.

The quality and condition of the offerings would compare favourably with any exhibition either in Britain or the United States.

The offerings were eagerly sought after, principally for consumption in Canada, the prices realized being too high for the exportation, showing the increased purchasing power, extending to all classes in the Dominion.

The demand has been active during the year for milkers, whilst prices have been well maintained, especially for Ayrshires and Ayrshire and Shortorn grades; these being typical class for cheese dairying purposes.

Jerseys continue to be sought after for butter dairy purposes and owing to the decline in prices, the blood has been more widely distributed, during the past year amongst dairy and stockmen, the sales at the Oaklands farm, were well attended, all offers going down under the hammer at prices remunerative to the breeder.

Holsteins were more largely represented at the gatherings than heretofore, additions having been made to the herds, derived from those already established here, and from new importations; this family as a class being quite equal to any on the grounds, and for which there was a good enquiry, some of the leading dairymen having established herds for the cheese dairy.

Horses.

There has been a good demand for all classes of useful sound animals, for street-car and contractors' purposes, also for all heavy draught, carriage, saddle and driving horses for the home and United States market.

The prices paid last year by the commission sent out by the British Government, with the heavy charges for personal and travelling expenses and the cost of transit to Britain exceed the standard prices fixed by the War Department for remounts and artillery service, has had the effect of discontinuing the business for the present.

During the year additions have been made to the stud and breeding establishments by the importation of a fine class of horses including Clydesdales, Shires, Cleveland, Bays, Yorkshires, Percherons, and thoroughbreds.

Since racing stables have been established in Canada, under efficient and proper management there has been a marked improvement in growing young mares for breeding purposes.

There has been a good demand for all first-class sires for export to the Western States, our breeders having established a widespread reputation, for draught and general purpose horses.

Sheep.

This branch of agriculture still continues to be neglected, as will be noted from the exports, the flocks for some years having been reduced in numbers, many of the farmers having sold out their entire flock; whilst others have reduced them.

This undesirable state of affairs has been brought about by the low price of wool, ruling for several seasons, until last year, when prices advanced twenty to twenty-five per cent. on long staples, and from forty to fifty per cent. on fine textures, which prices have been well maintained until last month, when a decline of two cents may be quoted.

The wool merchants still complain of the high rates charged for freight on shipments from Calgary, and the loss entailed in scouring which adds to the freight; thus placing the western producer at a disadvantage, as compared with the importer from the Cape and other foreign markets.

Hogs.

There has been a growing and steady demand during the year for live hogs, both for winter and summer curing, for which higher prices have been paid than the Chicago and other quotations.

The whole of the crop has been taken for home consumption, owing to the national increased purchasing power, created by the establishment of the national industries, opening up and extending new markets.

Hog cholera or hog fever has been stamped out in all the western counties of Ontario under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Act, passed and administered by the Dominion Government, upon which the country may be congratulated, as all domestic animals are now free from contagion in every part of the Dominion, thereby enhancing the value of Canadian stock as compared with the United States and other grazing countries.

Dairy Produce.

The cheese dairies have been very successful during the past year, the make being of excellent quality, which met with a ready sale at outside prices for the British market, the Canadian dairies taking the lead in all the principal and provincial markets throughout the Kingdom.

The butter interest continues in a very unsatisfactory state, although there are signs of improvement both in the quality and the condition in which it is marketed. The creameries are increasing, and considerable progress has been made during the past year. All creamery lots are taken for export to the British market, Canadian creameries commanding top prices in all the leading and local markets.

At the Exhibition held at Toronto this year the principal prizes for butter were awarded to Manitoba, the exhibitors distancing their Ontario competitors.

The Province of Manitoba, with its vast prairies, its natural and rich succulent grasses and its rich alluvial bottoms, producing enormous yields of cereals and roots, combined with its pure atmosphere, is peculiarly adapted for dairying purposes, and at no distant day it will hold a leading and prominent position in the butter and cheese markets of the world.

Honey.

This branch of industry is rapidly growing, and is profitable to all engaged in it who have a knowledge of bee-keeping. After the first stocking they replenish

themselves, leaving the surplus honey for sale, which is a clear gain to the bee-keeper, the food and honey supply being almost illimitable from the shores of the Atlantic to the slopes of the Pacific.

Fruit.

The crop during the past year was above the average, with the exception of strawberries, which suffered from drought and heat; apples, pears and plums being all good, peaches being exceptionally heavy. Grapes were a large crop, and of excellent and rich quality, and ripening early; a large portion of the crop has been converted into wine of excellent quality, one firm here having manufactured over one hundred thousand gallons.

Owing to the information imparted and the fruit displayed at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition last year, there have been large and direct orders placed upon the market for Canadian fruit, in addition to the shipments of the regular shippers. There was also a good demand at the end of the season for Western States account, which stiffened the market to two dollars and fifty cents for desirable shipping lots.

Lumber.

During the past year the local demand has been good and active for the building trade, the bulk of which is shipped by the mills situated on the Georgian Bay and the district of Muskoka, being shipped over the lines of the Northern and North-Western Railways, and afterwards distributed by the Grand Trunk lines to eastern and western points.

Manufacturing Industries.

During the year all branches have continued to progress, especially in the ready-made clothing departments, and in all the textile fabric manufactories, thus furnishing reliable evidence of the progress of the Dominion and the development of its vast resources, furnishing employment for the labouring classes and increasing the wealth and purchasing power of the masses, thus creating new and extended markets at home for the consumption of farm produce, the product of the factory, and all the other branches of industry in which all Canadians are deeply interested.

There has been an improvement in the iron trade, the foundries and the machine shops have been kept running, some of them having had to run over time, to keep up with their orders.

The rolling mills continue to run on double shifts, on round and square bars and nail plates. The nail factory is running on full time and so is the pipe foundry, whilst the bridge and tool works have contracts ahead.

The emery wheel works are busily engaged in filling large orders in the European markets, resulting from exhibiting their goods at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition last year.

Building Trade.

The past year has been one of the greatest activity ever experienced in the city of Hamilton, giving employment to all trades in connection with this branch of business; the contractors having great difficulty in securing a sufficient number of workmen to complete their contracts, whilst wages have advanced in all its branches; carpenters have been paid two dollars and twenty-five cents and bricklayers three dollars and twenty-five cents per day.

Flour Mills.

The past year has been noted for dullness owing to the want of an export trade; the millers, as a rule, having to confine themselves to a local business and the trade

of the Maritime Provinces; Canadian wheat being worth more for home consumption than for export, securing to our farmers the control of the Canadian market at prices relatively higher than export values.

Owing to the decreased acreage and short crop in Ontario, the millers have been running partially on Manitoba wheat, and will, to some extent, have to rely on this source to supply the demand until next year's crop is harvested.

Railways.

The present year has been marked by a general activity both in through and local business; the gross receipts both in passenger and freight showing a large increase over the corresponding period of past years. Rates have been well maintained generally throughout the year, both in the freight and passenger traffic, until lately, when a cut was made in eastward bound dressed meats causing a temporary depression in the receipts until such time as the rate was restored.

The traffic has only been limited for the want of rolling stock, which at times has curtailed the earnings.

Working expenses have been reduced to the minimum, thereby enabling the directors to present satisfactory reports to the share and bond holders.

The local as well as the through traffic, shows an increase, which is a strong indication of the general prosperity enjoyed by the Dominion.

Railway supplies being still supplied at low prices, contracts for steam and other coals have been secured at low rates, enabling the managers to operate their lines to advantage; by improving the roadbed and bridges, repairing and building cars, and adding to the locomotive power.

Commerce.

During the past year there has been a steady and increasing business in all the departments of trade, with a tendency in some cases to overtrading being attended with disastrous results and ending in failure, but not to the same extent of previous years, for whilst the volume of business has been large the failures have been less both in number and in value.

The retail houses as a rule have bought cautiously for immediate wants, avoiding over stocking and enabling them to meet their engagements with a fair degree of promptness, without having recourse to renewals, the general tendency of the wholesale houses being to refuse such a system of credits.

In banks and other stocks there has been a large amount of speculation, based on margins and false credits, which has ended in bank failures, bringing misery and ruin to the innocent and unfortunate investors and depositors, landing some of the managers in gaol whilst others are fugitives having escaped from justice.

There has also been considerable speculation in American stocks, also in produce and oil options, the bulk of these transactions being effected through the bucket shops, or gambling holes established throughout the Dominion, and which are controlled by manipulators residing in the United States.

The banks for some time past have felt the result of this class of business and the most conservative of them have been calling in loans for their self protection, thus creating a stringency in the money market, and increasing the rate of interest, which will have the effect of curtailing operations, and placing business upon a safer and sounder basis.

Free Grant Lands.

In the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nipissing there are some good available lands for settlement, and well adapted for settlers with families, and a small amount of capital to carry them through the first year or until such time as the first crop can be harvested.

One drawback to settlers going into the free grant district is the full local rates charged by the railways; if commutation fares and rates for household effects and stock were granted it would encourage settlement, and ultimately be a benefit to the railway companies and the Province.

In the district of Temiscamingue, there is a large tract of superior land awaiting settlement, which is being taken advantage of by the French inhabitants from the Province of Quebec, and the time is not far distant, when the district will be the centre of a large population of hardy and industrious colonists.

In the district of Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nipissing, the lands are well adapted for grazing purposes, being well sheltered and well provided with good water and railway accommodation, but to make the lands available for such purpose, the land regulations should be so altered as to enable the Government to make such grants so as to induce graziers to establish stock farms.

Since the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway, there has been more enquiry respecting British Columbia, which has led a larger number of people to immigrate from the older Provinces.

During the past year increased efforts have been made to induce settlers to go to the north-western States and Dakota, by offering reduced railway fares to actual settlers, without leading to much success. The superior lands of Manitoba and the North West Territories, with the liberal land regulations of the Dominion Government and increased railway accommodation, being more attractive to parties going out west for the purpose of securing homesteads. In Dakota the settlers complain of the monopoly granted by the railway companies to the Minneapolis millers in the erection and control of the grain elevators which prevents free competition with buyers, compelling the farmers to sell to the millers at such prices as may be determined upon by the syndicate.

The railway companies in the Dominion North-West grant elevator sites to all parties wishing to build at any of the railway stations, which gives a free market to buyer and settler.

Enquiries continue to be made from Sweden, Norway, Germany and other European countries, asking for information in reference to the North-West homesteads and land regulations. During the past season there has been a number of immigrants from the countries alluded to, and which will be largely supplemented during the next year, as the reports sent to their friends in their fatherland are of the most encouraging character.

This class of emigration will naturally be influenced by the agents of the national lines of steamships, sailing to New York and who are interested in their commissions, irrespective of the United States or the Dominion.

Emigrants taking the New York route sail direct, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Hull, and the railway travel to Liverpool with another transshipment there, and the consequent delays.

In view of the foregoing facts, it is very desirable, in the interests of the North-West, that amicable relations should be established with the managers and agents of the New York lines, to secure their co-operation, instead of their antagonism.

In New England, Eastern and Middle States of the American Union, there is a movement of migration to the virgin land of the west—intending settlers from these States are directing their attention to Manitoba and the Territories, as the most available and desirable lands in the States are in the hands of railway companies and speculators.

It is desirable, in the interest of the Dominion, that information should be circulated throughout these States, showing the superior character of the lands, their location, railway fares, homestead laws, the terms of settlement, the land regulations, the terms of payment, climate, the character of the lands, and their productiveness, and the railway facilities.

In addition arrangements should be entered into, with through lines of railway, from all points east, connecting with Manitoba and the Territories, with the view of influencing immigration from the States to the Territories.

Since my last report I have periodically visited the stock yards of East Buffalo, Black Rock, the International Bridge, and Niagara Falls, for the purpose of securing and carrying out the regulations of the Department in reference to the transit of live stock and hogs through Canada, and the return of the empty stock cars into and through Canada to the western frontier, after being cleaned and thoroughly disinfected under the regulations provided and issued under the powers granted by the Cattle Contagious Disease Act of the Dominion.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Department, a special siding has been constructed by the railway companies at Black Rock, especially for placing the cattle cars after being unloaded, and no car is allowed to be taken out for transferring across the river until thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

In carrying out the instructions of the Department, I have to report the cordial support and assistance extended to me by Mr. John Crampton, the general eastern freight agent of the Michigan Central Railway, and Mr. S. S. McCrea, the Grand Trunk Railway freight agent at Buffalo, also by Mr. Stiff, the Superintendent of the Grand Trunk, who has upon all occasions seconded my efforts to have the law faithfully administered.

During the month of March last, I made an inspection over the Grand Trunk, Vermont Central and Cheshire lines into Boston, for the purpose of perfecting the transportation of live stock and hogs from the eastern frontier to Boston, under the Departmental regulations, and for the cleaning and returning of the empty cars through Canada to the western frontier.

The feeding yards on the Grand Trunk and the lines connected with it, are well adapted for the purpose. I also found them well kept and remarkably clean. On arriving at Boston I visited the yards and slaughter house of John P. Squire & Co., where I found everything clean and free from filth; the premises are the cleanest and best kept of any ever visited by me.

After unloading the hogs the cars are thoroughly cleaned and limed before leaving the premises, except in cases where the train men shunt them, as they sometimes do, immediately on being unloaded, for which I made provision.

Mr. Squire and his superintendent were both anxious to conform to the regulations and on pointing out that liming was not sufficient for disinfection, they at once gave instructions for a supply of chloride of lime to be used for the purpose.

On visiting the Boston and Albany railroad stock yards in Brighton, I found that the board of cattle commissioners for the State of Massachusetts had placed them in quarantine, owing to a lot of cattle arriving from Buffalo being affected with pleuro-pneumonia. In connection with the action of the commissioners, I was surprised to find that whilst the yards were quarantined, and that no cattle could be removed to any part of the State except for immediate slaughter, the edict did not apply to cattle passing through the yards for export to Britain; as the Grand Trunk Company and their connections do not use these yards, I did not require to take any special action in reference to them, except so far as the lines connecting with Buffalo.

The Union Stock Yards at Watertown are the ones used for Grand Trunk shipments, which upon inspection, I found in good order, well constructed, with suitable stables and remarkably clean. At these yards I found the empty cars well cleaned, but without any provisions having been made for disinfection. In order to remedy this, on my return to Montreal, I called at the office of Mr. James Stephenson, Superintendent of the Grand Trunk, who was away at the time. On being referred to his assistant, I explained the result of my inspection and pointed out what would be necessary to meet the exceptional cases arising at the yards of John P. Squire & Co. and Union Stock Yards at Watertown.

On my return to Hamilton, I addressed a letter to Mr. Stephenson, pointing out what would be required so as to meet the requirement of the act and the regulations of the Department, and I have his assurance that the instructions

will be strictly adhered to, and that he will at all times be glad to adopt any suggestions that may be offered to enforce the regulations and facilitate the traffic.

In connection with my inspection and visit to Boston, I found that in addition to pleuro-pneumonia existing in the State, tuberculosis was very prevalent, and that whole herds were affected with it, and at the State College farm during last year the entire herd had to be slaughtered, the disease having been proved to be contagious.

During the summer months I visited the branch lines connected with the main line systems of this Province, and in most cases I found that the cars engaged in local traffic were cleaned after being unloaded before being returned empty. In one instance I met with a number of dirty cars at Harriston, and the superintendent being on the train I drew his attention to it, when he immediately gave instructions to have them cleaned; at the same time he assured me that he would take such steps so as to prevent any further complaints.

In the case of cattle being shipped to Montreal some difficulty arose about the cleaning of the cars after being unloaded at the docks, the same cars being loaded with pig iron and returned without the excretia having been previously removed. On Mr. Stiff's attention being called to the matter, steps were adopted by him for the removal of the complaint.

During the past year pleuro pneumonia has continued to increase throughout the Western and Middle States of the Union, including Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, and in Cook County, in the State of Illinois, the disease has developed to an alarming extent, where active measures have been adopted for stamping it out, but owing to the extent that it has prevailed amongst the dairy farms and the milk estates of Chicago, the task has been a difficult one to deal with, owing to the interchange and intercommunication amongst the animals.

Splenic or Texan fever has also been prevalent in the Western States and Pennsylvania and in some of the States tuberculosis is developing and to a serious extent, especially in Massachusetts.

Hog cholera, or, more strictly speaking, hog fever, still prevails in the Western States, and, in some instances, droves have been swept away with its ravages.

Legislative powers have been granted by several of the States, appointing Boards of Commissioners, with extensive powers, for the purpose of dealing with contagious diseases within their own State, but before the disease can be effectually dealt with, action will have to be taken by the Federal Government making the bill applicable to every State in the Union, with full powers, so that the Board of Commissioners can adopt the necessary measures for inspection, quarantining, slaughtering and stamping out the disease, independent of any State or inter-State laws, the expenses incurred in carrying out the Act, and the value of all animals slaughtered, under and by the authority of the Board, to be a charge upon the Federal treasury.

In view of the close proximity of the Dominion to the United States, and the transport of cattle and hogs over Canadian railways from the Western to the Eastern States, every precaution will be required on the part of the officials of the Department in carrying out and enforcing the quarantine laws and rules provided by the Dominion Contagious Diseases Act.

Ocean emigrant rates for the year 1887, agreed upon by the conference lines, were fixed at \$20 from London, Liverpool, Belfast and Londonderry to Quebec and New York, and the rates from German and Scandinavian ports to Quebec and New York, at \$20 and \$23; the rate by rail from Quebec to Hamilton being \$6 25, and from New York to Hamilton, \$7 40.

The rates from Europe to New York being the same as to Quebec, has been the means of securing Canadian business via New York.

The emigrant rates from New York to all western points having been agreed upon by a conference of the different railway lines, has been the means of Canadian roads recovering and retaining their share of the traffic.

By reference to Statement H it will be noticed that the great bulk of the immigrants have been self-reliant, a very small portion of them requiring any assistance, employment awaiting them on their arrival at the Bureau.

Since the Emigrants' Information Office has been established in London, by the Imperial Government, I have furnished the secretary with weekly returns of the labour market at this bureau; I have also furnished weekly returns to the High Commissioner, the Dominion immigration agents and the steamship companies, which has led to numerous enquiries from intending emigrants and increased the correspondence of my bureau.

During the past year there has been a large amount of correspondence from Europe, the States and Canada, relating to Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia, asking for maps, pamphlets and information in reference to homesteading, land regulations, employment, rate of wages, routes, ocean rates, railway fares, cost of living, the amount of capital required to settle in Muskoka, Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, the value of improved and unimproved farms in Ontario, the terms of payment, and all other matters pertaining to emigration, all of which information has been supplied by return of mail.

Owing to the extraordinary yield of the crops in Manitoba and the Territories, the general prosperity and cheering accounts given by the settlers, and encouraging letters sent out by them to their friends in the old country, a large influx of settlers may be anticipated next season, not only from Britain but from all parts of Europe.

Reviewing the work of the past year the result has been satisfactory; the immigrants have been a good class, being healthy, strong and self-reliant; work being plentiful and employment easily obtained.

The appearances for next year are encouraging, and there appears to be a general opinion that labour will be in good demand.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.—RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures in the District of the Hamilton Agency, including those reported by the Customs Ports of Entry and the Philanthropic Societies, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

NATIONALITIES.	Number of Arrivals via the St. Lawrence and Halifax.		Number of Arrivals via the United States.		SEXES.		Children.	Total.	NATIONALITIES.						GENERAL DESTINATION.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	English.	Irish.			Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.			
English	1,886	6,574	8,439	8,439	8,439	5,615	8,439	66,384	8,439	5,615	3,640	24,427	1,293	22,970	2,917	270	5,252	
Irish	474	5,141	5,615	5,615	5,615	3,640	3,640	66,384	5,615	3,640	24,427	1,293	22,970	2,917	120	4,775		
Scotch	548	3,092	3,640	3,640	3,640	24,427	24,427	66,384	3,640	24,427	1,293	909	384	22,587	1,181	191	2,268	
German	15	24,412	24,427	24,427	24,427	1,293	1,293	66,384	24,427	1,293	22,970	5	22,970	2,917	367	23,373		
United States Citizens	5	22,965	22,970	22,970	22,970	22,965	22,965	66,384	22,970	22,965	5	22,970	5	22,970	909	384	22,587	
Other Countries	5	22,965	22,970	22,970	22,970	22,965	22,965	66,384	22,970	22,965	5	22,970	5	22,970	5	378	22,587	
Philanthropic Societies	2,907	63,477	32,116	11,450	8,439	5,615	3,640	66,384	8,439	5,615	3,640	24,427	1,293	22,970	6,419	1,710	58,255	
Customs Returns	435	1,115	240	339	240	195	195	435	240	195	103	390	225	1,115	435	.....	.....
Total, 1887	3,342	64,592	32,432	11,789	8,942	5,691	3,893	67,934	8,942	5,691	3,893	24,530	1,683	23,195	7,969	1,710	58,255	
Total, 1886	1,934	53,353	25,345	10,053	7,893	6,107	3,787	54,287	7,893	6,107	3,787	18,886	1,595	16,019	6,044	2,364	45,879	
Increase	1,408	12,239	7,087	1,736	1,049	1,049	13,647	13,647	1,049	1,049	103	5,644	88	7,176	1,925	.....	12,376
Decrease	416	654

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the Number of Arrivals and Departures of Immigrants at the Hamilton Agency, including those reported by the Philanthropic Societies and the Collectors of Customs at the Ports of Entry, the Number of Free Meals, Lodgings and Free Passes, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

	Number of Arrivals and the St. Lawrence and Halifax	Number of Arrivals via the United States.	Total number of Souls.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to Manitoba.	Went to Western States.	Nationalities of Immigrants settled in Ontario.					Number of Free Meals.	Number of Immigrants Fed.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Free Passes.	
							English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.					Other Countries.
1887.	2,907	63,477	66,384	6,419	1,710	58,255	2,917	720	1,181	637	909	5	1022	608	39	291
Philanthropic Societies.	435	.....	435	435	.....	.....	240	.....	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Customs Returns .....	.....	1,115	1,115	1,115	.....	.....	263	76	53	103	390	225	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1887	3,342	64,592	67,934	7,969	1,710	58,255	3,430	796	1,434	790	1,299	230	1022	608	39	291
Total, 1886	1,934	52,353	54,287	6,044	2,364	45,879	2,273	559	1,052	702	1,173	275	886	332	19	205
Increase.....	1,408	12,239	13,647	1,925	.....	12,376	447	237	372	88	126	.....	136	276	20	86
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	654	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT D.—Yearly Return of Immigrant Arrivals, *via* the St. Lawrence, at the Hamilton Agency, and the Departure, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

1887.	Tot	Nationalities.					Destinations.			
		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
January	27	16	4	7				27		
February	33	16	9	8				33		
March	159	82	36	41				159		
April	407	346	26	35				407		
May	558	383	73	92	10			558		
June	376	204	95	77				376		
July	363	257	42	63	1			363		
August	335	211	71	48		5		335		
September	261	140	46	71	4			261		
October	180	116	21	43				180		
November	124	61	31	32				124		
December	84	33	20	31				84		
	2,907	1,865	474	548	15		5	2,907		
Children's Homes	435	240		195				435		
Total	3,342	2,105	474	743	15		5	3,342		

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT E.—Yearly Return of Immigrant Arrivals *via* the United States, at the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

1887.	Total.	Nationalities.						Destinations.		
		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
January	2,446	279	217	107	933	61	849	142	79	2,225
February	2,307	278	238	128	788	91	784	151	121	2,035
March	3,598	405	375	186	1,314	96	1,222	224	133	3,241
April	4,955	556	432	260	1,850	99	1,750	305	150	4,500
May	7,583	679	485	308	3,022	131	2,958	364	165	7,054
June	8,553	770	550	368	3,459	137	3,296	398	169	7,986
July	6,513	620	471	271	2,484	126	2,541	361	142	6,010
August	7,315	699	584	418	2,927	139	2,548	387	174	6,754
September	5,494	647	502	256	2,113	109	1,867	329	129	5,036
October	4,914	636	428	273	1,789	103	1,685	299	146	4,469
November	5,165	511	448	286	1,970	102	1,848	290	191	4,684
December	4,634	494	411	231	1,783	106	1,609	262	111	4,261
Customs	63,477	6,574	5,141	3,092	24,412	1,293	22,965	3,512	1,710	58,255
	1,115	263	76	58	103	390	225	1,115	.....	.....
Total	64,592	6,837	5,217	3,150	24,514	1,683	23,190	4,627	1,710	58,255

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT F.—Showing the number of Immigrants reported at the Hamilton Agency, arriving *via* the St. Lawrence, Halifax and the United States, and the departures and their general destinations, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

Nationalities.	Number of Arrivals <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States.	Total.	General Destinations.		
				Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
English	1,865	6,574	8,439	3,420	270	5,252
Irish	474	5,141	5,615	796	120	4,775
Scotch	548	3,092	3,640	1,434	191	2,268
German	15	24,412	24,427	790	367	23,373
United States Citizens.....		1,293	1,293	1,299	384	
Other Countries	5	22,965	22,970	230	378	22,587
	2,907	63,477	66,384			
Philanthropic Societies	435		435			
Customs returns.....		1,115	1,115			
Total, 1887.....	3,342	64,592	67,934	7,969	1,710	58,255
Total, 1886.....	1,934	52,353	54,287	6,044	2,364	45,879
Increase	1,408	12,239	13,647	1,925		12,376
Decrease					654	

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT G.—Showing the number of Children received in the district of the Hamilton Agency, from the Societies engaged in Immigration, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

Name of Society.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number remaining in the Home, 31st Dec., 1886.	Number remaining in the Home, 31st Dec., 1887.
Rev. Mr. Stephenson's Home.....	46	29	75	9	6
Miss Rye's Home.....	3	120	123	9	10
Miss McPherson's Home	113	82	195	30	20
Earl Shaftesbury's Home	42		42	2	0
	204	231	435	50	36

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT H.—Showing the number of Immigrants assisted, the number of Meals and Lodgings and Free Passes issued by Railways, from the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

1887.	Number Fed.	Number of Free Meals.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Passes issued.
January	37	87	4	30
February	11	43	6	16
March	32	46	5	29
April	146	206	3	54
May	102	183	4	26
June	78	136	2	26
July	47	74		22
August	60	66		35
September	34	45	5	22
October	36	46	4	18
November	21	86	4	13
December	4	4	2	10
Total, 1887.....	668	1,022	39	291
Total, 1886.....	332	886	19	205
Increase.....	276	136	20	86

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT I.—Showing the amount of Capital brought to Canada by Immigrants and Settlers, in the district of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

1887.	1887.	1886.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January.....	23,100 00	22,850 00		
February.....	37,450 00	25,620 00		
March.....	36,100 00	45,300 00		
April.....	45,100 00	62,700 00		
May.....	56,650 00	59,380 00		
June.....	70,500 00	50,100 00		
July.....	40,500 00	70,900 00		
August.....	60,050 00	56,200 00		
September.....	39,750 00	48,300 00		
October.....	25,625 00	28,650 00		
November.....	31,625 00	30,500 00		
December.....	32,100 00	37,500 00		
	508,550 00	537,900 00		29,350 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT J. — Showing the Number and Destinations of Immigrants forwarded by Free Passes, from the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

Destinations.	Number of Passes.	Destinations.	Number of Passes.
Allanburgh.....	1	Brought forward.....	146
Berlin.....	1	Lucknow.....	1
Brampton.....	3	Merriton.....	1
Ballsville.....	3	Mount Brydges.....	1
Berlington.....	6	Milton.....	1
Bronte.....	1	Niagara Falls.....	15
Brantford.....	10	Orillia.....	2
Caledonia.....	14	Port Dover.....	1
Collingwood.....	11	Paris.....	1
Coteau.....	1	Port Credit.....	2
Cardwell.....	2	St. Catharines.....	25
Cayuga.....	2	Stewarton.....	2
Carlton Junction.....	1	St. George.....	1
Clavering.....	2	St. Annes.....	1
Dunnville.....	10	Toronto.....	38
Dundas.....	2	Tecumseh.....	1
Eira.....	1	Thorold.....	7
Eastwood.....	1	Tottenham.....	1
Garnett.....	3	Walkerton.....	1
Gravenhurst.....	1	Windsor.....	1
Grimsby.....	6	Woodstock.....	4
Guelph.....	4	Warton.....	1
Galt.....	3	Wyevale.....	1
Hagersville.....	21	Winona.....	18
Hanover.....	1	Welland.....	3
Harrisburgh.....	5	Waterdown.....	11
Jarvis.....	5	York.....	1
Ingersoll.....	13	Zimmerman.....	3
London.....	13	Total.....	291
Carried over.....	146		

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT K.—Showing the Location of Immigrants reported in the district of the Hamilton Agency, including those sent out by the Philanthropic Societies and those reported by the Customs Ports of Entry, in the Hamilton District, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

County.	Number.	County.	Number.
Algoma	25	Brought forward	2,710
Bruce	167	Muskoka	55
Brant	267	Monk	46
Durham	10	Manitoba	1,710
Dufferin	44	Norfolk	254
Essex	143	Northumberland	12
Elgin	225	Nipissing	13
Frontenac	9	Ontario	25
Grey	102	Oxford	349
Grenville	7	Peterboro'	5
Halton	203	Peel	137
Haldimand	138	Perth	411
Huron	201	Renfrew	18
Hastings	9	Stormont	7
Kent	223	Simcoe	162
Lincoln	382	Wentworth	1,493
Leeds	8	Wellington	196
Lambton	142	Waterloo	224
Lanark	13	Welland	846
Middlesex	392	York	1,006
Carried over.....	2,710	Total.....	8,679

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT L.—Showing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Hamilton and the value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

Nationalities.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
English	37	41	69	147	\$ 7,320 00
Irish	11	12	19	42	1,070 00
Scotch	11	9	14	34	1,340 00
German	10	10	25	45	3,985 00
United States Citizens.....	26	32	28	86	6,607 00
Other Countries	5	7	10	22	1,350 00
	100	111	165	376	21,672 00

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT M.—Showing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Niagara Falls and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					\$ cts.
English.....	33	28	38	99	7,185 00
Irish.....	6	8	9	23	650 00
Scotch.....	8	5	6	19	1,495 00
German.....	11	11	18	40	1,175 00
United States Citizen.....	32	45	42	119	13,332 00
Other Countries.....	26	24	43	93	5,930 00
Total.....	116	121	156	393	29,767 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT N.—Showing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Fort Erie, and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					\$ cts.
English.....	7	5	5	17	1,690 00
Irish.....	1	1	0	2	300 00
Scotch.....	1	1	3	5	200 00
German.....	5	6	7	18	485 00
United States Citizen.....	48	59	68	175	12,268 00
Other Countries.....	31	29	43	103	5,830 00
Total.....	93	101	126	320	20,773 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT O.—Showing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Niagara and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					\$ cts.
English.....	1	1	7	9	28 00
Irish.....					
Scotch.....					
German.....					
United States Citizen.....	5	4	1	10	1,300 00
Other Countries.....	1	1	5	7	25 00
Total.....	7	6	13	26	1,353 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT P.—Showing the number of Immigrants and the Value of their Effects, entered at the respective Ports of Entry in the District of the Hamilton Agency for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

Nationality.	Hamilton.	Niagara Falls.	Fort Erie.	Niagara.	Total.	Value of Effects.
						\$ cts.
English.....	147	99	17	.....	263	16,195 00
Scotch.....	42	23	2	.....	76	2,048 00
Irish.....	34	19	5	9	58	3,035 00
German.....	45	40	18	.....	103	5,645 00
United States Citizen.....	86	119	175	10	390	33,507 00
Other Countries.....	22	93	103	7	225	13,135 00
Total.....	376	393	320	26	1,115	73,565 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT Q.—Showing the Arrivals and Destinations of Immigrants in the District of the Hamilton Agency *via* the St. Lawrence and the United States, including those brought out by the Philanthropic Societies, and those reported by the Customs of the Ports of Entry at Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, and Niagara for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

1887.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizen.	Other Countries.	Total.	Remained in Ontario.	Went to Manitoba.	Went to Western States.
<i>Via</i> the St. Lawrence.....	2,105	474	743	15	.....	5	3,342	3,342	.....	.....
<i>Via</i> the United States.....	6,837	5,217	3,150	24,515	1,683	23,190	64,592	4,627	1,710	58,255
Total, 1887.....	8,942	5,691	3,893	24,530	1,683	23,195	67,934	7,969	1,710	58,255
do 1886.....	7,893	6,107	3,787	18,886	1,595	16,019	54,287	6,044	2,364	45,879
Increase.....	1,049	.....	106	5,644	88	7,176	13,647	1,925	.....	12,376
Decrease.....	.....	416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	654	.....

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT R. — Rate of Wages paid, in the district of the Hamilton Agency, during the Year 1887.

Employment.	Wages.		Employment.	Wages.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bookbinders and printers	1 50	2 00	<i>Woolen mills.</i>		
Blacksmiths	1 50	2 00	Cardroom	0 50	1 25
Bakers	1 25	1 75	Spinners	1 00	1 50
Brewers	1 50	3 00	Weavers	0 75	1 25
Butchers	1 25	1 50	Dyers	1 00	1 50
Brickmakers	1 75	2 50	Wool assorters	1	1 75
Bricklayers and masons	2 75	3 25	<i>Cotton mills.</i>		
Boilermakers	1 50	2 25	Cardroom	0 50	1 00
Carpenters	2 00	2 25	Spinners	1 25	1 50
Cabinetmakers	1 50	2 50	Weavers	0 80	1 25
Coopers	1 50	2 00	Overlookers	2 25	3 00
Fitters	1 75	2 25	<i>Females, per month, with board and lodging.</i>		
Labourers, common	1 12	1 50	Cooks	10 00	15 00
do farm	1 25	1 25	Dairy maids	7 00	10 00
do railway	1 25	1 37	Dressmakers and milliners	10 00	15 00
Lath hands	1 50	2 00	General servants	7 00	10 00
Moulders	2 00	3 00	Laundry maids	8 00	10 00
Millwrights	2 00	2 25	House maids	8 00	10 00
Millers	1 25	2 25	<i>Monthly hands, with board and lodging.</i>		
Painters	1 50	2 00	Farm laborers	12 00	20 00
Plasterers	1 75	2 00	Harvest hands	25 00	35 00
Plumbers	1 50	2 00	Lumbermen	15 00	25 00
Shoemakers	1 25	2 00			
Shipwrights	1 75	2 50			
Stone cutters	2 75	3 00			
Saddlers	1 25	2 00			
Firemen, locomotive	1 50	1 75			
Tanners	1 50	1 75			
Tailors	1 25	2 50			
Tinsmiths	1 25	1 50			
Patternmakers	1 75	2 50			
Riveters	1 50	1 75			

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1887.

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

Articles.	Prices.		Articles.	Prices.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon..... per lb.	0 08	0 13	Eggs..... per doz.	0 15	0 25
do ham..... do	0 10	0 15	Potatoes... per 60 lbs.	0 80	0 80
do shoulders..... do	0 08	0 12	Salt..... do	0 45	0 50
Pork..... do	0 08	0 10	Firewood..... per cord.	4 50	6 00
Beef..... do	0 08	0 12	Coal..... per 2,000 lbs.	6 00	6 50
Mutton..... do	0 10	0 12	Coat, over.....	6 00	10 00
Veal..... do	0 08	0 12	do under.....	4 00	6 00
Butter, fresh..... do	0 20	0 25	Pants.....	2 00	4 00
do salt..... do	0 15	0 20	Vests.....	1 50	2 00
Candles..... do	0 00	0 12	Shirts, flannel.....	1 25	2 00
Cheese..... do	0 12	0 15	do cotton.....	0 50	1 00
Coffee..... do	0 25	0 40	do underwear.....	0 40	1 00
Codfish..... do	0 08	0 08	Drawers, woolen, women.....	0 50	0 75
Mustard..... do	0 35	0 40	Hats, felt.....	1 00	1 50
Pepper..... do	0 25	0 35	Socks, worsted.....	0 25	0 50
Rice..... do	0 04	0 05	do cotton.....	0 10	0 25
Soap..... do	0 05	0 06	Blankets, per pair.....	2 00	5 00
Sugar..... do	0 06	0 10	Rugs.....	1 00	1 50
Tea, green..... do	0 40	0 75	Flannel, per yard.....	0 20	0 40
do black..... do	0 40	0 75	Cotton.....	0 05	0 10
Tobacco..... do	0 50	0 60	do double sheeting.....	0 20	0 30
Corneal..... per 100 lbs.	1 75	2 00	Canadian tweed cloth.....	0 40	0 80
Flour..... do	2 00	2 50	Shoes, men's..... per pair.	1 50	2 00
Backwheat flour..... do	2 00	2 50	do women's..... do	1 00	1 50
Oatmeal..... do	2 50	2 75	Boots, men's..... do	1 75	2 50
Bread..... per 4 lbs. loaf.	0 10	0 11	do women's..... do	1 25	2 00
Milk..... per quart	0 05	0 06	Rubber, men's..... do	0 75	1 25
Herrings .. per barrel.	6 00	7 00	do women's..... do	0 50	0 75

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1887.

No. 7.

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

(MR. A. G. SMYTH.)

DOMINION IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

LONDON, ONT., 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the annual report of this agency for the year ending 31st December, 1887. Appended are as follows:—

Form A.—Statement showing the number of arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and the United States, their nationality and destination.

Form B.—Monthly statement of the arrivals via the St. Lawrence, Halifax and United States, by which will be seen the regular flow to this section. The months of April, May and June furnish the largest number this season.

Form C.—Full annual statement showing the arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence, Halifax and the United States; sexes, nationalities, trades and occupations, general destination, and the value of cash and effects brought into the country.

The demand for agricultural labourers has been, as usual, most of the time in excess of the supply. The applications for female servants have been very large, and a very small number of those who did arrive at Quebec reached this agency. We hope next season a large proportion will be able to reach this district.

The immigrants arriving this season were generally of that class most useful for this country—all in a very healthy condition and many with means and good effects. The cash and value of effects amounts to \$39,760.00, as far as can be ascertained.

A large amount of information in the way of pamphlets and maps of Manitoba and the North-West, including British Columbia, has been issued from this agency and forwarded to many parts of the United States, Great Britain, and the continent of Europe.

The prospects for the coming season for farm and general labourers are good. The early spring and summer is a much better time to come out than fall or winter, and in all cases every one coming out should have sufficient money to keep them a few days, until they can be suited in a situation. Many expect to be set to work immediately on landing, which can rarely be done.

All of this year's arrivals are doing well, and I do not know of any out of work in this locality.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. SMYTH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the London Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1887, 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 to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England.....	679	246	925	693	232	.....	.....
Ireland.....	172	111	283	157	126	.....	.....
Scotland.....	96	105	201	90	111	.....	.....
Germany.....	108	83	191	61	130	.....	.....
Norway and Sweden.....	32	29	61	20	41	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iceland.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....
America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries.....	32	57	89	31	58	.....	.....
	1,119	634	1,753	1,055	*698	.....	.....

* 201 to Manitoba.
19 to British Columbia.

A. G. SMYTH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

LONDON, 31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants, arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the London Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1887.

Months.	<i>Via</i> St. Lawrence and Halifax.	<i>Via</i> the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	Number Distributed by Free Passes
January.....	47	19	66	.....	.....
February.....	52	34	86	.....	.....
March.....	54	101	155	.....	.....
April.....	103	88	191	.....	.....
May.....	208	62	270	.....	.....
June.....	86	66	152	.....	.....
July.....	105	43	148	.....	.....
August.....	95	69	164	.....	.....
September.....	61	31	92	.....	.....
October.....	103	39	142	.....	.....
November.....	107	27	134	.....	.....
December.....	98	55	153	.....	.....
	1,119	634	1,753	.....	.....

A. G. SMYTH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

LONDON, 31st December, 1887

STATEMENT C.—Annual Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at London Ontario, Immigration Agency for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1887.

No. Arrivals via St. Lawrence and Halifax.	No. Arrivals via United States.	SEXES.		Children.	Total No. of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.						TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.					GENERAL DESTINATIONS.							Total Amount brought in. \$ cts.
		Males.	Females.			English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Females Servants.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	
47	19	35	17	14	66	37	11	8	5	5	7	22	2	4	2	53	2	4	7	1,375 00				
52	34	49	18	19	86	36	18	11	4	16	29	3	1	3	1	84	8	4	14	6,320 00				
54	101	68	30	57	156	66	39	12	48	18	46	1	3	1	89	14	8	72	3,760 00					
103	88	109	37	45	191	103	26	21	33	39	54	7	9	5	76	36	14	80	3,250 00					
208	62	149	59	62	270	108	34	29	67	18	104	14	13	6	117	51	11	102	4,350 00					
86	66	79	36	37	152	94	31	24	3	34	42	1	2	3	86	14	15	52	3,760 00					
106	43	75	32	41	148	123	19	6	6	26	48	1	2	3	102	19	19	27	3,860 00					
95	69	87	36	41	164	83	36	27	14	13	62	7	5	6	122	6	5	37	4,125 00					
61	31	56	21	15	92	53	13	11	14	2	10	30	7	3	66	9	4	23	2,450 00					
103	39	71	36	35	142	87	14	14	23	4	11	43	11	6	104	13	2	23	2,850 00					
107	27	77	31	26	133	85	17	16	12	4	17	51	6	3	103	17	11	14	2,800 00					
98	55	72	37	44	153	62	26	22	21	10	19	41	7	5	104	13	9	27	2,350 00					
1,119	634	927	380	456	1,753	925	283	201	191	92	228	67	60	46	1,055	201	19	478	39 760 00					

A. G. SMYTH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

LONDON, Ont., 31st December, 1887.

No. 8.

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

(MR. EDWIN McC. CLAY.)

DOMINION IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HALIFAX, N. S., 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

The immigration at this port for the year is as follow:—

Males.....	6,305
Females.....	2,532
Children.....	1,837
Total.....	<u>10,674</u>

This shows an increase over last year of 5,913, and is the largest immigration ever reported from this agency, as shown by Statement D.

Of the large number landing here I can only say they appeared to be a very fine class of people, and should make splendid settlers.

I have to report a few cases of sickness, but nothing of a very serious nature, except in the following:—

Jerry Kirby, an immigrant who arrived here by the SS. "Sarmatian," 19th February fell on the ice shortly after landing and had his leg badly broken. I sent him to the hospital where he was kept until able to go about again, when I found him employment in the country.

A family going to St. John, N. B., arrived here by the SS. "Nova Scotian," 27th August. As they were going on board the train I noticed the youngest child was very sick, and might die before morning. I told the mother to remain a day or two and perhaps the little one would get better, but, after a great deal of suffering, it died on the morning of the 28th at the Sarmatian House, where everything had been done for it. Arrangements were made and the child buried on the afternoon of the 29th. The parents were quite poor so I gave them all the assistance in my power.

The SS. "Sardinian," arriving 24th April, reported the death of one child at sea. I have also to report one birth at sea.

During the year nine parties of children landed at this port, as per Statement A. Miss Stirling is doing a good work in placing children in good homes, both in this Province and New Brunswick. She also sent a few over to Prince Edward Island, where, I understand, there is room for more.

The farm connected with Miss Stirling's home consists of two hundred and ten acres, and has three large orchards on it. Some very fine stock is to be found here also, and more will be imported in the spring. A visit to this Home will repay any person for their trouble, and I am sure Miss Stirling will give them a hearty welcome.

Altogether a splendid class of immigrants have landed here during the year, and quite a large number have remained in the Province, where, during the summer, there has been very little difficulty in finding employment.

The coal mines at Spring Hill, Stellarton and New Glasgow have given work to large numbers of English, French and Belgian miners, and there is a prospect of more being required next spring.

The different railways being built have given employment to large numbers of labourers and others, while the prospects for the coming year are very bright.

A number of good English farmers have purchased farms in different parts of the Province and are now doing well. Some have gone into the woods and are making homes for themselves there. Others again will not be satisfied no matter where they go.

I am very thankful to say this has been a very prosperous year for Nova Scotia. Mechanic and labourer alike has found plenty to do with good wages, while the farmer rejoices over an abundant harvest and good markets.

Although a large number of domestic servants have remained here during the year the demand is still very great. I might here say a better class of girls coming from the Old Country would be greatly appreciated.

On Prince Edward Island the crops have turned out better than for many years, wheat being something extra. There is also some demand for labourers and domestic servants. Having a great deal of work to do I was unable to visit the Island this fall, but will do so early in the spring.

The number of free tickets granted during the year is larger than last year, but when we take into consideration the large number of immigrants landing here this will appear but a very small item.

Owing to the very large increase in passengers and freight at this port our sheds have become altogether too small; therefore I would suggest the building of new sheds for the use of immigrants as soon as possible. Every attention has been paid to those landing here by the men working in the sheds, and I am pleased to say that no complaints of any kind have been made.

Statement A.—Shows the number of children immigrants landed at Halifax during the year.

Statement B.—Shows the number and destination of free tickets granted.

Statement C.—Shows the number of free tickets granted in 1879, also 1883 to 1887, inclusive.

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

Statement E.—Comparative statement of the immigration at Halifax from 1869 to 1887, inclusive.

Statement F.—Shows the monthly return of immigrant arrivals and departures at this agency for the year.

Statement G.—Shows the monthly returns of cabin passengers; arrivals and departures for the year.

Statement H.—Shows average rate of wages in Nova Scotia for the year 1887.

I have to thank the officials of the railway and steamship companies, also the Customs officials, for their assistance and many acts of kindness.

Trusting the above will prove satisfactory,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN McC. CLAY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the number of Children Immigrants landed at Halifax during the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

Steamer.	Date of Arrival.	By whom Sent.	No. of Children.		Remarks.	
			M.	F.		
Parisian.....	Mar. 28.....	Dr. Barnardo.....	215	All landed in good health.	
Circassian.....	April 10.....	Mr. Fegan.....	127	.....	
do	do 10.....	Miss McPherson.....	69	.....	
do	do 10.....	Miss Rye.....	.....	60	
Siberian.....	do 11.....	Mr. Quarrier.....	128	.....	
Sarnia.....	do 17.....	Mr. Hayes.....	27	.....	
Peruvian.....	May 7.....	Miss Stirling.....	25	29		
Nova Scotian.....	Aug. 27.....	Mrs. Cameron.....	18		Went to St. John.
Caspian.....	Sept. 24.....	Miss Stirling.....	19	13		
			610	120		

EDWIN McC. CLAY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the number of Free Passes issued at the Halifax Agency during the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

Destinations.	Number.	Destinations.	Number.
		Brought forward.....	56½
Alton.....	1	Pictou.....	1
Amherst.....	9	Pictou Landing.....	1
Annapolis.....	8	Point Lévis.....	425
Aylesford.....	6	Shubenacadie.....	5½
Elmsdale.....	5½	Stellarton.....	3
Heatherton.....	1	St. John.....	39½
Lawrencetown.....	6	Spring Hill.....	9
Moncton.....	1	Thomson.....	8
Montreal.....	2	Truro.....	3
Nappan.....	1	Windsor.....	15
New Glasgow.....	3	Windsor Junction.....	2
Oakfield.....	3	Annapolis to Digby.....	2
Ottawa.....	1	Digby to Weymouth.....	2
Oxford.....	9	do Yarmouth.....	2
Carried forward.....	56½	Total.....	574½

EDWIN McC. CLAY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT C.—Showing a Comparative Statement of Free Tickets granted during Years 1879, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887.

Year.	Number of Immigrants Arrived.	Number of Free Tickets Granted.	Increase.	Decrease.	Average of Tickets Granted.
1879.....	3,955	2,066	.....	.....	·522
1883.....	8,475	1,843	.....	223	·217
1884.....	5,604	1,971	128	.....	·352
1885.....	4,427	895½	.....	1,075½	·202
1886.....	5,656	379½	.....	516	·067
1887.....	10,674	574½	195	.....	·053

EDWIN McC. CLAY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT D.—Showing the number of Boats, by each Line, landing Passengers at the Port, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887, and giving the number of Cabin and Steerage by each.

Lines.	No. of Boats.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.	Remarks.
Allan.....	59	974	8,238	9,212	From Liverpool, Queenstown and Newfoundland.
Dominion.....	10	164	1,719	1,883	From Liverpool, Queenstown and Newfoundland.
Anglo-French SS. Co.....	16	133	45	178	From St. Pierre.
Anchor.....	3	13	.....	13	From London.
Furness.....	9	62	7	69	do
Red Cross.....	15	82	80	162	From Newfoundland.
Extra Boats.....	47	1,301	585	1,886	From United States.
Total.....	159	2,729	10,674	13,403	

EDWIN McC. CLAY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT E.—Comparative Statement of the Immigration at Halifax, N.S., between the Years 1869 and 1887 inclusive.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Others.	Remarks.
1869	289	73	74	436	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	268	101	78	437	214	93	102	28	
1871	317	132	101	550	339	40	72	94	
1872	689	396	347	1,432	1,187	88	137	20	
1873	1,037	414	220	1,653	972	22	117	542	
1874	781	321	323	1,525	889	78	167	391	
1875	374	136	233	743	551	44	21	127	
1876	320	90	106	516	409	18	21	28	
1877	607	200	124	931	580	99	35	217	
1878	1,186	429	366	2,051	1,280	329	133	366	
1879	2,503	750	701	3,955	2,516	706	67	666	
1880	1,921	626	548	3,095	1,754	681	165	495	11 Months.
1881	2,028	801	817	3,646	2,248	766	223	409	13 do
1882	4,970	2,086	1,667	8,723	5,597	999	514	1,613	
1883	4,589	2,029	1,857	8,475	5,435	1,178	237	1,625	Other Countries belong
1884	3,033	1,193	1,378	5,604	4,097	637	190	680	about equally to Ger-
1885	2,440	958	1,029	4,427	2,906	539	262	720	mans, Scandinavians,
1886	3,305	1,302	1,049	5,656	4,336	488	511	321	French and Belgians.
1887	6,305	2,532	1,837	10,674	7,261	839	694	1,880	

Total arrived 64,529. Yearly average 3,396.26.

EDWIN McC. CLAY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT F.—Monthly Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Halifax, N.S., Immigration Agency for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

MONTHS.	SEXES.		Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.							TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.						GENERAL DESTINATION.						Amount brought into the Country.			
	M.	F.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Females Servants.	N.S.	N.B.	P.R.I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.		Eastern States.	Western States.	
January.....	180	71	251	221	28	20	20	8	5	42	120	12	6	38	86	3	3	70	83	24	4	24	4	5,950
February.....	339	114	453	609	67	28	16	4	3	4	90	197	41	11	49	144	8	8	57	184	56	36	11	11	6	12,780
March.....	1415	304	1719	1999	1545	196	146	34	69	9	352	907	124	32	114	252	39	17	332	825	41	30	29	62	89,950	
April.....	2147	604	2751	3380	1916	244	278	289	478	.....	132	1819	80	26	274	389	105	7	287	1312	652	106	30	592	125,000
May.....	266	128	394	504	304	93	74	.....	10	20	3	16	243	6	52	322	30	7	25	72	5	.....	43	.....	25,000
June.....	195	119	314	360	314	28	14	.....	4	.....	4	26	156	13	70	279	20	.....	3	14	.....	43	1	23,000	
July.....	205	149	354	430	374	47	5	.....	7	.....	4	24	170	10	2	355	34	7	26	7	.....	1	.....	20,500	
August.....	172	158	330	415	369	20	19	.....	.....	.....	10	147	10	6	141	260	47	6	6	65	.....	32	.....	20,600	
September.....	152	150	302	407	307	23	32	1	5	29	10	133	3	2	71	308	37	6	24	15	6	.....	9	.....	19,400
October.....	137	131	268	375	306	16	5	.....	4	14	10	112	3	9	67	204	43	17	27	19	13	.....	32	.....	17,500
November.....	543	301	844	1008	611	35	40	50	200	32	40	47	13	12	120	283	64	20	94	20	101	27	70	145	84,500	
December.....	553	305	858	1010	606	47	35	55	158	27	82	162	359	30	157	215	46	15	19	23	87	18	65	138	84,700	
Total.....	6305	2532	8837	10674	7261	839	694	464	932	191	290	1018	4834	345	108	1212	2997	476	111	1145	3038	220	389	912	560,780	

EDWIN McC. CLAY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1887.

STATEMENT H.—Showing the Average rate of wages in the District of Halifax, 1887

EMPLOYMENT.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day without board	1 25	
do per week and board	4 00	7 00
Masons, per day without board	2 00	2 75
Bricklayers, per day without board	2 00	2 50
Carpenters, per week do	9 00	12 00
Lumbermen, per month and board	16 00	24 00
Shipwrights, per day without board	1 50	2 25
Smiths, per week do	9 00	12 00
Wheelwrights, per day do	1 25	2 00
Gardeners, per week do	3 00	5 00
do without board	7 00	10 00
Female cooks, per month and board	5 00	10 00
Laundresses, per week without board	3 00	5 00
Female domestics, per month and board	4 00	8 00
General labourers, per day without board	1 00	1 25
Miners, per month without board	35 00	45 00
Mill hands, per month without board	16 00	30 00
Engine drivers per month without board	50 00	60 00
Saddlers, per day without board	1 75	2 00
Bootmakers, per week without board	8 00	10 00
Painters do do	9 00	12 00
Boiler makers, per week without board	10 00	12 00

EDWIN McC. CLAY.

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1887.

No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN JESSOP.)

DOMINION IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
VICTORIA, B.C., 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting for the information of the Minister of Agriculture the fifth annual report on immigration, &c., since the establishment of this agency in 1883.

IMMIGRATION.

The next census returns alone will show correctly what the immigration to British Columbia has been during the decade from 1881. For the last few years vaguely approximate attempts have been made to get at the general increase of population; and so far as this port of entry is concerned, the same means have been again made use of. By actual count from vessels' manifests and passenger lists, the numbers entering this city during the year are as follow:—

Puget Sound by daily steamer from Tacoma, the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Seattle, the commercial metropolis of Washington Territory, whites, 9,167; Chinese, 316. San Francisco, by weekly steamer, 2,563 and 179 respectively, making a total of 11,730 whites and 495 Chinese. To the latter 129 may be added coming from Hong-Kong and Shanghai direct, thus giving a total of 624. As the general travel to and from this city has been considerably more than last year, it would not be safe to take more than 25 per cent, of the above as actual gain to the population of the Province. This will give in round numbers 3,000 whites and 150 Chinese. Assuming that twice that number of settlers came to British Columbia over the Canadian Pacific Railway, and say 1,000 from Puget Sound direct to New Westminster, Vancouver and across the boundary line into the district; to Okanagan district, by way of Ossoyoos; to Kootenay from Idaho Territory; and from San Francisco and elsewhere direct to Nanaimo, the approximate actual increase in population for the year is in the neighbourhood of 10,000. Of those, as nearly as can be ascertained, about two-thirds settled on the mainland and one third on Vancouver Island.

As is stated elsewhere, the Chinese population is diminishing very fast. More than four-fifths of the number of these people enumerated above as coming in from Puget Sound and San Francisco are merchants and others travelling on special permits. The following figures show that a large majority of those leaving the country with return permits do not make use of them. Number obtaining return certificates during the year, 657; number returning, 180; number paying the \$50 tax, 122.

Returns of settlers and value of effects passed through the different Customs houses, are as follow:—Victoria, males, 117; females, 135; children 110; total, 362; value, \$32,138. Two-thirds of the above are from the United States, and nearly one-third from Great Britain. About a dozen came from New Zealand.

Nanaimo returns, 39 settlers, all from the States. Value of effects, \$1,379.

Vancouver for the half year, number of settlers, 191. Value of effects, \$6,500.

New Westminster, value of effects, \$12,491. Number of settlers not given.

The outlook for future immigration to British Columbia is most encouraging. Letters from Norwegians and Swedes asking for information about the Province are very numerous. Considerable interest is being manifested in various parts of Germany and Austria, from Holland to Hungary. The foreign element in some of

the States is also working across the Rockies to the Canadian Pacific coast, particularly a Swiss colony of dairymen in Georgia, who a short time ago applied for information in their line of business through an agent at Atlanta.

RAILWAY EXTENSION

Is becoming more and more necessary for the opening up and development of new countries, and is therefore closely allied to immigration and agriculture. On the mainland of British Columbia there are three projected enterprises of this kind which if carried out will mark a new era in the progress of that immense section of the Province. On the sea board the American system of railways is within a few miles of the boundary line, and when there, 15 or 16 miles additional of very easy work will connect the city and important district of New Westminster with that system, and give the Canadian Pacific Railway access to the flourishing city of Seattle, to which Washington Territory is tributary.

The extensive and important district of Yale, with its varied resources, would receive another wonderful impetus in the direction of increased prosperity by the commencement and completion of the proposed Okanagan Railway. While much has been done by the Canadian Pacific Railway in opening this district through its whole extent from east to west, this southern extension to Okanagan Lake would render a vast area of country from the boundary line and south to the Columbia River, tributary to the Canadian Transcontinental Railway. One of the finest agricultural and grazing sections of the Province would then be opened to both eastern and western markets, and the population increased tenfold.

Cariboo branch line is the third railway enterprise contemplated. Its object is mainly to develop the well known and valuable quartz ledges of that gold bearing district. A section of farming and grazing country, second only to Okanagan would also be opened up and thickly settled by the carrying out of this project; to say nothing of the vast amount of work that would be provided for all times in the mines.

On Vancouver Island further extension of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway south is contemplated, and before long, a continuation north to Comox, a distance of about sixty miles from the present terminus at Wellington to a few miles beyond Nanaimo. By the southern extension, about sixteen miles, a connection will be made by railway ferry, over the Strait of Fuca, ten or eleven miles of generally quiet water, with the mainland of Washington Territory at Port Angeles; thus uniting Victoria and the island with the American system of railways east and south. The link uniting all the transcontinental lines running to San Francisco and south of that great city with the Northern Pacific Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway is now completed between Portland, Oregon, and Sacramento, California, and a branch from Kalama, on the Columbia, is to be built speedily to Port Angeles, directly opposite this city, with a continuation in the near future to Port Townsend, the only port of entry for Puget Sound.

The northern extension of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway will open up an extensive area, especially should it pass through the Alberni Valley *en route* to Comox, where it will tap one of the finest coal pits in Vancouver Island, belonging to the wealthy and enterprising railway syndicate of which Hon. P. Dunsmuir is president. This, when completed, will bring the largest farming community on the island within five hours of Victoria, instead of, as at present, two days, and only weekly communication.

But this trunk line cannot stop at Comox, 140 miles from this city; because north west of that point lies by far the greater area of farming and finely timbered land to be found in Vancouver. Most of this can only be made available for settlement by a railroad in consequence of its lying towards the centre of the widest portion of the island with mountainous country both east and west.

With but a few years of the extraordinary development and progress which characterize this colonizing era, a second Canadian railway will reach the Pacific

many miles north of the Canadian Pacific Railway terminus, thus opening up another wide and fertile belt of the Dominion for settlement and all the industries of a high civilization. Wherever the initial point of such a line may be on the Pacific, it will be quite practicable to reach the northern part of Vancouver Island either by bridging or ferry, and thus complete a grand railway circuit on Canadian territory.

FRUIT, FISHING AND LUMBERING INDUSTRIES.

It cannot be too widely made known abroad and in the Eastern Provinces, that splendid openings offer themselves in any one and all of the above industries. The first, particularly, has everything to recommend it to people of small means, who have been more or less connected with fruit culture in other countries. An area of 50,000 square miles, comprising the whole of the southern belt of British Columbia from the 49th to 52nd parallel of latitude, with its extensive valleys and wide stretches of table lands of slight elevation, is eminently adapted for the cultivation of all the hardy fruits of northern climes. A large portion of the southern mainland and sheltered valleys in Vancouver Island are capable of raising, in the greatest perfection, grapes, peaches and kindred semi hardy fruits and vegetables. With climate and soil favourable, with markets and prices equally so, and the small amount of capital necessary for embarking in such a desirable occupation, it is simply amazing that ten times the number of settlers have not ere this turned their attention in this direction.

Still, a fair commencement has been made. Young fruit trees imported from the east and raised in the Province, that have been set out during the past two or three years, number many thousands in the New Westminster district alone, to say nothing of Vancouver Island and the rest of the country. A fruit growers' association has also been formed, with headquarters at New Westminster, which bids fair to become a great stimulus to orchard culture.

The eminently successful experiments in grape raising carried on for three or four years past by Mr. John Murray, at Spence's Bridge, will, up in the interior and at a considerable elevation, prove conclusively that this industry is capable of indefinite expansion east, west, north and south from that point.

So far as markets are concerned, in addition to the very excellent one for British Columbia fruits in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Assiniboia and Manitoba, another demand bids fair to assume gigantic proportions in Japan, China and other oriental countries, as some of this year's fruit has been already shipped across the Pacific with satisfactory results.

It is scarcely necessary to say much with regard to the fishing capabilities of this Province. These cannot be overrated. As more or less capital is requisite to embark in fishing operations, this line of business does not commend itself to such a numerous class of new settlers as that of fruit-raising. The cultivation of British Columbia's sea farm is altogether in its infancy with the exception, perhaps, of the one item of salmon canning. That there are many fortunes in the future for those engaging, with a knowledge of the business, in this occupation, and remunerative employment for thousands of families, goes without saying. But before the investment of much capital, in the cod fisheries especially, a great deal of exploring and surveying must be done by the Department to which these matters belong.

The fur seal industry, in spite of Behring's Sea difficulties, is fast assuming a permanent place in the fisheries of the Northern Pacific. Some eastern equipped schooners have already arrived at this port, and others are looked for during the next few weeks, to enter upon the work in early spring. The satisfactory results of the past few years are a sufficient guarantee that dividends in the future will be equally encouraging.

Eastern capitalists, not only from the Provinces, but the lumbering States of Michigan and Wisconsin, are looking towards British Columbia for future operations, and have invested largely in the purchase of extensive timber limits. New industries in this direction are expected to spring up in different parts of the Province

during the coming year. The great facilities for shipment on the coast and by rail inland contiguous to the best of timber in almost unlimited quantities, will induce "lumber kings" from the Atlantic seaboard to erect mammoth saw mills west of the Rockies, and thus supply not only the treeless plains of the great North-West, but markets capable of indefinite expansion already established in South America, the Australian colonies, China and Japan.

NORWEGIAN IMMIGRATION.

A few weeks ago a letter was addressed to this office by Mr. N. D. Ennis, of Minnedosa, Man., on the important subject of Scandinavian immigration. I cannot do better than insert this communication and my reply, which are as follows:—

"MINNEDOSA, MAN., 14th November, 1887.

"DEAR SIR,—You will greatly oblige if you will kindly send me, per first mail after receipt of this, all available information regarding your country as a home for Norwegian immigrants. Is there already a Scandinavian colony established near Victoria, or any place on the coast where the fishing industry can be worked in connection with mixed farming? What is the climate like? And, in fact, all the information your experience will reach shall be acceptable to your obedient servant.

(Signed) N. D. ENNIS

"IMMIGRATION OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C., 25th November, 1887.

"DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 14th inst., I beg to say that the question of Scandinavian immigration is now occupying considerable attention on the part of the British Columbia Government and general public.

"A glance at the map of this Province will show you the very great similarity between the numerous deep inlets on the west coast of Vancouver Island and the mainland and the fiords of the Norwegian coasts. The British Columbia bays, sounds and inlets are mostly well sheltered, and teeming with food fish of great commercial value, while here and there on the shores may be found patches of land, generally speaking more or less wooded, well adapted for mixed farming. A difficulty, however, arises here in consequence of the exceedingly heavy growth of timber met with almost everywhere in the low-lying fertile valleys along the streams (some of them large) emptying into these inlets.

"The land that is at present being taken up by settlers of many nationalities is, some of it at least, lightly timbered and interspersed with alder and maple bottoms and grassy swamps. This is the kind of land that Scandinavian immigrants want, and so far as is known at present it is not available in large areas contiguous to salt water.

"While the sea farm is practically inexhaustible, the climate all that can be desired, and the surroundings everywhere of the most picturesque description, yet the want of open or easily cleared land in quantities sufficient for even small colonies makes it no easy task to locate them satisfactorily. Further explorations along the vast coast line of British Columbia may obviate the difficulty to some extent by discovering locations here and there where your people would do well; but at present the Province is not ready for such immigration in a large scale.

"A few Norwegians came last spring and were located, on the recommendation of the parties who were instrumental in bringing them out, in Valdey Island, about half way to the northern end of Vancouver Island and 150 miles from this city. For some reason as yet unknown to me nearly all of them left after a few weeks' stay, and went to the head of Howe Sound on the mainland, where they located on land liable to overflow from the Squamish River; and, in consequence, were flooded out.

as soon as the fall freshets began. These people are now in the Immigrant Home in New Westminster, and are being taken care of by the Local Government till spring, when they will seek some other location.

"Printed matter forwarded to your address will give much general information about this Province as to climate, resources, land tenure, &c., &c.

"Yours truly,

"(Signed) JOHN JESSOP.

"N. D. ENNIS, Esq.,
"Minnedosa, Man."

In addition to the foregoing I may state that while it would be very difficult and expensive to provide locations and temporary assistance to large Scandinavian colonies at a time; yet after a few hardy and industrious families have gained a foothold in the Province it would be comparatively easy to absorb them in larger numbers.

Besides the timber difficulty referred to in my reply to Mr. Ennis' communication, these people, as a rule, know little or no English when they arrive here, and hence they would be heavily handicapped as against Scotch crofters, Newfoundland and Labrador fishermen.

An idea seems to prevail among the Manitoba Scandinavians, besides Swedes and Norwegians in their mother land that British Columbia is more or less an open country on the coast. Being undeceived therefore after arrival has a tendency to unsettle their minds and induce longing looks for the open prairies east of the Rocky Mountains. As to which is the more desirable, the open country and rigorous winters of Manitoba and the North-West with its remoteness from the sea board, or the timbered though fertile land of this Province, with its genial climate and inexhaustible fisheries, will only be arrived at when both sections are occupied in part, so that these people can institute comparisons and thus decide the question at issue for themselves.

CROFTER IMMIGRATION.

It is gratifying to ascertain that steps have been taken by the Local Government of the Province to establish small colonies of Scotch crofters along the extensive sea board of British Columbia. On a small scale and at intervals a great number of these hardy and thrifty "fisherfolk" could be located here and there with immense advantage to themselves and this part of the Dominion. There are numerous valleys along the generally rock bound inlets both in the west coast of Vancouver Island and the mainland where a few families would find sufficient arable land, more or less wooded, for mixed farming purposes, with areas of broken country producing summer feed for many heads of cattle. In several respects the physical feature of the new home of such people would resemble very strikingly the one left behind them, with this difference in favour of the new, that the climate of Sutherlandshire and the Orkneys would be exchanged for one very like the south of England, minus the disagreeable east winds of Cornwall and Hampshire, while they would find the land locked and quiet waters of British Columbia, in strange delightful contrast with the stormy seas of their native land.

The following are the terms laid down by the Executive Council of British Columbia, for the encouragement of the scheme now being so ably advocated by Alexander Begg, Esq., in the north of Scotland:—

"The Minister of Agriculture recommends encouragement and promotion of this scheme to the following extent:—

"1. The Government to undertake to make free grants of homesteads to such settlers from the public lands of the Province, the area to depend upon the location, quality of land, and number of families, but not to be less than twenty (20), or more than a hundred (100) acres for each family, and the fee to be given in compliance

with pre-emption conditions of Land Act, or such other reasonable conditions as may be fitting under the circumstances.

"2. The Government to assist the commissioner or agent of the Colonization Association by supplying guides or otherwise facilitating movements in finding and reaching suitable locations.

"3. The Government to appoint and duly accredit the said Alexander Begg as Emigration Commissioner, without salary for the special purpose of organizing and carrying out the above scheme."

It is scarcely necessary to add that accredited representatives of Scotch crofters will meet with every possible assistance not only from the Local Government, but from Dominion officials and the public generally, in carrying to a successful issue a scheme that will be equally beneficial to the proposed immigrants, the Province and the Dominion at large.

BELGIAN COAL MINERS.

Immigration of coal miners from Belgium to British Columbia has been the subject of considerable correspondence during the summer and autumn between Mr. Watelet, an agent in Belgium, and this office. The few of these people who have reached this coast and are employed in the Wellington collieries give the greatest possible satisfaction to the proprietors and managers. Had more of them been able to get out, immediate and constant employment would have been given them at wages from \$3 to \$6 per day. The difficulty in their way was, and is, their inability to pay the fare from such a distance. Messrs. Dunsmuir & Sons, the proprietors of the above-mentioned collieries, are not disposed to send tickets, either free or to be refunded after arrival and getting to work, as the demand is likely to be supplied in the regular way without resorting to such means. Still this is a most desirable class of people, sober, steady, industrious and moral, and those who can manage to get here will be furnished with employment at rates very much in advance of the wages paid in the mines they leave behind them.

CANADIAN EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.

The extraordinary and, in many of its features, unprecedented "boom" at present and for some time going on in Southern California has smitten a large number of eastern Canadians with the orange grove mania. Even in the "golden state," however, "all is not gold that glitters." The indications are that a few seasons' experience under a scorching sun and without water, will convince many of them that, taking it all in all, the conditions of life in their own Provinces on the Dominion Pacific coast are preferable. Circumstances are already pointing in that direction. A few caught in the whirl of the Los Angeles and San Diego "booms" have found their way this far north and are wisely seeking shelter and climatic comfort under the Union Jack and maple leaf. The reaction which is bound to take place sooner or later in Southern California will induce many Canadians either to return east by the Canadian Pacific Railway or assist in developing the wonderful natural resources of this Province. What, therefore, may be looked upon as a loss to the eastern section of the Dominion will eventually prove a gain to the young and vigorous community springing up on the western sea-board.

THE CHINESE ELEMENT

is gradually diminishing all through the Province by departures for the "Flowery Kingdom," successful "running of the blockade" into the neighbouring republic, and frequency of deaths, added to the fact that the rising generation among these people is almost *nil*. Actual new arrivals during the year have been confined to the few who have paid the \$50 poll tax, all enumerated as coming from Puget Sound, and most of those from San Francisco travel on permits given them for that par-

pose. But few, comparatively speaking, who leave with return certificates, find their way back, and from this source alone a slow but sure means of depopulation is going on. There is not the least doubt but that smuggling Chinese across the border is vastly on the increase, by which many hundreds have left British Columbia never to return. Facilities for so doing are being multiplied on both sides of the Rockies, and there are now thousands of miles favourable for such contraband work, where previously to the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway, hundreds did not exist. Added to the above-mentioned influences is the high death-rate among these people, which of itself is no small diminishing factor. It may safely be assumed that the Chinese population of British Columbia has decreased at least 50 per cent. since the passage of the Chinese Tax Act and the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Then the approximate population was 16,000, while now a census calculation for the Province would not number 8,000.

Another phase of this question is the fact that it is extremely difficult to keep up the supply of Chinese help required in many industries, notably coal mining and the fisheries. In former years, when white miners were scarce and coolies exceedingly plentiful, they were employed as helps, both above ground and under, in the mines, while now digging coal, in the Wellington collieries particularly, is retarded in consequence of this kind of labour being hard to obtain. Proprietors of collieries, fisheries and other industries are beginning to find out that a full supply of Chinese can no longer be relied on, and that white labour must of necessity be substituted. Hence avenues of employment for a desirable class of immigrants are being opened up, which it is to be hoped will be occupied to the permanent exclusion of an alien race having no sympathy with Anglo-Saxon institutions, and incapable of amalgamation with western civilization.

LABOUR MARKET—DEMAND AND SUPPLY.

During spring and early summer the labour market of this Province was quite overdone; so much so that getting work of any kind was extremely difficult. Toward autumn matters and things in this respect improved considerably, and unemployed men were the exception and not the rule.

The outlook for unskilled labour demand for next spring and summer is not very favourable, and unless new railways or other extensive public works are commenced there will not be employment for a large number of this class.

Since midsummer mechanics of all sorts have been fairly busy; and in early fall the demand for bricklayers, stonemasons, &c., was much in excess of supply. It would not be prudent, however, for men in the above lines to immigrate to British Columbia, expecting to find work plentiful, as it would not take a great number to change a brisk demand into an over supply, and then leave a good many out of employment.

British Columbia is still so remote from great centres of labour supply, either in the old world or new, that when any small and special demand arises, before men can come out of their own accord or be sent by any of the Emigration Societies or offices in the Old Country the demand may be filled in the regular course of immigration; and then these people are left without employment. This, as a matter of course, tends to serious discouragement and dissatisfaction, if not to actual financial embarrassment and suffering. This difficulty will continue to present itself till more manufacturing industries are set afloat, and the vast Pacific slope resources in iron and other metals, coal and other minerals, forest and sea products are developed.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

This question still remains *in statu quo*. Immigration during the year has done nothing towards filling the pressing want that has been felt here for many years past. The very few servant girls who have come have mostly secured homes of their own, or drifted into other occupations such as millinery, or into stores as

saleswomen, &c. There is no possible danger of supply in this hire being in excess of demand, and hence domestic servants cannot make a mistake in coming to British Columbia, where high wages, good homes, continuous employment and agreeable surroundings await them.

The Chinese difficulty, referred to in my last report under this heading, is gradually abating by the steady exodus and heavy mortality among these people. There is less likelihood, therefore, of white servants coming into contact with this disagreeable companionship in household duties.

Wages remain about the same, namely, from \$10 to \$12 per month for nurse girls, and from \$15 to \$20 for those competent for any kind of house work.

BONUS CERTIFICATES.

From 1st January to 28th April, when the issuing of British Columbia bonus certificates was discontinued, 168 duplicates were received. Of these, 152 have been paid and 16 are still outstanding. These are yet coming in slowly, the holders being in various parts of the Province. Judging from former years several of them will not be presented at all, as some of the parties may not have left the old country after obtaining certificates, while others have drifted off in other directions or settled in the Eastern Provinces and the North-West.

Certificates came to hand from all the Dominion offices in England, Ireland and Scotland. Of those paid, the Liverpool office granted 55 for males and 16 for females; Glasgow, 31 and 5, respectively; London, 17 and 7; Dublin, 7 and 1; Bristol, 4 males; and Belfast, 1 male. Total, 144. The females were almost exclusively wives, and mothers of families. To the above may be added eight Norwegians to whom the bonus has just been paid.

Had the issuance been continued probably between 400 and 500 immigrants might have secured them during the year. In 1883-84, 59 certificates were presented and paid; in 1885, 42; in 1886, 145. These added to the 152 above mentioned make a total of 398. For the corresponding years 3, 3 and 10, which, added to the 16 of this year, give a total of 32 unaccounted for.

IMMIGRANT HOME.

The stream of immigration arriving in the Province being divided between Victoria and Vancouver chiefly, has slightly reduced the demand for shelter in the Home since last year. Number of applicants seeking admission is as follows: Males 40, females 14, children 37; total, 91.

Additions, alterations, painting, fencing, &c., &c., which were completed last spring have rendered this building commodious, and respectable looking, and with water recently laid in, now much more comfortable than heretofore.

In the Local Government Immigration House at New Westminster persons have been sheltered during the year for longer or shorter periods.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Eight hundred and fifty-six letters have been received and answered during the year. Of these fully 750 were written by parties asking for information of various descriptions from all parts of Europe, America, the Australian Colonies, China, Japan, and a few from South America, the West Indies, South Africa and India. A large number are constantly being forwarded by the postmaster of this city, the mayor, ex-mayor, Land Office, Provincial Secretary, and prominent citizens. It is not unusual for the same European mail to bring communications in three or four foreign languages, Scandinavian and German predominating.

I here beg to mention the very great obligation I am under to Mr. Alfred Magnesen, head bookkeeper in the wholesale mercantile establishment of Thos-

Earle, Esquire, of this city for the numerous translations of Scandinavian and many German letters with which he has favoured the office during the year.

Nearly 750 parcels of printed matter have been mailed since the date of last report, chiefly to correspondents asking information about British Columbia.

OFFICE CALLS

have diminished since the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in consequence of settlers being distributed through the Province from Donald westward to Vancouver and New Westminster; thus reversing the order of things which prevailed previously, when immigration all entered by Victoria, or nearly so, and spread itself eastward to and through the mainland.

The list of new arrivals seeking information about the country numbers over 500; ages, nationalities, occupations and means varying as heretofore. A majority of those from the Eastern Provinces and the States having families, left them to follow hereafter, as the facilities, comforts and cheapness of travel are great incentives to such a course; to say nothing of the possibility of matters and things here not coming up to their expectations, and thus inducing a return to their old homes.

AGRICULTURE.

The few returns procurable with regard to pre-emptions, homesteading, &c., having only come in during the last day or two, this important subject, instead of being at the commencement, is the last one referred to in this report.

The constantly increasing interest manifested in what may justly be called the foundation of a country's prosperity, namely, agriculture, is sufficient proof of its progress in this Province. In my last report reference was made to most of the districts into which British Columbia is divided in order to give publicity to each of their claims to attention from a mixed farming and grazing point of view. What was then said is still applicable to nearly all of them respecting Government lands, Dominion and local, being available for pre-emption and homesteading.

In former years, or at least up to the beginning of the present decade, the small demand for agricultural and grazing lands was almost entirely confined to a few districts and certain desirable portions of each. Now, however, by the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, the projected extension of the latter north and south, the early connection of the former with United States lines by means of the New Westminster Southern and the Okanagan and Cariboo branches, the demand for land is pretty generally diffused over the entire southern portion of the Province.

The number of homesteads actually granted from the 1st January to 28th inst., for Dominion railway lands in British Columbia, at New Westminster, is 395. In the Island railway belt 293 pre-emptions were recorded for the year up to 19th inst., when the time limit under the Settlement Act expired and the Island Railway Company took possession of the reserve. The Provincial Lands and Works Department issued 200 pre-emption records outside the railway belts on mainland and island. Total in round numbers, 1,000, representing over 160,000 acres (as pre-emptions east of Cascade Mountains are 320 acres) taken up during the year for mixed farming and stock raising purposes.

The above does not include large areas of land sold by the Local Government at \$2.50 per acre, or extensive tracts covered by timber and other leases. If these lands are brought into the calculation, total land transactions during the year covered by this report will exceed those of last year by many thousand acres.

In 1834 the acreage occupied was, roughly, 286,000; in 1835, 200,000, which added to the 160,000 above mentioned, make 646,000 acres taken up in three years. This is equivalent to about 30 townships, each six miles square, or over 1,000 square miles of territory, representing at least 4,000 pre-emptors, or an average of over 1,300 per annum, not including women and children.

It will thus be seen that British Columbia is settling up at the rate of about two townships annually. At this rate it will be many years before the public patrimony is exhausted. Even if three-fourths of the 360,000 square miles contained in this Province should prove to be absolutely valueless for farming or stock-raising purposes, there would still be left an area equal in extent to the whole of Ontario without the new districts of Algoma, Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing and other late acquisitions.

Certain Dominion railway lands are still open for homesteading, and fruit raising at 1\$ per acre. Those favourable terms are attracting large numbers of settlers to both surveyed and un-surveyed townships. In the former, homestead entries can at once be obtained, while in the latter squatters' rights are secured till such time as the land has been surveyed or re-surveyed as the case may be.

The future policy of the Island Railway Company has not yet been given to the public. Enough, however, is known of President Dunsmuir and his colleagues' public spiritedness and liberality to ensure terms for their lands at least as satisfactory to settlers as those offered by the Dominion and Local Governments. A dollar per acre is likely to remain the average price; although in famed localities it may be more, while land that is much broken may be disposed of at a lower rate.

There is much valuable timber in this belt which is already being sought after by eastern lumbermen. It is reported that the timber on an area of 50,000 acres has recently been disposed of to a Michigan firm for \$250,000.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN JESSOP
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 10.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICINE HAT IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. M. SUTHERLAND)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
MEDICINE HAT, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

The increase of immigration into my district was very large in comparison with that of last year, and I am glad to say of a much better class; the greater portion being farmers with sufficient means to go into mixed farming. Those who came in from the United States were, in the majority of cases, well-to-do, and have gone into the same kind of farming. Those who came direct from Sweden, although of a poor class, judging from their cleanly appearance, frugal and industrious habits, will succeed, and, doubtless, prove a valuable acquisition to the district. They express themselves as well pleased with their location, and will, no doubt, induce many more to come from their native country and settle in their neighbourhood. The Germans who came in are working at present on the Canadian Pacific Railway, but their intention is to make homes in the district, as they all pronounce themselves satisfied with the country and climate. The immigrants who have come in this year and settled on Lee's Creek, Alberta, number 76 souls, consisting of 11 families, and the heads of 4 others, who expect to bring theirs in next year. Their nationalities are: 1 Canadian; 4 English; 1 Swede; 2 Danes; and 7 American born. They have built houses and completed all arrangements for their comfort and having come into the country with complete outfits and sufficient means to go into mixed farming, they have broken up, fenced and prepared a large portion of land in readiness for the coming spring. The soil in their vicinity is rich, producing all kinds of grain and vegetables; hay is plentiful and can be found almost anywhere in their locality; coal can be had in abundance, and they have opened up a mine near by. It would be hard to find a more industrious people, and they express themselves well satisfied with their new homes. They also state that many are now making enquiries of them in regard to the advantages offered for settlement in their neighbourhood.

It is rather difficult to obtain a correct estimate of the number of immigrants who have come into my district during the past year, as many get off and settle at points east of here, while others go into the south western division *via* the Galt Railway, and some drive across the border, who, I presume, will be accounted for in the Custom returns. However, taking the increase in population in the different towns and their localities, by the most enquiring research and the best information obtainable without travelling the district through, I can account for the following numbers who have come in and located at the various points, *viz.*, Maple Creek and locality, 78; Medicine Hat and locality, 374; Winnifred, 22; Lethbridge and locality, 368; Fort McLeod, 118.

The number of enquiries at this agency from intending settlers were much more numerous than those of last year, and it is very gratifying to be able to say that in most instances they were of a more satisfactory nature, expressing their firm intention of coming out next spring and simply asking for information regarding what things it would be to their advantage to bring with them, what could be purchased here, and that they be placed on the most favourable location, so that the outlook in this respect for the coming year is decidedly bright and encouraging.

I am glad to say that crops of all kinds have been very good in all my district and it was very gratifying to note the bright feeling of hope which prevailed in all the settlers' homes that I have visited, and generally speaking those who came in a year or two ago are now beginning to fully understand the nature of the soil and the length of the seasons, and how to avail themselves of the advantages afforded in this respect, so we may look forward to a genuine state of progress in the development of this, one of our main industries.

The first annual agricultural fair which was held here on the 14th and 15th of October was in every respect a crowning success. The exhibits in the various kinds of grain were excellent, red Fife wheat weighing 65 lbs., oats 40 lbs., and barley 52 lbs. to the bushel, also buckwheat, linseed, field and garden peas, sweet and other kinds of corn, of specially fine quality.

The display of roots and vegetables were magnificent, potatoes weighing $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., turnips 13 lbs., cabbages 32 lbs., sugar beet 19 lbs., and other kinds in the same proportion; cauliflowers, tomatoes, citrons and squash were particularly fine and well ripened, giving ample proof of the length of the seasons in this district and their exemption from summer frosts; and the above proves without a doubt that the soil in this district is rich in the elements which produce fine crops of cereals and its superior adaptability for the production of first-class vegetables.

It was also very pleasing to notice the increase and improvement in stock within the last two years, and among the numerous animals on exhibition the larger portion were thoroughbreds, showing that we have quite a number of mixed farmers and ranchers who are raising thoroughbred stock, and some of the animals shown would compare very favourably with the very finest in the east. Last year four Clydesdale and five Hamiltonian stallions were taken into the district, and judging from the appearance of their colts there is good promise that as fine horses will be raised here as in any part of the Dominion. The keen interest evinced in the competition for the various prizes awarded, gives the strongest evidence of the high appreciation of the people for the generous advance made by a wise administration through your Department for this purpose, and will to a considerable extent encourage them in the further improvement of their farms and the introduction of higher grades in their stock. Among the exhibits red brick was one of the most prominent, it being manufactured in the district and pronounced of a superior quality. At present the supply can hardly meet the demand, as they have only the hand machinery; but it is the intention of the manufacturers to import improved machinery, as the demand is largely on the increase; the selling price is \$10 per thousand.

Although not one of the exhibits, sheep do well here; there having been brought into the district over 4,000 head this season for breeding purposes, and there are now within a radius of 15 miles of Medicine Hat over 5,000 head. They are chiefly raising Merinos on account of the wool, it commanding a higher price. This growing industry gives promise of being a very paying one, the climate seeming to suit them well; the winters being of such short duration that only a very limited provision has to be made for them during the season, and slight trouble being experienced from spear grass, as it is of a very weak growth here.

Labourers have been very scarce here and labour plentiful, consequently wages are high and employment certain. I have been able to supply but a small proportion of the applications made at the agency for the following classes which were most in demand, namely, farm and common labourers, carpenters, brick-layers, plasterers, painters, female servants and boys from 14 to 16 years of age.

There has been no illness among the new arrivals; but I am sorry to have to mention the death of one by drowning. This man, William Henry Collinge came from 7 Blenheim Street, Stoney Home, Burnley, Lancashire, England, and was about 25 years of age; he unfortunately was subject to epileptic fits and hired with the waterman of this place against my wish, there being other employment procured for him, this unwise decision on his part costing him his life as he was found drowned shortly afterwards in a foot of water and as there was really no money or collateral found in order to defray the expenses of Christian burial that duty devolved upon me. His

friends have been communicated with at the above address but no answer has as yet been received.

The numbers of nationalities of those accommodated at the agency were as follow:

English.....	63
Scotch.....	39
Irish.....	31
Swedes.....	24
Italians.....	33
Icelanders.....	13
Hungarians.....	18
Germans.....	21
Danish.....	15
Canadians.....	28
United States.....	29
	329

RATE of wages in the District of Medicine Hat.

Farm labourers, with board, per month.....	\$25 00	to	\$35 00
Cattle herders do do	35 00	to	50 00
Sheep do do	35 00	to	50 00
Boys from 14 to 16 do do	7 00	to	14 00
Female cooks do do	18 00	to	45 00
do domestics do do	12 00	to	18 00
Brick-layers, without board, per day	3 50	to	4 50
Carpenters do do	2 50	to	3 50
Painters do do	3 50	to	5 00
Plasterers do do	4 00	to	4 50
Engine drivers do do	5 00	to	6 00
Firemen do do	1 50	to	2 00
Coal miners do do	2 00	to	3 00
Shoemakers do do	2 00	to	2 50

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. SUTHERLAND,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

No. 11.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WINNIPEG IMMIGRATION AGENT.

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

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,— I have the honour to submit to you a report of work done in the interest of immigration at this agency during the year 1887.

In giving you tabular statements I can only speak of those who actually come under my notice, and the statements herein given are not the total number of arrivals in the country, but those who received accommodation at the immigration sheds, and otherwise came under my personal notice. A much larger number than that appearing in the statement received advice, general information, and any other official aid that it was in my power to bestow.

While on the subject of tabular statements, I would mention the fact of my not being able to give a very correct report of the various nationalities, their settlements, success, &c. This is, of course, owing to the fact, that travelling about the country has been almost entirely discontinued. I am dependent largely upon report and correspondence, which are not, in my estimation, sufficiently authentic to give to you as facts.

During the present year there has been a large amount of work performed, and this, I may say, under great difficulties, which was chiefly owing to want of proper accommodation for the immigrants, the old sheds having been partially destroyed by fire, and the remaining portion being unfit for human habitation.

You will readily understand, that had it not been for the strenuous exertions of the medical attendant, myself and staff during the past three or four years, and by a large expenditure for drugs, disinfectants, medical attendance, scavenging, &c., &c., the premises would have been the scene of a large amount of disease, most of it, doubtless, ending in death to the sufferers. These difficulties necessitated the almost constant attendance of the medical officer, while either myself or staff were in or about the premises, in most cases until after midnight. We are still compelled to be at our posts for very long hours, but as soon as the new immigration premises will be completed we expect the necessary conveniences for making the immigrants comfortable during their stay with us.

This is a work which ought to be proceeded with at once, as the immigration of 1888 will soon be upon us with a rush.

I regret to have again to call your attention to the fact that we get too many of the labouring class without means, and not a few who are physically unable to earn their own livelihood.

It was very fortunate, however, that this Province and North-West was blessed with an abundant harvest, consequently a heavy demand for labour, at fair wages. In fact, I cannot remember, in the history of the Province, any season when labour was so much in demand or wages better, than during the present year, especially from haying time until the end of November.

From reports I have received from various parts of the Province, there is still a large amount of grain in stack, and threshing will continue all winter. But the demand for labour has fallen off, throwing on our hands a number of men with their families, who will have great difficulty in pulling through the winter.

Several of these people came to me on their arrival, complaining that persons calling themselves emigration agents induced them to come to the country with a promise of immediate employment, at fabulous wages.

If I might be permitted to make a suggestion, I think a system similar to that practised so successfully in "Castle Garden," by the New York State authorities, would, if carried out here, result beneficially not only to the country at large, but to the unfortunate people themselves. It would also deter the "runner" from sweeping in everyone who could get sufficient money from charitable institutions to pay their passage to Canada.

I know from personal experience that there is no great difficulty in securing numbers, who, if assisted in any way, will readily take passage for America. We require capital for the purpose of creating labour, especially in this new country where manufactories are almost unknown. The demand for labour, not only for the present but for some time to come, will be more than supplied by the working element that forms the bulk of the ordinary immigration.

While on the subject of labour, I would call your attention to Table "A" which gives the total number accommodated at the Immigration Agency as 3,512. An additional thousand may be added to this, as having been supplied with employment making the total number 4,512 or thereabouts, having been accommodated with shelter at the agency, given general advice and information, best directions *re* homesteading, pre-empting or purchasing farms, and to those who needed it, employment was furnished directly through this agency.

I am pleased to have to report that among the immigration of this year, there is a strong representation from the continent of Europe.

From Germany and from countries where the German language is spoken we have received in the neighbourhood of 500 souls, while from the Scandinavian Kingdoms, Finland and Iceland, we have a little over 2,000 souls. Of course the majority of these are from Iceland.

The Swedes, Norwegians and Danes, are, as usual, a fine lot of people, with scarcely any cases of indigence among them. They have all very readily found employment, or have gone on homesteads. I am sorry to say, however, that we have lost some very valuable settlers from among these people on account of our inability to carry out promises *re* labour and wages made to them by steamship agents prior to their leaving the mother country.

However, our loss has been a temporary gain to our neighbours south of the 49th parallel. I say temporary, because there is every reason to believe that through the general crowding of settlers in the Western States and the fairly rapid increase of the Scandinavian element in this country, many of these people will find their way into the Canadian North-West, and by their careful industry and love for advancing the interests of their adopted country, will aid in bringing to the front their new home, as they have done the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota.

We have at present in this country two promising Scandinavian colonies, one in the Province of Manitoba, the other in the Territories.

The former New Scandinavia, Townships 17 and 18, Ranges 17 and 18, is situated about 20 miles north of Minnedosa, on the line of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway. This colony, according to the most authentic reports, contains 77 families, all on their homesteads, and as there is an abundance of timber these settlers have all good log or sawn lumber houses and stables.

There are about ninety head of horned stock in the settlement, many of which are fine specimens of the thoroughbred short horn; the balance are excellent grades from the same breed.

I am told that the settlers are well supplied with implements and all that is necessary to make a flourishing settlement in the course of time. The country in and about the settlement is peculiarly well adapted for stock-breeding, especially horses, owing to the large amount of shelter and succulent grasses to be found all through the timbered districts. This colony possesses some advantages over the average prairie country, because there is an abundance of fuel and building material ready at hand, very important items to the new settlers who are not blessed with too much of this world's goods.

The argument produced against this is that it takes too much time to clear the timber off the land before farming can be carried on extensively. This inconvenience, however, if such it may be termed, is fully made up for by the large amount of meadow land and the immense quantities of hay that grow in the immediate neighbourhood, thus reducing the cost of stock-breeding to a mere fraction.

The other important Scandinavian Colony, New Stockholm, contains according to report 33 settlers. This settlement is situated some 15 miles north of the Canadian Pacific Railway station at Whitewood, and is evidently in a fair way of becoming an important settlement.

The country, unlike that of New Scandinavia, is principally open prairie, and therefore better adapted for root and cereal productions. It is rather a fortunate coincidence that these two rival settlements should be placed on their metal, each one striving to outdo his neighbour, and in a very few years it will be practically demonstrated to the public which class of farming this people is best adapted for, stock-raising or the production of roots and cereals.

There are other colonies along the line of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway that are in a flourishing condition, namely, the German colony of Hohenlohe, Range 31, containing about 46 families. There is also a new German colony at Yorkton, Township 27, Range 4, containing only 6 families, good houses, some stock and about 25 acres broken for next year's crop.

In the Icelandic colony of Thingvalia, Townships 22 and 23, Range 32, there are 35 families, living in good log houses, about 100 head of stock, and about 60 acres ready for next year's crop.

There is also along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Balgonie, a flourishing settlement, principally Russians, containing about 95 souls. The name of this settlement is Josephthal.

There is another colony principally composed of Russians, mixed with a few Roumanians, at Grenfel. They are chiefly Baptists, and are under the spiritual guidance of Rev. Mr. Petereit, German Baptist missionary. The name of this latter is Josephsburg.

New Toulcha, another colony situated along this line, composed of Roumanians, is in a very flourishing condition.

There are about 125 Germans settled at various points along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who are all doing very well, and delighted with the present year's crop.

While on the subject of German immigration, I attach copy of a statement made to me by a German lady, who has resided in the country for four years:

"My name is Mrs. Angle, widow of the late Thos. Angle, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; I am a German by birth, having lived in Germany until I was about 16 or 17. My family lived in the old home at Lawenburg, East Prussia, about 60 miles from Berlin, for many generations. Since my marriage I have lived 3 years in New York and 10½ years in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. I came to Manitoba about 4 years ago, hearing it was a healthy place. During my 13 years' residence in the United States, scarcely a day passed without a visit from the doctor, either myself or some of the children requiring his attendance. Since my arrival here, however, I have not paid either for doctors, or medicine, 25 cents; although I have worked very hard I have no cause to regret my coming here. I may feel tired after my day's work, but the fact of my health being good and my children, instead of being sickly and ailing all the time, robust and healthy, more than repays me for any bodily exertion I am put to during the day. I would like very much to see more of my countrymen and women out here, as I am sure they would do much better than they are now doing, struggling against heavy odds in the Fatherland." * *

We have had a large emigration from Iceland this year, and I have no reason to change my frequently expressed opinion of these people as a valuable element for settlement.

A suggestion which I think it well to make, especially in reference to the Icelandic immigration is that the distributing point, be Brandon instead of Winnipeg for the following reasons: First, there is better accommodation, better facilities for supplying employment among the farmers, a less distance to travel to the already established Icelandic colonies and other vacant lands where settlement may be made, more hygienic comforts, and last, but most important, they will be a reasonable distance beyond the reach of the Dakota agents. These latter visit their people in Winnipeg and the trifling wherewithal is readily provided to buy a railway ticket to the boundary line, whereas, if these agents have to pay the full railway fare from Brandon to the boundary line, there would be fewer exhibitions of generosity on their part.

The reason I have made a specialty of this nationality is, that from the best information obtainable, the Hungarian settlement of Esterhaz has been thinned out during the past twelve months by some twenty-four families leaving the colony. This is largely due to there being no one in whom the people have implicit confidence to direct their affairs.

I herewith attach a copy of a letter upon this subject written by the Count de Dory, resident overseer of the Hungarian Colony of Hunggarten, on the line of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway. The letter speaks for itself, and I may add that the presence of some one among the people in whom they have confidence aids largely in keeping them contented and inducing them to remain on and cultivate their farms. This theory is proven by the fact that while 24 families have left the colony of Esterhaz, not one family has left Hunggarten.

“HUNSVALLEY, 20th October, 1887.

“I was sent out by the Government Mounted Police Department to inspect some serious cases in the Hungarian Colony at Esterhaz, near Whitewood, while doing so made my observations between the two colonies. I heard long time ago that the people in this colony leave their places and are dissatisfied. I could not understand as long as my people whom I settled near Minnedosa are all from the first to the last one in every way very contented, and these people at Whitewood who got from Sir Stephen so much more help, leave their farms and everything belonging to them, simply because they are without a good leader and some one to advise and help them. Half of the settlers are gone, the other half whom I found already there, would be very satisfied with their land but have complaints about all other things, no schools, no church services, disorders in post managing. They do not know even how much they have to pay the Company, in one word they see that nobody cares for them to carry out all community questions according to the law of Canada. They feel it would be necessary for a man who understands to make all this arrangement.

“They have about 7 or 8 children not baptized, and some are baptized through the English Church Minister, although they are Roman Catholics; this way they will lose slowly their religion. All this kind of questions are on my place in order, and that makes the people in every way satisfied and happy. These people have not alone to be settled, but to be educated for good English subjects. These people, used all their life to a leader, need it the more in a strange country, especially in this settlement situated so far away from a town, I may say through the Qu'Appelle Valley entirely cut off from the world. One other way that they are a good working class of people shows that on the railroads the Hungarians are among the best workers, and as farmers three men got for farm products the first prizes in the Montreal Colony Exhibition. I think such people should be kept on a better plan.

“(Signed) G. S. DE DORY.”

I am pleased to report a healthier state of affairs among the farmers who are very sensibly dropping the production of specialties and devoting their attention to general farming. Any one who visited the Winnipeg market during Christmas week, would be convinced that Manitoba can produce other things as well as wheat. While accompanying a stranger through the butcher stalls, I heard the remark that such a display of dressed meats, poultry, &c., would do credit to any market in America. I would also recommend the farmers of Manitoba to give their attention to the production of good general purpose horses. These can be raised at less expense than beef or dairy cattle. I myself have made the experiment with thorough-bred brood mares, and their foals sired by thorough-bred horses, and find, that in a wooded district they may remain out all winter grazing, coming in in the spring fatter and in better condition generally, than animals receiving ordinary winter stable care. If thorough-breds will thrive under such circumstances, certainly grades of inferior blood ought to do fully as well, if not better, thus reducing the cost of raising to a mere trifle. Of course this advice refers principally to farmers who have tracts of timber on, or in close proximity to their premises, as the long grass and other herbs to be found in the woods, not being exposed to the searching sun, during the hot weather, retain all their nutritive qualities, and instead of being dried out by the ordinary sun process, simply drop down in all their lusciousness, are sweetened by a little frost, and become partially preserved by the first fall of snow, afterwards forming a protecting crust.

This crust is not broken until the animals use their fore-feet similar to the deer, and scrape it away, thus exposing the tempting morsel to consumption. The snow gives sufficient moisture to obviate the necessity of the animal requiring to come to the watering place frequently. I know of instances where horses that are wintering out only come to water twice or three times a week. As I said before, having personally and at considerable expense practically tested this method of "wintering out," I speak with authority, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all horse-breeders in the Province of Manitoba who have access to sufficient timber, to give the necessary protection from prairie blizzards.

I would also earnestly recommend to the agriculturist a careful attention to swine-breeding, because two great pork-producing elements, namely, barley and potatoes, grow abundantly in this Province, and while the two combined only brought in the market during the autumn, barley 30 cents and potatoes 25 cents per bushel, making a total of 55 cents per 108 lbs., or a slight fraction over $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. if sold as produced, on the contrary they will bring if turned into pork from a cent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. Pork is selling this winter readily at 8 cents in carcase or car-load lots.

Owing to the fast increasing popularity of the Canadian Pacific route to the coast, Manitoba has been visited during the present year by a very large number of distinguished foreigners, many of whom I have conversed with on their return after a delightful trip to the Pacific.

Their sentiments *re* the country as a field for immigration and investment of capital may be summed up in the following words: "We are very much afraid that Canadians, especially you residents of Manitoba and the illimitable North-West, scarcely realize your possession of such wonderful advantages.

"However, time, capital and increase of population will develop into wealth what now appears, to the casual observer, an almost boundless space."

I might also add that the visitors, to a single individual, unite in showering well-merited praise on the Canadian Pacific Railway; its management and equipment second to none in the universe, especially the luxurious ease and comfort with which a passenger may travel from ocean to ocean.

The general health of the new arrivals has been fairly good. There have been a few deaths, but nothing out of the ordinary.

The spiritual welfare of the new comer is carefully looked after, first the interest of the English Church people, by the Rev. H. T. Leslie, Immigration Chaplain, and I may add that this gentleman does not confine his good works within the limits of spiritual direction, but renders me valuable aid in advising, directing and looking after the poor who are not always able to look after themselves.

I may say the same of the Rev. Mr. Petereit, German Baptist missionary, who has done much since his arrival among us for his countrymen and immigration generally.

Clergymen of other denominations have always cheerfully responded to any call from the immigration sheds.

The officers and members of the Young Men's Christian Association have also done valuable service in this line.

The Rev. Mr. Mästrom, Swedish missionary, from Minnesota, has devoted a great deal of time in directing the good work being done by the "Scandinavian Congregation" of Winnipeg.

Trusting the above report will meet with your approval,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. B. GRAHAME,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

TABLE A.—Numbers and Nationalities of Immigrants furnished with accommodation at the Winnipeg Agency during Year ended 31st December, 1887.

Months.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Swedes.	Norwegians.	Danes.	Hollanders.	French.	Belgians.	Icelanders.	Russians.	Polish.	Bohemians.	Romanians.	Fins.	Austrians.	Hungarians.	Canadians.	United States.	Total.
January.....	9	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
February.....	11	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
March.....	63	11	2	3	2	4	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
April.....	165	17	16	28	79	7	12	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	354
May.....	209	10	47	48	29	12	22	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	407
June.....	95	14	16	61	12	9	9	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252
July.....	94	5	2	7	27	7	6	1	8	.....	493	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	678
August.....	41	10	19	19	12	2	5	.....	.....	1	844	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	967
September.....	22	.....	2	26	17	2	3	1	8	.....	314	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	396
October.....	21	.....	.....	19	11	4	3	1	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
November.....	37	.....	6	108	18	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178
December.....	15	.....	.....	19	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Total.....	771	67	110	344	220	49	63	17	18	6	1,688	9	4	52	5	23	12	8	29	17	3,512

Female..... 807
 Male..... 1,497
 Children..... 1,208

 3,512

W. C. B. GRAHAM, Esq.,
 Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

No. 12.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BRANDON, MAN., IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. T. BENNETT.)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
BRANDON, MAN., 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

The increase of immigrants arriving at this agency exceeds any year since 1882, and shows a larger proportion of the working class, chiefly from the north of Europe, who, no doubt, will eventually make good settlers.

There were many, however, possessed of ample means, who purchased improved farms rather than incur the hardships on a new homestead, isolated from railway and market, as free homesteads are becoming scarce within easy distance of our towns, along the line of railway, in this district.

I have also had a larger number of destitute immigrants than in any former year, at this agency. But, fortunately, the demand for farm labour was so great, that with very little delay I was able to place them all, at very good wages, with the farmers of the country.

There is an unceasing demand for domestic servants, for both town and farm service, with good wages, permanent employment, and to capable young women the certainty of becoming mistresses of an establishment of their own in the near future.

I have received numerous letters from parties in the States, Eastern Provinces, Great Britain, Germany, Australia and India, asking for information in regard to this country, to all of whom I have written and sent pamphlets.

As a result of my visit last winter to the Province of Quebec, seven families of French Canadians came here in early spring, who were intending to emigrate to the United States. They are much pleased with Manitoba, and are writing very encouragingly to their friends at home to come here instead of going to the United States.

The different Colonies throughout this district, are in a prosperous condition, except the Jews, near Moose Mountain, and although they are settled in one of the best districts they have not done well, and were never adapted for agricultural pursuits. The Scotch crofters are progressing most favourably, as their industry and contentment ensure their success. I see no class of immigrants who transplant so easily, and take root so readily, as the crofters; they feel at home from the first, and the more we get of this class of people the better.

The Cosgrave settlement near Whitewood is also in a prosperous condition, although the crops this year were not a success, and Mr. Cosgrave is deserving of all praise for the part he has taken in bringing so many of his countrymen, practical farmers with means, to this country, and settling them near him, something over sixty souls in three years. The English settlement near Moosomin, I am told, is doing well, and will soon be in good circumstances; also the Icelandic colony north of Whitewood, as well as those at Langenburg, on the Manitoba and North-Western Railway. They are generally industrious, and when able to speak the English language will have no difficulty in getting on. They give good satisfaction wherever employed, as farm help or domestic servants, while those having means make excellent farmers.

I have written and spoken to many of the farmers of this district, asking for general information, and also their opinion of Manitoba as a field for immigration.

From those whom I spoke to I received the most encouraging replies, but I have not received a letter in answer to mine; they appear to dislike writing for publication, as it is something they are not accustomed to do.

The class of young men who have come this year were superior to those of former years, and have given excellent satisfaction to the farmers with whom they were employed, many of them getting good wages, while others worked for nominal pay (say \$60 to \$100 a year). But in no case is it necessary to pay a premium to learn farming, as a young man will be treated quite as well, and with more respect, where he works for wages, than if he were to idle his time, and his father pay a premium for his doing so. And I am astonished that sensible men in the Old Country will allow themselves to be gulled by sharpers out of £50, £80 or £100 premium to pay for learning their sons to farm, an instance of which was brought to my notice a short time ago. An Englishman went over last winter to the Old Country on a visit to his friends, and during his stay he prevailed upon five young men to return with him to learn farming, and for which their parents, or guardians, paid him the sum of £80 sterling, each, besides an additional sum of £25 each for passage to the North-West, coming *vid* New York, but upon arriving at that port he told them he had lost their tickets for the railway, and they were obliged to buy their tickets to Manitoba out of their own pockets. This was not all. After three months' idleness he informed the young men he had business in Dakota, crossed the line, and has not yet returned. Nor is it likely he will, as the sheriff's officer took possession of his stock and other property for debt a short time after he absconded. I regret to have occasion to report such instances, but if it will prevent the perpetration of a like occurrence in future it will have the desired result.

The crops of Manitoba the past season eclipsed those of every other Province in the Dominion. The yield exceeded all former years, and I believe has never been equalled on this continent. Farmers themselves were surprised at the excess of yield over their estimate.

A few of the threshing returns may be of interest:—

	Wheat, Acres.	Yield, Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Richard Tapp, near Virden.....	15	900	51
Mr. Young, south of Oak River.....	56	3,075	55
Mr. Isaac Edwards, Birtle.....	2	114	57
Mr. Seinkbiel, Kenney.....	45	2,610	58
Samuel Hans, Griswold.....	225	10,360	46
Mr. T. Wood, north of Virden.....	5	315	63
E. Graham, 8 miles west of Rapid City...	2½	165	66

These are a few of the heaviest yields, but it is rare to find a farmer having less than 25 bushels per acre, while a large majority runs from 30 to 40 bushels per acre, making an average of not less than 35 bushels per acre, while oats averaged 45 bushels and barley 35 bushels per acre.

The root crops, too, were magnificent, with ordinary field culture. For instance, A. Marion, a half-breed of Oak Lake, had cabbages 27 inches in diameter which weighed 37 lbs., and Mr. Lang, of the same place, had potatoes 3 lbs., beet 18 lbs., and turnips 20 lbs. each.

The increase in stock, horses, cattle and sheep, far exceeds other years, and the enterprise of some of our best farmers has been manifested in a marked degree by the large importation of thoroughbred stock from the best pure herds in the Eastern Provinces, and our agricultural exhibitions are now equal to many of those in the best districts of the older Provinces.

The recent alterations by the Department of the Interior in the land regulations, offering abandoned pre-emptions for homesteading, will do much to settle some of the thinly-populated parts of the country, and if more could be done in that way it would be a great boon to the settler.

The opening of the line of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway beyond Birtle will afford a large area of good settling land for mixed farming, and offers as great inducements to the immigrant as any unsettled part of this great country. And should the Great North-West Central Railway be pushed with vigour, another large tract of fine country will be opened for settlement.

The health of the immigrants arriving here was, upon the whole, very good, but more cases of measles, scarlet fever and cholera infantum occurred than in former years, all of which I have reported in previous letters to your Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. BENNETT,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 13.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE QU'APPELLE IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. A. J. BAKER.)

DOMINION IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending the 31st December, 1887.

There has been an increase of immigrants to this district over last year, mostly settling along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from Moosomin to a distance west of this agency.

And beyond the number accommodated in the Government buildings here, as per statement below, were a number of the more wealthy class, who received assistance from the official stationed here in purchasing their estate and settlements.

A large number of delegates, agents and others from foreign countries (particularly so from Britain) visited this locality during the past season, and were warm in their expressions of satisfaction with the appearance and progressive position of the country, and would use every effort to induce coming immigrants to settle and locate in this part of the Territories.

From correspondence and information received, the indications are of a much larger number of immigrants to this locality, and the Territories generally, during the coming year.

The crops this year throughout the district have been fairly good, wheat averaging over twenty bushels to the acre. Oats and barley good average, whilst roots are the best for many years past.

The increase of stock has continued. Some very fine breeding animals have been imported. Sheep are well adapted to this country, and many farmers are largely increasing their stock.

It is stated that a contract has been made to build seventy-five miles of the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railroad by the 15th of July next. If such is the case, it will greatly augment the trade and local business of this place, and increase the prosperity of this locality, which will be an additional inducement to intending immigrants to settle along said line of railway.

I may also mention that during the past year there has been a colonization colony started within a few miles of this agency, called Christ Church Colony, under the able management of Professor Tanner, and in connection with the Church Colonization Land Company of England.

The professor did remain here a part of the past season superintending the erection of buildings, fences, &c., and assisting the settlers thereon and intends further to increase the buildings and add settlers thereto, through the early part of next season.

The farming community is the best adapted and most desired as immigrants to this locality, and female servants are also required.

No sickness of any serious nature occurred among the immigrants during the year, and all spoke of the kind treatment received from employés and others on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

During the present year, 1887, the number of immigrants accommodated in the Government building at this agency were as follows :—

From England.....	97
do Ireland.....	12
do Scotland.....	5
do Germany.....	1
do Quebec.....	7
do Ontario.....	28
do Manitoba.....	6
	<hr/>
Total.....	<u>156</u>

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. BAKER,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 14.

REPORT ON ICELANDIC IMMIGRATION.

(MR. F. B. ANDERSON.)

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I beg to submit to you the following :—

1. This summer about 1,800 Icelandic immigrants arrived in Canada and went chiefly to the North-West. They paid in steamship fares about \$30,000; in railroad fares, about \$18,000, and brought in effects and money about \$60,000, and were well satisfied with their treatment. In spite of some difficulty in distributing the immigrants, only about one-tenth left for the States, and several of these will return when the work is over. Distribution of immigrants would be greatly facilitated if the fare to Winnipeg entitled them to a free pass to the settlements in the North-West, say 200 miles west of that point. The immigrants were distributed approximately thus: Ontario, Toronto and Rosseau, 100; Winnipeg, 300; Gimli, Lake Winnipeg, 450; Thelamark, Lake Manitoba, 150; Dufferin, South-Western Manitoba, 75; Portage la Prairie and Brandon, 250; Thingvalla, Assiniboia, 100; Qu'Appelle Valley, 25; other parts of the North-West and Manitoba, 200.

2. During the year a large number of Icelanders have entered for homesteads in the different settlements. Two new colonies have been started this summer—one on Lake Manitoba, the other in Qu'Appelle Valley. There are now nuclei of settlements from the east of Ontario to the west of British Columbia, thus: Around Ottawa, 20; Toronto, 100; Rosseau, 100; Winnipeg, 2,000; Gimli, 1,500; Thelamark, 150; Dufferin, 500; Portage la Prairie, 100; Brandon, 300; Thingvalla, 300; Qu'Appelle Valley, 25; Calgary, 25; Vancouver, British Columbia, 100; other parts in Canada, 500; in all, between 5,000 and 6,000.

3. The people are generally engaged in farming, chiefly stock-raising. The settlers owning on the average five to ten head of cattle, and generally debt free. Agriculture is also pursued, especially in the younger settlements. In the Dufferin colony the farmers have from 50 to 70 acres under cultivation on the average. Those in towns follow day labour or different trades, and a few hold professions. Of late the settlers have been making good progress, as do their Scandinavian relatives, and the opinion is gaining ground that for the North-West the northern nations are the best settlers as well as the cheapest immigrants.

I beg to add, as a sequel to the above on Icelandic colonization, the following relating to my own work :—

The work has consisted in trying to assist immigration, colonization and the social progress of the people. The means have been wanting to do much and the results have come slowly. I do not claim to have been a moving spirit in all that has been done in these respects, nor do I know how far I have influenced for good,

nor care I to dispute the honours with any. But my aim has been to make the people equal to the best, the most enterprising colonists, the best in industries and the most advanced in learning. It has only been possible to awaken the interest; the people require time to learn.

Be this as it may, there has, during the past year especially, arisen a new activity, a new spirit and a new national life.

(1.) Immigration from Iceland is unprecedented, and equals one seventh the immigration to the North-West.

(2.) Colonization has been equally active; pioneers have taken pride in their work; new colonies have sprung up and soon a chain of settlements will be completed across the continent.

(3.) The Icelandic people have become generally interested in bringing their countrymen out and forming settlements, and preparations are being made to form relief and immigration committees.

(4.) A fund for establishing an Icelandic industrial and scientific school has been begun.

(5.) A movement to form an International Icelandic Society for promoting industries and learning.

(6.) An attempt to form a publishing office for social advancement and education.

These are mere beginnings, but will grow when the people are better able to take hold of them. It has been my hope to see the Icelandic people take their place in this country beside the foremost and the best, and for this I have worked for colonization and in their progress.

As regards my work this summer, I may say that while I tried to assist in placing new arrivals when I had time, I confined myself chiefly to colonisation and the printing.

On returning to Winnipeg, I did at first assist in locating new arrivals, but then I found I could not do so without neglecting my other work and that I was blamed for what I had no control over; I left it alone and confined myself to the colonies and the paper. The work of securing and looking after immigrants is so manifold and requires such personal attention, that it demands one good man giving it his whole time. There are several hundred foreigners to look after and many others, each wanting something. Every day there are one thousand and one things to do, interpreting, hiring, guiding, looking after fares and baggage, collecting wages, &c., often more than one man can properly do.

On the other hand, the forming of settlements is quite distinct work. Looking up land, guiding pioneer settlers, purchasing, entering for lands, corresponding with others in the colonies, &c., requires a good deal of labour and time.

Lastly, the printing office has its special work, and if one has to write articles and manage the office as well, he knows what he has to do.

Arrival of the Immigrants.

About 1,800 Icelandic immigrants arrived in Canada during the past summer. This included three parties of 1,750, arriving during July and August, and a few arriving at different times. The immigrants were generally in good health, and expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment on the cars and steamships, except one vessel, and this had not either guide or interpreter on board. At Winnipeg the immigrants were well received by Capt. Grahame, immigration agent, and Mr. Herbert, that excellent painstaking assistant, rendered every possible help.

Distribution of Immigrants.

Though attended with several difficulties the distribution of the immigrants was effected in such a way that hardly a tenth left for the United States, and several of these will return when the fall work is over. The chief obstacles encountered were:

(a.) Lack of definite information regarding work and wages in different localities west of Winnipeg, and consequent unwillingness on the part of immigrants to go.

(b.) Insufficient accommodation at the sheds which had neither room for classifying large numbers of immigrants and sorting baggage, nor any fence or protection against American agents or other intruders.

(c.) Inability to get free passes from Winnipeg to the settlements, when the immigrants had paid their last cent to the Canadian Pacific Railway and American agents offered higher wages and a free ticket across the line.

(d.) Want of energetic and harmonious co-operation here.

This suggested the following :

(a.) That before large parties arrive detailed information should be sent from different localities to Winnipeg, giving numbers wanted, numbers which could be placed, wages, time, &c., and a man should come from the agency or settlement to represent its interests and guard the immigrants there.

(b.) That the sheds be commodious enough to admit of classifying immigrants and sorting baggage, and should be guarded by a strong fence and watch, and that no outsider should be allowed to enter until the immigrants have been classified, nor to speak to them except under the supervision of an official, as it is almost impossible to deal with immigrants after their minds have been poisoned by mischief-makers.

(c.) The fares from Quebec to Manitoba should be extended as far west as Brandon, and not to Winnipeg only.

(d.) American agents and their allies can only be met by greater shrewdness and more perfect co-operation. For this it is necessary that the system here extend into the settlements, and that the labour of the different offices be divided and each official's work clearly defined to prevent clashing or jealousy or neglect.

In spite of the various difficulties encountered the immigrants were disposed of almost immediately and hardly a week elapsed before the sheds were empty, even when five or eight hundred arrived at once. The last party was not as successful; it consisted largely of families, and work was then becoming more scarce and it was more difficult to secure places. In a few days the majority were located but some fifty waited a week for their baggage.

The immigrants were distributed approximately as follows :—

Toronto and Rosseau, Ontario, about.....	50
Manitoba, Winnipeg, about.....	300
Gimli Colony, West Lake Winnipeg.....	450
Dufferin Colony, South-Western Manitoba, about.....	75
Portage la Prairie and Brandon, about.....	300
Thelamark, East of Lake Manitoba, about.....	150
Assiniboia, North-West Territory, Thingvalla Colony, Assiniboia Valley, about.....	100
Other parts of Manitoba and the North-West Territory, about	200

Employment.

A large number are engaged as domestic servants, others work as day labourers about town and on railways; most of the families have gone to the colonies and settled there with friends, and a few of the more enterprising immigrants have settled in the new colonies. Every one able to work is employed now, and if they can get work 1 or 2 months longer they will pull through the winter and are safe. But if this fail some help may be needed, say \$25 for each of a few families. In most cases friends render the needed assistance. It is, however, our aim to put these people in the way of helping themselves and to be independent of others. If it be shown that these people coming late in the season, without money or knowledge of the country, can get along and support themselves, it is not only to their credit, and a gain for the country, but it indicates what other people could do if they tried.

Icelandic Colonies.

This year a new impetus has been given to colonization as well as immigration. There seems to be a growing desire among the people to settle on land, but many have to work for considerable time before they have enough to start farming. Two new settlements have been formed this summer in the localities examined by me last year. A large number have also settled in the old colonies. The following gives approximately, the numbers settled in each locality :—

Quebec.....	30
Ottawa.....	20
Toronto.....	50
Rosseau.....	100
Winnipeg.....	2,000
Gimli.....	1,500
Dufferin.....	500
Portage la Prairie.....	100
Brandon.....	300
Thelamark.....	150
Thingvalla.....	300
Solheim.....	25
Calgary.....	25
Vancouver.....	50
Other parts of British Columbia.....	50
do Manitoba and West.....	400

Another noticeable tendency is that of going west, especially to the coast.

The people have enough to live comfortably, and in the colonies they are generally better off than in towns. In Winnipeg a number have taken to different trades, but the majority subsist by day labour, others by various kinds of business. Gimli has quite a number of poor people, but they manage to get enough to live and are usually debt free. Stock-raising is the chief employment and they have about 5 head of cattle to a farm.

The Dufferin settlement is one of the finest and wealthiest. Those in Portage la Prairie and Brandon are situated similarly to those in Winnipeg. The Thingvalla settlement is fairly prosperous.

The new settlements have made rapid progress. Thelamark was started in the spring and has now thirty settlers, some of these are fresh immigrants. The other, Solheim, was started only six weeks ago, and has now eight settlers, all but one are newly arrived immigrants. Both settlements made good progress, the settlers have built houses, cut hay, ploughed and prepared for winter, and are well pleased with their new home. Thelamark resembles Gimli in many respects, but it is better for meadow lands as well as for agriculture, and Solheim is equally suited for agriculture and stock. The scenery in the latter settlement is simply beautiful and reminds them of the fairest valleys in their native land.

Those about Calgary follow stock raising chiefly and are doing well; and those in British Columbia and Vancouver give good account of themselves. Every now and then reports or letters are sent us from the different colonies and published in the paper.

Speaking generally, the old colonies serve rather as nurseries for the young settlement, and in the young colonies the people show greater progress than in the old ones, but those in the colonies are on the whole better off than those in towns. Further the colonies do far more to promote immigration and to make those immigrants useful citizens than the towns, and if much is done to promote immigration there must be a corresponding attention paid to colonization.

The social progress of the Icelanders.

On this I shall not enter into detail; but simply note that thirteen years ago there was hardly a single Icelander in Canada. Now they number between 5,000 and 6,000. They have spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific and have numerous prosperous settlements. They have adapted themselves to the customs of the country and learned the different industries. The majority are engaged in farming, chiefly stock raising, others follow different trades. As there has been a progress in industries so there has been in educational advancement, though perhaps less marked. There are now eight congregations in the different settlements; schools have been held generally during the winter, and a paper has always existed. These beginnings are small, but still they are beginnings, and if fostered may bring greater fruits. They have begun to take their place beside the people of this country.

Colonization.

Since Icelandic settlement began the people have been generally self-supporting and received no loan, except in one instance, when a large amount was expended on those at Gimli. Loans may be and are a great help. Even loans from land companies have their drawbacks, as the settler is not free till he has paid his debt. But yet judicious loans are often the only remedy. It is true that money loaned by the Government to any settlement even if not repaid is simply transferring property from one part of the Dominion to another, and is not lost, but is soon repaid by the settler in the improvement of the land, products and moneys put in circulation. But still the plan of loaning without certain repayment is not advisable. However, their present prosperous settlements are something to show for the loan. If loans are granted it might best be done to energetic pioneers about to start settlements. The total value of the Icelandic settlements in Canada, if estimated at only \$500 per head, will amount to \$3,000,000, and it is safe to say that the Dominion has not spent on the Icelandic people a fraction of this amount. This summer the immigration to Canada has reached 1,800, or one-seventh of the total immigration to the North-West for the summer. The expenditure for guides, interpreters and other assistance will not exceed \$5,000 or less than \$3 per head. Thus the Dominion has secured one-seventh the immigration to the North-West for a comparatively small outlay. Again the immigrants have paid in steamship fares about \$33,000, in railway fares about \$18,000, and have brought into the Dominion in effects and money about \$60,000, or over \$110,000 into British dominions, and this for the outlay of a few thousand. On the one hand it is becoming evident that the northern people are not only the best settlers for the North-West but are the cheapest.

The cause of immigration.

The unprecedented immigration to Canada this summer is the result of a distress in Iceland, and favourable reports from this country. But the reason why Canada received ten times as many as the United States is due chiefly to the following:—

(a.) Kind and liberal dealing with the Icelanders in the past by the Canadian Government.

(b.) The indefatigable labours of Mr. B. L. Baldwinson, who undoubtedly is one of the best of agents.

(c.) The influence of the Icelandic paper *Heimskringla*, of which some thousands of copies have been sent home to Iceland gratis through the year.

Possibility of future emmigration from Iceland.

There are still some 73,000 in Iceland, and many of these are willing to come. The sufferings of famine threaten many with death, the cry of distress has come across the sea, and their copatriots throughout America are eager to render every assistance. It is not over-estimating to say that 10,000 could be brought out and settled in the North-West, if satisfactory arrangements could be made for transport and loans to settlers.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Yours respectfully,

F. B. ANDERSON.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 15.

REPORT ON ICELANDIC EMIGRATION.

(MR. B. L. BALDWINSON.)

WINNIPEG, MAN., 14th October, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to present herewith a report of my second journey through Iceland for the promotion of emigration from that country into Manitoba and parts of the Canadian North-West.

Acting under Departmental instructions, in the same way as last year, I left Winnipeg on the 17th October, 1886, and sailed from Quebec in the Allan steamer "Sarmatian," arriving in Liverpool on the 1st November.

I reached Glasgow on the 4th November, and remained there one week, having several interviews with the manager of the passenger department of the Allan Line, which resulted in a small reduction being made on last year's rates from Iceland to Winnipeg, the fare being placed at 130 kroner Danish, \$35.10, per adult. Children from five to twelve years of age half price, and 45 kroner, \$12.15, for children from one to five years old.

Having received a letter from the Allans, to their agent in Reykjavik, Iceland, with whom it was understood I should co-operate in the same way as last year, during my stay here, I left Glasgow for Leith, from whence I embarked in the Danish mail steamer "Laura," arriving in Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, on the 19th November.

Two weeks were spent in the capital in preparation for my extended journey over the island and other necessary arrangements connected with my work.

On the 3rd December I started out from Reykjavik for Birarbakka and other points in the south of Iceland, returning again to the capital on the 1st of January, 1887.

I set out again on the 8th January, this time for the north and north-east of the island, travelling almost continually for nearly five months, until I reached Eskifjord, in the east, on the 29th April, having then covered 1,000 miles.

After a few days' rest, I proceeded to Reykjavik by request of the Allan agent there, where I arrived on the 23rd May.

This completed my travel for the season, which, on comparing notes with the Allan agent, I found had been attended with success, several hundred emigrants having been booked for Canada up to that date, besides a large number booked by sub-agents throughout the country, from whom no returns had been received.

In view of the difficulty with which the pastoral people had to contend in the disposition of their live stock, and without which many could not leave their homes, an arrangement was made with Mr. R. Slimon, of Leith, which enabled some to emigrate.

Mr. R. Slimon, of whom I spoke in my report for last year as an extensive dealer in Icelandic live stock, advanced the fares for many of the emigrants, accepting instead a lien on their live stock, until it should be delivered to him in the fall, when properly fattened and fit for export.

The Allan Line also facilitated the emigration by accepting in payment of fares, national bank notes, not redeemable at par, and consequently not negotiable in foreign markets.

On the 13th June, the "Camøns" arrived in Reykjavik, and after embarking the emigrants at that port, proceeded at once to the north coast, where large numbers were waiting at several ports.

After steaming fifteen days through field ice and having succeeded in reaching three ports, all the others being inaccessible, as they were blocked up by the ice, we left Iceland on the morning of the 29th June, and landed in Quebec on the 12th July, with 506 immigrants.

The second party, of 839 persons, arrived on the 26th July. Two smaller parties arrived during August, and the last party, of 300 people, landed on the 12th September, making a total of 1,763 persons, consisting in round numbers of 325 families, besides 330 single men and 280 single women.

Of the total number of immigrants, about 1,680 reached Winnipeg, 22 went to Toronto and the balance was left at Ottawa.

The transportation of these people by the Allan Line and the Canadian Pacific Railway was satisfactory, both as regards accommodation and speed.

On arrival in Quebec, the immigrants were given an excellent free meal. Mr. Stafford also granted me some provisions for a number of needy immigrants, to be used on the way to Winnipeg.

On arrival in Winnipeg, the immigrants were well received by the excellent Dominion Immigration Agent, Capt. Grahame, whose every effort has been directed to their assistance and proper settlement.

Owing to the large number of my immigrants arriving so late in the season, and all within the space of two months, some difficulty was experienced and expense incurred in their settlement.

They are, however, generally well satisfied with the change they have made, notwithstanding that many arrived without means and had no friends here to receive them.

It should be known that many who thus arrived are likely to receive remittances from Iceland in the course of a year or so, having left their properties in the hands of agents there, to be disposed of as opportunity occurs.

A few of the immigrants brought out with them sums of money ranging from \$500 to \$2,000.

The cash resources of all the immigrants amounted, as near as I could ascertain, to about \$6 per head. Their bedding and other effects are also of some value, averaging about \$40 per family.

The distribution of the immigrants from the Winnipeg agency were, in round numbers approximately, as follows:—350 persons have gone to the Gimli Settlement on Lake Winnipeg; 125 persons have settled in the Argyle Settlement in Southern Manitoba; 100 persons have gone to the Thingvalla Colony, on the line of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway; 75 persons have gone to a new colony on the line of the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway; 190 went to Dakota, of whom 40 have returned to settle in Canada, having gone south during the harvest only where remunerative employment was given them; 300 remained in Winnipeg with friends and 500 went out into situations, of whom fully 100 found employment in and round Brandon. A number of infants died on the way from Iceland and after arrival in Winnipeg.

Although a goodly number of these people are poor, particularly those who went to the Lake Winnipeg settlement, they may be ranked as fairly good immigrants, being healthy, industrious and sober. By the assistance of their countrymen already settled here, they may soon obtain a position of comparative comfort.

Letters just received from Iceland, dated 6th September, 1887, announce the intended emigration to Canada of a large number of people, times being very hard in that country and the people fully alive to the necessity of emigrating.

In conclusion, I beg to state that while I do not attribute all the success of this season to my own personal efforts, yet it is clear that Icelandic emigration to Canada this year is quite unprecedented, being much larger than in any previous year.

There is, therefore, reason to believe that the influence of my descriptions of Canada, while in Iceland, has not been without its fruit.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. L. BALDWINSON.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 16.

REPORT OF THE SHERBROOKE IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. W. E. IBBOTSON.)

SHERBROOKE, QUE., 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my report of the number of immigrants that have arrived and who were forwarded to me by the Agent at Quebec during the year ending 31st December, 1887.

The immigrants that have arrived were for the most part a very good class and brought with them sufficient means to enable them to make purchases of suitable farms in most excellent situations, the purchasers considering and believing that our Eastern Townships lands are equal in every sense to any other in the Dominion of Canada and presenting better prospects for English, Irish or Scotch farmers with limited capital than many of the Provinces.

I may also state that there were quite a number of female domestic servants and labourers among the number arriving, of whom the former have found good situations in our midst and the labourers steady employment at good wages upon the several sections of railways now being constructed in the several places.

You will also perceive by the enclosed that there is a considerable increase in the numbers as compared with the year 1886, and from the valuable information and pamphlets which have been freely distributed in the several towns and cities in England, making our lands better known that we shall have a still greater increase in the coming season.

I am pleased to report that notwithstanding the great depression that has existed for some time past business matters are becoming more satisfactory, and we expect a large increase in business which will tend to assist all immigrants on their arrival here.

In conclusion I would say that there has been quite a large number of farms bought in the several townships by English and Scotch farmers on their arrival here during the past year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. IBBOTSON,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

RETURN of the number of immigrants that have arrived at the Sherbrooke Agency
for the year ended 31st December, 1887.

	Number.
English.....	359
Scotch.....	29
Irish.....	199
Welsh.....	19
French.....	31
Germans.....	5
Swedes.....	3
Norwegians.....	7
Danes.....	5
Finlanders.....	1
Poles.....	1
Italians.....	5
Total.....	<u>664</u>

W. E. IBBOTSON,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

SHERBROOKE AGENCY, 31st December, 1887.

No. 17.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRAVELLING IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN SUMNER.)

CARLETON PLACE, 31st December, 1887.

SIR.—I have the honour to present my annual report for the sixteenth time as Travelling Immigration Agent for the Department of Agriculture.

The same routine as in former years has been observed, and the train service of the Grand Trunk Railway has been about the same as heretofore, all officials at stations and on the line have been kind and obliging.

The numbers coming under my charge during the season just closed, have been greatly in excess of 1886. Immigrants seemed well clothed, and exhibited signs of being well cared in the country they came from, and money more plentiful than in any year of my labours.

There were a large number of immigrants left Quebec *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway, of which I have no account except that they were en route for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and were well-to-do people.

Those going to Ottawa and neighbouring places mostly travelled by the same route.

There is a matter to which I desire to draw the attention of the Department, *viz.*, the necessity of something being done to the building known as the immigration building at Lachine Junction where the feeding is done.

The building is set on piles, with a platform all round to connect with the car when they come along side, &c.; whether by age or otherwise it is greatly leaning over, and is becoming unsafe inside and outside, and if not looked after will I fear fall in the spring. One or two accidents happened in the fall and had the train been in motion, would have resulted seriously. I would suggest that the building be lowered, and a new platform built, which could be done during the winter at a trifling outlay.

The usual demand for domestic servants continues, one eighth of the applications could not be filled, the few that came were respectable.

Refreshment rooms have been conducted as usual and there are no complaints to make.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SUMNER,
Travelling Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 18.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRAVELLING IMMIGRANT AGENT.

(MR. A. O. KELLAM.)

COMPTON, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit for your information my annual report as Travelling Immigrant Agent.

During the past year I have, assisted by Mr. Anderson, met all the mail steamers, and many others carrying passengers, and landing at Halifax and Point Lévis, and travelled with nearly all of their immigrants as far west as Montreal, and I am again permitted to state that no unpleasantness has happened to the people in my charge during the past year. The conveyance generally is good; many of the cars used are new and clean, and well ventilated, and run with satisfactory speed. There has been a large increase in the numbers coming out this year, and of a vastly superior class. In fact it is seldom we see a half dozen roughs on a ship with a thousand passengers. A great many of the most desirable class have gone to Manitoba and the North-West and British Columbia. Many of these seemed to me to have been tenant farmers at home, having brought with them a general outfit, and on landing on our shores seemed full of joy and hopefulness of their future. There are not nearly as many that require any kind of assistance as in past years, although in making the long run from Halifax in winter, we find it next to impossible to do so without giving some free meals, but the number of these are small compared with former years. A considerable number of farm hands and railway navvies, and a limited number of domestic servants, have stopped in the Province of Quebec, the rest having gone west.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. O. KELLAM,
Travelling Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 19.

REPORT ON IMMIGRATION AT RICHMOND.

(MR. G. H. DYSON.)

RICHMOND, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for your information that some seventy-five immigrants reported themselves to me at this station during the summer, all of whom were duly looked after and employment provided for them; many others came and went to their friends who gave them all the assistance required for getting employment.

I have further to state that there is a great want of domestic servants and practical farmers, of such I could provide places for many.

I have to honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. DYSON,
*Special Agent.*The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 20.**REPORT ON IMMIGRATION AT DANVILLE.****(MR. E. MCGOVERN.)**

DANVILLE, 5th December, 1887.

SIR,—I beg leave to state that I have placed twenty-five immigrants last summer, part of the number to work at school slate quarry and Asbestos Mines and rest with farmers, and could have placed more if I could have got them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. MCGOVERN.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 21.

REPORT OF THE PORT ARTHUR IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. J. M. MCGOVERN.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
PORT ARTHUR, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this report, with tabular statements annexed, in explanation of the immigration work done at this agency during the year 1887.

In doing so I have much pleasure in stating that the past year has been the most successful one since the opening of this agency, the number of immigrants going to the western Provinces being far in excess of any previous year, and as a rule, composed of a most desirable class of settlers.

You will notice by referring to statement "A" that the immigrants *via* this point to Manitoba, North-West Territory and British Columbia, numbering 17,826, is very nearly double that of 1886, which is certainly a remarkable showing, as that year's (1886) figures were very much larger than any given in previous reports from this office.

The immigration from foreign countries, which shows the actual increase of the Dominion population, by immigration, was considerably more than two to one as compared with the previous year, and a noticeable feature was the large number of this class that arrived during the early part of the season. I have frequently stated in former reports, and may be permitted to again mention the fact, that it is much better for immigrants, particularly foreigners, to arrive in the early part of the year, as they then have a better opportunity to prepare their land for the next season's crops, erect buildings, and in a general way make preparations for the first winter, which is usually the most trying time for the new arrivals.

I have always endeavoured to impress these facts upon parties asking for information, and am pleased to see that the people are realizing the benefit of arriving in time to get a good start the first year.

The bulk of the immigration to the Western Provinces passes through this agency, and to obtain the careful account kept here of their number and nationality, it is frequently necessary to travel a considerable distance with the people, which enables me to form a fairly correct opinion of each nationality and their fitness for pioneer life. The arrivals during the past year may be reported as follow :—

Immigration from Great Britain.

During the months of March, April, May and June, a large portion of the European immigration was from Great Britain, and, I can safely say, the Dominion never received a finer class of settlers. The number of men among these arrivals was unusually large, and I ascertained that many of them had thought it better to meet the first year's trials alone, and send for their families after they had a comfortable home prepared, which I consider was a wise decision.

My attention was drawn to the fact that the greater number of these people were either going to friends or knew exactly where they intended to settle, which was greatly in their favour, as it would prevent a loss of valuable time and many of the uncertainties so liable to discourage a new comer. A large majority of them brought considerable means, and I have every reason to believe they will succeed, and prove a valuable addition to the population of our Western Provinces.

Scandinavians.

Until the month of July the Scandinavian immigration (a robust, energetic class of people) came next in point of numbers, and the well-known success attained by this nationality, both in the Dominion and the neighbouring Republic, is a guarantee that they will become good citizens and prosperous settlers. Their steady perseverance and general good habits make them a desirable acquisition to our population, and no effort should be spared to induce a large number of those annually leaving their native land to settle in Manitoba and the North-West, where the inducements now offered are certainly superior to those in the Western States, formerly the destination of the majority of these immigrants.

Germans.

The monthly returns show that the immigration from Germany is not increasing at the same rate as from other countries, which is greatly to be regretted, as the German element is a most desirable one, and exercises a very beneficial influence in the development of a new country.

Favourable reports have been received from the small settlements already established, and the success of the pioneers, coupled with the good work of your Department, will undoubtedly influence many of their countrymen to favourably consider the Canadian North-West as a place of settlement, and I believe there is good reason to expect a large yearly increase in this class of immigration.

Icelanders.

The most marked increase during the year was in the Icelandic immigration, the first large party arriving here on the 15th and the next on the 30th July, the total for the month being 1,256 souls. These parties were accompanied by interpreters Anderson and Baldwinson, who took particular pains to provide for the comfort of the people while *en route*.

Each succeeding month shows a fair number of this nationality among the arrivals, and the total for the year is nearly five times the number reported in 1886.

These people were not possessed of much capital, but as they usually settle together and work in unison for the general benefit, this difficulty will be overcome. They are a hardy, industrious class, not easily disheartened, and will quickly appreciate the many advantages possible here which they would not obtain in their native land.

Russians.

The immigration from Russia for a number of years past has not been large, and the figures for 1887 are about the same as those given in previous reports from this agency. Although not very numerous they seemed to be of a much better class than those of former years, and should meet with fair success in their new homes.

French.

The small number of arrivals from France appeared to be bright, intelligent people, who would readily adapt themselves to the customs of a new country, and take an active interest in its welfare and progress.

Hungarians.

Only a limited number of this nationality arrived during the year, which is not much to be regretted, as they were generally of the poorer class, many of them without knowledge of agricultural work, and would probably find it difficult to succeed in a country where that knowledge is of prime importance.

Immigration from the United States.

A large majority of these immigrants came from the Eastern States, many of them being French Canadians, who went there from the Province of Quebec expecting to better their condition, but experience soon convinced them that the chance of success in that over-crowded market was very limited. They were anxious to return to the Dominion, and, having a good knowledge of agriculture, decided to go to the North-West, where they could obtain land and get a good start with the limited means at their disposal.

Americans.

The balance of the arrivals reported under this head were Americans, the majority going to British Columbia, where a number of them intended to invest considerable capital, as they were confident that the railway facilities afforded by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the business ability displayed by that company would cause the country to rapidly increase in wealth and importance.

The necessity of making every effort to secure a large number of this desirable class, who annually leave the New England States, has been pointed out in previous reports, and I believe the best results are obtained by the distribution among them of carefully selected books, pamphlets, &c., the same as was done during the years 1883-84, giving a full description of the western part of the Dominion and the advantages to be obtained by settlement there.

Migration from the Eastern Provinces.

As usual the largest portion of these arrivals came from the eastern part of this Province (Ontario), which annually sends to the North-West the finest class of settlers. Special trains were run by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the early part of the year, and a large number took advantage of this means of transportation, bringing stock and farming implements, so as to be able to commence active operations soon after reaching their destination.

The practical knowledge possessed by these people of farming, climate, &c., will enable them to make the most of the natural advantages of the country and the capital at their disposal, and they will certainly exercise a good influence wherever located.

Quebec and the Lower Provinces furnished about an equal number, who decided to leave their eastern homes, believing they would achieve greater success on the broad prairies of the west, where their former experience will prove valuable in fitting them for pioneer life in that part of the Dominion.

General Health of Immigrants.

The long railway journey, after the fatigue of the ocean voyage, frequently causes slight cases of sickness, which are attended to here in order to prevent more serious illness. Three deaths occurred during the year—one English adult and two Icelandic infants. The Englishman's body was sent on to relatives, and I took charge of the others and had them buried here.

The general health of the arrivals was good and considering the large immigration, the amount expended for medical attendance, medicine, &c., was very small.

Improved Arrangements for Meals and Refreshments.

There was formerly considerable complaint about the arrangements made for meals and refreshments for immigrants, while *en route* between Ottawa and Winnipeg. In the early part of the year I called the attention of the Canadian Pacific Railway officials to the matter, and many improvements were made that were greatly appreciated by the people. Time was allowed and better facilities provided at the different restaurants, and the people were enabled to get a good meal for 25 cents, which was very reasonable, as there is very little settlement along the north

shore of Lake Superior, and provisions in many cases had to be brought from a distance.

These people travel through a thousand miles of thinly settled country, and in case of any difficulty always apply to me for assistance and advice. It is frequently necessary for me to accompany them a considerable distance by train, and I have made every effort to make the people feel satisfied and prevent any cause for complaint.

The careful attention given immigrant passengers on the Canadian Pacific Railway is very noticeable, and I have found the officials most obliging and willing to carry out any suggestions for the benefit of our people, particularly Mr. McNicoll, General Passenger Agent, Montreal, and Mr. Whyte, General Superintendent Western Division, who are always anxious to do anything possible for the comfort of immigrants. The latter gentleman kindly arranged to have all trains remain twenty-five minutes at Fort William, where I could personally attend to the wants of the people, and the serving of refreshments there provided.

Settlement and General Progress of this District.

The total number of settlers that located in the vicinity of this agency during the year was, including families, 124. The majority of them were Canadians, and the balance English and Scandinavians. They were given any assistance required, and all appear to be doing very well. There were ninety six locations entered in the free grant townships, and the acreage under cultivation was one-fourth more than in 1886.

The crops in this section were remarkably good, and the farmers in the township of Oliver and Whitefish Valley district did very well.

The Agricultural Society of Western Algoma held their first annual fair at Port Arthur in the early part of October. The samples of grain, vegetables and roots were very fine, and the other exhibits exceeded expectations and were certainly very creditable to the district. The exhibition proved a decided success and greatly surprised visiting strangers who were accustomed to judge the country by the limited idea obtained when passing through it by rail along the rocky shore of Lake Superior. A friendly rivalry will be created among the farmers by the annual exhibitions, which will cause an improvement in stock, crops, &c. that, will prove beneficial to the district.

Mining operations have been carried on very energetically during the year. Upwards of ten thousand acres of mineral lands were purchased from the Ontario Government during the past twelve months, principally iron lands, explorers having traced the rich iron deposit of northern Minnesota into Canadian territory. Active steps will be taken in the early spring to develop these and other properties which will necessitate the expenditure of a large amount of capital and give employment to a great number of men.

The most phenomenal success in the district is the "Beaver" silver mine, which during three months last summer returned to its owners all the money (about \$200,000) previously invested in working it. Nearly all the other properties on which work has been progressing continue to improve, and it is not improbable that within the next year half a dozen mines may be working quite as successfully as the "Beaver."

The completion of the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway from Port Arthur to the international boundary will greatly facilitate mining operations, not only in the iron but in the silver and gold districts contiguous to this route. Ten miles have been graded this fall, and the timber and ties necessary for the completion of the first twenty miles are on the ground, and it is expected that forty miles will be in operation by 1st July next. This road will also tap a large area of pine timber lands near the boundary, which is at present the property of the Provincial Government, and open up a large tract of good agricultural land.

The fisheries of this portion of Lake Superior continue to furnish profitable employment to a large number of people, the exports this year being larger than ever before. Fully twenty-five boats or smacks, besides six steam tugs are constantly engaged in this traffic. The principal markets continue to be the northern cities of the United States, although the people of eastern Canada, since the completion of the Canadian Pacific are good customers.

The lumber trade has not been quite as heavy during this as in former years; this is owing chiefly to the fact that the principal mill was destroyed by fire about a year ago, and its proprietor has not seen fit to rebuild it yet.

The commercial business of Port Arthur and north-western Canada continues to improve steadily; the splendid crops of the past season have taxed the Canadian Pacific Railway's carrying powers very much, in order that a large quantity of the products might reach the markets by water before the close of navigation, and they succeeded in shipping by the lake route before 30th November the enormous quantity of 1,750,000 bushels of the crop of 1887, besides having in store here and at Fort William 1,000,000 bushels more. Reliable authorities estimate Manitoba's wheat crop this year at 13,000,000 bushels, of which, besides flour, there will be exported from the Province fully 8,000,000. These figures are interesting, from the fact that of the crop of 1882, Duluth, which is now only second to Chicago and correspondingly situated to Port Arthur, only shipped 4,586,908 bushels, while during the year 1887 her shipments were 19,439,046 bushels. It is therefore not unreasonable to expect that the Canadian North-West will before 1892 be feeding the millions of Europe out of their surplus of 20,000,000 bushels of Manitoba hard wheat.

Port Arthur continues to increase in population, and the assessment returns of this year show a very gratifying growth of the real and personal property of its citizens. During last winter many of the business men of the town were burned out. At the time this was looked upon as a serious blow to our young community. However, the buildings have all been replaced by handsome modern structures, of either our native brown and white sandstone or brick manufactured locally, and the general appearance of the town has been greatly improved.

The town council have during the year commenced the construction of sewers, which are now completed on the business streets, and are making a contract for a gravitation system of water works to be in operation by 1st October, 1888. Even under the defective sewerage and water systems in vogue, the death rate has been for the last year only twelve in a thousand, while the medical health officer's annual report shows only three cases of zymotic disease during the past year.

In concluding this report I may state that I have every reason to believe there will be a very large immigration to Manitoba and the North-West during 1888. The people were greatly pleased with the splendid crops of the past season and fair prices obtained for same, and are now confident of success. They will undoubtedly influence many of their friends to join them, as a successful settler is generally the best immigration agent.

The most favourable reports of the country have been widely circulated during the past few months, judging from the numerous letters of enquiry received at this office, and are attracting a great deal of attention in the countries from which we receive immigrants, and I am confident that the Canadian North-West is now receiving much more favourable consideration from those intending to emigrate than was formerly the case. The prospect for a large immigration to our prairie provinces is certainly better than ever before, and I consider that the past year, which was undoubtedly a most successful one, was but the commencement of a long term of prosperity for the western Provinces of the Dominion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. McGOVERN,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 22.

REPORT ON FEMALE IMMIGRATION.

(MISS H. B. RICHARDSON)

SOUTH QUEBEC, 31st, December, 1887.

SIR,—For your information I beg to submit the following report of my work for the past year.

Before sailing for England, in February, I visited as many of the young girls sent to my care during the spring and summer, as time and the limited facilities given by the Department permitted, and everywhere was met with gratifying accounts of their behaviour, and regret that the number was not larger. The report I was able to give their friends in the United Kingdom, from personal know'edge of their then condition and future prospects, was greatly valued and has borne good fruit since.

On landing at Liverpool, I went direct to London to attend, by invitation, an important meeting of friends and promoters of respectable female immigration; at this and similar meetings in different parts of the country, which I subsequently attended, the necessity for Government protection and supervision was strongly urged and many valuable suggestions made. While in London my time was fully occupied by deputations from societies engaged or interested in female immigration, visiting schools and training homes in or near the city, seeing and advising intending immigrants, &c. I visited the leading centres in England and Scotland, and had many opportunities of explaining the arrangements made on this side for the reception of women and the class likely to succeed.

The association formed in Scotland four years ago is quietly doing work, the value of which cannot be over-estimated. Time did not permit me to visit Ireland, but deputations from Dublin and Belfast met me in London. There was everywhere apparent a strong desire for personal information, and much satisfaction was expressed that the arrangements made for the reception of women and children were entirely under Government control and supervision.

I returned to Canada by the first steamer sailing direct to Quebec.

The most painful feature of this season's work has been the frequent receipt of such letters as the following, and my inability to give any satisfactory information.

“BALLADUGANON, 10th October.

“I write you these few lines in order that I trust you will for the sake of God let me know if you know wheremy daughter, Mary Kennedy is, or if you know anything about her; for my head is nearly astray about her as she never sent me a letter since she went there, but the one I suppose you wrote for her. So if you know about her let me know and God will reward you for so doing, for I fear she is dead or something is come on her, or she would have writt:n to her dear mother before this time. So Miss Richardson I trust that you will write by return of post and let me know.

“Address Bernard Kennedy, Balladuganon, Tombe Bridge, County Antrim, Ireland.”

Large numbers of letters addressed to my care have also had to be returned, and several money orders. This and the ever-to-be-lamented drowning of one young woman has called forth strong expressions of opinion, and hopes are everywhere expressed that in the new immigration buildings provision will be made under official authority, and such rules enforced as will ensure the comfort and safety of women arriving and protect them from outside interference.

Since the opening of navigation, I have received and answered 11,083 applications for servants. There has been a constant stream of letters from intending emigrants, besides large numbers on the subject of female emigration from all parts of the United Kingdom, other British colonies, and Germany.

Some 2,376 women and children have passed through my hands, and been assisted in various ways. Those prostrated by sea sickness or other causes were cared for, for periods varying from one to three days. The girls for whom I was more directly responsible were in almost every instance engaged before leaving home, and in every instance paid their own passage (many intermediate) or had it paid for them from this side; 43 were educated women, 6 held diplomas from the Kensington School of Cookery, 7 came to succeed friends about to marry.

One judiciously placed girl invariably attracts others, often to places not tempting in themselves; one example will suffice. A girl of sixteen years of age, from Dundee, Scotland, was sent to Thornhill, Manitoba, three years ago, the number there is now 12, all from Dundee and all friends. One writes: "I baked my first batch of bread to-day; it was a queer shape, but it was good."

A lady in Prince Edward Island offers to pay the passage of 20 girls of my selection. Similar offers on a larger and smaller scale have reached me from Victoria, B.C., Brandon, Port Arthur and Qu'Appelle. My relations with the Dominion agents continue to be of the most cordial nature, and to all of them I am indebted for efficient and kindly help. I am also indebted to the officers and crews of the different lines of steamships, custom and railway officials, for innumerable acts of courtesy and kindness. The want of an office has been a serious drawback, but it has been abundantly proved that from this, the port of debarkation and natural distributing point, every respectable woman arriving can go direct to her friends or to a situation in any part of the Dominion she may elect to settle in, knowing to whom she is going, wages, nature of service required, and with the certain assurance that her interests will be protected.

From the inception of the work I have taken a very decided stand against the emigration of women other than respectable and self-reliant, and have positively refused to be the medium for placing any sent by societies or individuals, from personal knowledge of whose work, or from its results as seen on this side, I have found unreliable.

I have had many expressions of sympathy and approval of the work being done, and the class of women I seek to identify it with; and its comprehensiveness and success is largely due to the hearty practical co-operation I have met with on both sides of the Atlantic.

Out of a large number of letters I annex one of four from the Women's Emigrant Society, London, England (President Her Royal Highness Princess Louise) enclosing a similar donation to Father Dowd, St. Patrick's, Montreal, Sister Martha, St. Patrick's, Ottawa, and the Mother Superior, Notre Dame, Toronto.

"DEAR MISS RICHARDSON,—The Committee of the Women's Emigrant Society having taken into consideration the valuable services rendered and sympathy shown to respectable women emigrants, by the institutions represented by Father Hayden, St. Patrick's, Quebec, have decided as some slight recognition of their services to request you to kindly transmit from this Society the amount of twenty dollars (\$20) as a donation. This may in some slight measure mark the appreciation by the Society of these benevolent efforts.

"The Society is also under the very greatest obligations to yourself for your resolute efforts to preserve a high standard amongst immigrants, a standard which should be better worked up to by the responsible authorities on both sides of the Atlantic.

"With these efforts and with those of the benevolent committees, who have so largely co-operated with you, the Women's Emigration Society heartily sympathize.

"Yours faithfully,

"(Signed) THOMAS TULLY."

I am informed that agricultural and commercial depression is forcing into the labour market many young women of a desirable class, who have hitherto had scope for their energies at home, and I am urged to visit some of the rural districts in England and Scotland with the view of giving them confidence to avail themselves of the advantages Canada offers.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. B. RICHARDSON,

Superintendent of Female Immigration, South Quebec, Que.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture
Ottawa.

No. 23.

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

(MR. SAMUEL GARDNER.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

ST. JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report of this agency for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

The past year shows an increase of immigrants arriving and permanently settling in this Province as compared with last year, and which the following will establish :—

The number of immigrants reported at this agency, *vid* Halifax, St. Lawrence and United States, other than reported at the Customs Department, are 474, *viz.*, English, 356; Irish, 12; Scotch, 69; Danes, 30; Italians, 2; United States, 5. Of these were mechanics, 54; clerks and traders, 4; farmers, 39; farm labourers, 227; domestic servants, 94; children, 54. Of these 5 went to Nova Scotia, 10 to Prince Edward Island, 15 to Quebec, 32 to Ontario, 6 to Eastern States, and 406 settled in New Brunswick, and from what all classes write are well pleased with the change they have made, and regret, as usual, without an exception, that they are not as yet able to send for all their relatives, but according to their success so far will soon be able to do so. Some, however, have done so during the year and through this agency.

The agricultural portion settled on farms in almost every county in the Province. Some being able did purchase partly improved farms; others took up free grant lands, while the majority were immediately placed in the agricultural districts, where any number, especially boys and girls, could be speedily placed, and this much felt want is increasing.

These brought in cash \$3,150, and in other values not otherwise reported \$6,240.

Total settlers in the Province by all inlets other than Halifax and Quebec, as far as ascertained and estimated by correspondents, 8,826, an increase over last year of 7,055.

The travel by the International Line of steamers plying between St. John and Boston, show a slight increase over last year, fully demonstrating entire confidence in this splendid line. Ins for 1887, 20,874; outs, 15,034; total, 35,908; for 1886, 34,167; increase, 741.

No statement can be given of the travel by the New Brunswick Railway Company, further than from January to April, from the fact of the statistical clerk being sick for some time. Mr. Leavitt, the general passenger and ticket agent, said he would not be able to furnish the total for some five months.

By observation on the general travel, and especially by the International Line of steamers, I have to report a greater increase than ever of our hardy agriculturists returning, particularly since September, and to stay, not having found any country as well adapted for general agricultural pursuits as New Brunswick, especially its climate, soil, markets, &c.

The number of immigrants entered into the Province by other inlets and not otherwise reported are as follows :—Albert County, 7; Charlotte County, 120; Carleton County, 218; Northumberland, 50; Restigouche, 80; York (including McAdam Junction), 8,191; making a total of 8,816, exclusive of the 477 at this agency.

These are all the counties at present heard from. Of the number above there were Canadians returning from the United States 8,799, Europeans 19, natives of the

United States 8, bringing with them in cash \$116,895, other values \$66,300, and yet my correspondents write they are satisfied. Many more have come into the Province, but I could not get anything like a data from which they could even make an approximate guess, but of course they must have brought more or less cash and other values.

There have been during this year at least fully as many enquiries from almost every part of Europe and the United States for as full a description of the capabilities of New Brunswick as I could give them for agricultural and other purposes, to which I have replied, giving maps, pamphlets, &c., and with which I was well supplied, in matter exclusively on the Province, owing to the liberality of the Local Government in supplying me with a most excellent Guide-Book to immigrants by C. H. Lugin, the secretary of the Provincial Agricultural Society. I have a good supply of those issued by the Dominion Agricultural Department, generally taking in the whole Dominion.

Some of my correspondents write the young men of our country are taking up free grant lands, hewing out homes for themselves rather than wander off to the United States, as many have done, being warned by those who were glad to return. Also in our city, clubs of young men of all professions, looking to the future and certainties of agricultural life, are arranging to take up free grant land, buy some partially improved farms, as some have done, and they have decided to take a dead certainty for a living and a permanent home.

The year 1887 has been for all branches of industry a very prosperous one. Every manufacturing establishment running extra time and with large orders to fill and paying ones too.

As for agriculturists the crops were abundant with a slight falling off in potatoes, but the extra prices largely compensate for this. The shipment abroad being extensive almost contradicts the shortness or demonstrates the larger cultivation.

Having visited a number of immigrant boys in several sections of the Province I find them well contented with the change they have made. In asking would they like to go back again one and all are emphatic: No, Sir. Find also they soon get independent; there are so many farmers wanting boys, they often leave the place where they were first placed so as to get near some boy they knew, not because of not liking their employer. They know the scarcity and that a place can be had any moment. I am of opinion every farmer wants a boy and girl outside their own family for the more he can do and does for his own (and this is natural) the less labour he gets from them and hence the demand for this class.

As to immigrants coming and wanting to settle in the Province, among the Swedes, Norwegians, Germans, Austrians, &c., and from whom I have had any number of applications for maps, pamphlets, &c., and to every one responded, many write they will come in the spring. What has come of this class hitherto have, as soon as they find there were no such settlements, said we can't stay and go at once where there are such, but those that can talk English stay and they make splendid settlers.

The Danish settlement is full, only those coming now going to their relatives who have homes for them, no new reserve open for them and they cannot extend the present; the surroundings owned by the New Brunswick Railway Company, with the price \$2.50 per acre, and being near free grant lands prevents the sale of its lands. The estate of the late Sir Albert Smith has large tracts of land in Westmoreland County, which it wants to dispose of and to this end it is making overtures to the Danes to induce them to take some of it. It has published a pamphlet in Danish which is being circulated in Denmark. Since this was announced in our papers I have enquiries from Danes living in the United States, Ontario, Quebec, &c., for information whom I have referred to the managers of said estate.

Correspondence from all parts of the Province confirms the reported prosperous condition of the country, but is too voluminous to publish.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL GARDNER,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 24.

REPORT ON IMMIGRATION AT PRESCOTT.

(MR. A. SCOTT GERALD.)

PRESCOTT, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the past season I have kept a constant and careful watch for all immigrant passengers from the United States who have arrived here from Ogdensburg or other places on the American side, and have, whenever required given them all the information sought for, and advice as to their future movements when asked to do so. There are every week people arriving here seeking work or coming in to settle, induced thereto by representations from friends already arrived from the United States who are pleased with their new homes, whilst there are from time to time other parties coming whose ultimate destination is Manitoba or the North-West. The latter simply pass through, but I always make a point of showing them all the attention in my power, so that they may feel as soon as they have touched Canadian soil that their interests are looked after by representatives of the Government under whose care they are casting their lot.

As in former years many of the immigrants who arrive here are parties who have originally landed in New York and who, desirous of reaching Canada, have gradually worked their way up to the frontier.

I do not include in the numbers reported by me those who declared their effects at the Custom house, as your Department receives returns direct from that office, only those coming in without anything beyond personal baggage are recorded in my returns.

The distribution of printed matter made by me in the northern part of New York State under your instructions is doing a good work and the demand for pamphlets descriptive of Canada during my visit was unprecedented. The fertile plains of the North-West seem to be the attractive point to a large number of the agricultural population along the southern shore of the St. Lawrence, as the soil of their farms is rapidly becoming exhausted of its former fertility the return from their crops is consequently growing smaller every year. I believe that a large exodus will take place from northern New York within the next two or three years, as parties who have already left there for Manitoba and the adjacent territories speak in their letters in the most glowing terms of their new homes and surroundings, and the great harvest of the past year has contributed in no small degree to their means.

The number of arrivals here exclusive of Customs returns is 753, of which I got 72 employment here.

Hoping that my operations during the year will meet with your approval and assuring you of my earnest endeavours in the future to promote immigration to the utmost of my ability,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. SCOTT GERALD.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 25.

REPORT ON CANADIAN COLONIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(MR. HENRY SMYTH.)

CHATHAM, ONTARIO, 24th December, 1887.

SIR,—Acting upon the written instructions of Mr. John Lowe, the Secretary of your Department, dated the 31st of April last, and upon further verbal instructions received from him later, I visited the Northern and North-Western States with a view to ascertain the effect produced by the operations of the numerous agents of the United States railways and land companies, at present actively distributing their pamphlets, maps, and other publications in Canada, and also for the purpose of neutralizing their exertions as far as possible and directing the emigration from the older Provinces of Canada by the influence of such publications to the Canadian North-West. I visited many of the Canadian settlements in the North-Western States, and, as directed, endeavoured, as far as possible, to ascertain the facts respecting the state and prospects of such settlements, and the comparison they bear with similar conditions in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West, with regard to soil, climate, railway facilities, markets, land laws and regulations, &c.

I have also endeavoured to ascertain, as far as possible, "the reasons which prompted the many Canadians now in the American North-West to leave Canada and take up their homes in the United States;" but in order to secure the desired information I found it necessary to conceal the fact that I was in the employ of your Department. I endeavoured, as far as I could, to learn from which of the different sections of Canada such emigration had been drawn, and the nationality of such emigrants.

My last report was made on 31st May last, up to which time I had been actively engaged in the Counties of Kent and Essex, in the endeavour "to meet the efforts which were being made in these counties by American agents seeking to induce our people to emigrate to the American territories."

During the first thirteen days in June I was also actively engaged in the County of Essex, when I was subpoenaed to give evidence in an important lawsuit, and prevented thereby from going on with my work until the 1st July following. Having thoroughly gone through the Counties of Kent and Essex, and neutralized the efforts of the American agents by the distribution of pamphlets on the Canadian North-West and British Columbia among the disaffected and unsettled portions of these communities, I started for Minnesota, going first to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and remaining there a week visiting the numerous Canadians who had been attracted to those cities year after year by promised employment in lumber woods and mills and the large flouring mills of Minneapolis. In these last, particularly, I found many Canadians at work, some of whom left Canada as long ago as 1862, while four to whom I spoke only left Canada during the spring of the present year. Of 37 Canadians with whom I was brought in contact, employed in these mills, 19 were from Huron and Bruce, 7 from Wellington, 2 from Elgin, 2 from Peterboro, 4 from Essex, and 1 each from Kent, Lambton and Victoria. Nearly all were brought up on farms, and left Canada from a speculative, roving disposition, and many would return if they could, but being men with families, and having houses and lots which they cannot readily dispose of, are prevented doing so. Their wages average \$1.50 a day, and the earnings and savings no more than those of men similarly employed in Canada.

I visited Canadian settlers in Dum, Chippewa and Sawyer Counties, and found a number of farmers from Grey and Bruce and Western Ontario. A few were well to do, with nice looking farms, good implements and stock, but the majority were only in a mediocre position and not too well satisfied with their land or surroundings, and many regretted the day they were prevailed on to leave Canada. William Dean, whom I visited in Sawyer County, left the county of Kent, Ontario, many years ago to make his home in Minnesota, and he told me that, visiting Kent last year, he found many who started in life when he did, much better off; the farming lands in Kent being much stronger and more durable than those of his adopted country. Sons of many of those old settlers left Minnesota for Manitoba during the boom and many of them have remained there.

As a rule, I found the soil of these counties light, and the timber principally stunted oak. At some intervals in these counties large crops of spring wheat have been raised, but there is not the certainty for this crop there is with our fall wheat in Western Ontario.

The Counties of Dum and Chippewa are fairly supplied with railway facilities, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul having lines to Chippewa Falls in Chippewa County, and Cedar Falls, in Dum County, while the Wisconsin Central has also a branch line through Chippewa County. Sawyer County is almost entirely without railway facilities.

I only visited these counties because I learned in St. Paul that there were many Canadians residing in them, and not for the purpose of instituting any comparison between them and the North-West. This would be manifestly unfair to our new settlements, as these Canadians removed to Minnesota many years ago, and have all the advantages of contiguity to St. Paul and Minneapolis; compared with the old farmers of Ontario, with the same advantages, the comparison is altogether in our favour.

From St. Paul I went on the Northern Pacific to Brainard, the junction of the Duluth branch of that railway with the main line, and remained there a few days making enquiries regarding the general condition of settlers and farmers. The land is in many places sterile and unfit for cultivation, and abounding in small lakes. Great complaints were made of excessive charges by the railway company.

I then went to Glyndon, the junction of the Northern Pacific with the St. Paul and Manitoba road. Here I found a few Canadians and some Swedes and Norwegians. The Canadians were mostly from Central Ontario, and not too well satisfied, but hesitated to decry the country as they want to sell and get away. The land here is very good, but level and difficult to drain—a rich vegetable compost upon a clay sub-soil, falling as the Red River, about 15 miles to the west, is left. The soil here is similar to that in South-Eastern Manitoba, but harder to drain and consequently not as valuable.

At Crookston, my next stopping place, I found a number of French Canadians. The St. Paul and Manitoba Company have a branch line running west across the river into Northern Dakota. Crookston is a nice little town and has been boomed for all it is worth. Times are very dull, and many of the Canadians would gladly get back to Canada if they could. The town is situated on a small stream called Red Deer River, taking its rise at Red Lake, 40 miles distant, down which numbers of small logs are floated from the direction of the Lake of the Woods. Mr. Napoleon, a Canadian merchant of Crookston, kindly consented to disseminate any pamphlets that might be sent to him.

From Crookston I went to Warren where I found a man from Kent, Ontario, with a farm of 400 acres. This man had the good sense to retain his Kent farm, and has rented the Warren one and gone back to his old home on the Thames. The soil here is similar to that at Glyndon, but the sub-soil generally black sand, and lacking durability. The few Canadians here appeared none of them satisfied with their lot and all ready to leave if they could sell out.

I next went to Halleck, about 10 miles from the Manitoba boundary. Here I found a farm of 800 acres belonging to the Canadian Bank of Commerce for which

\$25,000 was paid a few years ago, and which is offered now with a large amount of stock and implements for \$10,000. The soil is no better than that at Warren and complaints are often heard that it is only good for about three crops and is exhausted. Two young men from Western Ontario, who came here to try their fortunes 4 years ago, have sold out and gone back home. All along the line of the St. Paul and Manitoba Railway great complaints were made of extortionate railway charges and of the monopoly of the Minneapolis millers who own the elevators along the line. Farmers around Halleck and for 15 or 20 miles south had drawn their wheat to Emerson and paid the duty upon it, realizing 10 to 15 cents per bushel more than they could get at home.

This year the crops in Northern Minnesota were better than for some years past owing to the plentiful rain falls, and Canadians were endeavouring to take advantage of this to sell their lands and remove to Manitoba, where the soil is better, climate no colder, with less snow, fewer blizzards and no cyclones.

For the purpose of comparison I went from Halleck to Emerson for a couple of days, getting information from settlers and driving about examining the land and crops. I am under obligations to Mr. Burnham, formerly of Peterboro', Mr. Wm. Davis, of Kent, and Mr. McTaggart, banker, of Emerson, for much information obtained here. Emerson was one of the places which went up like a rocket with the boom, and came down like a stick. It was laid out and built up far in advance of the requirements of the country. It is on the bank of Red River, connected by two large bridges with West Lynne on the opposite bank. I travelled up both sides and east and west for a distance of eight or nine miles, and I never saw such crops of wheat as I saw standing there. The land is the very richest black loam upon a clay subsoil, and appeared fat enough for any purpose, and it was with great pride that after having inspected the sparse crops of Minnesota, I drove for miles and miles through the magnificent wheat crops of Southern Manitoba. On the west side of the river I visited the farms of Martin Benyon, Esq., late M. P. for Lennox, and Mr. Davis, formerly of Kent, Ont. Mr. Benyon's farm is in the hands of a tenant and is of 640 acres, well fenced, with good buildings, and one-half of it is in wheat. Mr. Davis owns his quarter section and is enthusiastic over his prospects, declaring that though Kent is the garden of Ontario, he would not go back there on any consideration. The richness of the Manitoba soil, the easy cultivation, with no stumps nor stones, its cheapness and accessibility make it, he says "just the place for a poor man." While in this section I spoke to the farmers about the proposed experimental farms, and they predicted great benefit to the country from their establishment.

Canadian Pacific Railway lines run north to Winnipeg on both sides of the Red River, and settlers have ready shipment for their produce. In no part of the world can a poor man, or one with moderate capital so soon secure a competency as in our North-West. Of course there are drawbacks here as elsewhere, but all the factors which make human existence possible, animal, vegetable and climatic, the Red River Valley and Manitoba generally possess in as great a degree as any other part of the continent. The climate in winter is bright, dry and though cold exceedingly pleasant, stimulating activity. Man and domestic animals thrive best in cold climates as the death rates of different countries prove. People never suffer so much from cold in Manitoba as in the Provinces or States further east. The heat of summer is about the same as in the most prosperous and densely populated sections of the Old World, Great Britain, Northern France, Belgium and Germany.

Comparing Southern Manitoba with what I saw of Minnesota in quality of land, timber, drainage, railway facilities and markets, Manitoba is more than able to compete with its southern neighbour; a few more years of patient industry and it will be converted into a veritable garden.

From Emerson I drove to Pembina, in Dakota, and went on to Grafton, lower down on the Dakota branch of the St. Paul and Manitoba Railway. The land, going southerly from the boundary, seems to lose its richness. It has not the rich black look of the Manitoba soil nor the same tenacious sub-soil. Between Grafton and Fargo, the junction of the Northern Pacific and St. Paul and Manitoba Railways, I

found the country almost wholly settled with Canadians, Swedes and Norwegians. I made many inquiries among the former, and in nine cases out of ten was told that the incessant importuning of American land and railway agents, and the glowing pictures held out to them of life on a prairie farm, had mainly induced them to leave home, and in nearly every instance they were anxious to sell out and get away to the better lands of Manitoba and the North-West. There were many complaints of exorbitant railway charges and of the prices they were compelled to take for their grain. Intense cold, great depth of snow in winter, frequent blizzards and cyclones were given as reasons why that part of Dakota is a good spot to keep away from, and the cyclones are more dreaded than the blizzards. While I was at Warren, Minn., what was called half a gale of wind nearly demolished the University at Grand Forks, and this in June. The damages were estimated at \$150,000, and a number of lives were lost. In this part of Dakota they have cyclone insurance companies, similar to our fire insurance companies, where the farmers pay so much an acre for insurance from a storm. The following advertisement from one of the local papers will give an idea of the nature of this business:—

"Farmers' Insurance.—Farmers of Richland County, before insuring your crops against cyclone and hail, examine the plan of the Farmers' Mutual Protective Association, with headquarters at Pankinton, D.T. It paid \$74,000 in losses in 1886, with an assessment of 23 cents per acre. It is the safest and cheapest in the Territory. It also insures against fire and lightning at a reasonable rate on farm property only. All assessable notes will be made payable at the Bank of Wahpeton.

F. W. NURNBERGER,

"Agent for Richmond County."

"A hail storm at Rapid City, Dak., recently damaged the city to the amount of \$10,000. It is estimated that it will take two carloads of glass to replace all that was broken by the hail. The damage to crops is not yet known. Besides the damage in the city, forty mules belonging to a train of freighters were killed by lightning near Spring Valley ranche."

From Fargo I went to Minnewaukee, on the Devil's Lake, and thence by stage to Dunseith, Roulette County, North Dakota, where there are a few Canadians, chiefly from Wellington County, Ontario. This part of Dakota is not so well suited to agriculture as the eastern, and of course is far behind Manitoba. The Turtle Mountain District, to the north-west, offers good grazing for stock, but is a poor section for agriculture. Many Canadians here have already sold out and gone north into Manitoba, and the proposed extension of the Manitoba South-Western is attracting a number more farther west.

From Dunseith I drove back through De Smet, Sheridan and Burleigh Counties, to Bismarck, on the Northern Pacific. I found a few Canadians all more or less dissatisfied and cursing the day they were induced to settle in Dakota. No part of Dakota that I saw can at all compare with Manitoba in soil or climate, and the settlers live in constant dread of cyclones.

From Bismarck I went to Glendive, Dawson County, Montana, near the dividing lines between Dawson and Custer County, essentially a stock-raising county. I drove north and south from Glendive and talked with many ranchemen and cowboys. The grass was dry, crisp and harsh, without the nutritive qualities found in the Wood Mountain ranges of our North-West. It was admitted by Americans living here, who have been over the trail north to Fort Qu'Appelle that there is no comparison between their grass and ours, and only the change in our law compelling them to pay duty on stock taken across the boundary, prevented their taking up leases and driving stock over. South of Glendive, in Custer County, the land is very poor until the Powder River Mills are reached, where there is fair grazing. A company here have leased a large tract of land on Mosquito Creek, 50 miles north of Fort McLeod and stretching west over the Porcupine Hills, and they speak of the grazing in the highest terms.

I left Glendive for Livingstone whence the Northern Pacific, has a branch to Cinnibar, in the Yellowstone National Park. Livingstone had been nearly all destroyed by fire. It is the centre of a grazing district, the best grass being found north east from Livingstone, but by no means equal to that a couple hundred miles further north. In fact, I was told at Livingstone, that the best grazing lands on the continent were near Fort Walsh, in the Cypress Hills, due north from Livingstone. These hills are said to be within the influence of the chinook winds, and cattle and horses thrive during the whole year. I found the stock here very good and showing careful selection by breeders. There are very few Canadians, all cowboys, and feeling satisfied though all mean to go north to Canada, when settlement in the Territories is more advanced.

From Livingstone I drove over the trail to White Sulphur Springs, which lie in a valley on a tributary of the Missouri, between the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains and the Little Belly Mountains. It is a fine grazing section, but limited in extent; nearly all the ranchmen were anxious to sell their stock. The "Rocky Mountain Husbandman" published at the Springs abounds in advertisements of "stock for sale." Considerable feeling existed over certain seizures made by our Customs officers, of cattle and horses said to have strayed over the boundary, and were said to be seized because they belonged to American citizens, but when the outfit of Spencer Bros., of London, Ont., who were driving cattle from Montana to a ranche near Maple Creek, the justice of the Canadian Government was acknowledged, and the action of the officer at Fort McLeod was much commended.

It is admitted that cattle and sheep raising are being overdone in Montana, the ranges having already more than they can carry, while in the North-West the business is yet only in its infancy. Stockmen are endeavouring to turn their cattle and sheep into horses, the prices of which, they say, are less fluctuating. Horses of all kinds are always in good demand and bring good prices. The Coachman appears to be the horse in greatest favour, though I saw good Clydesdale, Norman and English shire.

Upon the subject of sheep raising, the local paper said that "prices were low, wool growing paying steadily, but not the bonanza it had been painted, and many who had gone in having to pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. a month on their capital, been to great expense improving their ranches and have just made a living, are desirous to sell out. But the business was an improving one and likely to become profitable."

Leaving Sulphur Springs where I found no Canadians, I drove north-easterly about forty miles to Lewiston. Messrs. T. C. Power & Brother have here large stores, as also at Helena and at Maple Creek, North-West Territory. They admit that our grazing lands are much superior to those of Montana, both in luxuriant growth and fattening qualities of the grasses, and look upon the section south of Maple Creek among the Cypress Hills as superior to all others. The agricultural lands are rapidly passing into the hands of settlers, and lands now thought to be valueless, will ere long, be eagerly sought after by settlers from the east, who can now come easily and quickly by the Canadian Pacific.

Montana has now 1,400,000 cattle, 190,000 horses, 200,000 sheep, and in gold and silver \$26,000,000 per year. The total assessments for Fergus County, of which Lewiston is the seat, was for

Land (305,183 acres), and improvements.....	\$ 439,809
Lots (194) and improvements.....	60,425
Merchandise	107,573
Manufactures.....	25,200
Horses (8,315).....	336,325
Mules (111).....	6,915
Sheep (187,962).....	375,924
Oxen (92).....	4,280
Dairy cows (966).....	33,875
Thoroughbreds (138).....	10,280

Stock cattle (52,050).....	1,042,470
Hogs (350).....	1,690
Household furniture and implements, &c.....	66,828
Money, stocks, &c.....	95,532
Grain	455
Road tax.....	1,707
Poor tax.....	1,574
	\$2,617,872

From Lewiston I drove to Helena, the most important city in Montana, with a population of 15,000, and assessed value of \$7,700,000. There were a few Canadians here, some of whom have been here for many years, but many stockmen had left and settled about Calgary, Fort McLeod and Lethbridge. I had an interview with Mr. S. H. Crouse, a large sheep rancher in Musselshell County. He said the outlook for the cattle business was very gloomy. Money was tight, and he was inclined to think the range cattle business in Montana, as a business, a thing of the past. With last winter's losses, and the heavy shipments going on and to follow, there would not be, by Christmas, more than 35 per cent. of the number in the territory a year ago. Sheep raising was constantly increasing and improving. Decently taken care of, sheep never failed to be a paying investment, and no disease has ever broken out among them. Mutton wethers were worth, on the range, from \$3 to \$3.10; ewes from \$3.25 to \$3.40; stock sheep, all ages, \$2.25 to \$2.50. He thinks the North-West Territories well adapted for sheep raising.

From Helena I drove to Fort Benton, *via* the Missouri River trail. This is the headquarters of the great trading firm of I. G. Baker & Co. They have here large stores and enormous stocks, and branches at Fort McLeod, Calgary, Lethbridge and Fort Walsh. There are no Canadians here scarcely, though, as at Helena, many Americans have gone into the ranching business in our territory. Benton is in Chouteau County, which adjoins Alberta, and a few figures of the assessment may be of interest:

The value of cattle was \$1,120,158; sheep, \$298,462; horses, \$261,555; land, \$265,050: 88,350 acres, at \$3 per acre.

I found here much better feeling on account of our stringent quarantine regulations, which had the effect of stopping large drives into our territory, which would otherwise have taken place. The Montana cattle industry was prosperous until last winter. The shortness of the grass crop caused by the drought of the summer, combined with deep snow and excessive cold, destroyed the range cattle to the number of many thousands. Horses suffered much less than cattle, and sheep still less than horses, as most of them had feed and shelter. The attention of stockmen has been more generally turned to the production of grasses and other forage plants, and more hay has been put up this year than ever before.

From Fort Benton I drove north through the best grazing country, though much broken, I have seen in Montana, in the Province of Alberta. I took the McLeod trail and forded Muddy and Birch Creeks and the Marias River, crossing the American Blackfoot reservation near the source of the St. Mary's River, which empties into the South Saskatchewan. Upon this river I found about 25 families of Mormons just up from Utah Lake, who were hard at work putting up homes for themselves. They have selected a magnificent section of country, far ahead, one of them told me of anything they saw in their long journey from Utah. Numbers will leave Utah next year, and from what I saw of these working, they will make a most valuable class of immigrants. There is a marked improvement in the grasses here over that of Montana, the bunch grass being very luxuriant and fattening. I drove through the Cochrane Co.'s ranche lying between the St. Mary's and Waterhen Rivers. They have 12,000 cows here, with a proper complement of males, all in the best condition. The increase in the spring was very large. Mr. Dunlop, the manager, told

me that although the past winter had been the most severe in 30 years, their losses would not exceed 7 per cent., while in Montana the loss was from 50 to 70 per cent. The prairie is undulating, with mountain streams in deep, broad valleys, surrounded with cotton wood timber, at from 7 to 10 miles apart, giving good water and excellent shelter for cattle in winter. The snow is never very deep and remains only a few days at a time, being speedily melted by the Chinook winds blowing through the mountain passes from the Pacific. Here they are just abreast of the Southern Kootenay Pass through which the lakes of that name find an outlet and forming the Waterdow River, rush at the rate of 40 miles an hour to unite with the Belly, and make their way to the Saskatchewan. Across the Cochrane ranche I forded the Waterdow and struck the Mounted Police camp at Todd's camp, where the grazing was quite as good as at St. Mary's. Five miles west we made the ranche of Roleau & Wetzler, ex-policemen, a delightful spot. Still further west the Pincher Creek district was struck. Here is a nice little town, everybody prosperous, contented and happy. Here I met with a large number of Canadians from Ontario and Quebec, all doing well and delighted with the country—all spoke of the severity of last winter, but all agreed the spring "round up" only showed a loss of 7 per cent. Pincher's Creek is just opposite the Crow's Nest Pass, the best opening through the Rockies.

I visited the "Alberta," "Stewart," "Walrond," "Powder River," and other ranches, and found everybody happy, and became more and more convinced of the superiority of our territory to Montana. In addition to cattle raising, nearly all the ranchemen were farming and I saw magnificent crops of wheat, oats, barley, peas and vegetables. Large quantities of hay were being put up for winter feeding, though they said it was not necessary one year in ten. Last winter up to Christmas the weather was very fine; on Christmas day, doors and windows were open in all houses. Afterward a cold snap set in, of unusual severity, lasting several weeks. Old settlers told me that the severe winter generally begins about the second week in February and lasts three weeks. When the snow is on the ground, the native cattle take to the hills which are kept bare by the winds, and as soon as it is melted by the Chinooks, they seek the bunch grasses of the bottom lands. In severe storms they break for the shelter of the cottonwood groves fringing the creeks.

The Pincher Creek settlers are 135 miles from the Canadian Pacific Railway, and 60 miles from the Galt road at Lethbridge. Coal abounds on the banks of nearly all the streams. The mine on the Old Man's River, worked by the Galt Company, was taking out 400 tons a day, said to be the finest on the continent. Wood is plentiful on the banks of all the streams, while from the mountain sides the settlers draw their timber for lumber. Mr. McLaren, from Perth, has a mill 9 miles from Pincher's Creek, and is putting up another at Fort McLeod, 30 miles away.

From Pincher's Creek, I drove to Fort McLeod, 30 miles, through the Piegan Indian Reserve. Fort McLeod is an important town, with good stores and houses and enterprising citizens. I. G. Baker & Co., J. F. Smith & Bro., and the Hudson Bay Co. have large establishments here. There is a good settlement about the fort, on Old Man's River, and Willou and Mosquito Creeks and the Porcupine Hills. From Fort McLeod I took the stage to Lethbridge, 30 miles, where are the Galt coal mines. The town has a population of about 1,500, and is a tidy little place, with good churches and schools. There are here a good many Americans engaged in the different branches of business, and all satisfied. From Lethbridge I went by train to Winnipeg, and then south again on the east side of the Red River, to Emerson, stopping at St. Norbert, Otterbourne and Dominion City, and again on the Manitoba South-Western on the west side, as far as Morden, stopping at Osborne, Morris and Rosenfeld, Gladstone and Minnedosa. From what I saw myself and heard from the farmers I am satisfied that, to an agriculturist willing to work, Manitoba offers far greater inducements than Minnesota, Dakota or Montana.

Throughout the whole Province the land is a rich black loam, upon a clay sub-soil, capable of producing the finest crops year after year without renewal. *En route* to Morden, I passed through the Mennonite reserve. They live principally in villages,

their lands being long and narrow strips, divided from each other by a strip of grass like a ribbon, extending the full length. All are doing well and are contented.

Quite a number have gone this year to Manitoba from Minnesota and Dakota, and from what I saw and heard, I think we may expect a large movement from there in the spring. Lands purchased by speculators in Winnipeg during the boom, can now be got for very moderate figures. Some of the best agricultural land in the world may be bought for from \$2 to \$12 an acre, according to position and contiguity to market.

From Winnipeg I returned to Chatham, and thence took the train for Kansas City, where I remained a week, visiting many Canadians in that city and getting all the information I could respecting our people throughout Missouri and Kansas. I found very few who were contented with their lot, and fewer still who would not be glad to return to Canada if they could sell out. I went over a considerable part of Kansas, visiting Leavenworth, Atchison, Topeka, Junction City, Salina, Wyandott and Wichita. I found quite a number of Canadians but no Canadian "settlement." The droughts were playing great havoc with the crops and it was thought not half a crop would be harvested, and there would not be a bushel for export. There is one faculty possessed by the average Kansanian to a greater degree than the resident of any other State I have visited, and that is, exaggerating everything pertaining to Kansas. Their papers, too, all hold up Kansas as the paragon of States. The drawback of Kansas is not so much the lack of rain as the unevenness of its distribution. It is either feast or famine. For months they will not have a drop, and then suddenly it will pour until every ditch and creek becomes a swollen river, sweeping down and carrying everything before it.

From Kansas I went to Nebraska, taking in Omaha, Lincoln, Fremont, Grand Island, and Plum Creek, driving from all points into the country around and gaining information from the farmers and others. Omaha, many years ago, had its boom. Then the people came to their senses, the city flattened out, trade became lethargic, and Omaha settled down into what is called out west a "dead town." Since then with settlement of the far West and the extension of railways, it has sprung up again, with real, not artificial prosperity. There are quite a number of Canadians in the city, apparently well contented.

Nebraska is claimed to be the greatest corn State in the Union and a large share of the beef and pork packing is done in Omaha. The State is, for agricultural purposes, much superior to Kansas, Dakota or Montana, but not equal to Manitoba. The climate is unequal, the drought over certain portions of the State, too prolonged and the rainfall in other portions does great mischief. High winds and tornadoes are the rule throughout the whole State, and one can never tell where the cyclone will strike next. One in August damaged one section to the extent of \$100,000.

Great dissatisfaction was expressed in all parts of the State I visited with the extortionate railway rates, pronounced by Judge Mason, secretary of the Board of Transportation, in some cases to "look like highway robbery," and to be "dealing injurious blows to the commerce and prosperity of the State."

There is no Canadian settlement in the State that I could learn, except at Plum Creek, where there are a considerable number of farmers from Kent, Ont., every one of whom with whom I spoke wished himself back in Canada. Most strenuous efforts have been made to boom this State, the Union Pacific literally flooding the east with pamphlets giving glowing accounts of its climate, land and crops. The efforts of the railway have been seconded by the State authorities.

From Nebraska I went to Denver, Colorado. The eastern part of this State, like Kansas and Nebraska, is principally devoted to agriculture. Two thirds of the west is almost exclusively a mining country. Every other man in Denver is a real estate agent, and nearly every other lot is for sale.

From Denver I went to Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. This territory is like Montana—broken country, mountains, streams, good and bad lands in close proximity. Further south the winters are more severe, the snowfall varying from 1 to 10 feet.

There are a few Canadians near Cheyenne, engaged mostly in mining, and

though satisfied with their condition, they advise other Canadians to remain in Canada.

From Cheyenne I went to Bellevue, in Idaho, on the Ketchum branch of the Union Pacific. Here is a small Canadian colony, all miners, and all advising no Canadians to leave Canada for Idaho. I went to Ketchum, the terminus of the Union Pacific Branch. Nothing was to be heard but mining and mining booms, "Rocky Bas," "Silver Crown," &c. Great complaint was made here also of the heavy railway tariff, the passenger rate being six cents per mile.

From Ketchum I returned to Hailey, another mining town with some farming and ranching in its vicinity. From Hailey I went to Caldwell at the junction of the Union Pacific with the Bone City Branch. Here were a few Canadians engaged in ranching. There was a scheme on foot here for reclaiming a large tract of land now under water, which, when reclaimed and kept pumped, may be as good as our Manitoba land, while the Manitoba climate is no more severe and the snowfall many times less. At Boise City, a short run over a branch of the Union Pacific, I found a great deal of mining and very little of either ranching or farming, though the inhabitants claim that they have good farming and ranching lands in their vicinity. I did not see a single acre, however, that could compete with Manitoba.

I did not go to Salt Lake City, but I got information which led me to believe that a well directed effort next spring would attract many of the better class of Mormons to the North-West, the nucleus of a colony having been already laid on the St. Mary's River, in Alberta.

Leaving Idaho I retraced my steps to Omaha direct, intending to take in the fields and pastures of Iowa on my return. Crossing to Council Bluffs, I remained a few days, and passed on to Sioux City, Fort Dodge, Des Moines, Oskalona, Cedar Rapids and Wilton. Throughout the State I found the farmers in distress from the failure of the crops the past two seasons, through protracted drought and the ravages of the chink bug.

The crops were almost a total failure and many were leaving the State, chiefly for California, attracted by the great real estate boom there. The chink bug is proving a great scourge to the Iowa farmers, their increasing number for a few years past almost proving a barrier to the production of small grain. Some farmers think, if they stop raising wheat, oats, barley and rye for a few years, the bug will be starved out and disappear, though Professor Webster, who has studied the habits of the bug in the Southern States where little grain is raised, says they there attack corn and vegetables. Settlers say they thrive most in dry years and should the coming winter be cold and dry, and next spring and summer be like the last two, the chink bug may be expected to become so numerous as to create a panic in the State. But if the winter prove an open one, with the usual frequent heavy rains in the spring, the bug will be so nearly destroyed as to give little trouble next year. But with wet seasons comes the army worm which may equally destroy the crops. The State is also subject to the inroads of the mountain grasshoppers in dry seasons.

Throughout the State, the farmers were discontented, and many might be induced to go to the more favourable lands of Manitoba. They appear entirely discouraged. The outbuildings were out of repair, fences in a bad state, briars and bushes in the corners and weeds gone to seed on the road sides and in the fence rows. Everything had the appearance of waste and decay, as if the owners had become thoroughly disheartened through the continuous shrinkage of their crops. All through Northern Illinois and Indiana I found nearly the same state of affairs. The farmers seemed to have lost all hope and to feel that nothing remained but emigration to some more favourable section.

From all my observations it was evident to me, that in no place on this continent is the intelligent industrious farmer better off than in Canada, and no farming lands equal in fertility to those of Manitoba. As to climate, old Ontario men in Manitoba repeatedly assured me that for no consideration would they exchange the dry bracing winter of Manitoba for that of Ontario.

I found a considerable number of farmers from Canada in the States that I visited, but no large number such as had been reported and in nearly every case, there were expressions of regret at having been induced to leave Canada. In the cities I found larger numbers of Canadians than on farms, attracted by the promises of higher wages and constant work, but from actual observation I am convinced that those who stayed in Canada are quite as well off. I found, on enquiry, that the proportion of Canadians in the large cities compared to those from New England, is small, certainly not more than a quarter as many.

Everywhere in the Western States I found an anxiety on the part of the Canadians for authentic information about Manitoba and the North-West and I have the names of persons throughout these States who desire to have pamphlets sent them.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. SMYTH.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 26.

REPORT ON SCANDINAVIAN COLONIZATION IN THE NORTH-WEST.

(MR. E. OHLEN.)

WINNIPEG, MAN., 2nd January, 1888.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to give you some facts about the Scandinavian immigration to Manitoba and the North-West for the year 1887.

From the 1st of January, 1887, up to the 1st of January, 1888, arrived at Winnipeg 220 Swedes, 49 Norwegians, 63 Danes, or altogether, 332 Scandinavians.

As near as I could find out, they have settled as follow :—

	Souls.
Gone to railroad works.....	135
do Scandinavia	47
do New Stockholm.....	33
do Winnipeg.....	44
do United States.....	24
do Carberry, Montrose.....	12
do Medicine Hat.....	10
do British Columbia.....	8
do West Selkirk.....	6
do Boissevain.....	4
do Plum Coulée.....	2
do Qu'Appelle.....	2
do Thornhill.....	1
do End of Spur.....	1
do Clearwater.....	1
do Sidney.....	1
do Regina.....	1
Total.....	<u>332</u>

Recapitulation.

	Souls.
To railroad works.....	135
Settled in Manitoba.....	119
do North West Territories	46
Gone to United States.....	24
do British Columbia.....	8
Total.....	<u>332</u>

Settled on Homesteads.

	Souls.
Scandinavia.....	47
Carberry, rented lands.	12
New Stockholm.....	33
Medicine Hat.....	10
Qu'Appelle.....	2
Total.....	<u>104</u>

This is the best record of any previous years, as it clearly shows that some 33 per cent. of the arrivals from the Scandinavian Kingdoms have actually settled on homesteads.

Scandinavia, the colony on the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, near the city of Minnedosa, has got 47 souls the past season. This colony which was organized in 1885 has now a good number of Scandinavian settlers, and letters from said colony, published in the "Scandinavian Canadian," testify to the satisfaction of the settlers regarding their selection of land and to the good crops they had last season.

New Stockholm colony on the Canadian Pacific Railway main line, 250 miles west of Winnipeg, got some 33 souls in 1887. This colony which was founded by me in 1885, consists of fractional Townships 18 and 19 A, Ranges 1, 2 and 3 west of the 2nd meridian.

The people in this settlement consist chiefly of emigrants brought out by me from Scandinavia and some from the United States.

The settlers have organized amongst themselves a society named "the Scandinavian Colonization Society of New Stockholm" with the object to further the progress of the settlement and to protect the settlers' interests.

Land Commissioners J. H. McTavish, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and W. B. Scarth, M.P., of the Canada North-West Land Company, have kindly consented to become honorary members of the society and to give the settlers all possible assistance. The directors are Emanuel Ohlen, honorary president, Chas. Sahlmark, president, Nels. Johanson, vice-president, Alex. Stensen, secretary, and Wilhelm Soderbery, treasurer.

The society has resolved on the organization of a school district and made arrangements with the Scandinavian congregation of Winnipeg for a semi-monthly visit of a Swedish missionary.

Letters of inquiry from intending immigrants to said society are answered by the secretary and myself.

Some 400 letters have been written by me in 1887 about that colony alone.

A post office named "Ohlen" has been established in the centre of the colony and was formally opened on the 1st of October last.

The society have at the unanimous vote of the settlers forwarded a resolution to the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, informing him about the progress of the colony, the settlers' entire satisfaction with their section of land and with their new adopted country, and requesting him to make known to their fellow countrymen their sincere wishes to see them come out and settle amongst them.

Up to the 31st of December, 1887, the number of quarter-sections entered for was 26.

The total number of souls are 64.

There is a little colony of Scandinavians near Medicine Hat, N.W.T.

A Swedish gentleman, Louis Sand, from Michigan, has erected a saw mill at Medicine Hat and gives employment to a good number of his fellow countrymen.

Some 10 Scandinavians passed through Winnipeg in 1887 to settle near Medicine Hat.

At Carberry, 106 miles west of Winnipeg, is a nucleus of a Danish settlement near Montrose P. O.

Past season some 12 souls came direct from Denmark to join their fellow countrymen at Carberry. These people are renting farms as there are no homesteads to be got.

There is also a Scandinavian settlement near West Selkirk, in the parishes of St. Andrews and St. Clements. Some of the settlers have been there since 1883. Altogether some 9 settlers, making 22 souls, are said to be in there. I have personally spoken with several of the settlers and they seemed very satisfied. They are especially interested in stock-raising.

Along the Canadian Pacific Railway main line there are besides those mentioned, to be found Scandinavian farmers at nearly every station.

The total number of Scandinavians in the Province of Manitoba and the North-West is said to be some 3,000.

Most of the people arriving from the Scandinavian Kingdoms accept work for the first year or two before they take up land.

The past year's work was plentiful.

The wages for railroadmen have been from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per day, and \$3.50 to \$4.50 for board per week. Farm labourers have got from \$12 to \$20 per month and board, and during the harvest they got up to \$40 per month and board.

It is a good thing for the Scandinavians that they have roadmasters of their own nationality on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and it speaks well of the men, too. A Swede roadmaster, C. Y. Panser, has charge of the Winnipeg, Brandon division, and a Norwegian roadmaster, O. Johnson, of the Canadian Pacific Railway southern branch. Both these gentlemen have a large number of section foremen and labourers of the Scandinavian nationalities in their employ, and these men give all possible assistance to newly arrived countrymen.

In Winn'peg there are some 400 Scandinavian residents, some of whom are earning their bread by manual work and quite a number indulge in different kinds of business.

During the last Dominion election there were 49 Scandinavians on the voters' list.

The Scandinavian congregation of Winnipeg, which was organized in 1885, built in 1886 a nice frame church with a sitting capacity for about 250 persons. The lot and church cost some \$1,600, of which only \$150 remains unpaid. The congregation has now a permanent clergyman, who also visits the Scandinavian settlements out west. I may say that in connection with the congregation is Young People's Society, Ladies Aid Society and a singing society. The congregation is also voluntarily assisting sick and poor countrymen.

There is also a large number of Scandinavian servant girls in Winnipeg, and they are generally getting the highest wages any domestic servants receive. Their wages range from \$12 to \$20 per month.

The Scandinavian monthly journal, "Den Skandinaviske Canadiensarin," issued by me, has met with pretty good success, and is well received all over. The journal contains every month five or seven testimonies from actual Scandinavian settlers in Manitoba and the North-West, and gives full information about the homestead law and the country, setting forth Manitoba and the North-West as a field for Scandinavian immigration. Its circulation is 4,000 copies every month, which are distributed all over the Dominion, the United States and the Scandinavian Kingdoms.

This winter four Scandinavians have gone to the old countries, to return early next spring with some immigrants. Of these men, two are Swedes, settled at New Stockholm, N.W.T., one Norwegian, settled at Indian Hat, N.W.T., and one Swede, at Plum Coulee, Manitoba. There is no doubt that these "return men," as well as the journal, and the good crop in the past year, will bring a proportional share of the Scandinavian immigration for 1888 to the western part of the Dominion.

In the interest of the Scandinavian immigration, I beg to respectfully say, that the main thing is not to bring out a larger or smaller number of emigrants and then leave them to take care of themselves, but to get the newcomers comfortably settled, well provided for, and properly looked after and assisted from time to time; then they will surely find themselves "at home" and feel satisfied, and the consequence will be that the newcomers will send satisfactory letters to their friends in the old countries, and induce them to come out and settle.

I respectfully beg to solicit your patronage for my people, in whom I know you take great interest, and beg you kindly to assist me in taking care of my fellow-countrymen the Scandinavians.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EMANUEL OHLEN,

Assistant Dominion Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 27.

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

(MR. J. E. TATU.)

EMERSON, MAN., 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year 1887, of the immigration work at the Emerson, as also at the attached Gretna Agency.

The tabular statements herewith appended and lettered "A" "B" and "C," give the returns of immigration and emigration at Emerson and Gretna, the points of entrance into the Province.

The bulk of these people are, of course, from the United States, for the sufficient reason that immigrants from the eastern portions of the Dominion and the countries of the Old World coming to Canadian ports enter Manitoba and the North-West Territories by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway and not by the American system of railways.

The completion of the Northern Pacific Railway to the boundary line at West Lynne is likely next year to swell this American immigration, much of which we hope to retain in the western portion of the Dominion, though much of it, of course, will be composed of travellers to the Pacific coast both north and south of the boundary line, the Canadian Pacific Railway being already the favourite route thereto for all points west of Chicago and including that city.

The crops during the past season have without doubt been the largest in the history of the Province. This remark applies both as to the average yield per acre as well as to the aggregate amount cultivated.

	Bushels.
Wheat is reliably estimated to have yielded.....	15,000,000
Oats.....	9,000,000
Barley.....	2,000,000
Peas.....	15,000
Flax.....	200,000
Potatoes.....	2,000,000

Hay only showed a falling off in amount which was caused by the extreme dryness of 1886 and the frequency of prairie fires in the same year.

An industry that is rapidly coming into prominence and which yields and must continue to yield the most encouraging results is that of dairy farming. Hay in sufficient quantities and at a sufficiently low cost can always be obtained with ease. There may be comparative scarcity, as was the case in 1887; but even then, the worst year known, the supply was far away above the "scarcity" limit. In ordinary years hay is used both for the bedding and feeding of stock; in bad years, such as last, the straw stacks usually burnt as an encumbrance are now used for bedding purposes.

Dairy farming, but now in its infancy, will ere long reach very large proportions, and will, undoubtedly, be the means of augmenting the savings of a good year, and of making up the loss caused by the partial failure of any particular crop. Professor Barre, late of the Ontario College, Guelph, and now Inspector and Instructor for the Provincial Government of Manitoba, fully deals with the subject in a report herewith appended marked D.

It will thus be seen that another and very successful step is being made in the direction of mixed farming and towards the full development of the natural and

unrivalled agricultural resources of Manitoba and the North-West Territories. The more thrifty and intelligent of our farming community have long ago seen the mistake of depending entirely on a crop of wheat for their success, and have undertaken the vocation of agriculture in all its branches; these are eminently successful. Others, however, preferring a winter of indolence with none of the cares of stock to occupy them, content themselves by bustling through harvest and hay time, trusting that Providence will send them abundant crops with the least possible amount of labour on their part. Thus it comes that whilst one farmer flourishes, his neighbour is in a chronic state of impecuniosity. In the first case, a partial failure of any particular crop is made up for by the certain products of stock which, in the latter case, the farmer is not possessed of. Thanks, however, to the wonderful abundance of this year's crop, all classes are fast recovering from the strain of depression. The weight of mortgages and notes given extravagantly for machinery is being lifted on every hand, and with returning prosperity, the lesson of confining wants within the scope of means is being brought home to all, except to the naturally extravagant and improvident.

The cultivation of flax, too, is being more widely extended, in consequence of the greater demand for flax products in the United Kingdom. The prohibitive duty put on manufactured linens by the Russian Government has resulted in British manufacturers looking elsewhere for their raw material. For the cultivation of this, Canada, and especially the virgin soil of the North-West, is eminently suitable; indeed, the Mennonites in Manitoba have for many years raised crops of flax, which have been remunerative in the highest degree. Farmers, generally, are now turning their attention to its growth, encouraged thereto by the certain profit on the sale of the seed. The establishment of a linseed mill, now in successful operation in Manitoba, has still further tended towards this result.

Another noticeable effect of the past successful year, in its relation to immigration, has been more than ever a marked want of an adequate supply of labourers and domestic servants. The supply of the latter falls far short of the demand; whilst farm labourers properly so called, and who can at all times get work, were in such demand that at threshing time (unusually prolonged this year) men were eagerly sought for and offered \$2.50 per day, which, of course, is in addition to free board. The above mentioned are the two classes of immigrants, whose coming is most desired, and towards whose immigration your Department may still safely devote its attention and encouragement.

The immigration from the United States does not include a great number claiming a "refund," for the reason that the bulk of them were destined for points outside of Manitoba. As usual, I have to acknowledge the efficient services of my assistants.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. TÊTU,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

A.—MONTHLY Return of Immigration and Emigration at Emerson Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

Months.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	Icelanders.	French.	Other Countries.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	United States.	Total.	Emigration.	Actual Immigration.
January	23	7	15	.....	33	.....	.....	7	.....	9	.....	95	189	301	.....
February	19	9	14	.....	21	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5	104	175	132	.....
March	30	.....	19	.....	57	.....	.....	17	.....	7	.....	91	123	344	198
April	27	31	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	29	151	399	682	579	.....
May	19	23	10	12	.....	.....	6	.....	24	27	105	353	579	412	.....
June	28	7	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	32	9	49	251	247	633	291	.....
July	23	10	6	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	57	211	434	779	630	.....
August	9	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	21	159	253	489	518	.....
September	39	21	6	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	51	115	1,043	1,307	769	.....
October	23	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	32	91	526	716	695	.....
November	26	8	14	12	.....	38	.....	.....	18	46	97	472	731	568	.....
December	4	5	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	23	11	32	119	423	635	455	.....
Total.....	261	144	87	81	111	56	6	82	204	360	1,395	4,472	7,259	5,443	1,816

J. E. TETU,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

B.—MONTHLY Return of Immigration and Emigration at Greta Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

Months.	Germans.	Quebec.	United States.	Total.	Emigration.	Actual Immigration.
January.....			59	59		59
February.....			43	43	4	39
March.....	5	3	64	72	6	66
April.....	3		60	63	70	
May.....		4	66	70	8	
June.....			63	64	3	
July.....			85	85	61	
August.....			65	65	39	
September.....	10	6	89	105	11	
October.....			175	175	41	
November.....			293	283	16	
December.....			252	252	3	
Total.....	18	12	1,314	1,345	262	1,083

J. E. TÊTU,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

C.—ANNUAL Return of Immigration and Emigration at Emerson and Greta Agencies, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

Agency.	Immigration.	Emigration.	Net Immigration.
Emerson Agency.....	7,259	5,443	1,816
Greta Agency.....	1,345	262	1,083
Total actual Immigration.....	8,604	5,705	2,899
1886, net Immigration.....			2,043
Increase for 1887.....			856

J. E. TÊTU,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

"D."—*Professor Barre's report on Dairy Farming.*

JOLY, MAN., 15th December, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—A few facts and figures regarding the dairy interest of Manitoba would no doubt be of some interest to the Canadian public, and useful for immigration purposes.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING.

Cheese Factories and Creameries.

Four cheese factories and five cheese dairies were operated during the season of 1886. In 1887 we find twelve cheese factories and seven cheese dairies, showing an increase of eight cheese factories and two cheese dairies in one year.

Location of Cheese Factories.

The cheese factories are located at Sunnyside, Stonewall, Crystal City, St. Léon, Shoal Lake, Birtle, Virden, Boissevain, Meadow Lea, Manitou, Rapid City and Pigeon Lake.

The cheese dairies are to be found in Minnedosa, Westbourne, Otterburn, Gladstone, St. François Xavier, St. Laurent and Nelson.

Capital invested in Co-operative Dairying.

In cheese factories and cheese dairies.....	\$18,000 00
In creameries.....	12,000 00
	\$30,000 00

Creameries and Centrifugal Dairies.

Three creameries and two centrifugal dairies were established in 1886. Two of these were conducted on the cream-gathering, and the other was managed on the centrifugal plan. They were located at Stony Mountain, Wakopa and St. François Xavier.

One of the centrifugal dairies was built by Hon. Sir Walter Clifford, of Austin, and the other by Mr. George Caron, of St. Charles, Assiniboia.

In the fall of 1886 the two creameries, managed under the cream-gathering plan, failed through mismanagement, and the centrifugal one closed its operations with poor prospects of resuming its work the succeeding season.

But in the spring of the year 1887 the Joly's centrifugal creamery was established, and at once redeemed the prospects of co-operative butter making in the Province of Manitoba.

The St. Charles centrifugal dairy was, in the meantime, transformed into a creamery.

The Joly's Creamery.

This creamery is a model one in construction and equipment. It contains an 8 horse power engine, 10 horse power boiler and Burmeister & Wain milk separator, one 400 gallon churn, milk and cream vats, milk heaters, automatic cream coolers, skim-milk elevators, &c.; in fact, all the best and most labour-saving appliances.

The milk of about 250 *scrub* cows (including a large percentage of heifers) was delivered once a day at this creamery. The milk was skimmed and the skim-milk was given back to patrons during the forenoon of the same day.

Mode of Operation.

The whole milk was weighed and emptied into a vat. From this vat it was allowed to run over a heater into a centrifugal separator, where the cream separation took place continuously. The skim-milk was automatically lifted (by the separator) 5 feet into a spout leading to a tank, from which it was distributed to the patrons of the creamery. The cream was lifted 2 feet in the same manner and allowed to run into a cooler especially constructed for the purpose. In this way the temperature of the cream was at once reduced from 86° to 45° Fah. The cream was next lifted into a vat, and during the evening was tempered so as to have it slightly sour and ready to churn next morning at six o'clock. The churning took place at a temperature of 58°. The butter was salted at the rate of three-quarters of an ounce to the pound, thoroughly worked, reworked and packed into No. 1 spruce tubs.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

Butter Yield.

Quantity of butter obtained from 100 pounds of milk:—

	lbs.
June 23rd.....	4·84
July 5th.....	5·70
August 1st.....	5·24
August 15th.....	5·31
September 4th.....	5·53
Average.....	5·32

The percentage of other dates varied between 4·20 and 4·79 lbs.

General average for the period between 17th June to 8th October, 4·74 lbs.

Quantity of milk required for one pound of butter, 21·07 lbs.

These averages were obtained from the weights of the butter at the time of sales.

Such extraordinary yield has not yet been recorded in the history of co-operative butter making.

The butter was sold at prices ranging 21 to 25 cents per pound, averaging 22½ cents. Deducting 5 cents for making, it leaves 17½ cents per pound to the patrons of the creamery.

It will be proved later on that the Joly's Centrifugal Creamery can produce quality as well as quantity from a given amount of milk. The success of this institution is due: 1st. To the quality of the milk; 2nd. To first class machinery; 3rd. To good management.

The Joly's Creamery has demonstrated the following facts:—

1st. An extraordinary richness of the milk even in the hottest months of summer. Five special days, spread over a period of four months (June, July, August and September) have given an average yield of 5·32 lbs. of butter per 100 lbs. of milk, and a maximum yield of 5·70 lbs.

2nd. Great fluctuations in the percentage of butter obtained from day to day. The yield varying from 4·29 to 5·70 lbs. inside of a month.

3rd. The want of better means of controlling the cream so as to render the yield more uniform.

4th. Manitoba can produce good butter, since such butter has already carried the first honours, at the two most important exhibitions held in the Province of Ontario.

Percentage of butter obtained in the creameries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

The average quantity of butter obtained from hundred	
pounds of milk is about.....	lbs. 4
In the eastern part of the Province of Quebec it is about.....	4
In the western part of the Province of Quebec it stands between $4\frac{1}{4}$ to.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$
In the Ontario creameries conducted on the cream gathering plan it is about.....	$3\frac{3}{4}$
In the Ontario creameries, conducted on the centrifugal plan, it is about.....	4
In the Manitoba centrifugal creameries it is.....	$4\frac{3}{4}$

These figures show a difference from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 lb. of butter (per 100 lbs. of milk) in favour of Manitoba. I am quite sure of increasing this difference of a quarter of a lb., as the improved machinery which I intend to introduce here this next season, will, I hope, enable us to obtain 5 lbs. of butter from 100 lbs. of milk.

Exhibits of Manitoba Creamery Butter, in Winnipeg, Toronto and Ottawa.

In 1887 the St. Charles centrifugal dairy took three first prizes at the Provincial Exhibition, held in Winnipeg.

In 1887 the St. Charles and Joly's creameries were awarded the first and second prizes for butter at the Dominion and Industrial Exhibition, held at Toronto. A few days later the butter from the same creameries was awarded the first and second prizes at the Provincial Exhibition, held at Ottawa. But in the latter case the order of prizes was reversed, the St. Charles creamery, having taken the first prize at Toronto, was awarded the second prize at Ottawa, and the Joly's creamery, having taken the second prize at Toronto, was awarded the first at Ottawa.

Such repeated success has at once established a deserved reputation for Manitoba creamery butter made on the centrifugal plan.

DAIRYING IN QUEBEC, ONTARIO AND MANITOBA.

Advantages Compared.

Quebec, by its position, is at present the nearest to European shipping ports. Quebec, particularly the Eastern Townships and the Lower St. Lawrence regions, can produce exceedingly fine butter and cheese.

Ontario beats the world in the art of Cheddar cheese making, and possesses tracts of land well adapted to butter making.

Manitoba, on account of its healthy climate, and abundance of feed, cannot be excelled in the production of dairy goods. Manitoba will produce more butter and cheese from a given quantity of milk than either Quebec or Ontario.

Manitoba is nearer and better adapted to take advantage of the southern market than her sister Provinces, and may become nearer the British markets than either of them.

The surplus yield of butter obtained from a given quantity of Manitoba milk, will pay the extra freight to eastern sea ports.

Last, but not least, if we compare the cost of milk production in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, we find an immense advantage in favour of the western Province, where, at present, in most of the localities, pasturage and hay are free to all.

I should like to place before the public a study of the comparative cost of milk production in the three Provinces, but the limited space allotted to this work will not allow me to do so.

Yours respectfully,

S. M. BARRÉ.

No. 28.

REPORTS ON THE GERMAN, SCANDINAVIAN, ICELANDIC, HUNGARIAN
AND BOHEMIAN COLONIES.(MR. A. F. EDEN.)

WINNIPEG, 1st December, 1887.

SIR,—I enclose you as requested full returns of the German, Scandinavian, Icelandic, Hungarian and Bohemian Colonies on the line of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway.

You will be able to gather from these returns the progress made by the individual settlers from 1883 to 1887, and the summary attached to each return will show you the progress of the Colony in the shape of increased number of houses, families, cultivated land and live stock.

I am glad to say that all these Colonies are now doing well and the people are well contented and are making good settlers.

In the summary you will also notice the aid given by the Railway Company to each Colony at the start. It is given in the form of an advance and a lien is taken on the homestead of the individual settlers to whom advances are made.

The Hungarians are now getting into a position to pay the interest on their liens, and I propose to collect the same next spring.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. F. EDEN,
Land Commissioner.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

SUMMARY—SCANDINAVIAN COLONY.

	Family on Land.	Land taken.	Houses.	Stables.	Stock.	Implements.	Tons Hay.	Acres Fenced.	Acres of Land in Orop.	Total Land Prepared.
1886.....	5	20	16	3	Horses. 6 Bulls. 1 Working Oxen. 8 Cows. 3 Young Stock. 4 Poultry. 109 Pigs. 30	Harrows. 1 Ploughs. 2 Waggons. 1 Buckboards. 1 Sleighs. 2 Mowers. 2 Rakes. 2 Harvesters. 2	54	133	Wheat. 84 Barley. 16 Oats. 42 Potatoes. 6 Garden. 1 Total. 93	68
Aid advanced by Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company.....	12	36	25	17	Horses. 14 Bulls. 1 Working Oxen. 20 Cows. 31 Young Stock. 22 Poultry. 109 Pigs. 30	Harrows. 8 Ploughs. 11 Waggons. 3 Buckboards. 8 Sleighs. 2 Mowers. 2 Rakes. 2 Harvesters. 1	508	133	Wheat. 84 Barley. 16 Oats. 42 Potatoes. 6 Garden. 1 Total. 93	138
1887.....										

SCANDINAVIAN

Number.	Name.	Family on Land.	Land taken.			Description of House.	Description of Stable.	Stock.										
								Horses.	Bulls.	Working Oxen.	Cows.	Young Stock.	Poultry.	Pigs.				
2	J. Knudson		SW	4	17	17	Logs, thatched, 12x16											
3	L. Walstead	Yes.	SE	6	17	17	Logs, shingled, 26x18											
4	S. Carlson	do	SW	6	17	17	Logs, 12x18	Poles and turf			2	2	2			40		
5	F. Jensen		NW	6	17	17	do 12x12				2							
6	A. Edwardson		NW	20	17	17	do 16x16	Logs, 15x12										
7	Edward Holt		NE	20	17	17												
11	H. Swanson		SW	31	17	17	Logs, 20x15											
12	A. Swanson		NW	31	17	17	do 12x12				2							
17	M. Paulson		SW	4	17	18	do 20x24											
23	Lars Omen	Yes.	SW	12	17	18	do 12x15	Logs, 25x18			2	1	1					
24	C Gudbransen	do	SE	12	17	18	do 12x17	do 12x12				1	1					
26	S. P. Johnson	do	NW	12	17	18				2		2				30		
27	N. A. Swanson		SE	14	17	18				2			1	1				
28	Aug. Johnson		SW	14	17	18				2			1	3				
32	P. Abel		SE	32	17	18	Logs, 16x18	Logs, 12x12										
34	J. Hemmingson		NW	7	18	17	Lumber, shingled 26x35	do 24x30		1		1	1			8		
38	L. Odell		NE	4	18	17	Logs, 20x24	do 18x20		2								
42	G. W. Hogberg		NE	6	18	17	do 20x24											
44	Oscar Peterson		SE	6	18	17	do 15x20											
46	P. Haakenson	Yes	SW	14	18	17	do 17x18	Logs, 17x18			2		1			10		
46	M. Bengson		NW	14	18	17	do 20x24	do 20x17			2	1	1					
48	C. Nielsen	Yes	NE	18	18	17						1	1			7		
49	J. Jacobson		SE	18	18	17	Lumber, 12x14	Lumber, 12x14			2							
51	F. Engman		SE	20	18	17	Logs, 13x15	Logs, 15x20										
52	E. Nordquist		NE	22	18	17	do 20x25	do 15x20		2								
52	N. O Nordquist		SE	22	18	17		do 16x22				1	1					
58	Svan Oleen	Yes	NW	16	18	17	Logs, 24x18	Logs and turf				2				8		
60	N. Larsen		SW	22	18	18	do 15x15											
61	J. Eklund		SE	22	18	18	do 14x16	Logs and turf										
65	Olaf Stein	Yes	SW	16	18	18	do 19x25	Logs, 36x32				2	1			9		
70	W. Stein		SW	16	18	18												
71	G. A. Neva (Stene)		NE	21	18	18					2							
72	C. Christianson		NE	17	18	18												
73	Sval Vetland	Yes	SW	17	18	18						2						
74	N. Pederson	do	N	25	17	18	Shanty, 12x18	Logs, 34x34		3	1		1	7				
77	F. G. Hill	do	NE	24	17	18								1				
								14						0	1	22	109	30

COLONY.

Implements.										Acres of Land in Crop.										Total Land Prepared.	Remarks.
Waggons.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Buckboards.	Sleighs.	Mowers.	Rakes.	Harvesters.	Tons Hay.	Acres Fenced.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Garden.	Total.	Breaking.					
																3	3				
	1	1		1				30	80	3	½	1	½	½	5	2	2	Good well.			
								25							1	7	1				
								20		½	½	2½	½		4½	1	5	Good well. Building new house.			
								12								2	2	Con. entry.			
								15					1		1	1	2	do			
								10										Builds this fall.			
								25										do			
								23										do			
								20													
1	1	1		1	1	1		40	30		4	13		½	17½	2½	20	No improvements on homestead.			
																		Con. entry.			
																6	6				
																4½	4½				
								15	5		1	1			2	9	11				
	1	1		1				13			1½	½			2	3	5				
								20								4½	4½				
								10	6		2½	2½	½		5½		5½				
													1		1		1				
	1	1					1	15		1½		6			7½	5	12½				
											1½	3½			5	4	9				
	1	1		1				30								3	3				
																2	2	Con. entry.			
	1	1		1				25		1½	2	8			12		12				
	1	1		1				40	10	2	3	3	1½	½	10		10				
																3	3				
								10								2	2				
	1					1	1	90								3	3				
								20								1	1				
3	11	8		8	8	2	2	508	133	8½	16	42	6	1¾	74	64	138				

GERMAN

Number.	Name.	Family on Land.	Land taken.			Description of House.	Description of Stable.	Stock.								
								Horses.	Bulls.	Working Oxen.	Cows.	Young Stock.	Poultry.	Pigs.		
1	Paul Ulrich.....		E ½	21	21	31										
2	F. C. Hinck.....		W ½	21	21	31	Logs, shingled, 24x16.....			2	1	6			15	
3	David Berger.....	Yes	S E	28	21	31	do 24x16.....	Poles & turf.		2	1				21	
4	Fred. Doering.....		N W	22	21	30	Logs and turf, 18x14.....									
5	H. Loptheim.....	Yes	E ½	28	21	30	do 18x14.....	Poles & turf.		3	1	1			9	
6	Aug. Welke.....	do	S W	14	21	31	Lumber, shingled, 16x14.			2	2	1			25	
7	Johann Kieper.....	do	S E	14	21	31	Lumber, 16x13.....	Logs & turf		2	1	1			18	3
8	O. Kietz.....		N E	32	21	31	Lumber and turf, 25x25..	Poles & turf.		2	1	1			6	
10	Emil Peohler.....	Yes	N E	20	21	31	Lumber, 15x12.....	do				1				
11	Robt. Lippold.....	do	S E	20	21	31	do 15x12.....	do				1				
12	Johann Spaudier.....		N E	24	21	31	do 16x12.....									
13	Fred. Thener, jun.	Yes	N E	28	21	31	do 12x12.....									
14	H. Schwegart.....	do	S ½	36	21	31	Lumber, shingled, 25x15.	Poles & turf.		2	3	3			12	9
15	Julnis Schultz.....	do	N E	26	21	31	do 20x14.....									
16	Otto Berger.....		S W	28	21	31										
18	Vald v Suszewski.....		S W	16	21	31	Poles, turfed, 12x8.....									
20	Jacob Sinkbeil.....	Yes	W ½	24	21	31	Lumber, shingled, 12x20	Poles & turf.		2	2	2			12	2
22	Fred. Thener, sen.	do	N W	28	21	31	do 26x18.....			2	1	3			17	
23	Eug. Schwegart.....		N ½	36	21	31	Lumber, 12x12.....									
24	J. Hertlein.....		S W	22	21	31	do 12x12.....									
28	F. Olsehewski.....	Yes	N W	18	21	30	do 23x15.....	Poles & turf.		2						
33	F. Hildebrandt.....	do	W ½	12	21	31	Lumber, shingled, 23x15.			2					6	
35	J. Koslowski.....		S W	18	21	30	Lumber, 12x16.....									
26	W. Hinck.....		S ½	32	21	31										
39	M. Hubaner.....		S E	20	21	31										
40	Jos. Wirl.....		S W	30	21	31										
45	Gus. Schönemann.....		N W	20	21	31	Lumber, 17x14.....									
46	D. W. Riedle.....	Yes	W ½	34	21	31	do 12x12.....	Poles & turf.	1		2	2	5		40	2
									1		25	17	23		181	17

COLONY.

Implements.								Acres of Land in Crop.							Total Land Prepared.	Remarks.		
Waggons.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Buckboards.	Sleighs.	Mowers.	Rakes.	Harvesters.	Acres Fenced.	Tons Hay.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Garden.			Total.	Breaking.
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50	1 1/2	2	4	1 1/4	1	4	5	9	Good well.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	1 1/2	3	2	3	1	6 5/8	5 3/4	12 3/8	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	Good well.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	8 1/2	4	5	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	5	3 1/2	4 1/2	1	1	11 1/4	6 3/4	13 1/4	do
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	1 1/2	3 1/2	5	1	1	7	9	18	do
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	do
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	1	1	1	1	1 1/2	3 1/2	4	4	Implement shed.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5 1/2	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	1	1	2 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50	1	1	1	1	1	4	11	15	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	19 1/2	20	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5 1/2	1
12	13	11	1	3	3	2	1	1	404	10 5/8	6 3/4	25 1/2	14 1/2	2 3/4	59 3/4	108 3/4	168 5/8	

SUMMARY—GERMAN COLONY

	1886.	Aid advanced by M. & N.W. Ry.	1887.
Family on land	2		14
Good entries	11		28
Houses	8		23
Stables	3		10
Stock—			
Horses			1
Bulls			25
Working oxen	10	6	17
Cows	3	4	23
Young stock			181
Poultry			17
Pigs			
Implements—			
Waggon's	2	3	12
Ploughs	2	4	13
Harrows		3	11
Buckboards			1
Sleighs			3
Mowers	1		3
Rakes			2
Harvesters			
Acres fenced			
Tons hay	43		404
Acres of land in crop—			
Wheat			104
Barley			6
Oats			25
Potatoes			14
Garden			2
Total			58
Breaking			108
Total land prepared			168

SUMMARY—HUNGARIAN COLONY.

	1886.	Aid advanced by M. & N.W. Ry.	1887.
Families on land	9		15
Good entries	17		21
Houses	14		19
Stables	9		16
Stock—			
Horses	3	1	5
Bulls	1	1	1
Working oxen	12	12	20
Cows	13	9	23
Young stock	9		28
Poultry	A few.		194
Pigs	2		22
Implements—			
Waggons	3	3	4
Ploughs	7	6	8
Harrowes			1
Buckboards	1	1	1
Sleighs	3	3	5
Mowers			
Rakes			
Harvesters			
Acres fenced			99
Tons hay	93		327
Acres of land in crop—			
Wheat	2		1½
Barley	1		1½
Oats			2½
Potatoes	1½		2½
Garden	1½		3½
Total	6		11½
Breaking	6		58½
Total land prepared	12		70½

ICELANDIC

Number.	Name.	Family on Land.	Land Taken.			Description of House.	Description of Stable.	Stock.						
			Township.	Range.	Section.			Horses	Bulls.	Working Oxen.	Cows.	Young Stock.	Poultry.	Pigs & Sheep.
1	Helgi Sigurdsson	Yes	NE	24	22	32	Logs, 16 x 18			2	6	14	Yes	20
2	Sigurdur Johnson		NW	24	22	32	do out for house			2	3	10		8
3	Oh. Helgason		SW	30	22	31	do do			2	2	12		26
4	John Maxson		E 1/2	36	22	32	Pole shanty				3	17		19
5	Byron Olson	Yes	SW	36	22	32	Burnt in Sept.				2			
6	Paul Sigurdsson	do	NW	36	22	32	Building							
7	Einar Johnson	do	SE	34	22	32	Logs				1	1	Yes	3
8	Thordur Thordurson		SW	34	22	32	do	Will build			2	2	do	
9	John Johnson		NW	34	22	32	do				3	1	do	
10	Magnus Sigurdsson	Yes	SE	32	22	32	Will build							
11	Bjarni Stevenson	do	SW	32	22	32	Building				2	1	Yes	
12	Freirstein Jonsson	do	NE	32	22	32	Will build							
13	Vigtus Thorsteinson		NE	28	22	32	do	Building			2	2	Yes	2
14	Gudbrandur Narfson		NW	22	22	32	do							
15	Narfi Haldorsson		NE	22	22	32	Logs	Building			2	2	Yes	1
16	Bern Jonsson		SW	22	22	32	Will build							
17	Tomas Ingrimundsson	Yes	NW	14	22	32	do				2	2	1	
18	Thidrek Eivandson	do	NE	14	22	32	Building				1			
19	Olafur Gudmundsson		SE	14	22	32	Logs	Building			4	3	6	7
20	Einar Einarsson		NE	18	22	31	Will build							
											14	34	69	65

COLONY.

Implements.								Acres Fenced.	Tons of Hay.	Acres of Land in Crop.						Breaking.	Total Land Prepared.	Remarks
Waggons.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Hariboards.	Sleighs.	Mowers.	Rakes.	Harvesters.			Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Garden.	Total.			
2	2				1		1		50						3	3	Good well.	
									50						3	3	Good stable built.	
									50						3	3		
									15									
									25									
								2	10						1	1		
	1								20									
									15									
									30						3	3		
									15						1	1		
									15						1	1		
	1								20									
									24									
	1	1			1				50						1	1		
5	3				1	1	1	2	374						16	16		

ICELANDIC

Number.	Name.	Family on Land.	Land taken.			Description of House.	Description of Stable.	Stock.						
								Horses.	Bulls.	Working Oxen	Cows	Young Stock.	Poultry.	Sheep.
1	Helgi Sigurdsson	Yes.	NE	24	22	32	Logs and turf, 16 x 16.....	Logs and turf.	...	2	6	14	15	13
2	Sigurdur Jonsson.....	do	NW	24	22	32	Logs, shingled, 1½ str., 21 x 24	do	...	2	3	7	12	13
3	C. Helgasson	do	SW	30	22	31	Logs, shingled, 1½ str., 18 x 24.	do	...	1	2	3	6	50
4	John Maxon.....	.....	E½	36	22	32	Logs, 8 x 10.....	do	...	3	3	7	.....	55
5	Byron Olsson.....	Yes	SW	36	22	32	do 15 x 20.....	do	...	2	2	1	12	.....
7	Einar Jonsson.....	do	SE	34	22	32	do turfed, 15 x 18...	do	...	1	...	2	2	5
8	Thordur Thordurson...	do	SW	34	22	32	do 15 x 12....	do	...	2	2	2	3	.....
9	John Johnson.....	do	NW	34	22	32	do 24 x 16.....	do	...	1	3	4	.....	.....
10	Magnus Sigurdsson ...	do	SE	32	22	32	do in bank, 12 x 16...	do	...	...	2	2	.....	1
11	Bjarni Stevenson.....	do	SW	32	22	32	do 12 x 10.....	do	...	1	2	2	.....	.....
12	Freirstein Jonsson.....	do	NE	32	22	32	do 12 x 16, shanty...	do	...	...	1	1	.....	.....
13	Vigfus Thorsteinson ...	do	NE	28	22	32	Building house..	do	...	...	2	3	.....	.....
14	Gudbrandur Narfson...	.....	NW	22	22	32	.....	do	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Narfi Haldorson	Yes.	NE	22	22	32	Logs, 15 x 10.....	do	...	...	2	5	4	3
16	Bern Jonsson.....	.....	SW	22	22	32	do 12 x 12.....	.....	...	...	1	1	.....	.....
17	Tomas Ingrimundsson.	Yes.	NW	14	22	32	do 12 x 10.....	Logs and turf.	...	2	2	3	.....	.....
18	Thidrek Eivandson.....	do	NE	14	22	32	do 18 x 12....	do	...	...	2	1	.....	.....
19	Olafur Johnson.....	do	SE	14	22	32	do 12 x 15....	do	...	2	5	13	25	9
20	Einar Einarson .....	.....	NE	18	22	31	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Olafur Arnsson	Yes.	SW	4	23	32	Logs, 12 x 16	Logs and turf.	...	2	2	.....	.....	.....
22	Bjorn Jonsson.....	do	SE	4	23	32	do 12 x 16....	do	...	...	2	1	.....	.....
24	Bjarni Ingrimundson...	.....	SE	28	22	32	do 12 x 16....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Mrs. Todur Thorsteinson	.....	NW	28	22	32	.....	.....	...	...	1	1	.....	.....
26	Asmundr Thorsteinson...	.....	SW	28	22	32	Logs, 15 x 13	Logs and turf.	...	...	1	1	.....	.....
27	Johannes Bjarnasson...	Yes.	NW	30	22	31	.....	.....	...	...	4	5	.....	5
28	Helgi Arnasson	do	SW	14	22	32	Logs, 12 x 15	.....	...	...	1	1	.....	.....
29	Gr. Gudmundson.....	do	SE	6	23	32	do 12 x 16....	Logs and turf.	...	2	2	2	.....	.....
31	B. D. Westman .....	.....	NE	12	22	31	Lumber .....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Mrs. Bodvan Jonsson ...	.....	SW	24	22	32	Logs, 16 x 16	Logs and turf.	...	...	2	1	.....	.....
	Johan Johanson	Yes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	2	.....	.....	.....
									...	2	23	60	88	101
														149

COLONY—Concluded.

Implements.							Acres of Land in Camp.										Remarks.	
Waggons.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Truckboards.	Sleighs.	Mowers.	Rakes.	Harvesters.	Acres Fenced.	Tons Hay.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Garden.	Total.	Breaking.		Total Land Prepared.
1								6	45							6	6	
1			1					6	40	2			1	3	3 1/2	2 1/2	6	
1	1		1	1	1	1		6	50	1 1/2		2	3/4		4 1/2	2	6 1/2	Good well.
1	1	1	1	1				2 1/2	30							5	5	do
								2	15							2	2	
	1							1 1/2	18							1 1/2	1 1/2	
								2	20							1 1/2	2	
								2	10							1 1/2	2	do
								2	15							1 1/2	2	do
								1	10							1	1	
								1	15							2	2	
								1	7	1					1		1	
								1	30						1		1	do
								2	40						2	1	1	
								1 1/2	10						2	1 1/2	2 1/2	
	1		1	1	1	1		2 1/2	60	1/2			1	1 1/4	1 1/4	5	2 1/2	do
									10								5	do
									10									do
									7									
									10									do
									35							1	1	
		1						2 1/2	16				2 1/2		2 1/2		2 1/2	
								1	20							1	1	do
																4	4	
7	5	2		4	2	2		38 1/2	543	5 1/2		2	8 1/2	2	17 1/2	43	60 1/2	

SUMMARY—ICELANDIC COLONY.

	1886.	Aid advanced by M. & N.W. Ry.	1887.
Families on land	9		21
Good entries	20		30
Houses	7		25
Stables	3		22
Stock—			
Horses			
Bulls			2
Working oxen	14	2	23
Cows	34	13	60
Young stock	69	2	88
Poultry			101
Sheep	85		149
Implements—			
Waggons	5		7
Ploughs	3	1	5
Harrows		1	2
Buckboards			
Sleighs	1	1	4
Mowers	1		2
Rakes	1		2
Harvesters			
Acres fenced	2		38½
Tons of hay	374		543
Acres of land in crop—			
Wheat			5½
Barley			
Oats			2
Potatoes			8½
Garden			2
Total			17½
Breaking	16		43
Total land prepared	16		60½

HUNGARIAN

Number.	Name.	Family on Land.	Land Taken.			Description of House.	Description of Stable.	Stock.								
								Horses.	Bulls.	Working Oxen	Cows	Young stock.	Poultry.	Pigs.		
1	G. S. de Dory.....	Yes	S	W	30	16	16	Logs, shingled, 22x16.	Logs & turf.	1	1	2	...	...	12	...
2	M. Dzinihak .....	.....	N	N	33	16	16	Logs, 18x15; no roof...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	M. Rossol.....	.....	N	N	33	16	16	Logs, shingled, 12x18..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	M. Kolezar.....	Yes	S	W	33	16	16	do 24x16.	Logs, thate'd	2	...	2	2	3	25	3
5	Stefan Dalejesik ...	do	S	W	33	16	16	do 20x15..	do	.....	.....	2	1	2	10	2
6	F. Bennett	do	S	W	21	16	16	Logs, thatched, 16x20.	do	.....	.....	2	3	2	26	3
7	Paul Simon	do	S	W	21	16	16	do 15x20.	do	.....	.....	2	2	5	30	3
8	Kazimir Kaspesik.	do	S	W	21	16	16	do 15x15.	do	.....	.....	2	2	2	10	2
9	Nich. Kaspesik	do	S	W	21	16	16	do 20x16.	do	.....	.....	1	1	...	8	1
10	John Vaszil.....	do	S	W	16	16	16	do 24x15.	do	.....	.....	2	2	3	20	2
11	Mich. Makan.....	do	S	W	16	16	16	Logs, shingled, 22x16.	do	.....	.....	2	1	1	10	...
12	John Kaspezik.....	do	S	W	17	16	16	Logs, thatched, 20x18.	do	.....	.....	1	2	...	15	3
13	Josef Kovats	do	S	W	17	16	16	Logs, shingled, 15x18..	do	.....	.....	2	2	2	9	3
14	Viktor Pekary.....	do	S	W	17	16	16	do 16x18.	do	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	John Martzyn.....	do	S	W	17	16	16	Logs, thatched, 20x12..	do	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
16	Mich. Ruby .....	.....	N	W	20	20	20	Logs, shingled, 24x16..	do	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
17	Lewis Zboray .....	.....	S	W	20	20	20	do 24x16.	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	And. Osizmar.	Yes	N	E	32	32	32	Going to build.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
20	John Moxyopshi....	do	S	W	16	16	16	Logs, shingled, 15x22.	Logs, thate'd	.....	.....	1	1	.....	11	.....
21	J. Hardony	do	S	E	16	16	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Jos. Pawel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....
								5	1	20	23	28	194	22		

COLONY.

Implements.								Acres of Land in Crop.							Total Land Prepared.	Remarks.		
Waggons.	Ploughs.	Harness.	Buckboards.	Sleighs.	Mowers.	Rakes.	Harvesters.	Acres Fenced	Tons Hay.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Garden.			Total.	Breaking.
1	1	1	1	1	1	25	35	1	1	Has some oats, barley and potatoes.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½	1½
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2½	2½
1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	35	...	...	...	...	½	½	4½	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	½	2½	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	26	...	½	½	½	½	2	6	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	...	½	½	...	½	1½	4½	6
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	22	½	½	½	...	½	2	4½	6½
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	2½	2½
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	17	1	...	1	½	½	3	2	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	18	...	...	...	½	½	1	3	4
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2½	2½
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	½	½	5	5½
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	½	½	...	½
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	2½	2½
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	4	4½	4½
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	½	½	½
4	8	1	1	5	...	...	...	99	327	1½	1½	2½	2½	8½	11½	58½	70½

No. 29.

REPORT RESPECTING LECTURING.

(MR. A. J. McMILLAN.)

KENILWORTH, WARWICKSHIRE, ENGLAND, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in forwarding you a report of my work in Britain this winter with reference to immigration.

Up to the present I have delivered 16 lectures, and am now busy lecturing almost every night.

One or two of these lectures I am giving in large towns, but the great majority I give in the smaller country villages amongst the agricultural classes, and I am surprised to find so much interest manifested and such large audiences assembled.

I have reason to believe the lectures will be productive of much good. Every week large numbers of people come to see me and confer privately with me as to the country, the ways and means of getting there, &c.

I am furnishing the High Commissioner's Office, with details of each lecture.

Sir W. H. Houldsworth is to preside at one of my meetings next week. He is chairman of the Joint Colonization Committee of the House of Lords and Commons.

I will furnish you with further reports as my work progresses.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. McMILLAN.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 30.

REPORT OF THE CALGARY IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. J. Z. C. MIQUELON.)

CALGARY, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you my report for the year 1887.

The total number of immigrants registered by me during the year is 309.

A few might have possibly arrived without my knowledge, from the fact that I was sick during the months of May and June, on account of having been seriously wounded by a bullet; but the number so omitted is small.

From the correspondence that I have had to answer, I have reason to hope that the immigration during the following year will be pretty good.

I had the honour to report in the month of October last, that in spite of the seeding season having been very dry, and the drought having lasted until the first of June, the harvest has been tolerably good, and half of the wheat ripened.

The farmers cherish good hopes for the future of the District of Alberta as respects the cultivation of grain. As to the vegetable crop, it has been excellent.

From the information gathered, the 25,000 horses, 60,000 cattle and 30,000 sheep actually pasturing on the prairie in the District of Alberta are in a very good condition, and the season has been very favourable to them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. Z. C. MIQUELON,
Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 31.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT AT MOOSE JAW.

(MR. R. L. ALEXANDER.)

MOOSE JAW, N.W.T., 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for 1887.

Owing to the repeated failures of crops previous to last year in this locality we had only a limited immigration.

We have had quite a number of parties stop off here, almost all of whom have either friends or acquaintances living here and who intimated to me if they liked the locality and got a suitable homestead they would locate. I took such and showed them the most desirable homestead sections, but their invariable fear was the scarcity of water and they did not care to locate.

The past harvest, taken as a whole, was a fair one, and the settlers in consequence are preparing to sow a much larger acreage than last year, and have much more confidence in the country. There is a demand now for farm labourers and also servant girls.

The kind of farm hands that would find the most ready employment would be young men with a knowledge of farming and who would want to take up a homestead. This they could do adjoining or in close proximity to the farmer who would hire them, and the farmer could as part pay of his wages break and help to cultivate their section, and this would save the new homesteader purchasing an outfit which in many cases he would not be able perhaps to do.

The greatest drawback here that has come under my notice is the scarcity of water. The few attempts that have been made with the Government well borer to get water have not been a success, as the ground where test wells have been tried, proves to be full of round "hard head" stones, which the auger has not been able to cope with successfully, and so far no water has been obtained.

Having had charge of the distribution of the Government seed grain to the settlers here, and being also now engaged in receiving it back, I find that the settlers are exceedingly well pleased with the liberal manner in which the Government have treated them in connection therewith, and would just remark here that if the Government had not come to the settlers' aid in seed grain quite a number of settlers would most assuredly have left. But as it is now, with the good crop, they are encouraged and are, as before remarked, preparing for a larger acreage being sown next year.

This being a divisional terminal point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, settlers coming into the country often drop off here and stay a day or two in looking over the locality. I am often asked if there is no building into which they might go so as to save expenses of hotel bills—something of an immigration shed; but as I am now situated I can do nothing for them in that line. Permit me to say that if a small building of this character were erected here I think it would be an advantage.

I am repeatedly asked by the settlers here who now want to take a second homestead why they cannot enter for cancelled lands, in answer to which I show them the Act. Perhaps it would not be out of place, although not in connection with the Department of Agriculture, to refer to a matter that daily comes under my notice, viz.: In 1882-83, when the Canadian Pacific Railway was being built through here, the prepossessing appearance of the land in this district caused many who were working on the Canadian Pacific Railway to take up a homestead and enter for it, and in many instances they never were on the place or never came back to see it, and I find in this district that there are many such sections, in fact there are very few that were not either entered for or some claim put on them. Now, the

settlers of that date who remain and are entitled to second homesteads think that under these circumstances they ought to be allowed to enter for such lands as a second homestead.

Perhaps at no point on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway was there so much of this done as here, the reason being that Langden & Shepperd, contractors, wintered here during the winter of 1882-83, and that season everybody was after land.

Having handled the Government grain received so far from the farmers repaying what they got in the spring, I can safely say that the quality of the wheat is good, grading in most cases No. 1 hard, and commands the highest price, so that beyond a doubt there is no better wheat growing district in the Territories.

In conclusion let me say that to intending settlers there is quite a number of sections not many miles from the town and Canadian Pacific Railway available for homesteads, and that, too, in the midst of fair settlements, owing largely to the fact above referred to, viz., the settlement or rather entries made in 1882-83.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. L. ALEXANDER,
Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 32.

REPORT OF SETTLERS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

(MR. JOHN WILLIAMS.)

COATICOOKE, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report of settlers from the United States to this port for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

Nationality.	Families.	Children.
French.....	37	148
Irish.....	10	43
English.....	2	7
	49	198

All of the above were disposed of without any delay, and settled in this vicinity.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

*(Translation.)***No. 33.****REPORT ON HUNGARIAN COLONY.****(MR. GOZA S. DE DORY.)**

HUNSVALLEY, MANITOBA, 15th December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I recently visited Esterhaz, where I remained eight days. All the settlers I have met appear to be very well pleased with their condition and prospects, and they had an ample harvest of excellent crops, especially of roots and vegetables.

To three of the Hungarian settlers, the first prize of the Agricultural Exhibition was awarded, and also to the wife of Mr. Lengyel, for the best baked bread.

The most successful farmers in the colony are Lengyel, the two Gönczys, and three other Hungarians, together with four Slavonians. They have each from 20 to 25 acres of land under cultivation, and are confident of having next year plenty of wheat for the market.

Of the gentlemen farmers, Messrs. Zboray Brothers, may be considered the first. The Zborays harvested this year the following crops, viz. : 200 bushels of potatoes ; 300 heads of cabbage ; 3 waggon loads of turnips and carrots ; some wheat, barley, oats, and a mixed produce of vegetables. They have 10 acres of land under cultivation.

I found in the colony 12 of the cottages untenanted, but 8 families having arrived just at that time, they have undoubtedly taken possession of 8 of the empty houses.

I have located here in Hunsvally thirty families. All of them are doing well, and seem to feel already quite at home.

The harvest in Manitoba this year was an extraordinarily good one. An acre of my own land yielded 75 bushels of oats. The average yield to other farmers runs thus:—Wheat, from 45 to 50 bushels per acre ; barley, from 55 to 60 bushels per acre ; oats, from 65 to 80 bushels per acre. The railroads carried this year about three times as much freight as during previous years.

I am daily expecting here the arrival of ten families from Pennsylvania, U. S., all of whom are sufficiently well provided with money. They are the friends and relatives of some of our first settlers.

We are about erecting a very neat little church, and are now fencing in the church yard.

I append the following letter from Mr. Hendrych, a Bohemian, which may prove of interest :—

“I was born in Bohemia, District Koniggratz, County Horic, Community Domaslic. I have settled here (Esterhaz) about a year and a half ago. The harvest was this year in consequence of the yet unbroken condition of the virgin soil, not quite satisfactory, with the exception of the potato crop, which was an extraordinarily good one. The soil is excellent black humus, with a rich sandy subsoil. The climate is very healthy, though severe during the winter. I had an opportunity of convincing myself of the ample productiveness of the land during my recent employment on several extensive and long established farms. I was working the steam threshing machines. I have noticed that the yield, per acre, was 51 bushels of wheat, being to every bushel of seed wheat 25 bushels of produce. Potatoes, cabbages, and all kinds of root crops are thriving in good abundance, and of an uncommonly large size. I

am expecting next year a very favourable harvest, and have already put my land in a proper condition for that purpose. The cost of a cow in milk, runs from \$30 to \$50, calves fetch from \$8 to \$10; horses are rather high priced. The pasture lands are of vast extent, and are very rich grazing grounds. The water is good, healthy and plenty. Every settler has dug a well of drinking water, the depth of well being from 12 to 30 feet. Clothing is not expensive, but all the implements for domestic and farming use, are very dear. Settlers coming to remain here should provide themselves with at least \$500 cash per family. The nearest town to our colony is Whitewood, it is also our railroad station where necessary supplies can be purchased. We have, so far, no reason to complain of our neighbours the Hungarian settlers; it is, however, much desired that an increase of respectable families of our own nationality should soon be brought amongst us, so as to help to infuse more vitality in our colony, and to enable us to erect a schoolhouse for the instruction of our children. I would on this occasion observe that about sixteen years ago I and my family emigrated from Bohemia to Russia, and that from thence we arrived in this country at Esterhaz, in the year 1886. My wife's mother, Catharine Kasalicky, who was widowed in Russia, has joined us here, and has also taken up a homestead."

Submitting the above remarks,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. DE DORY.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

.(Translation.)

No. 34.

REPORT ON IMMIGRATION FROM FRANCE.

(REV. J. B. COUSINEAU.)

St. AGNES, LAKE MEGANTIC, 4th February, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, herewith, my report on the subject matter of my mission to France, respecting immigration to Canada.

The greater portion of my time was spent at Nantes, where I had frequent interviews with very distinguished men from all classes of society.

I ought gratefully to acknowledge that everywhere I was received with the greatest good will.

While carrying on an active campaign at Nantes, Cholet (in Vendée), Vannes (Morbihan), St. Brienc (Cotes du Nord), it appeared to me that the best plan to attract the attention of all towards Canada (which to many appeared but a dream of the past), was to enlarge upon the resources of our country, its agricultural riches, the excellence of our system of government, the happiness and security which the people of the Dominion enjoy, the magnitude of our national enterprises, in particular the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway, the spirit of justice and of equity which dominates our legislation and our courts of law, the good will and harmony which exists between the various nationalities, and the brilliant future in store for us. My attempt was not made in vain. Men of talent and sincerely devoted to the interests of Canada, placed themselves at my disposal. I should particularly mention the Abbés E. M. Reigne, Gahier and Ceriser, of Nantes. Vical, of Varennes, and Guillo Lohan, of St. Brienc. Thenceforth I was deluged with letters asking for information about Canada, and I must add that this correspondence continues to the present time.

In order the better to answer the enquiries of every one I had distributed throughout the whole of Brittany and La Vendée 2,000 copies of a pamphlet, entitled "Guide to Canada for the French Colonist," and 2,000 more of another pamphlet, entitled, "Our Mineral and Forest Resources"; because in my humble opinion the Bretons and the Vendéans are the best qualified for our country.

I may be permitted to make my acknowledgments to Sir Charles Tupper and to the Hon. H. Fabre, who fill so ably the duties of their offices, and who gave me the benefit of their wisdom and experience. Nothing was done without their approval, and besides I was placed under their control. Thanks to their intervention, I obtained from the Canadian Government free passage to Canada for two Vendean families (making in all sixteen persons), in order to start there the cultivation of hemp. These colonists are now settled at Charmy, in the township of Woburn, near Lake Megantic.

I had carried over with me some samples of hemp harvested in our Eastern Townships (Charmy), and these specimens after having been examined at Nantes by Mr. Loyant Grand, a hemp manufacturer, it was publicly declared that the hemp of Canada was the best in the whole world. Such commendation is most flattering to Canada, and it should be an encouraging incitement for those who are carrying on its cultivation. Let it be better known, better encouraged, and well cultivated, and it will yield new and abundant sources of wealth for the country.

It is important to select colonists who have some pecuniary resources, and within the Christian centres, for immigrants without religion and without principle

rather impoverish a nation than enrich it. It is not so much the quantity as the quality that has to be looked for.

If our country were better known in Europe there is much capital that would be placed in Canada going to build up our industries, work our mines, use our water powers, and confer great importance upon our commercial relations.

Why not strive to attract to our shores these worthy Flemings, at the cost of some sacrifice on our parts, in order to introduce the industry of the manufacture of canvas and cordage.

Talks about Canada, and the scattering of good pamphlets accompanied by maps, in the country parts of Brittany, Morbihan, the northern coasts, La Vendée, Flanders, Switzerland and Savoy would not fail to produce a good effect among the farmers and would induce them to emigrate to Canada and the magnificent North-West.

An intelligence office established in La Vendée would be very useful for immigration purposes; and I think that the Superior of the College of Belle Fontaine, the Rev. Father Jean Marie, would be a man qualified in every respect to give out information respecting Canada.

This is, Sir, in a few words the resumé of my mission to Europe, which has lasted five months, and which still continues at Lake Megantic, in the County of Beauce. Sixteen Vendéans and sixteen Savoyards some months past have taken up their residence at Charmy, near Lake Megantic. Others have written to me to the effect that they intend coming out next year. If I am able to render some services to my native country by my labour and my energy, I shall be happy to do so. I understand perfectly well that a great number of people could do better than I could; but nobody with greater willingness.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

J. B. COUSINEAU, Priest and Curé,
Missionary Apostolic.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

QUARANTINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

No. 35.

ANNUAL REPORT OF GROSSE ISLE QUARANTINE STATION.

(F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., F.R.C.S.)

SIR,—The season of 1887 marks the commencement of an entirely new era in the history of the quarantine system of the St. Lawrence.

The regulations issued last summer prevent all possible evasion of quarantine inspection on the part of incoming vessels, by the order that no vessel from outside of Canada can enter at the Custom house without first exhibiting its quarantine clearance admitting it to full pratique; and by a further clause the hours of work and inspection at the quarantine station are extended to embrace the whole twenty-four hours.

Under this entirely new departure, therefore, Canada has, for the first time, the assurance that every vessel from outside her boundaries, which enters by the St. Lawrence, will be inspected by a medical officer, responsible to the Government and to the country, before it is permitted to pass the quarantine station and go up to centres of population in the ports of Quebec or Montreal; and, on the other hand, the shipping interest has, also for the first time, the assurance that every incoming vessel will be promptly met and attended to off the quarantine station at whatever hour of the twenty-four it arrives there, whether by day or by night.

This new system was ordered by the issue of the "Regulations relating to Quarantine," bearing date the 18th July, 1887, and began to come into practical observance early in the month of August, as it gradually became known to the pilots and shipmasters.

The immediate results have been as follow: During the first four months of the season (April-July) out of all the steamships arriving and the large spring fleet of sailing vessels only twenty-two vessels reported themselves for inspection at the quarantine station; during the last four months (August-November) under the stress of the clauses forbidding Customs entry without quarantine clearance and providing for night inspection, over two hundred vessels reported themselves at the station. A number that is large when it is born in mind that it takes some weeks for orders to reach all the pilots cruising in the pilot schooners in the Gulf, and also that the autumn fleet of sailing vessels was this year very small, and it affords at least fair ground for the assumption that in future no vessel will evade the necessary medical inspection below the city. And thus the perplexing quarantine problem of how to ensure the medical inspection of all incoming vessels without subjecting them to undue detention and delay, has, at length, been solved in a manner to ensure the proper protection of the national health, and, at the same time, to fully satisfy the exigencies of trade and commerce.

The admissions to the quarantine hospitals under the new system rose from thirteen last year to seventy this season, with six deaths in quarantine. The last convalescents were discharged on the 16th of November. Many of these cases were of scarlet fever and measles. These diseases although often so fatal are not so generally dreaded as some of the other forms of quarantinable diseases. Under the system heretofore in vogue, such cases were but too often carried past without the vessel stopping at all, and being still concealed and forwarded west, they became

centres of infection, spreading sickness and death in every direction, from Quebec to the North-West. Under the new system now just inaugurated, all such cases can be landed and isolated at quarantine, and that without any detrimental delay to vessels.

In this connection it is of some interest to note the following facts: The Canadian Quarantine Regulations have been at various times attacked by shipowners, &c., for including in the list of quarantinable diseases those more familiar forms of infectious disease so often present in some part at least of the Dominion. That the Government is acting wisely in preventing the fresh importation of these diseases is well proved by such testimony in relation to such causes of illness and death as the following: The "Sanitary News" of Chicago, Ill., in its issue dated the 10th of last September, say, "The Attorney General of the State of Michigan has recently handed the Secretary of the State Board of Health a decision in which whooping cough is classed amongst those diseases which are 'dangerous to the public health,' and which are required by the statutes of Michigan to be reported by the attending physicians to the Health Officer or Clerk of the Local Board of Health. The evidence which was placed before the Attorney General, and on which he based his decision, was that while small-pox was the cause assigned to the average number of 53 deaths reported each year to the Secretary of State for ten years ending with 1882, whooping cough was reported to have averaged 156 deaths per year during the same decade. In England whooping cough comes next to scarlet fever in causing deaths, and it is a notorious enemy of infant life. The inclusion of this disease among those which must be recognized by boards of health as dangerous to the public health is a step in advance." Dr. Baker, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Michigan, writes: "Small-pox is not the disease most to be dreaded by our people; and judging from past experience, cholera is of small consequence compared with those diseases which, when once introduced, tend more strongly than do those diseases to remain and continue to swell the death rates. In the year 1880 small-pox is reported to have killed only 871 people in the United States, while scarlet fever killed 16,416, and diphtheria killed 38,393." And the State of New York has quite recently enlarged its list of quarantinable diseases. Dr. Smith, Health Officer of the Port of New York, in a report dated the 5th March last, writes as follows: "Previous to the year 1866 the only diseases quarantinable at this port under the statute were cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever and small-pox. Knowing that diphtheria, scarlatina and measles frequently exist amongst immigrants on arrival at quarantine, and sometimes other diseases of a contagious character, and that they should be subject to removal from the steamer when necessary to secure isolation of the sick or the disinfection of the vessel, the following addition to the statute theretofore provided was introduced in Chap. 534 of the Laws of 1886: 'Section 6. The diseases against which maritime sanitary regulations at the port of New York shall apply are yellow fever, measles, cholera, typhus or ship fever, small-pox, scarletina, diphtheria, relapsing fever, and any disease of a contagious, infectious, or pestilential character which shall be considered by the Health Officer dangerous to the public health.' It requires but little reflection or observation to convince any person familiar with the statistics of immigration and of disease on passenger steamers that diphtheria, scarletina and measles, which constantly prevail in both city and country, are often reinforced by the contagion that is brought by immigrants.

"The number and fatality of these diseases may be better appreciated by the report of the chief of the division of contagious diseases and of vital statistics of New York City for the year past (1886):—

Diseases.	Number of cases.	Deaths.
Diphtheria.....	3,757	1,727
Scarlet fever.....	1,696	371
Measles.....	5,028	668

"The number of cases doubtless greatly exceeds those given, for many of a mild type do not come to the notice of physicians, and are consequently not reported to

the Board of Health. But the number of deaths is correctly stated, as burial permits are not issued by the Bureau of Vital Statistics until the cause of death is stated or ascertained."

This recent legislation of the State of New York brings its list of quarantinable diseases up to the same standard as has long been theoretically defined by Canada, and which, under the new regulations, will now be systematically maintained. Such action on the part of neighbouring States, and such opinions and figures as those quoted in the above extracts, constitute an ample endorsement, if such be required, of the position Canada has taken with regard to this subject.

Ships' hospitals.—Finding that the passenger steamships were somewhat slow in being placed in a position to avail themselves, in case of need, of the advantages offered by the regulations to such of them as were provided with properly isolated and ventilated hospitals, I wrote to the Quebec agents of some of the principal lines, asking their attention to the regulation on the subject as well as to those relating to the vaccination of passengers. The following copies of some of the letters that passed will be of interest :—

“ QUEBEC, 18th July, 1887.

“ DEAR DR. MONTIZAMBERT,—I wrote you 13th inst., and this is to say that our Liverpool friends, under date 7th inst., wrote as follows :—Quarantine ventilation matters will be put right on each ship as she arrives.

“ Yours sincerely,

“ WM. RAE.”

“ QUARANTINE STATION,

“ GROSSE ISLE, 9th September, 1887.

“ WM. M. MACPHERSON, Esq.,

“ Agent Dominion SS. Co., and Hansa SS. Co.

“ DEAR SIR,—I beg herewith to forward you a copy of the Quarantine Regulations issued last July; to ask your attention particularly to paragraphs five and six, and to suggest that if instructions be given your ships' surgeons to satisfy themselves as to the required vaccinal protection of passengers before arrival here, so as to be prepared to make the required affidavit, it will save detention here whilst that work is being done by me or by my deputy, as had to be the case with the SS. “Ontario” on her recent arrival. I would also ask your attention to paragraph eight, and would remind you that if any of your vessels are not provided with such hospitals as that paragraph describes, they will be liable, should infectious disease occur on any voyage, to the disinfection of the whole vessel, instead of that of the ship's hospital only. For the latter prompt process the vessel need alone be detained, when paragraph eight has been fully complied with.

“ I have the honour to be, Sir,

“ Your obedient servant,

“ FREDK. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., Edin.,

“ *Medical Superintendent.*”

Letters were sent to the agents of the other lines, differing from the above only in the name of the steamship referred to, whilst to the agent of the Allan Line, in referring to delay for vaccination of passengers per SS. “Grecian,” I wrote as follows :—

“ I would beg also to draw your attention to the fact, that although a ventilating shaft now ventilates the hospitals of the SS. “Grecian” from above, there is still an open space nearly all round the top of the sides, so that the hospitals still ventilate freely into the interior of the vessel. No ships' hospitals thus freely communicating

with the interior of the vessel, can be considered properly isolated and ventilated. The escape of infected air should be by the ventilating shaft alone (and by the port hole when that can be opened) when the hospital is between decks."

To this I promptly received the following reply :—

" QUEBEC, 15th September, 1887.

" DEAR DR. MONTIZAMBERT,—I am obliged for your letter of the 13th inst., and this day I have enclosed our Liverpool, London and Glasgow friends copies of the new Quarantine Regulations, in case they may not already have received them, and at the same time called special attention to the point you name in connection with "Grecian's" hospital.

" Yours very truly,

" WM. RAE."

Such letters show how thoroughly the owners of the great passenger steamship lines appreciate the advantages they derive under intelligent maritime sanitation, and how readily they respond to any appeal tending to the improved sanitary condition of their vessels.

The immediate placing of the sick in a properly isolated and ventilated hospital very greatly lessens the risk of infection for all on board.

Your Quarantine Regulations have thus had the immediate effect of placing the great fleet of passenger steamships in a safer sanitary condition, lessening not only the risk of the diffusion of disease amongst the steerage passengers, but also the danger to cabin passengers of contracting disease from any outbreak during the voyage.

The importance and real practical nature of this sanitary improvement has only to be mentioned to be recognized. It would be enough in itself, even if it stood alone, to mark this last season as a memorable one in the history of maritime sanitation in the St. Lawrence.

Vaccinal Protection of Passengers. This has been carefully enforced for all steerage passengers since the new regulations brought the incoming vessels under my observation. At first I found the ships' surgeons paying little or no attention to the regulations on this point. Or if they attended to them at all they were satisfied with evidence of any vaccination, even if in infancy, and they "did not think you would enforce the seven years limit." The detention of one vessel of each of the principal passenger lines, however, for the examination of the steerage passengers, and the re-vaccination of all not protected within seven years, with a letter to the agents of each line, drawing attention to the law, to the duties of ships' surgeons, and to the loss of time to vessels at quarantine, when the negligence of the ships' surgeon left the vaccination to be done by the quarantine officers, brought about an improvement in this respect. Specimens of such letters are given above.

Your regulations require the vaccination of all steerage passengers who do not furnish satisfactory evidence of having been vaccinated within the seven previous years, or of having had the small-pox within that period.

This has met a difficulty and a want experienced by others as well as by myself, as is well shown in the following extract from the recent report of the health officer of the port of New York already referred to. Writing of their regulations he says : "It is to be regretted that the rule which requires all steerage passengers to be vaccinated who are not 'sufficiently protected' by vaccination, leaves so much to the discretion of the medical officer that it fails to secure the full measure of protection which would result, if the law required, that all immigrants who had not been successfully vaccinated since childhood should be subject to the regulation. The medical officer, not unfrequently, accepts the slightest evidence of vaccination as a sufficient protection. 'Sufficiently protected' was the language of the regulation adopted by the National Board of Health, and which had the force of law until the tenure of power of that body to make rules and regulations expired in 1884. And these are

the words of the statute of this State at the present time. Who shall be the judge of what evidence constitutes 'sufficient protection' the law does not declare. There being no determined time when the protective influence of vaccination is exhausted, it is a matter of judgment on the part of the medical officer what evidence constitutes sufficient protection to allow the passenger to pass without vaccination. The consequence undoubtedly is that many are exempted who are in some degree susceptible to the contagion of small-pox, and when exposed develop that disease in a more or less modified or varioloid form."

That was written by the health officer of New York last March. Your adoption of the fixed period of seven years as laid down in the regulations of 1886 and confirmed in those for 1887 have obviated any such difficulties and risks in the St. Lawrence.

In this, as in other points, your regulations set an example of a high standard of practical as well as scientific accuracy.

From causes already touched upon, chiefly arising from the want on the part of ships' surgeons of familiarity with the new regulations, or of realizing that they would be faithfully enforced, passengers had to be vaccinated at quarantine, in varying numbers on board the following vessels: The steamships Sarmatian, "Grecian," "Prussian," "Buenos Ayrean," "Toronto," "Ontario" and "Lake Nepigon." And in consequence of the absence of ships' surgeons in charge of the comparatively small numbers of immigrants on the autumn voyages of the following vessels: The steamships "Corean," "Assyrian," "Carthaginian," "Quebec," "Ontario," "Dominion," "Scotland," "Cremon," "Grasbrook" and "Canopus." In all these instances the new law on this subject was carried out at quarantine without, I am happy to be able to say, any considerable friction or difficulty.

It may be confidently expected that the law on this subject will be better understood and obeyed in future. And it is all-important that the managers of the passenger lines should stimulate their ships' surgeons to a faithful discharge of this as well as other duties. These officers should be constrained to examine and re-vaccinate their passengers within a day or two after sailing. Not only will this obviate delay at quarantine, but it will also offer the best safeguard for the protection of the passengers against that fell disease small-pox.

Vaccination on shipboard cannot be depended upon to prevent the development of small-pox from reception of its infection previous to embarkation, unless it is performed the first day or two of the voyage. If postponed by the ships' surgeons as is too often the case, on the plea of allowing the passengers to get over their sea sickness, or only done late in the voyage, just so as to enable the surgeon to take the oath at quarantine that it has been done, it may modify the severity of the disease, but it will not prevent its development.

This truth cannot be too plainly stated, and until the ideal be obtained of the vaccination of all passengers before embarking, it cannot be too strongly impressed upon the owners, agents and managers of passenger lines, and, through them, upon their medical officers in charge of immigrants to this country.

Vaccinal Protection of Cabin Passengers.—Having entered somewhat fully into this question in my last annual report, I would only here say that my opinions on the subject are unchanged, and that I would still respectfully ask your consideration of the suggestion in this connection that I then had the honour to submit, viz., that communication be opened with the executive authorities of neighbouring United States ports with the view of securing, if possible, the uniform enforcement of this important precaution.

Disinfection.—In addition to the regular treatment for disinfection of steamships and other vessels that brought infectious disease during the season, I may specially mention the case of one vessel which after having been in quarantine for small-pox at one of the stations in the Maritime Provinces was authorized to proceed and report herself at Grosse Isle. There having been several cases of small-pox on board, breaking out at intervals, this vessel was subjected to the full strength of all the special appliances with which the Grosse Isle station is equipped, including the

mercuric chloride drench, superheated steam and fumigation by the sulphur dioxide blast. I mention this vessel specially because Dr. Covernton, of Toronto, for so long president of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, was at the time on a visit of inspection of the quarantine station, and narrowly watched each step of the processes pursued in her disinfection. In a letter to the Toronto papers, upon his return home, he described the system in use at the quarantine station, Grosse Isle, as "all that can be required for the safety of the public."

In this connection I may add that so far I have no report of the recurrence of disease on any vessel which has been subjected to the modern methods of maritime sanitation at the station.

Inspecting Steamer.—The steam yacht "Hygeia" was built for the inspecting service at a time when that service was performed by daylight alone. After the new regulations came into force ordering the prompt inspection of every vessel arriving from outside of Canada, and that by night as well as by day, it quickly became apparent that she was neither staunch enough to force a straight course through the trough of the sea in the dark to a vessel showing the quarantine signal light in the offing, nor strong enough to remain alongside a rolling vessel in heavy weather. In the daylight she could be spared in both ways by careful and judicious handling, but in the dark, of course, she could not so be protected.

To avoid the causing of delay to steamships in heavy weather, which would otherwise have been unavoidable, the strong wrecking steamer "Challenger" was hired for the last few weeks of the autumn. This is a steamer of more fitting size for the work, and was specially built with a very strong hull, so as to be able to live alongside of wrecks in the gulf. With her the inspecting work was done with the utmost promptness and exactitude by night and by day, even during the most severe of the autumn gales.

For the inspection work at the quarantine station such a boat as the "Challenger" is an absolute necessity. Without such a boat steamships in heavy weather—and especially when such occurs at night—will be liable to detention, and consequent serious loss, awaiting inspection.

The "Challenger" is 88 feet long and 20 feet 8 inches broad. I would recommend that if a new boat be built it be made 100 feet long and about 22 feet broad. In the length some valuable room would be gained for the hospital cabins for landing the male and female sick; and in the breadth some extra space in the alleyways between the deck-houses and the bulwarks, where the handling of the sick, especially on stretchers, is an awkward matter, particularly when the boat is rolling much. But the chief point is the strength of the hull, so that the steamer may safely remain alongside of the steamships in any weather. To this end I would respectfully recommend that a hull be obtained as similar as possible to that of the "Challenger," which was, as above stated, specially constructed to be able without injury to remain alongside of wrecks in the gulf in all weathers.

Assuming that such a steamer will be supplied for the inspecting service, I would recommend that the present steamer, the "Hygeia," be retained at the station. There would then be a reserve steamer—as at New York—always available, to prevent delays to vessels in case of any accident at any time to the principal boat. Moreover, the "Hygeia" could be utilized to run the line to Quebec for mails and supplies, and for taking up the convalescent passengers discharged from quarantine. These services have heretofore been performed by a market steamer, drawing a subsidy for so doing. The payment of this subsidy would thus be saved. The running of one of these market steamers to the quarantine station weekly has been a matter which, although necessary heretofore, has always been objectionable from the sanitary standpoint. Whilst the forwarding of immigrants and convalescent passengers by such a boat, and their being landed at Quebec on a crowded market wharf, often to the great confusion and distress of such of them especially as are foreigners in a foreign land, has been a frequent cause of complaint.

Under the system I now recommend, none of these market steamers would be allowed to ply to the Quarantine Station, but mails, supplies, &c., should be brought,

when necessary, by the "Hygeia"; and passengers from Europe, who have taken their tickets and paid their passages to Quebec by a first-class steamship, and who are detained in quarantine by the Government, would be forwarded respectably in a Government steamer, and could be landed quietly at the Quebec Immigration Depot itself.

The "Hygeia," moreover, with the sulphur furnaces and blast on board—for the next two years, whilst the wharf is being extended—would be available for the lengthy process of fumigating infected vessels, leaving the principal boat always free for the inspection, and minor prompt disinfection in the offing, of other vessels coming up at the time.

Gas Buoy.—As one of the immediate benefits arising from your official visit to, and inspection of, the Quarantine Station last August, and within a very short period thereafter a gas-buoy was placed opposite the station. It is on the Pintch system, and shows a fixed white gas light burning day and night inside a small lens, at a height of ten feet above the water. It was placed on the west side of St. Margaret's Island bank, to enable vessels to call at Quarantine Station night or day. In addition to the benefit it is to the vessels coming up opposite the Quarantine Station, it frequently proved of great value to us of your inspecting staff in determining our position whilst at work at night, when it was too thick to distinguish the distant shore lights.

American Public Health Association.—In accordance with your instructions I attended, as the delegate representing the Dominion of Canada, the meeting of this International Health Conference, which was held this year, in November, at Memphis, Tenn. The recent arrival at the New York quarantine of vessels with Asiatic cholera, was a matter that naturally received much attention. A commission, appointed by the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and consisting of Drs. James C. Wilson, E. O. Shakespeare and R. A. Cleemann, had visited the New York quarantine in October. Their report was given to the public shortly before the meeting at Memphis. It dealt with two questions: 1st. What are the requirements of an efficient maritime quarantine against cholera? and 2nd. To what extent do the existing arrangements of the ports of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore fulfil these requirements? The answer to the first question is given at considerable length and in great detail, but may be divided into the heads of complete isolation, the thorough disinfection of the persons quarantined and their belongings, proper organization and an efficient medical and police superintendence. The answer to the second question shows that, in the opinion of the members of the commission, the quarantine arrangements of the ports reported upon are quite insufficient for the accomplishment of what should be the only object of their existence.

This so recent publication of the report of that commission, and the appearance in the papers of a letter on the subject, dated 4th November, addressed to the President of the United States, and signed by the mayor of New York, had fully roused the health authorities of the various States, who were present as delegates at the convention, to a conviction that confidence in the measures taken, at some at least of the maritime quarantines of their seaboard, had been misplaced. The subject was brought directly before the association by the inaugural address of the president, Dr. Geo. M. Sternberg; by a paper on "Cholera and Quarantine," by Dr. Rauch, secretary of the State Board of Health of Illinois; by a resolution sent by the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, by a series of questions on the subject recommended for discussion from the special committee of State Boards of Health, and by the following resolution submitted by Dr. J. N. McCormack, of Kentucky: "Whereas, this association has heard with surprise and alarm, that after four years of warring Asiatic cholera found the authorities of the port of New York totally unprepared to deal with it; and whereas, the administration of the quarantine regulations at all ports, and especially at the port of New York, at this time is of the highest importance; be it resolved, that this association urges upon the authorities of the State and port of New York such a revision and modernising of their methods as will ensure protection from exotic plagues."

The discussions on quarantine, which occupied a considerable part of each of several days, may be summarized, as far as Canadian interests are directly concerned, as having brought strongly into prominence the four following points:—

1st. The fixed determination of the western and north-western States to protect themselves by inland quarantine on their frontiers, and the absolute arrest of ingress on railway and steamboat lines against passengers and effects from suspected countries, which have been allowed to enter through any Canadian or United States' maritime quarantine, in the administration of which they have not confidence.

2nd. Whilst denouncing the slackness of administration and lack of modern scientific sanitary appliances at so many of the maritime quarantines, expressions of complete confidence were very generally pronounced by the speakers in the maritime quarantine system of the Mississippi, and in that of the St. Lawrence as at present administered.

3rd. There was an almost universal expression of a feeling in favour of the theory of a national supervision of quarantine for the United States, instead of such matters remaining, as heretofore, under the control of each seaboard State or city. An inefficient quarantine, at any station, exposes the whole country to the danger of the importation of epidemic disease. The opinions of the various speakers, however, were diverse as to the best practical means of carrying the theory into practical effect, and indeed as to whether, under their constitution, it be possible to carry it out at all.

4th. Great indignation was expressed by speaker after speaker at the fact that the SS. "Independent," with immigrants from a cholera infected port, should have been allowed—subsequent to the arrival of the "Alesia" and "Britannia" with cholera—to pass the New York quarantine, as was reported to have been the case, without the disinfection of the passengers' effects, even although no case of disease had occurred amongst them. The Philadelphia Commission, in their recent report, thus lay stress upon the importance of this protective measure: "Moreover, in our opinion, it is necessary that the personal effects of Italian immigrants directly from the infected ports shall be, in all cases, thoroughly disinfected before they are permitted to land, whether the word cholera makes its appearance in the ship's log and the sanitary record of the voyage or not. It is a well known fact, established by numerous instances, that even when immigrants from an infected locality have themselves remained free from disease during the voyage, their baggage, packed before starting, has been the conveyer of the infection to their point of destination. The passengers of the SS. "Independent," most of whom were shipped directly from the infected port of Palermo, although it is stated, that during the voyage, no case of cholera developed, come under this category."

Quarantine system of the Mississippi.—After the close of the Memphis conference I proceeded, by your permission, to New Orleans. From thence I was enabled to visit the quarantine station, seventy miles below, near the mouth of the Mississippi River, through the courtesy of Dr. Joseph Holt, president of the State Board of Health of Louisiana. With many of the details of the system of marine sanitation introduced by that eminent sanitarian, my previous reports, from time to time, have already made you familiar. The special object of my visit on this occasion, was to study the practical working of his appliances for the rapid disinfection of the personal effects of passengers by superheated steam.

I found the apparatus for this work to consist briefly in a steel 40-horse power steam boiler, supplying dry and moist heat to a chamber a few feet distant, containing forty racks on the principle of the Troy Laundry Company. Upon the bars of these racks the clothing, &c., is hung for exposure to and disinfection by moist heat. The superheating of this chamber is so provided as to furnish at will, dry or moist heat, or both. And by a turn of the hand a temperature of 300° Fah. can be obtained. Within and at the end of this chamber, next to and connected with the boiler are two manifolds, one above the other, to which is connected a system of forty five $\frac{3}{4}$ inch steam pipes (aggregating 5,509 lineal feet) placed horizontally near the floor of the chamber, running its full length, and supplied with a "bleeder" for conveying off the water of condensation. This double coil furnishes the dry heat.

The moist heat is supplied by a one inch steam pipe laid centrally in the midst of the above described dry heat pipes, and running the entire length of the chamber, constituting a steam main connected with the boiler and controlled as the others by a ball valve on the outside.

During the time of hanging the articles of clothing, &c., on the racks, the dry heat is turned on. As each rack is filled, it is put back into place. By the time the last of the articles have been hung on the racks, the entire mass of the material within the chamber has attained a temperature between 190° Fah. and 200° Fah., when free steam is turned on. The temperature, thereupon, speedily rises to a point varying between 230° and 240° Fah. at which it is maintained for about half an hour. The steam is then cut off, the racks drawn out and their contents removed. During the process of steaming every article is perceived to be saturated and intensely hot, the steam freely penetrating to the interior of mattresses, doubled blankets, &c., but so great is the heat in the texture of the fabrics as to immediately expel all moisture upon drawing out the racks and exposure to the air. Shirts, collars, &c., as I can testify from personal observation, instantly flash, so to speak, into dryness, and resume the crisp condition they possessed before exposure. Silks, laces, the most delicate woollen goods, show no signs of injury whatever from this treatment. It is one to which may be subjected all bedding, ships' linen, cushions, mattresses, flags, netting, curtains, carpets, rugs and almost all articles of personal baggage and wearing apparel.

The most recent researches of Sternberg upon the thermal death point of micro-organisms lead to the following conclusions: (a) the temperature required to destroy the vitality of pathogenic organisms varies for different organisms; (b) in the absence of spores the limits of variation are about 10° C. or 18° Fah.; (c) a temperature of 56° C. (132.8° Fah.) is fatal to the bacillus of anthrax, the bacillus of typhoid fever, the bacillus of glanders, the spirillum of Asiatic cholera, the erysipelas coccus, to the virus of vaccinia, of rinderpest, of sheep pox, and probably of several other infectious diseases; (d) a temperature of 62° C. (143.6° Fah.) is fatal to all the pathogenic and non-pathogenic organisms tested, in the absence of spores (with the single exception of *sarcina lutea*, which in one experiment grew after exposure to this temperature); (e) a temperature of 100° C. (212° Fah.) maintained for five minutes destroys the spores of all pathogenic organisms which have been tested; (f) it is probable that some of the bacilli that are destroyed at 60° C. (160° Fah.) form endogenous spores which are destroyed at this temperature.

From these and other corroborating observations the rule has been generally accepted for practical work that steam at a temperature of 145° F. for two hours, or at 232° F. (110° C.) for ten minutes, is fatal to all known disease germs.

On an occasion of the disinfection chamber at the Mississippi quarantine being used whilst I was present, when the clothing, bedding, &c., were all hung on the racks the temperature by dry heat had risen to 185° F. The steam was then turned on. My readings of the temperature within the chamber were thereafter as follow: In three minutes the mercury had risen to 212° F.; in five minutes to 220°; in eight minutes to 230°, and in ten minutes to 232°, where it was held as long as desired.

Dr. Aby, the medical superintendent at the station, informed me that their present chamber holds at one filling the average effects of about seventy-five passengers. The process, including the unpacking, hanging, disinfection and removal, takes about two hours or two hours and a half for each charge of the chamber. A second chamber of similar capacity could readily be supplied by separate steam mains from the same boiler so as to double the rapidity of the work. Considering the large number of immigrants a single steamship often brings to the St. Lawrence, I would suggest that it would be well thus to double at Grosse Isle the working capacity of these appliances from the one necessary boiler.

The Mississippi quarantine is under the control of the State Board of Health of Louisiana, of which Dr. Joseph Holt, of New Orleans, is the president. The principal feature of their system is the main station, some seventy miles below New Orleans—

Here are situated the disinfecting appliances above referred to and here the clothing and effects of all suspected arrivals are treated, and suspected vessels disinfected. Owing to the narrowness of the Mississippi River, however (about 1,000 yards, Dr. Aby informed me), and the consequent danger of infection there would be for all passing vessels, ships with actual sickness on board are not treated at this upper station, but are sent from there, or directly from an advance guard inspection point still lower down at the entrance pass to the river, to the hospital station on Pass à L'Outre, an unused outlet of the Mississippi. Inasmuch as infected ships are the exceptions, but inasmuch also as the Board of Health will take no risks in the case of vessels from known infected or suspected ports, regardless of bills of health, the majority of vessels are treated at the upper station.

The quarantine staff of the Mississippi consists of Dr. Aby, the medical superintendent, with three medical assistants, one to assist him at the inspection or upper station, one at the hospital depot in Pass à L'Outre, and one at the advance guard inspection point. The subordinates of the inspection, disinfection and hospital staffs number twenty-seven, making a total of thirty-one in all.

The number of vessels presenting themselves inwards in the Mississippi is about the same as in the St. Lawrence. They have nothing, however, to compare with the large influx of European immigrants to the St. Lawrence, and their average of yearly admissions to hospital is considerably smaller than at Grosse Isle.

Quarantine Staff.—Your new Regulations, ordering the inspection of all vessels by night and day on arrival, enormously increased the work and the hours of work and necessitated some additions to your Quarantine staff. Dr. Patrick Cooté was appointed by you temporary medical assistant, and performed the duties of that office in a very satisfactory manner. A second engineer and two extra hands were also appointed. With that assistance only, I and the other members of your previously existing staff took up and performed with punctuality and exactitude the arduous and dangerous duties that devolved upon us under the new system. Your whole quarantine staff at Grosse Isle now numbers but seventeen, a small number to perform such onerous duties when compared with the twenty-three that we were for my first years in the service, or with the thirty-one in the calm waters of the narrow, tideless Mississippi. There inspection is performed within a stone's throw of the wharf; at Grosse Isle, three miles out in a river fifteen miles wide, with the rough seas for which its rapid tideways and high winds make it unenviably notorious. There, moreover, they work, as at other quarantines, by daylight alone; at Grosse Isle the inspection work goes on night and day.

Quarantine Equipment Required.—The recent advent of Asiatic cholera to the New York quarantine, after such long immunity from it, is but another proof of the adage that the presence of even a single case of Asiatic cholera in Europe constitutes a standing menace to this continent. And it is a warning to Governments, calling upon them in clarion tones to leave no effort undone to put the Canadian quarantine in the best possible condition, both on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, to meet the threatening attack.

From the list of works I have already recommended, the principal items of more general interest may be summarized as follows:—

The most important want at the Quarantine Station continues to be that of a deep water wharf. The plain truth being—as I stated in my last annual report—that the station will not be prepared for the effective and prompt handling of an infected passenger steamship until it has a deep water wharf to which she can readily come to discharge passengers, &c.

A new strong inspecting steamer like, or a little larger, than the "Challenger." She should be in readiness to meet the very first incoming vessel in April next.

The "Hygeia" to have new engine and boiler, and to be strengthened by water-tight bulkheads, &c., to fit her to run the line to Quebec for mails, supplies, convalescents, &c., and to serve as a disinfecting and reserve-inspecting steamer.

The steam superheating disinfection chamber, above described, to be erected at the shore end of the wharf in a fire-proof building, sheathed with "corrugated sheet iron roofing."

In connection with the necessary boiler for this, an appliance for condensing water should be supplied, so that a full supply of safe and reliable drinking water may be at all times available for passengers and others in quarantine of observation, as well as for the resident employees. The station has now to depend on surface wells. They fail during droughts, as they did this summer. It is important at all times, and imperative when cholera suspects are landed, to have a water supply that can be kept above suspicion. Condensation of the brackish river water seems to me the cheapest and surest method of attaining this object.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FREDK. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., Edin., F.R.C.S.
Medical Superintendent.

No. 38.**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HALIFAX, N.S., QUARANTINE STATION.**(W. N. WICKWIRE, M. D.)

QUARANTINE STATION,
HALIFAX, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1887.

I am able to state that I have not required the use of the hospitals at the quarantine station for sick patients at any time during the year.

There have been a large number of cases of sickness found among immigrants, sailors and others, but fortunately none were of a character requiring quarantine.

Several immigrants who were without means and suffering from various diseases of a non-contagious and non-infectious character, have been removed from steamers, and have received medical or surgical treatment until they were able to proceed to their destination.

The rules and regulations, as far as they could be fairly applied to this port, have been carried out.

I may mention that the Department of Public Works, during the autumn, have had the much needed repairs done to the buildings at Lawlor's Island.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. N. WICKWIRE, M.D.,
*Inspecting Physician.*The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 37.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ST. JOHN, N.B., QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. S. HARDING, M.D.)

QUARANTINE STATION,
ST. JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1887.

I beg to inform you that very little sickness existed in the vessels which arrived here during the year, and that none of such was infectious. Some deaths occurred on board of vessels before arrival, but on careful enquiry into the symptoms I felt sure that death did not in any case arise from infectious disease.

The fact that many of the vessels from distant places which arrived during the year came from countries where infectious diseases, such as cholera and small-pox, were epidemic, and in some of those countries widely diffused and destructive, made the necessity of careful enquiry into the condition of the vessels indicated.

Looking at the facts mentioned the result at this port has been better than could have been predicted. A considerable proportion of these vessels from distant foreign ports, had, before coming here, entered harbours in the States, and therefore if infectious disease was found in any they would, we may assume, be there dealt with. Consequently we may thus account in part for the favourable report I am enabled to present for the year 1887.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. HARDING, M.R.C.S., Eng.,
Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 38.

REPORT OF THE CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. H. HOBKIRK, F.R.C.S.)

QUARANTINE OFFICE,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1887.

I beg to state that no diseases of an infectious or contagious nature were brought to this port during the year.

All instructions received from your Department have been carefully observed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,W. H. HOBKIRK, F.R.C.S., Eng.,
*Inspecting Physician.*The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 39.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA QUARANTINE STATION.

(WM. JACKSON, M.R.C.S.)

VICTORIA, B.C., 24th December, 1887.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the year 1887.

The steamer "G. W. Elder" arrived at this port 2nd May, from San Francisco, one of her passengers, a child, having according to my judgment, measles. It had not been vaccinated, and his parents stated had recently been exposed to the contagion of both small-pox and measles. I detained the ship for further observation and the child proved to be affected with measles in a mild form. I then released the vessel from quarantine, considering in so doing there was no danger to the community as the child was not to land here.

No other vessel arrived at this port required quarantine.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. JACKSON, M.R.C.S.,
*Quarantine Officer.*To the Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 40.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LAZARETTO, TRACADIE, N.B.

(A. C. SMITH, M.D.)

NEWCASTLE, N.B., 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—As visiting physician and medical adviser to the Tracadie Lazaretto, I have the honour to submit this my annual report on the Institution for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

At present there are seventeen inmates, eight males and nine females. During the year three patients succumbed to the disease, one escaped, I believe to the United States, and three new cases, all females, were admitted. Of the latter, one came from Tracadie, and two from adjoining parishes. Hearing of suspected cases at Point Marcelle, a few miles from Caraquet, and about thirty from Tracadie, I visited the locality in the month of October, and after a search, attended with some difficulty, I found two young persons afflicted with leprosy in its earlier stages. One of these has since been admitted to the Lazaretto, the other will soon follow. One of the cases of suspected leprosy in Tracadie, alluded to in my last report, is rapidly sinking at her own home. Two other cases in this parish, both young girls, will doubtless seek admission soon. The sundering of family ties, so hard to bear, is sometimes an obstacle in the way of prompt segregation. With these exceptions all known lepers are now in the hospital. Since there has been a gradual decrease in the number of inmates of this institution from about forty in its early history to the present number, I feel warranted in again expressing my conviction that the disease is surely, if slowly, disappearing from among our people. Reports also from other portions of the world, where leprosy exists, prove that this methodical isolation of lepers is resulting in a decided diminution of their number.

The male patient, whom I discharged two years ago, remains free from the disease and is employed at manual labour in and around the buildings. In my report of 1884, I referred to a female patient as likely to become free from all external manifestations of the malady. I found her at least outwardly free from leprosy, and may advise her discharge at a later period. I attribute these recoveries to the excellent hygienic influences of the institution before the disease had made any serious inroads on vigorous constitutions. Had these patients remained at home in poverty, I have no doubt but they would now be confirmed lepers.

I found two inmates confined to bed. The remainder, including four in the advanced stage, were seemingly contented and free from sufferings incident to a malady which runs such a fearful course of corruption and mutilation. One of the male patients is a lunatic, subject to occasional outbursts of violent ill-humour.

No words of mine can do justice to the unremitting care bestowed night and day upon these poor sufferers by the ladies in charge of the institution. The most perfect neatness and cleanliness, good ventilation and attention to hygienic laws, render the institution home like, relieve the diseased of much of their wretchedness, and make a visit to the lazaretto, notwithstanding the gloom surrounding it more pleasant than otherwise.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. C. SMITH, M.D.,
Inspecting Physician.

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 41.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE CATTLE QUARANTINES.

(D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S., Chief Inspector for the Province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.)

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the following report of inspection and quarantine of live stock at the ports of Quebec, Halifax and St. John, N.B., during the year 1887.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McEACHRAN.

POINT LÉVIS CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Owing to the serious losses incurred through the unfortunate outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia at Point Lévis during the summer of 1886, as well as the want of demand and depressed state of the market for imported cattle in the Western States, and probably also the stringent regulations under which cattle had to be imported, importations this season have been light, and, with the exception of a few sheep, were entirely Canadian, as will be seen by reference to the schedules annexed hereto:—

CATTLE.

Breed.	Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Total.
Short Horns	26	49	2	77
Galloways ..	12	43	3	58
West Highlands	1	10	.....	11
Polled Angus	1	1	.....	2
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	148

SHEEP.

Breed.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.
Shropshire	50	309	359
Leicester	6	6	12
Lincoln	2	4	6
Cotswold	4	11	15
South Down	12	51	63
Dorset	3	30	33
Total .....	.....	.....	488

SWINE.

Breed.	Boars.	Sows.	Total.
Berkshire	2	3	5
Yorkshire	1	2	3
Suffolk	1	1	2
Total			10

With the exception of 147 sheep, all were Canadian importations.

I am glad to be able to report that no disease was discovered in any of the herds.

I would again beg to call your attention to the necessity for rebuilding the sheds destroyed in 1886, double fencing the yards and carrying out the improvements which are imperatively necessary before importations commence in spring.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the duties of Inspector and Superintendent of the quarantine were most satisfactorily conducted by Mr. Couture, assisted by Mr. Wm. Welch.

HALIFAX CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Breed.	Bulls.	Cows.	Total.
Short Horn	1	2	3
Jersey	1		1
Total			4

Of the above three were from Britain and one from United States. All were duly discharged as free from disease. The same causes operated here also in the prevention of importation.

I have pleasure in reporting that the duties of inspector and caretaker of the quarantine were satisfactorily conducted by Mr. Wm. Jakeman, V.S., and Mr. Hyde.

EXPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK FROM THE PORTS OF MONTREAL, QUÉBEC AND HALIFAX TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The following statement of exportation of live stock represents only those actually inspected by the quarantine officers for exportation on Atlantic steamships, and only represents a portion of the live stock trade of the Dominion, which with the United States is very large, as will be seen by trade returns:—

Exportation to Great Britain.

Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Montreal	63,241	35,048
Quebec	517	425
Halifax	863	—
Total	64,621	35,473

Exportation for five years.

Years.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1883	55,625	114,352
1884	61,843	67,197
1885	69,158	38,534
1886	64,555	94,297
1887	64,621	35,473

It will be seen that the exportation of cattle has increased only by 66 head, while the number of sheep has decreased by 58,824 head.

It is my pleasing duty to report that while the numbers have not decreased, the quality of the cattle is steadily improving. Our cattle coming to rank as first-class in British markets. This is due to improved breeding, and it is to be hoped that our breeders will continue to advance in this direction. Never before and probably never again will thoroughbred bulls be so plentiful or so cheap as now. Owing to the fact that such regulations now exist in the Western States that Canadian breeders cannot profitably sell their breeding stock there, they will necessarily accept lower prices in Canada.

If our farmers would only consider that "the bull is half of the herd" as applied to breeding, they would lose no time in procuring a pure bred bull of Shorthorn, Hereford, or Polled Angus blood wherewith to improve their stock. Let them remember that well bred stock give proportionately a much greater increase of weight on a given quantity of food, that they mature quicker, and always command a readier sale and higher price.

I have also much pleasure in reporting that two new branches of cattle export trade have been inaugurated, viz., the purchase of young stock for store cattle for shipment direct to Aberdeen for distribution among the feeding farms of the east of Scotland, and that the stock have given considerable satisfaction owing to their aptitude for fattening under the Scotch system of feeding, and it is hoped that this trade will continue.

Also, the exportation of cattle direct from the ranches in the district of Alberta, at the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains. About 700 head of these large grass-fed cattle were shipped to Britain as an experiment, which will no doubt be repeated, as the quality of the stock, size, and delicious flavour of the beef, will command a market at paying prices, and experience will teach how to transport them from the prairie to the butcher's stalls with little trouble or risk.

The large quantities of mutton imported to Britain from Australia and South America have almost driven Canadian mutton out of the market. The outlook for export sheep trade is not encouraging.

I have pleasure in reporting that, except sheep scab, no disease was discovered in any of the stock inspected for exportation at any of the ports, and that the duties of inspection were faithfully and satisfactorily conducted by Mr. M. C. Baker, V.S., assisted by Mr. Thomas Feron, V.S., and special inspection of sheep by Mr. Charles McEachren, V.S., at the port of Montreal; by Mr. J. A. Couture, V.S., and Mr. Wm. Welch at Quebec, and by Mr. Wm. Jakeman at Halifax, N.S.

SHEEP SCAB.

I beg herewith to enclose report of operations in the Counties of Yamaska, Terrebonne and Isle Perrot, Jacques, Cartier County, by Mr. Charles McEachren, V. S., the inspector who has charge of this special service, by which it will be seen that considerable progress has been made in eradicating this troublesome disease. It is my satisfactory duty to report that notwithstanding that 35,048 sheep were exported, not a single case of scab occurred among Canadian sheep on landing in British ports, yet but little hindrance to the marketing of sheep from the infected counties was experienced by the farmers. The system adopted of marking the sheep before they were allowed to leave the counties, enabled the Port Inspectors to prevent them being mixed with healthy sheep for export.

Although efficient means have been adopted to eradicate this disease, its contagious character and many sources of intermediary contagion render it necessary to follow it up for some time as scattered outbreaks will be constantly occurring, which if neglected would soon lead to it becoming prevalent again. It will, therefore, be necessary to revisit the infected counties during the winter when the sheep are in yards or barns, and consequently can more efficiently and conveniently be inspected than when scattered over the fields in summer, which entails great loss of time,

Infected flocks thus located can be easily reached and treated during mild weather or spring; the infected farms being held in quarantine till the disease has disappeared. Mr. C. McEachran's report on sheep scab is appended herewith.

CATTLE, HORSE AND SHEEP RANCHES IN THE DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, N. W. T.

The winter of 1886-87 proved to be one of unusual severity, and cattle suffered considerably over the entire West and North-West.

It is satisfactory to report, however, that in the district of Alberta the losses were trifling as compared with the sad experiences in Wyoming, Dakota and Montana.

The losses were most severe during March and April, owing to repeated storms of snow and wind. The greatest mortality occurred among unacclimatized (pilgrim) cattle, being heaviest among calves and young cows calving during the severity of a storm. Many abortions occurred from fatigue and insufficient food, from travelling long distances before the drifting storm.

Yet, although, last winter will be referred to as one of the most disastrous to the cattle business known, the losses in Alberta may fairly be computed at about 25 per cent. of eastern raised unacclimatized stock, and from 8 to 10 per cent. of range-bred cattle, and on some ranges even a much less percentage of loss than this is claimed. One thing is certain that where the herds were managed by experienced men the losses were least.

The spring storms told severely on the calf crop which for the district would not exceed 50 per cent. of what would naturally have been expected had the winter been mild. The past summer has been remarkably favourable for all stock and stock operations. The weather was fine, rain abundant and grasses luxuriant, and never before did stock in that country go into the winter under more favourable conditions. Up to the date of the report the winter, 1887, has been mild, and cattle on the 31st December were fat and in most vigorous form. Beef steers at that date were at their maximum weight and indications of a favourable winter made stockmen jubilant.*

As referred to in another part of the report, the shipment of range cattle to Montreal and England was inaugurated this summer, and no trouble was experienced in conveying them in cars, or shipping them on the ocean steamers. They learned very soon to eat and drink out of troughs, and they landed, except on one steamer which encountered very severe weather, in good condition.

The size and quality of the cattle surprised many. The butchers found that they "killed heavy," that is, that the proportion of offal to beef was less than in domestic bred and fed cattle. The richer and darker colour of the meat indicated a difference to which people were unaccustomed, but any prejudice arising from that cause will soon be overcome by the healthiness and rich flavour of the prairie grass fed animals.

The question of market has thus been solved, and the comparatively low rate of mortality in the whole District of Alberta during the unprecedentedly severe winter proves the suitability of the Foot Hills country, at least for raising cattle under ranching conditions. Prospects now are that several new ranges will be stocked during the coming summer.

HORSES.

The breeding of horses in Alberta has made rapid progress. Several horse ranches have been stocked with mares from British Columbia and Oregon, besides large numbers from Eastern Canada and Ireland. The almost total immunity from losses from winter storms in horse herds, and the fat and healthy condition in which they were found in spring, prove conclusively that horse breeding is a safe and must be a profitable investment.

* The writer spent a week on the Walrond Rancho during Christmas holidays

It is a matter for congratulation that, with few exceptions, mares and stallions of high quality have been placed on these ranges, including over two hundred Irish hunters and racing mares, pure bred Clydesdales, a large number of thoroughbred stallions (imported), hackney horses, imported Clydesdales, &c., from which, in the near future, drafts of young, sound horses for all purposes will be taken for the eastern and European markets. It is now a well known fact that horses bred under ranging conditions develop better in wind, limb and feet than those confined in farm yards or limited enclosures. Another lot of ranch bred horses were bought by Imperial officers for army remounts, which, I am informed by Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon Mathews who accompanied Col. Goldie, have proved very satisfactory, more so indeed than those purchased in Ontario.

This branch of stock raising will rapidly grow, and in time will become one of the most profitable animal industries of that great stock country.

Glanders and Mange.

I am happy to report that these diseases have been almost entirely eradicated in the District of Alberta. The efforts of Mr. Wm. Bell, V.S., in dealing with the horses of the Bloods and Piegan Indians have been quite successful.

QUARANTINE IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Owing to the lateness of the establishment of quarantine no veterinary officer was appointed. The little inspection which was done was performed by the Collector of Customs and Inspector of Ranches, Dr. Allen. As several large herds will most probably be driven in during the summer it will be necessary to appoint a qualified veterinary surgeon as inspector, and have the quarantine conducted in a more regular and systematic manner. The vast interests at stake in that country warrant the necessary expenditure, and no time should be lost in giving publicity to the regulations, so that intending importers of stock may make the necessary arrangements to comply with the law. One active young man would be able to inspect from Maple Creek to the Mountains.

SHEEP RANCHES.

The sheep ranches have been eminently successful, and this industry promises to grow and prove profitable as an investment.

NUMBER OF STOCK IN ALBERTA.

In computing the numbers of stock in the district, it may be fairly estimated that considering that there was no importation, a small calf-crop, large sales and many winter losses, the numbers may be set down the same as last year, about 90,000 cattle, about 8,000 horses and 18,000 sheep.

The following shows the number of ranches in operation:—

No. of Ranches.	Name of Lessee.	Area in Acres.	No. of Ranches.	Name of Lessee.	Area in Acres.
1	Mount Head Rancho Company.....	44,000	142	Thomas McKay.....	50,000
2	North-West Cattle Company.....	59,000	143	T. P. McHugh & Co.....	9,700
3	Ryan & Whitney.....	3,000	144	T. H. Logan.....	100,000
6	Durham Rancho Company.....	33,000	145	George Scheetz.....	100,000
11	Alexander Begg.....	1,440	147	R. Hausman.....	100,000
15	Sir F. W. de Winton and A. J. Williams.....	15,000	148	H. M. Taylor.....	100,000
16	D. McEachran.....	29,000	149	P. Doyle.....	60,000
16a	D. McEachran.....	30,000	150	Potter & Petapiece.....	5,100
22	Stewart Rancho Company.....	23,000	151	F. W. Craig.....	11,600
25	Cochrane Rancho Company.....	73,000	152	John J. Sullivan.....	23,000
26	do do.....	60,000	154	D. McEachran.....	16,640
28	Jones, Inderwick and McCaul.....	100,000	157	Allen R. Macdonell.....	20,800
30	Orrin F. Main.....	32,000	160	J. K. Kerr.....	42,700
31	Military Colonization Company.....	70,000	161	Lafferty & Martin.....	7,000
33	G. F. Wachter.....	7,000	163	Ingram & Chambers.....	1,280
34	Cochrane Rancho Company.....	33,000	165	A. C. McKay.....	76,000
35	North-West Cattle Company.....	55,000	167	Gleagarry Rancho Co.....	52,320
35a	Moore & Martin.....	33,000	176	McDermid & Ross.....	60,620
38	C. W. Martin.....	59,270	180	John H. Conrad.....	89,300
38	Allfrey & Brooke.....	10,000	183	Samuel Spencer.....	22,000
40	Jacob Erratt.....	5,000	185	Herbert Samson.....	40,000
42	British American Rancho Co.....	100,000	186	T. C. Power & Bro.....	24,500
43	do do.....	34,000	187	C. A. Bigger.....	11,000
44	do do.....	55,000	189	Greely & Wood.....	8,960
45	Wells & Brown.....	12,000	191	Cypress Cattle Co.....	38,750
48	New Oxley (Canada) Rancho Co.....	80,000	195	W. Riddell.....	13,400
55	Winder Rancho Co.....	50,000	197	Walter C. Skrine.....	8,700
56	Bell Brothers.....	5,000	198	D. C. Plumb.....	66,000
57	Ives & Sharp.....	5,000	201	A. Adsit.....	1,900
59	New Oxley (Canada) Rancho Co.....	100,000	206	H. D. & F. E. Beveridge.....	4,160
60	John Hollies.....	29,000	209	Lt.-Col. Irwin.....	33,000
62	Brunskill & Geddes.....	13,000	217	W. Carter.....	100,000
64	Moore & Macdowall.....	22,000	219	C. W. Saunders.....	3,040
65	Bell & Patterson.....	6,000	225	Medicine Hat Rancho Co.....	17,000
66	Michael Gallagher.....	2,600	227	W. L. Nicol.....	4,000
68	William Julius Hyde.....	3,900	233	G. W. Quick.....	5,972
67	E. H. Mansell.....	4,480	236	E. W. Murphy.....	66,000
74	Sir J. hn Walrond.....	100,000	240	W. G. Conrad.....	32,580
77	New Oxley (Canada) Rancho Co.....	100,000	243	Dorr Clarke.....	22,000
80	Viscount Boyle.....	5,000	245	Curry Brothers.....	11,000
82	Walrond Rancho Co.....	100,000	246	F. Barnard.....	41,000
87	W. S. Lee.....	25,000	247	G. Alexander.....	2,232
92	W. G. Conrad.....	100,000	248	A. E. Cross.....	11,000
93	Garnett Brothers.....	20,000	251	G. L. Braderick.....	4,000
94	F. W. Godsall.....	20,000	252	Thynne & Hole.....	5,120
96	W. F. N. Scobie.....	12,000	257	A. Niedringhaus.....	33,000
99	Joseph McFarland.....	13,000	259	T. B. H. Cochrane.....	39,300
100	Alfred Lynch Staunton.....	8,000	260	John Lawrence.....	600
101	Alberta Rancho Co.....	27,750	261	G. M. Annabel.....	5,700
104	W. Bell Irving.....	5,280	262	D. C. Plumb.....	33,000
107	Thos. B. H. Cochrane.....	51,000	264	G. Alexander.....	2,250
109	D. McDougall.....	6,000	265	Jonathan Henderson.....	1,250
109	S. E. St. Onge Chapleau.....	100,000	266	Dixon, Gow & Co.....	6,580
111	J. Walter Ings.....	1,920	267	P. Robertson.....	3,200
114	Thorpe & Bedelle.....	24,000	268	F. W. & J. W. Ings.....	7,040
119	North-West Land and Grazing Co.....	24,500	272	W. R. Abbott.....	1,280
120	M. Oxarart.....	11,000	273	F. G. Niedringhaus.....	100,000
122	George Alexander.....	44,000	277	A. P. Patrick.....	2,560
123	Walter C. Skrine.....	8,200	278	R. Deacon.....	2,880
124	E. M. Godsall.....	3,600	280	H. D. Beveridge.....	16,650
129	Rev. John McDougall.....	7,680	282	Dorr Clarke.....	18,000
130	Union Ranching Co.....	100,000	284	B. Vanvolkenburgh.....	30,000
131	Hand-in-Hand Ranching Co.....	100,000	287	S. L. Bedson.....	880
132	J. Ick Evans.....	66,000	290	A. Caswell.....	1,920
136	A. J. McKay.....	88,000	297	Dorr Clarke.....	26,000
137	Brown Rancho Company.....	33,500	305	John O. Slater.....	320
140	E. Meek.....	88,000	307	John Quirk.....	11,000
141	P. McLaren.....	7,500			
				Total area in acres.....	4,466,844

By an Order in Council dated the 7th of April, 1887, leases of grazing lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories can be granted only after public competition, excepting in cases of actual settlers, to each of whom may be leased, without public competition, a tract of land not exceeding four sections in area, which tract must, however, be contiguous to the settler's homestead.

The number of horses in Manitoba is reported by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands to be 29,915, cattle 101,681, sheep 12,540, hogs 35,713. Cattle have increased largely in Manitoba and in the settlements upon the North Saskatchewan River.

The following statement shows the total number of cattle, horses and sheep in the District of Alberta and Assiniboia, as reported by lessees of ranches, and from information furnished by the Inspector of Ranches, and from other sources:—

Cattle.....	101,382
Horses	6,924
Sheep..	<u>15,266</u>

Some of the lessees who have cattle upon their ranches have not yet sent in returns, and there are a number of ranchers who have herds of cattle and who do not hold leases from the Government, so that the numbers above given cannot be said to be the full amount of stock in the said districts.

I have honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.

REPORT ON SHEEP SCAB.

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1887.

To DR. McEACHRAN, Esq., F.R.C.V.S.,
Chief Inspector of Stock, Montreal.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following as my report of the inspection and treatment of sheep for scabies "at the stations of Ile Perrot, Yamaska, and Terrebonne," during the year ending 31st December, 1887.

In accordance with instructions received from you, and dated 28th February, 1887, I proceeded to Ile Perrot to investigate the reported existence of "sheep scab" there. Ile Perrot lies at the extreme west of Jacques Cartier County, of which it forms part; it is said to be eleven miles long, about four wide, and is divided into ninety four farms. On the second day of March I commenced a systematic farm to farm visitation, and during the subsequent week examined every flock of sheep on the island. I found scabies to be very prevalent, but as the farmers "who were most civil" undertook to carry out your inspector's instructions, apply the remedies themselves, it was not considered necessary to establish a quarantine station; every farm, however, on which the disease was found was declared an infected place, and owners of such sheep were cautioned not to remove any from their premises without a written permit. When the weather became warm enough to allow of dipping, the quarantined flocks were revisited by your inspector, dip was furnished free of charge, directions were given for its use, and for cleaning the pens, &c., in which the sheep had been wintered, and the owners were requested to again dip their flocks "diseased and healthy" two weeks subsequent to the first immersion. In August the quarantined premises were again visited, and it is very satisfactory to report, restrictions were removed from all.

In Yamaska and Terrebonne Counties all flocks of sheep that had been treated for scab last year were again inspected during the past summer. When disease was

discovered in a flock the owner was notified to have his sheep penned up and sheared before a certain date, when an inspector called with the necessary remedies, and saw to their application, and to the cleansing and disinfection of pens, outhouses, &c. These premises were revisited a few weeks later, and, if necessary, the above treatment repeated. In the autumn a farm to farm visitation was again made, and I have much pleasure in reporting that the disease is now almost extirpated. Yet owing to its contagious character, and the infection by fences and pens, although we endeavoured to have them cleansed and thoroughly disinfected, it is most likely to re-appear on some of the farms, which, however, can easily be reached in winter when the sheep are in the yards, and can be treated in spring when the weather is mild enough.

The appended schedule will show the number of sheep inspected and treated:—

Isle Perrot.

Inspected	1,802
Actually diseased.....	73
Sheep in contact with diseased.....	903

Yamaska.

Inspected.....	8,972
Treated.....	1,290

Terrebonne.

Inspected.....	2,534
Treated	655

It is my pleasing duty to report, that notwithstanding 35,048 sheep were exported from Montreal during the past season, "scab" was discovered only in three small flocks—which were taken to an abattoir, sold to local butchers, killed under the supervision of an inspector, and the pens, fences, troughs, &c., with which they had come in contact, disinfected.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. McEACHRAN, V.S.

STATEMENT of Swine Imported at Point Lévis Cattle Quarantine, in 1887.

Date of Arrival.	Steamer.	Line.	Berkshire.	Yorkshire.	Suffolk.	Total.	Name of Owner.	Residence.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Discharge.
1887. August 9.	Oxenholm.....	.....	2 boars, 3 sows.	1 boar, 2 sows...	1 boar, 1 sow	10	James Main.....	Boyne, Ont.....	July 27	Aug. 16

J. A. COUTURE, V.S.,
Assistant Inspector of Cattle Quarantine.

POINT LÉVIS, 1887.

STATEMENT OF Cattle Imported at Point Lévis Quarantine in 1887.

Date of Arrival.	Steamer.	Line.	Short Horns.			Polled Angus.			Galloways.			West High-lands.			Grand Total.	Names of Owners.	Residence.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Discharge.
			Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Total.	Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Total.	Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Total.					
1887.																			
May 25	Thanemore	Beaver	26	49	2	2	12	43	3	58	1	10	11	148	2 A. Gilmour	Huntingdon, Ont	May 11	Aug. 10	
July 19	Toronto	do	8	3	11	2	13	15	15	15	1	10	11	15	15 H. Graham	Mosquito Creek, N. W. T.	July 8	Oct. 10	
do 19	do	do	6	7	13	10	30	3	43	43	1	10	11	43	11 H. Mitchell	Prince Albert, N. W. T.	do 8	do 10	
Aug 22	Carthagenian.	Allen	11	50	41	10	30	3	43	43	1	10	11	43	Thos. McGree	Quepsh, Ont	Aug. 13	do 10	
Nov. 4	do	do	1	5	6	10	30	3	43	43	1	10	11	43	John Dryden	Brooklin, Ont	Oct. 22	do 10	
do 4	do	do	1	5	6	10	30	3	43	43	1	10	11	43	11 Art. Johnston	Greenwood, Ont	do 22	do 10	
do 4	do	do	1	5	6	10	30	3	43	43	1	10	11	43	13 Messrs. Isaac & Russell.	Richmond Hill, Ont	do 22	do 10	
do 4	do	do	1	5	6	10	30	3	43	43	1	10	11	43	G. & A. Isaac.	Bomanton, Ont	do 22	do 10	
do 4	do	do	1	5	6	10	30	3	43	43	1	10	11	43	Jos. Redman	Peterborough, Ont	do 22	do 10	
			26	49	2	2	12	43	3	58	1	10	11	148					

N.B.—One calf born in quarantine; one cow dead (slaughtered).

J. A. COUTURE, V.S.

STATEMENT of Sheep Imported at Point Lévis Cattle Quarantine in 1887.

Date of Arrival.	Steamer.	Line.	Shropshire.			Leicester.			Lincoln.			Cotswold.			South Down.			Dorsets.			Grand Total.	Names of Owners.	Residence.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Discharge.
			Hams.	Ewes.	Total.	Hams.	Ewes.	Total.	Hams.	Ewes.	Total.	Hams.	Ewes.	Total.	Hams.	Ewes.	Total.	Hams.	Ewes.	Total.					
1887.																									
June 29	Thanmore	Beaver	6	10	16																15	W. H. Beattie	Wilton Grove, Ont.	June 17	July 6
do 29	do	do																			6	Wm. Walker	Iderton, Ont.	do 17	do 6
Aug. 9	Oxenholme		7	108	115																116	John Dryden	Brooklin, Ont.	July 27	Aug. 16
do 9	do																				15	Jas. Main	Boyan, Ont.	do 27	do 16
do 9	do																				9	do	do	do 27	do 16
do 10	Thanmore	Beaver	20	102	122																122	Turner & Crosby	Lansing Mich, U.S.	do 29	do 16
do 17	Dominion	Dominion	3	7	10																99	E. & A. Stanford	Markham, Ont.	Aug. 5	do 28
do 21	Lake Superior	Beaver	1	24	25																26	Robert Miller	do	do 12	do 29
Sept. 6	Siberian	Allan																			1	Wm. Oliver	Bright, Ont.	do 26	Sept. 7
do 14	Texas	Dominion	12	35	47																47	Simon Beattie	Markham, Ont.	Sept. 1	do 17
do 26	Carthaginian	Allan	2	23	25																9	And. Whitelaw	Guelph, Ont.	do 16	do 28
Oct. 6	Montreal	Dominion	30	309	339	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6	33	26	C. C. Hills & Son	Delaware, O., U.S.	do 23	Oct. 10
																					488				

J. A. COUTURE, V.S.

No. 42.

REPORT ON TRANSIT OF UNITED STATES LIVE STOCK.

(MR. L. SLATER.)

ST. THOMAS, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I beg to forward the seventh annual report on the transportation of United States live stock through Canada in transit and in bond and stopping at the port of St. Thomas and passing from west to east over the Michigan Central, Canada Division, from Windsor to Buffalo, and from Windsor to Buffalo over the Grand Trunk Loop Line, Southern Division, and from Point Edward and Sarnia Branch to London, and south to St. Thomas and east to Buffalo over the Grand Trunk Loop Line, Southern Division.

The Michigan Central, Canada Division,

have had a very successful year in the transportation of live stock from west to east, in transit and in bond, having made several improvements in their rolling stock, during the year, for the convenience of their ever increasing business in the shipment of live stock from the west, which has enabled this company to carry all the live stock that has been offered them through Canada, during the year just ended, with the greatest ease and despatch and without an accident to a train that had live stock on board. The cars that are used for the shipment of cattle are improved from time to time, all of which go to make the chance of accident less and adds to the safety of the animals in transit as well as to the despatch of the trains, and to shorten the time that the animals are on the road. The number of cars of cattle that has passed, during the twelve months, is somewhat less than it was for the year 1886; the cause of the falling off may be traced to the Chicago stock yards and Cook County Illinois, being under quarantine restrictions during the month of September, before the quarantine was raised. The Chicago stock yards are the great source from which this company hauls live stock.

Hogs by this route.—The number of cars of hogs has increased during the year, as compared with the year previous, but the increase is owing to the large number of cars of hogs (J. B. Squires & Co.'s hog trains) sent with daily shipments from Chicago to New Cambridge, Mass., by this route, which change took place on the 16th day of September last, and we have had since that date a large increase, but previous to that date the J. B. Squires & Co.'s hog trains passed by the Grand Trunk Railway route and was not under my inspection, and therefore is the more an increase. The hogs are all shipped in double deck cars, and average 160 hogs in each.

Sheep.—The number of cars of sheep passing from west to east by this route, is somewhat less than during the year 1886, but all have passed safely and without accident, and are mostly shipped in double deck cars. The average number of sheep contained in each car is 160.

Horses.—From the number of cars of horses passing from west to east by this route, there is apparently a large falling off in the total number of cars for the year, but there is not any falling off in the number of horses, as horses are passing from

west to east in what is known as "horse palace cars," which cars have a capacity of twenty stalls, to carry one horse and feed for him in each stall, which is an increase in value and in the total number of horses passing during the year.

Mixed live stock, loaded in the same car which is made up of cattle and sheep, and also sheep and hogs, and sometimes of a few young calves, these shipments of mixed live stock are for the eastern markets for local supplies, this year shows a large increase in the number of cars, as compared with the previous total number of cars for 1886.

Poultry.—Poultry passes through in flat cars and in crates; about one hundred crates is a flat car load, two dozen chickens to each crate. The total number of cars shows a slight falling off.

Mules.—There have been, during the year, seven cars of mules passing through from west to east, and also five cars of young calves, and all have passed safely and without accident during the entire twelve months, and the trains carrying live stock from west to east, over this route, have passed through with despatch, and the company's officers and employees unite with myself in carrying out the restrictions under which the company are permitted to ship and transport United States' live stock through Canada, by having duly appointed guardians on all trains carrying live stock, and the empty cars returning are carefully cleaned and deodorized, in strict accordance with the regulations.

Local miscellaneous shipments from St. Thomas and east and west on the Michigan Central, Canada Division, from local points, and in cars used for the local shipments *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway to Montreal, show a slight falling off in the number of cars of cattle, and a large falling off in the number of cars of sheep, during the year, as compared with the previous year.

Local miscellaneous shipments from St. Thomas and east from local points over the Michigan Central, Canada Division, show a very decided increase in cattle, and also in the number of cars of sheep from local points to Buffalo, during the year.

West bound cars to the Western States show a slight falling off as compared with the previous year of 1886. But all have passed without accident, and the transportation of horses to the west is now done in the horse palace car, unless the horses are shipped from a local point and then the combination M. C. R. car is used, but we have not shipped many cars of local horses west this season, and only a few cars of live stock and emigrants' effect have passed to the west; the list of those passed I report in tabular form attached to this report.

Grand Trunk Loop Line, Southern Division.

This company show a slight decrease in the total number of cars of United States live stock passing through the port of St. Thomas to Buffalo in transit and in bond. A certain number of their trains come into Canada at Windsor and east over the loop line to Buffalo, and a portion of the trains come into Canada at Point Edward and over the Sarnia branch to London, and south to St. Thomas, and east to Buffalo. This company take great pains in the transit and the management of these trains carrying United States live stock through Canada, in as much as they have guardians on all trains, and their cars are well appointed for the shipment of United States live stock. They are making improvements in the equipment of their cars in the way of patent couplers and the introduction of air brakes, all of which tends to insure the quick transit of the animals through Canada; and altogether, taking into consideration the severe weather we experienced during the early part of the year, this company has had a very prosperous year in the transportation of United States live stock through Canada over this part of their system of railways, and I have great pleasure in stating that this company has not had an accident or mishap to any of their trains engaged in the carrying of United States live stock from west to east

during the whole of the year, which goes a great way to show that the company's officers and employees are carrying out all the restrictions under which the company are permitted to carry United States live stock through Canada, in transit and in bond, from west to east, than anything else. The company's officers treat me with the greatest courtesy and respect and unite with me in carrying out all the restrictions and instructions of the Department to my entire satisfaction.

Local shipments of cattle and sheep in car loads to Buffalo.

This company (Grand Trunk Railway) have not carried a great many cars of cattle to Buffalo by this route but have quite a number of cars of sheep to Buffalo by this route; the sheep are shipped from Toronto on the Grand Trunk Railway north of London and also from Toronto west of St. Thomas.

Local shipments of cattle from St. Thomas and points around St. Thomas.

This company have shipped most of the fat cattle from this port this season to Montreal.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. SLATER,
Inspector.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

TABLE showing the number of Cars of each kind of Stock.

Date.	Company.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mixed L. S.	Poultry.	Calves.	Mules.	M. C. R. O. Division.	G. T. L. South-ern Division.	Totals.
1887.												
Jan. 31...	M. O. R. O. Div.	522	190	218	22	5	7	6	970			
do 31...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.	82	67	179	5	2	1				336	1,306
Feb. 28...	M. O. R. O. Div.	375	45	242	30	2	8	1	703			
do 28...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.	90	55	127	19	5	4				300	1,003
Mar. 31...	M. C. R. C. Div.	302	147	187	59	2	14		711			
do 31...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.	270	62	128	20		3				483	1,194
					*3							
April 30...	M. C. R. C. Div.	231	169	138	47	17	6		611			
do 30...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.	222	45	70	16		2				355	966
May 31...	M. C. R. C. Div.	326	145	29	31	9	14		534			
do 31...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.	95	39	32	14	2	2				184	738
June 30...	M. O. R. O. Div.	326	106	3	19	1	5		460			
do 30...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.	108	38	19	14	2					181	641
July 31...	M. O. R. O. Div.	297	164	24	17	14	12		528			
do 31...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.	74	55	45	9	2					185	713
Aug. 31...	M. C. R. C. Div.	298	245	58	35	10	14		660			
do 31...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.	92	126	102	5	3					328	988
Sept. 30...	M. O. R. O. Div.	350	698	85	18	9	23		1,181			
do 30...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.	112	216	95	6	6	1				436	1,617
Oct. 31...	M. O. R. C. Div.	341	1,154	117	25	15	45		1,697			
do 31...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.	284	218	156	4	18	13				693	2,390
Nov. 30...	M. O. R. C. Div.	431	1,164	172	26	8	31	4	1,836			
do 30...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.	181	265	187	8	6	11	1			659	2,495
Dec. 31...	M. O. R. C. Div.	387	1,042	154	11	12	13		1,619			
do 31...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.	126	147	231	4	7	2				517	2,136
		5,922	6,600	2,798	467	157	213	5	7	11,530	4,657	16,187

* Race horses.

L. SLATER.

REPORT of Miscellaneous Shipments of Local and other Live Stock and Emigrants' Effects to the Western States and to Manitoba, some through and some shipped from Local Points, but all going West, showing the number of Cars of each kind.

Date.	Company.	To Western States.— Horses.	To Western States.— Emigrants' Effects and Live Stock.	Through to W. S.— Cattle.	Through to W. S.— Sheep.	Local to W. S.— Horses.	Local to W. S.— Cattle.
1887.							
Jan. 31...	M. C. R. C. Div.	4		1		2	
do 31...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.	1					
Feb. 28...	M. C. R. C. Div.	11	1		2		
March 31...	M. C. R. C. Div.	23	3		1	4	
do 31...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.	1					
April 30...	M. C. R. C. Div.	17	1			3	1
May 31...	M. C. R. C. Div.	16	2				
June 30...	M. C. R. C. Div.	5	1				
July 31...	M. C. R. C. Div.	8				1	
Aug. 31...	M. C. R. C. Div.	22				4	
do 31...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.				1		
Sept. 30...	M. C. R. C. Div.	24					
Oct. 31...	M. C. R. C. Div.	13			1		
do 31...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.				1		
Nov. 30...	M. C. R. C. Div.	12					
Dec. 31...	M. C. R. C. Div.	10				1	
	Total.....	167	8	1	6	15	1

L. SLATER.

REPORT of Miscellaneous Shipments of Local Live Stock from St. Thomas to Montreal, by the Grand Trunk Railway, and from St. Thomas and points West and East, on the Michigan Central Railway, Canada Division, to Montreal, *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway, showing the different kinds and the number of Cars.

Date.	Company.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.	Hogs.	Live Poultry.
1887.						
May 31...	M.C.R.C. Div	5				
do 31...	G.T.R.L.L.S. Div	11				
June 30...	M.C.R.C. Div	2		2		
do 30...	G.T.R.L.L.S. Div	1				
July 31...	M.C.R.C. Div	17				
do 31...	G.T.R.L.L.S. Div	20			1	
Aug. 31...	M.C.R.C. Div	9				
do 31...	G.T.R.L.L.S. Div	45			1	
Sept. 30...	M.C.R.C. Div	4				
do 30...	G.T.R.L.L.S. Div	21				
Oct. 31...	M.C.R.C. Div	7			1	
do 31...	G.T.R.L.L.S. Div	8			1	
Nov. 30...	M.C.R.C. Div	1	1			
do 30...	G.T.R.L.L.S. Div	8			1	
Dec. 31...	M.C.R.C. Div	2				
do 31...	G.T.R.L.L.S. Div	1				1
		162	1	2	5	1

L. SLATER.

REPORT of Miscellaneous Shipments of Local Live Stock to Buffalo, on the Grand Trunk Loop Line, Southern Division, and on the Michigan Central, Canada Division, and from the Canadian Pacific, and to Buffalo, showing the different kinds and the number of Cars.

Date.	Company.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Poultry.	Horses.	From C. P. R. Cattle.	From C. P. R., Sheep.	M. C. R. C. Division.	G. T. R. L. L. S. Division.	Total.
1887.											
Jan. 31...	M. C. R. C. Div.	2	4					6	12		
do 31...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.		4			1				5	17
Feb. 28...	M. C. R. C. Div.	1	1			1		7	10		
do 28...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.		2							2	12
Mar. 31...	M. C. R. C. Div.	3					1	3	7		7
do 31...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.										
Apr. 30...	M. C. R. C. Div.	1	3						4		
do 30...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.	4								4	8
May 31...	M. C. R. C. Div.	2				1			3		
June 30...	M. C. R. C. Div.	1	2						3		6
do 30...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.	1								1	
July 31...	M. C. R. C. Div.		1						1		2
Aug. 31...	M. C. R. C. Div.	4	10	1				1	16		
do 31...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.		3	2						5	21
Sept. 30...	M. C. R. C. Div.	13	12	1					26		
do 30...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.	4	*2							8	34
Oct. 31...	M. C. R. C. Div.	19	11						30		
do 31...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.	4	5							9	39
Nov. 30...	M. C. R. C. Div.	12	23			1			36		
do 30...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.	2	3		1	1				7	43
Dec. 31...	M. C. R. C. Div.	10	31			1			42		
do 31...	G. T. R. L. L. S. Div.		13							13	55
		83	132	4	1	6	1	17	190	54	244

*Mixed.

L. SLATER.

No. 43.

REPORT ON PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CATTLE, ETC.

(C. J. HASZARD.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform the Department that we have nothing of a contagious nature affecting cattle, sheep or swine at the present time. Horses have a mild kind of strangles which they carry about from place to place, and I do not think that all parts of the Island are at any time free from them.

In travelling through the Island I have taken notes of the crops at every place I have been. I have also made enquiry from persons from all parts attending our county fairs, and find hay, potatoes, turnips and other vegetables are below an average, in some places one-fourth short; wheat and oats are nearly an average in the grain, but straw is a little short; the shortage was caused by the dry time last of June and the early part of July, but, on the whole, we are better supplied for our animals than any of the lower provinces, and feel satisfied we will have plenty of fodder for the winter and spring on the Island, with a good quantity of hay to export.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. HASZARD.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 44.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SYDNEY, C. B., QUARANTINE STATION.

(Wm. McKENZIE McLEOD, M.D.)

QUARANTINE STATION,

SYDNEY, C.B., 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on quarantine at this station for the year now about to close.

During the past season only one vessel arrived with infection, viz., the barque "M. & E. Cann," Durkee, master, from Brazil, in ballast. On this vessel I found a case of confluent small-pox, which I at once removed to hospital, where recovery took place.

The vessel was cleansed and fumigated as thoroughly as was possible under existing circumstances, and detained in quarantine two or three days. Before the time at which, under ordinary circumstances, she would have been entitled to discharge, small-pox appeared on the person of Louis Brinkley, a seaman, and one of the boat's crew that conveyed the first case from the vessel to the wharf.

I am compelled to attribute this case to necessary exposure on that occasion, more especially as the period for incubation in small-pox agrees with the lapse of time in this case between exposure and the appearance of the disease; and further, I ascertained that prior to this exposure, Brinkley, with the rest of the crew, had been carefully separated from the first patient. This incident forcibly illustrates the ultimate futility of isolation if the patient's shipmates are employed in his removal, as of necessity they are at this station, unprovided as it is with the means of removing sick from infected vessels without exposing healthy seamen to danger.

On the second outbreak of the disease, the sick having been removed to hospital, the vessel was again cleansed, and by authority only allowed to proceed to Grosse Isle to complete the quarantine, and be generally dealt with as might be seen proper.

While the "M. & E. Cann" was at this station the first officer, Mr. Crosby, died of inflammation of the bowels.

During the season a large number of vessels from ports out of Canada were inspected and allowed pratique.

In every case I found masters of ships willing to comply with the regulations and to assist in carrying them out.

The hospitals and other station buildings have been much improved by painting and certain other small but important and necessary repairs. They are still, however, unfurnished both as regards bedding and hospital furniture generally.

Owing to the lack of disinfecting appliances at this station most of the bedding is destroyed, after each case, which might otherwise be used again.

I respectfully recommend that a sufficient amount of suitable furniture including bedding be placed in the hospitals, and that the office be supplied with the requisite drugs, disinfectants, &c., before the opening of next season. It would be well also to have a small building erected somewhere on the grounds to serve as a store room.

In order to prevent the ice carrying the wharf away, the construction of a well ballasted T block at the head is necessary. This could be done for a small sum of money during the winter while the harbour is frozen and before the destructive drift ice arrives.

I further beg respectfully to submit for your favourable consideration the necessity which exists for procuring at this station the most efficient appliances for fumigation and disinfection known to modern science, in order that large vessels and ocean-going steamers which frequent this port in enormous and ever increasing numbers may be detained as shortly as possible, and the public whose interests in this matter, it is needless to say, are paramount, may be assured that such interests are fully conserved.

I would, therefore, recommend that appliances be procured for this station, whereby disinfection and fumigation may be accomplished by superheated steam, rapidly evolved sulphurous acid gas and mercuric chloride in solution.

In conclusion, in view of this being the nearest quarantine station to Europe in the very track of vessels to and from all points, and the possibility, I may even say probability, of an invasion of Asiatic cholera next season, I beg to request that your Department enter into arrangements whereby information may be telegraphed to the Quarantine Medical Superintendent from the Government signal station at Low Point, Sydney Harbour, concerning all incoming vessels from foreign ports or ports outside of Canada.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. MCKENZIE McLEOD, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent, Sydney Quarantine Station.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 45.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTING PHYSICIAN, PORT OF QUEBEC.

(A. ROWAND, M.D.)

QUEBEC, 27th December, 1887.

SIR,—As port physician I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1887.

Immigration though much larger than for several years past, has been quite healthy and free from infectious disease, except a few cases of measles, so mild as to be scarcely perceptible. A few deaths occurred among the children of Icelanders on arrival, from exhaustion and not from any infectious disease.

Immigrants generally ask for advice and medicine on landing,—therefore a surgery supplied with medicine has to be kept for their use.

Two steamers with passengers came up the river late in the season, flying the yellow flag. It seems they had not been boarded at Grosse Isle, and after waiting there, one of them seven or eight hours, came on without the quarantine certificate. I lost no time in boarding and inspecting them; and after vaccinating those who required it according to the Quarantine Law, I gave them my certificate of a clean bill of health.

A watchful care and extra vigilance are required for next year, as cholera is so near us. Careful inspection detected in New York fresh additional cases which had escaped attention. It behooves us, therefore, not to relax in our vigilance and precaution until the time of danger has passed away.

Increasing the powers of the port physician is the best guarantee for the due fulfilment of the duties devolving upon the various officers whose various services are required before the vessels reach port.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the Collector of Customs, being himself a medical man, and thus understanding my position, has always given me every facility in his power to do my duty properly. I may say the same of the agents of the Allan and Dominion lines. Other steamship lines, from time to time, land their passengers and ignore me and my office completely.

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

A. ROWAND, M.D.,
Port Physician, Quebec.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 46.

REPORT ON GERMAN COLONISATION IN OTTAWA DISTRICT.

(MR. J. S. JACKSON.)

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I have visited the following mentioned German settlements with the view of obtaining full and definite information regarding the progress made by German immigrants who have settled in this part of Canada, and I have the honour to report as follows:—

COUNTY OF RENFREW, ONT.

In the Township of McNab, there are about sixty German families who are settled within a radius of about six miles. Of these I visited thirty-five, almost all of whom I found in as prosperous a condition as could well be expected, many of them having made exceptional progress, achieving superior success to those of other nationalities. They have made good roads for themselves, and have schools established for the education of their children in English and German, but principally English.

Near the village of Renfrew there are a number of settlers of Polish extraction who are also prosperous, and express themselves as being well satisfied with the country, its laws and institutions.

In the Townships of Raglan and Radcliffe there are about thirty-five families of German settlers, nearly all doing well, and expressing themselves as being well satisfied with the country, and the advantages it affords them of making for themselves comfortable homes. One drawback to their making more rapid advancement is a lack of conveniently accessible markets to dispose of the productions of their labours to advantage, having to depend to a great extent on the lumberman as a purchaser of their surplus products.

Another disadvantage under which they labour is the sparseness of settlement at present, as the few already there find it difficult to support their institutions.

Although the country is somewhat broken, the soil where tillable is good, and there is ample room for a larger settlement. There are several German settlements in this county which I had not time to visit, but of which I heard very favourable reports from Germans who were acquainted in those settlements.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA, QUEBEC.

In this county I first visited the German settlements in the Townships of Bowman, Villeneuve and Portland, going by rail to Buckingham, thence by boat up the Lièvre River. About thirty miles from here I made a thorough examination from house to house as to the circumstances and progress of the settlers. Generally, I found all in good circumstances and prosperous, although their locality has been somewhat deficient in the facilities for marketing their products, but is at present much improved in that respect, owing to the development of the mining industry of those and the adjoining townships of that county, which is proving of great advantage and benefit to the settlements along the Lièvre River.

I am pleased to report that in many instances German settlers have successfully maintained themselves and families, and are doing well where settlers of other

nationalities have failed to make a living,—the reason they assign for their success is that they do not follow other pursuits such as lumbering and milling, but devote their whole time to their farms and keep out of debt.

I have seen some excellent farms among those that I visited, which will compare favourably with any in older settled districts.

Foremost among those I may mention that of William Reglin, Township of Villeneuve, lot 28, concession 3, who has several hundred acres, mostly all well fenced and in a high state of cultivation; well stocked with a superior class of cattle, and on which is constructed a good substantial dwelling-house and outbuildings, which will compare favourably with the majority of first-class farm buildings in older and more advantageously situated sections of either Ontario or Quebec.

I may also mention the names of Messrs. Charles Tshestloke, August Malone, Charles Nitschki, Edward Bronke, Martin Woodstock, Ferdinand Paesler, of the Township of Bowman, and Isadore Tshestloke, of the Township of Portland, as among the most prosperous farmers I met with, all of whom, as well as many others, own good farms, free of debt and in good state of cultivation, several having goodly sums of money laid by. As indisputable proof of their industry and frugality, the Germans in these townships maintain their own schools, in which is taught English during one-half of the day and German on the other half.

Next I proceeded to the Townships of Mulgrave and Derry, which are about fifty miles from travelable road, and visited the majority of the German families settled in these townships, nearly all of whom I found fairly prosperous, maintaining their schools and other institutions in much the same way as those in Bowman, Villeneuve and Portland, but they have not the advantage of as good markets, having to depend to a great extent for the sale of their products, on the lumbering firms, there not being any mining carried on in that locality.

Foremost among the most successful farmers in these townships are Messrs. Henry Buskie, Christie Beehler, George Beehler, William Teske, Charles Abraham, Peter Roos, Charles Bearndt, Charles Scythes, Lewis Smallien, John Meadlestate, besides many others, all of whom own good farms under good state of cultivation, and all expressed themselves as well satisfied with our country, its Government and laws. There are about seventy-five German families in the aforementioned townships of Ottawa County.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

J. S. JACKSON.

To the Honourable
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 47.

REPORT OF WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

MONTREAL.

SIR,—The number of immigrants received at the "Home," 141 Mansfield Street, Montreal, during past season was 372, viz. :—

English	289
Scotch	25
Irish.....	49
French	1
Welsh	5
Norwegian	1
American	2
	<hr/>
	372
	<hr/>
Of these there were of	
Church of England.....	300
Presbyterian.....	23
Roman Catholic.....	49
	<hr/>
	372
	<hr/>

Eighty-five persons not counted in above list returned at various times, making the total of those passing through the institution 459.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. MUSSEN,
Hon. Secretary.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 48.

REPORT OF ARRIVALS AT WINNIPEG.

(MR. HENRY C. JACOBSEN.)

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honour to send you a statement of the total number of immigrants who have arrived in Winnipeg for the year ending 31st December, 1887, showing an increase over immigrants who arrived in 1886 of 7,627.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY C. JACOBSEN,
Dominion Government Intelligence Interpreter.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing increase of Immigration over Year 1886.
RECAPITULATION.

Remarks.	Months.	Sexes.			Totals.	Comparative Totals.
		Males.	Females.	Children.		
1886.						
The number of the first 4 months in 1886 are taken from C. P. R. Immigration returns.	January.....	.....	.....	.....	3,161	
	February.....	.....	.....	.....
	March.....	.....	.....	.....
	April.....	.....	.....	.....
	May.....	527	162	237	926	926
	June.....	565	273	345	1,183	2,109
	July.....	526	327	303	1,156	3,265
	August.....	670	228	167	1,065	4,330
	September..	482	255	187	924	5,254
	October.....	424	267	192	883	6,137
	November.....	244	146	94	484	6,621
	December.....	143	93	47	283	6,904
			3,581	1,751	1,572	10,065
1887.						
These numbers do not include passengers in Pullman cars, navvies, nor do they include settlers en route to locate in American territories.	January.....	149	83	54	286	286
	February.....	360	133	66	559	845
	March.....	814	402	306	1,522	2,367
	April.....	1,686	637	442	2,765	5,132
	May.....	1,668	504	518	2,690	7,822
	June.....	1,041	323	324	1,688	9,510
	July.....	1,383	774	680	2,837	12,347
	August.....	770	296	267	1,333	13,680
	September.....	682	363	323	1,368	15,048
	October.....	687	281	252	1,220	16,268
	November.....	526	237	203	966	17,234
	December.....	284	103	71	458	17,692
	Grand Totals for 1887.....		10,050	4,136	3,506	17,692
Grand Totals for 1886.....		.....	.....	.....	10,066	.....
Increase of Immigration over 1886..		.....	.....	.....	7,627	.....

H. C. JACOBSEN.

No. 49.

REPORT ON FORT McLEOD CATTLE INSPECTION.

(MR. W. C. ALLEN, V. S.)

FORT McLEOD, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to herewith enclose a report from the quarantine officer appointed by me in conformity with my report to you of the first day of September last past as per your instructions, that such quarantine should be enforced with great care and circumspection and have every reason to believe such quarantine was conducted well and satisfactorily. I made him perfectly understand you were the arbiter and with your decision he was to be satisfied.

I have much pleasure in being able to report that no disease or appearance of disease exists in this territory and that the cattle of every description under my jurisdiction are healthy and never at this season of the year looked better; the mortality among cattle will be trifling in the extreme. Cattlemen are well pleased and most sanguine. The prairie is entirely free from snow and the pasturage very good indeed and quite ample for all requirements.

I also beg leave to report that a large number of Mormons from Utah have settled at Lee's Creek (some forty miles from this place) in this territory, and are a most enterprising and well behaved class of citizens, perfectly sober and industrious, and I am credibly informed that a further large emigration of said Mormons will locate here this coming season.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM COX ALLEN,
*Collector of Customs and
Inspector of Ranches, North-West Territories.*

The Honourable the Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

FORT McLEOD, N. W. T.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that in compliance with your instructions I proceeded to the quarantine station, at the St. Mary's River, on the 1st of September, 1887, and assumed charge thereof. I beg leave to submit a return of all live stock which entered the Territory from the United States through the section of the country to which you appointed me. Before allowing any horses, mules or sheep to proceed to be inspected by you I carefully examined them and any which had appearance of disease were not allowed to pass. The fifteen head of cattle as shown on the return were detained by me at the quarantine ground where they still remain and are at present sound and free from all disease.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD ALLEN.

RETURN of all Live Stock Imported into this Territory, via St. Mary's River, since the establishment of Quarantine, from 1st September, 1887.

Date.	Name of Inspector.	Horses.	Mules.	Oattle.	Sheep.	Where from.	Destination.	Remarks.
1887.								
Sept. 1...	High River Ranche Co	392				Oregon, U.S.	High River, N.W.T.	Settler.
do 1...	William Watt.	1				Montana, U.S.	Fort McLeod, N.W.T.	do
do 8...	F. Kirkaldie				2,550	do	do	Sold to William Nicolls, of Medicine Hat, rancher.
do 8...	Ira Brawn					do	Medicine Hat, N.W.T.	Settler
do 22...	J. W. Williams	1				do	Fort McLeod, N.W.T.	Taken back by owner to United States.
do 22...	Ira Brawn	6				do	Leithbridge, N.W.T.	Settler.
do 24...	James Wheatley	1				do	do	Taken back by owner to United States.
do 24...	Frank Pyas.	2				do	do	do
do 24...	J. Lynn	1				do	do	do
do 26...	M. Maloney	1				do	do	do
do 26...	Joseph McKenzie	2				do	do	do
do 27...	Robt. H. Daines	2		3		Utah, U.S.	Lee's Creek, N.W.T.	Settler.
do 7...	M. L. Hinman	2				do	do	do
do 7...	H. L. Hinman	2				do	do	do
do 7...	J. E. Layne	3		2		do	do	do
do 7...	O. L. Robinson	2				do	do	do
do 7...	E. Bates	3				do	do	do
do 7...	George Farrell	14		10		do	do	do
do 7...	G. L. Farrell	1				do	do	do
do 19...	Alex. LeBeauf	22				Oregon, U.S.	Stand Off, N.W.T.	do
do 19...	Ey. LeBeauf	10				do	do	do
do 19...	Mrs. Siler	18				do	High River, N.W.T.	do
do 24...	Joseph R. Bance	1	2			Washington Ty, U.S.	do	do
do 25...	S. R. Leper	2				Montana, U.S.	Fort McLeod, N.W.T.	do
do 25...	Joseph Hicks	6				do	Lee's Creek, N.W.T.	do
do 1...	John L. Roberts	4				do	do	do
do 2...	J. Anderson	1				do	do	do
do 2...	D. H. McPherson	4				Oregon, U.S.	Fort McLeod, N.W.T.	do
do 17...	Wm. Bunt	2				Montana, U.S.	High River, N.W.T.	Rancher.
do 17...	J. C. Farman	14				do	Stand Off, N.W.T.	Settler.
do 23...	Ey. Manson	2				do	do	do
do 23...	Neil Munson	6				Utah, U.S.	Lee's Creek, N.W.T.	do
do 23...						do	do	do
1888.								
Feb. 6...	W. S. Wearley	1				Montana, U.S.	Fort McLeod, N.W.T.	do
	Total	530	2	15	2,550			

EDWIN ALLEN,
Officer in charge of Cattle Quarantine for Fort McLeod, N.W.T.

No. 50.

REPORT ON CANADIAN SETTLEMENTS IN DAKOTA AND CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

(MR. W. A. WEBSTER.)

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, in accordance with instructions received from you, I began, early in May, 1887, to make some investigations respecting the condition of Canadians who have settled in Dakota and the adjoining North-Western States. Knowing that during some years past, a considerable number had emigrated from the Counties of Stormont, Russell, Lanark, Grenville, Leeds, Frotenac and Addington to Manitoba and the North-West as well as to Dakota, I first visited a few places in these counties in order to obtain the names and addresses of those who had gone to Dakota. I distributed pamphlets at these points and delivered several lectures, "On the North-West as a field for Ontario emigration," in the rural districts, and received a strong invitation to meet them again on my return from the North-West and give them my views from personal observation, as quite a number were intending to go west somewhere, in the spring of 1888. Having obtained the names and addresses I required, I left Kingston on 17th May, and stopped over two days at Point Edward, distributing literature. I met a good many emigrants and mixed freely with them. Many were Scandinavians billed through from Europe to Michigan and Minnesota, others were from Great Britain, and these after my presenting to them the advantages of our North-West, changed their minds and went by boat to Port Arthur and thence to the North-West. I spent a day in the same manner at Sarnia, where American immigration agents were very actively operating.

I reached Fargo, Dakota, on the 25th—and set to work to examine systematically the counties in which Canadians were reported to have settled, walking over county after county, and talking with the farmers and their wives, looking at the farms, stock, implements, &c., and finding out their cost, as also the price of land, the rates of taxation, the quality and abundance of the water supply, cost of wells, &c., in order to be able to make a fair comparison with the condition of things in Manitoba. I found the roads very bad, and there was a slight flurry of snow on the 30th of May, and the weather was cold, wet and unpleasant.

I remained in Dakota for several weeks, visiting twenty-seven counties in North East Dakota, going to nearly every place in which Canadians had settled, going over most of the counties on foot and hearing their stories, from their own lips. The Canadians in Dakota may be divided into two classes: those who went there from a spirit of adventure and induced by the excitement attending the building of the railroads, some remaining some going off south or west and some drifting back to Manitoba; others were drawn to Dakota by false reports, as to quality of land, climate, water supply, &c. These are a valuable class of citizens for an agricultural country, and, as a rule, are very much dissatisfied with their present lot, and only remain for want of means to leave. Eight out of ten of those that had come from Manitoba would go back if they could. I do not speak of settlers in the Red River Valley.

The drawbacks to Dakota they state to be 1st,—the dryness of the soil and climate, the absence of creeks, rivers or small lakes rendering water hard to get, wells hard to dig, and the water when obtained of bad quality, strongly alkaline; 2nd the high rate of local taxation, the excessive rate of interest on farm loans (about 20 per cent.) Loans secured by chattle mortgage bear a still higher interest.

In Nelson county, said to be one of the best counties in the Territory, I saw sold under foreclosure of mortgage on one day 25 farms, and in no case did the land bring more than the mortgage.

One of the chief attractions had been that in North Dakota, the land being all Government land, in addition to a homestead and pre-emption a *tree claim* of 160 acres could be taken up. It seemed a big thing, but they have found out that under the circumstances the more land they had, the worse off they were.

A number of persons living in Southern Manitoba have gone across and taken up land in Dakota with no intention of settling on it, but as a mere matter of speculation. There are a few others who went to Dakota before the Canadian Pacific Railway, was built, not expecting it would come in their lifetime.

The crops in most of the counties I visited were poor, and the farmers much discouraged. A good many were leaving for Manitoba—none this year coming from it. One man who had emigrated from Manitoba had been employed by the United States Government as an emigrant agent and sent to Europe. He has now gone back to his Manitoba farm.

Railway rates were not claimed to be any lower than in Manitoba. Passenger rates on trunk line 4 cents and branch lines 5 cents and no second class.

Agricultural implements are cheaper in Manitoba than in Dakota, *for cash*.

The cost of digging wells and getting water in many of the counties is more than the price of the farm, and many farms have been abandoned for want of water. At Grand Forks, I found a large number of idle men—many of them young farmers who had finished putting in their crops and were hanging about the town waiting to see if it would grow. They said between droughts, hail storm, cyclones, &c., wheat growing was becoming uncertain and grass too short and water too scarce to make stock growing pay. Another lot of men had been working on the railway in Montana, and the water got so bad and grass so scarce that neither man nor beast could live and hundreds had to be idle.

At the end of June, I entered Manitoba from Dakota, at its south-west corner, and travelled (mostly on foot) over county after county, to the Red River on the east, and to the Souris on the north. I met nearly all the farmers in this district, visited their farms, saw their crops, &c., and noted their progress and success. It was from this part of Manitoba that a few years ago some farmers crossed over to Dakota. I have investigated the circumstances very closely and find that :

1st. The so-called farmers were not farmers at all, but broken down merchants or speculators or others without any practical knowledge of farming at all.

2nd. These rushed in to Manitoba at the time of the "boom," and expected far too much, and could not but fail in any country.

3rd. It was through no fault of the land or climate they failed, for in the immediate neighbourhood from which they went other settlers who were practical farmers were, in nearly every instance, successful.

4th. I looked up when in Northern Dakota many of these Manitobans and found that they had mostly made grand failures as farmers in Dakota, and a good many are now coming back to Manitoba.

Having been myself a municipal councillor for many years, I made careful inquiries concerning these bodies in Manitoba, the local improvements, rates of taxation, &c., and I found the councils discharging their duties in an admirable manner—the municipal taxes almost nominal, while in Dakota the very reverse was the case. Manitoba may well be proud of her municipal institutions.

Another advantage she has over her neighbours is that the farmer can borrow money at 8 per cent., while in Dakota it is at least 12 per cent.

Dakota cannot be compared to Manitoba as a live stock county, and for dairy farming I doubt if Manitoba can be equalled on the continent.

On the 15th July, I reached Winnipeg from the south, rested one day and proceeded to North-West Manitoba, to Shell River, visiting most of the farmers, in fact all the stock farms. I also visited all the cheese factories and got reports of their operations so far. There is a grand opening for skilled cheese men with some capital, to prosecute that industry. Northern Manitoba is a grand country for mixed farming, and for cheese it has few equals.

The grain crops were immense. Harvesting had commenced and an immense

quantity of natural hay was put up for winter feed. Farmers here aughed at the idea of there being any exodus to Dakota.

At the beginning of August I made arrangements with the Hon. D. H. Harrison, Minister of Agriculture, of Manitoba for a complete collection of the products of the soil of Manitoba, to exhibit at fall fairs in Eastern and Northern Ontario, and to use at lectures during the winter.

In August I went through North-Western Manitoba as far as Fort Ellice, thoroughly examining the soil, water, timber, &c., in that part of the province from Minnedosa north to Fort Ellice. It is a grand country for mixed farming and destined to be a splendid cheese country. At the urgent request of many of the farmers I gave several lectures on cheese making. The farmers were very much alive to the subject. Crops of all kinds excellent. Farmers and settlers all expressed themselves well satisfied with the working of the present land laws, and the way they are administered. On the whole, they are well-to-do and much pleased with the country. I never saw more evidences of substantial agricultural wealth in a new country. The great want is more settlers of a good class of farmers, so as to be able to keep up their churches, schools, factories, &c., &c.

I examined Central Manitoba from Portage la Prairie to the western boundary—the great wheat growing region of the Carberry Plains and south of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Souris River, noting carefully the peculiar advantages of each section. I then went west in the Territories as far as Regina, travelling a great deal on foot so as to cross over the farms, look at the crops, live stock, &c., and talk with the farmers at their work. At Indian Head, I was shown the country for many miles around, by Mr. McKay, and wherever there was good farming there were splendid crops. The system of big farms is very much against the settling up of this section. I visited the Indian reserve, 20 miles from Indian Head, and was pleased and astonished with the excellent manner it is managed, the Indians are industrious and well clad, with good crops, good teams, and contentment and prosperity apparent, and the farmers told me all the other reserves in Assiniboia are just the same.

I collected samples of the agricultural products of the Territories and secured a fine selection to exhibit at all fairs in Ontario.

I left Winnipeg on the 3rd September, and exhibited at the fairs at Gananoque, Unionville, Ottawa, Lansdowne, Lyndhurst, Delta, Kingston and Newbury. The farmers were pleased and astonished, seeing with their own eyes the growth of that fertile soil. It is with much pride that I saw the Manitoba butter I brought down take first and second prizes at Toronto, Ottawa and Kingston, in Ontario, great butter centres and competing against the world. At these fairs I distributed a large amount of immigration literature, which was very eagerly sought after by the farmers present. Hundreds of young farmers told me it was their intention to seek homes in the west and I have no fear any of them will go to Dakota. There are still other fairs at which I intend to exhibit, and I have received and answered a large number of letters from young farmers as to localities, &c., being determined to leave nothing undone that I can do to draw their attention to the superior advantages of our own fertile North-West prairies.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. WEBSTER.

The Honourable JOHN CARLING,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 51.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION OF 1887, AT TORONTO.

(REPORT BY MR. H. J. HILL, MANAGER AND SECRETARY.)

The Dominion Exhibition for the year 1887 was held at Toronto on the grounds of the Industrial Exhibition Association of that city, and in conjunction with the annual exhibition of that Association, the usual grant of \$10,000 having been made by the Dominion Government toward the same, the date being from the 6th to the 17th of September. The exhibition grounds embraced about sixty-two acres, and the buildings, which have cost about \$225,000, were well adapted for the purpose, the fullest accommodation being provided for all classes of manufactures, live stock, agricultural, horticultural and dairy products, separate buildings being set apart for each class or department.

The Exhibition was opened by His Excellency the Governor General on the 6th of September, at which ceremony a large number of prominent Canadians were present. The exhibits in all departments were extensive and varied, and the quality of the various agricultural and industrial products displayed fully illustrated the rapid progress which the people of Canada are making in the development of their country.

There were no less than 2,280 different exhibitors entered on the secretary's books, and the total number of entries in all departments was 14,680, and embraced exhibits from every Province of the Dominion. The amount offered in prizes was \$30,000.

In the live stock department the exhibit was an unusually fine one. There were 791 different horses exhibited, embracing thoroughbreds, roadsters, carriage, hunters and saddle horses, general purpose, heavy draughts (including imported and Canadian bred Clydesdales, Cleveland bays and Percherons), Suffolk Punch, dog cart, cobs and cavalry horses. The cattle exhibited comprised 476 head, including some very fine herds of Durhams, Herefords, Polled Angus, Galloways, Devons, Ayrshires, Jerseys and Holsteins, and one herd of Sussex Cattle. In the sheep classes there were 406 entries, consisting of Cotswolds, Leicesters, Lincolns, Southdowns, Oxford, Hampshire and Oxford Downs, Merinos and Dorset horned sheep. Of pigs there were 209 entries, principally Berkshires, Suffolks, Essex and Yorkshires, and a few Poland China. In the poultry department there were 1,481 entries, and among the exhibitors were Messrs. Abbott Bros., of Higham, England, who sent a number of birds, principally Minorcas.

In the grain and root department there were 585 entries, and in vegetables 652. The display of fruit was an exceptionally fine and remarkable one, the season having been favourable. There were 2,628 different entries, embracing over 30 varieties of apples, 28 varieties of pears, 20 varieties of plums, 10 varieties of peaches, 20 varieties of grapes and other fruits. The peaches, and the greater portion of the grape exhibit were grown in the open air, and included some very fine specimens.

The Government of Manitoba had on exhibition a very fine collection of the agricultural and other products of that Province and several of the farmers of that section embraced the opportunity for the first time to enter the lists in competition with their friends of the older Provinces. In this they were very successful, especially in the dairy department where the first prize for butter went to Manitoba, being obtained by Mr. Mathieson, of Brandon. Several first prizes for grain, roots and vegetables also went to that Province.

Several tons of comb and extracted honey and apiary supplies were exhibited in a building specially set apart for that purpose. A large building having a floor space

of 1,586 feet frontage by 44 feet in depth was filled with reapers, mowers, binders, threshing machines and other agricultural implements of all kinds, with the latest improvements and inventions. Another large building contained all kinds of wood and iron working machinery, flour and saw mill machinery, steam engines, and electrical apparatus, &c., all of Canadian manufacture. Another building contained a magnificent collection of stoves, ranges and furnaces and all kinds of heating and cooking apparatus, whilst another was set apart entirely for the exhibit of carriages and vehicles of all kinds, and material for the same.

The finer class of manufactures, such as musical instruments, sewing machines, furniture, textile fabrics, metal work, leather goods, fine art and ladies work, were exhibited in a large building constructed of iron and glass, with two galleries, known as a crystal palace and an annex in connection therewith. The exhibits in these buildings embraced nearly every branch of the finer class of manufactures, and their quality and neatness of arrangement would have been creditable even at an International show.

The attendance of visitors at the exhibition during the ten days of its progress reached 220,000. On the principal day, known as "farmers' day," no less than 56,000 persons passed into the exhibition grounds, and a more contented, well dressed and well-to-do looking lot of people it would be impossible to find gathered together on such an occasion in any land. On this day the visitors were composed almost wholly of farmers and their families, and a better proof of the general prosperity of the country than was here manifested could not be desired.

The holding of an annual Dominion Exhibition has done much to stimulate the improvement of live stock as well as all classes of manufactures and the money voted by the Government for this purpose is undoubtedly well applied.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. J. HILL.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 52.

OCEAN MAIL OFFICER'S REPORT.

(MR. JAS. FERGUSON.)

SOUTH QUEBEC, 11th November, 1887.

SIR,—I beg to state that during the past twelve months I distributed pamphlets to the immigrants on all the steamships that I sailed on westward, and have great pleasure in stating that our great North-West is attracting a steady flow of hardy settlers to it of all nationalities from the other side of the Atlantic.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FERGUSON,
Marine Mail Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 53.

OCEAN MAIL OFFICER'S REPORT.

(MR. W. F. BOWES.)

HALIFAX, N.S., 10th December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that during the year which will soon terminate, I have and caused to be distributed the various pamphlets issued from your Department on the subject of immigration, colonization, education, agriculture, mines, minerals, fisheries, investments, with other information relative to the Dominion of Canada, and intended for immigrants contemplating changing their habitations for others more desirable and inviting. The pamphlets referred to were principally distributed on board the Allan and Dominion Royal mail steamers, and occasionally in places where their presence might be useful and instructive.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. BOWES,
Marine Mail Officer.

~~The Honourable~~
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 54.

REPORT ON EMERSON CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION.

(D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.)

EMERSON, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report upon the operations of the Emerson and Gretna Quarantine Station.

During the present year I may say that I have been called very often to Gretna, as shown by monthly reports.

You will also observe by the enclosed comparative table that there has been a decrease in cattle as well as in horses and mules inspection, which is due to the thorough organization, and low rates of freight of the Canadian Pacific Railway between the Eastern Provinces and Manitoba and the North-West Territory.

However the importation of horses from Eastern Canada, has decreased at this point, that of importations from the United States into Manitoba has increased.

Here I may remark that most valuable horses have been imported from the States into Manitoba during the present year, and it seems to be only beginning. There is no doubt whatever that the class of blood horses will, for years to come, continue to be imported.

CATTLE.

Though there has been a small decrease in the number of cattle inspected, it is to be remarked that out of 225 head only two were Canadian cattle, and the remaining 223 were American cattle.

Here again we observe that these importations are, as a rule, thoroughbred and of the best quality. The country will, before long, benefit from such choice importations.

SHEEP.

Last year the number of sheep imported was only 14, whereas this year shows the enormous figure of 3,501. This branch of stock raising is well adapted for southern Manitoba, especially the Pembina and Turtle Mountains Districts, and will prove to be a most remunerative one.

HOGS.

The importation of hogs, as reported further on, is an increase 217 over last year.

I feel it to be my duty here to mention the fact that through your Departmental instructions, combined with those of the Provincial Government, the diseases known as glanders and farcy, which caused the ruin of so many farmers, has been stamped out.

I will also state that I have received, at the hands of the Collectors of Customs of Emerson and Gretna, all the needed help in the performance of my duties, for which I am very thankful.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,
Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

COMPARATIVE Inspection Table for the Years of 1886 and 1887.

Year.	Cattle.	Horses and Mules.	Sheep.	Hogs.
1886.....	319	1,063	14	.....
1887.....	225	412	3,501	217

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,
Inspector.

DETAILED Report of Sheep Inspected at this Station, *via* Emerson and Gretna.

Name of Owners.	Where from.	Destination.	Number.	Total.
P. Gallagher.....	St. Paul.....	Winnipeg.....	213	3,501
David Herst.....	Dakota.....	do.....	93	
W. Bell.....	Montana.....	do.....	2,827	
Mrs. Burrett.....	Dakota.....	Mountain City.....	140	
Allen Adams.....	Minneapolis.....	Morden.....	228	

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,
Inspector.

ANNUAL and Detailed Report of Hogs Inspected and Quarantined at Emerson Quarantine Station.

Name of Owners.	Where from.	Destination.	Number.	Total.
J. N. Braun.....	Dakota.....	Gretna.....	3	217
Louis Desforges.....	do.....	do.....	3	
James Flannagan.....	Minneapolis.....	Winnipeg.....	209	
D. Biran.....	Bathgate, D.T.....	St. Jean Baptist.....	2	

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,
Inspector.

DETAILED Report of Horses and Mules Inspected at this Station, *vid* Emerson and Gretna.

Name of Owners.	Where from.		Destination.	Mules.	Horses.	Total.
	Canada.	United States.				
Joe. Scott		Dakota	Maniton		3	
M. J. Bois		do	Gretna		2	
Geo. Mullen	Tilsonburg		Winnipeg		18	
G. Parker		Dakota	Emerson		3	
J. Mitchell		do	do		1	
J. N. Braun		do	Gretna		1	
R. Godrich	Tilsonburg		Brandon		18	
Geo. Mullen	do		Portage la Prairie		18	
David McGregor	Ontario		Winnipeg		19	
W. J. Fares	do		Emerson		18	
J. Enright	do		Winnipeg		33	
C. Sawatzky		Fargo	Gretna		3	
W. Southcomb	Huron, Ont.		Rock Lake		8	
A. Mackay		Bathgate	Emerson		1	
Frank Mossack		do	Gretna		1	
James Earl		Dakota	Manitou		3	
R. C. Scott	Tilsonburg		Winnipeg		18	
Chas. Mornburg		Pembina	do		1	
M. McPherson		Dakota	Emerson		3	
W. L. Ord		do	Deleware		1	
Thos. Alcock		Iowa	Dominion City		2	
W. N. Bell		Washington Ter	Winnipeg		38	
W. Randall		Hamilton	Gretna		6	
C. Freisan		Dakota	do		1	
B. B. Johnston		Iowa	Emerson		2	
Jas. Vanwhart		St. Vincent	do		1	
W. Meredith		Dakota	Morden		2	
H. S. Barrett		St. Vincent	Winnipeg	5	107	
Mrs. Burrett		Dakota	Mountain City		4	
J. L. Benson		Ohio	Winnipeg		1	
O. Bartlett		Grand Forks	Portage la Prairie		4	
Frank Roff		Dakota	Gretna		1	
H. N. Roe		Hamilton	Winnipeg		3	
Eva Moor		Nechie	Gretna		1	
Gerhard Fleming		do	do		1	
W. N. Bell		Washington Ter	Winnipeg		3	
J. J. Bullis, jun.		Bathgate	Emerson		1	
W. H. & Silas Rogers		Grand Forks	Pilot Mound		8	
Joe. Parent		Montana	Emerson		1	
Thos. Pilgrim		Bathgate	do		1	
J. O. Lloyd		Nebraska	Winnipeg		4	
D. Berard		Bathgate	St. Jean Baptiste		2	
Louis Gervais		Devil's Lake	Emerson		2	
A. Boitiau		do	do		2	
D. Tottel		Montana	Winnipeg		3	
Christie & Fares		Iowa	Emerson		7	
James Ellison		Minot	Morris		1	
Frederick R. Levereau		do	St. Léon		1	
Ernest Sicotte		Pembina	Otterburn		1	
Jos. Dupont		Minot	Morris		1	
Herbert Shirliff		Montana	Winnipeg		2	
Samuel Smith		do	do		3	
Wm. Tracy		do	Morden		2	
W. J. Smith		Thompson	do		2	
Isaiah Losey		Bathgate	Shellie, Man		8	
Ruphus		St. Thomas	Morris		2	
Jas. Robinson		Bathgate	Emerson		1	
Thos. Behan		Kansas	Calgary		1	
Geo. Webb		Hamilton	Winnipeg		1	
				5	407	412

D. H. McFADDEN, Inspector.

ANNUAL and Detailed Report of Cattle Inspected and Quarantined at Emerson Cattle Quarantine Station, *via* Emerson and Gretna.

Name of Owner.	Where from		Destination.	Cows.	Bulls.	Calves.	Heifers.	Steers.	Oxen.	Total.
	Canada.	United States.								
Jas. Scott.....		Dakota.....	Manitou.....		1					
Geo. Grogan.....		Pembina.....	do.....		1					
W. Southcomb.....	Ontario.....		Rock Lake.....	2						
Thos. Symington.....		Connell, D.T.....	Winnipeg.....		1					
W. H. Ord.....		Dakota.....	do.....	1					4	
David Husk.....		do.....	Gretna.....	2	1		3			
J. A. Smart.....		Minneapolis.....	Brandon.....	6	1	2				
A. H. Wilder.....		Minnesota.....	Fort Assiniboine.....		158					
J. Bourke.....		Olga, D.T.....	Gretna.....	2						
J. O. Oaderhead.....		Dakota.....	Morris.....	2		2				
Geo. Searing.....		Minnesota.....	Seattle, W.T.....	1						
S. V. Fitzgearald.....		Grand Forks.....	Emerson.....		1					
Mark Whitley.....		St. Vincent.....	do.....		1					
W. Meredith.....		Dakota.....	Gretna.....	1						
Louis Deforge.....		do.....	do.....	2						
Mrs. Burritt.....		do.....	Mountain City.....	4	1	3	2		2	
W. Hunter.....		Wisconsin.....	Brandon.....	2			5	1		
D. Berard.....		Bathgate, D.T.....	St. Jean Baptiste.....	2			3			
Robt. Bottrell.....		Elkwood, D.T.....	Pembina Mountain.....		1	4				
				27	167	7	17	1	6	225

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,
Inspector.

No. 55.

REPORT ON MANGE IN INDIAN PONIES.

(MR. WM. BELL, V.S.)

FORT MACLEOD, N.W.T., 28th December, 1887.

SIR,—I would submit the following report respecting mange among the horses on the Piegan and Blood Reserves.

According to your instructions I visited the reserves and informed the agents of what I intended doing. They at once informed the Indians and urged them to bring their horses for treatment.

Although the agents gave me all the assistance in their power, I experienced a good deal of difficulty in getting the horses brought in, as although the Indians seemed glad and even anxious to have them treated, they were not willing to exert themselves in the least to have it done, and some objected to the mode of treatment on the grounds that it made a bad smell, and they were unable to ride the horses comfortably for a few days after the medicine had been applied; and for the same reasons I found a good deal of difficulty in having them returned for a second and third dressing.

I dressed in all at the Blood Agency thirteen animals, and at the Piegan Agency five, and a number were brought to the Blood Agency during my absence, and for these Agent Pocklington gave the Indians medicines to dress them, and also superintended the dressing. There were also a few mild cases that the owners could not be persuaded to have treated as they were not sufficiently bad to seriously interfere with their using them, and they had an idea that as they were not so bad as they had been, they would eventually recover without treatment.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. BELL, V.S.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 56.

REPORT ON ONTARIO CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(ANDREW SMITH, V.S., CHIEF VETERINARY INSPECTOR FOR ONTARIO.)

TORONTO, 5th March, 1888.

SIR,—I beg to enclose report of cattle and swine passing through quarantine at Point Edward during 1887.

Mr. William Cowan, V.S., Veterinary Inspector, reported during the past year some cases of hog cholera in the County of Essex, which were slaughtered, and the owners were awarded compensation. The cases examined in the district of Harriston by Mr. Wilson, V.S., were not cases of contagious disease. Mr. Cowan examined a number of cattle in the district of Chatsworth, and found the disease from which they were affected was due to local causes.

The general health of stock of every kind has been excellent throughout the Province, and, in the meantime, I am not aware of the existence of any contagious disease with the exception of a few cases of glanders in horses.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW SMITH, *F.R.C.V.S.*

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.]

ANNUAL Report of the Ontario Cattle Quarantine, Point Edward, to 31st December, 1887.

Date of Entry.	Holstein.		Jersey.		Durham.		Polled Angus.		Hereford		Valuation	Removal.	Consignee.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1887.											\$ ets.		
Feb. 1...		5									2,600 00	May 4...	Smith Bros.
do 18...	2	1									2,000 00	do 21...	Cook & Son.
do 22...	2	6									3,000 00	do 23...	Dr. Scudder.
do 26...	1										250 00	do 23...	Wm. Barr.
Mar. 4...									5	9	4,500 00	June 7...	J. W. M. Verne-
do 10...	1										75 00	do 10...	John Charlton.
do 15...									2		500 00	do 14...	Hay & Patton.
April 7...		4									1,200 00	July 6...	Smith Bros.
do 8...				1							40 00	do 7...	Fred. Snider.
do 12...			6	14							2,000 00	do 11...	D. T. Rogers.
do 28...				21							3,500 00	do 27...	N. E. Fuller.
May 24...					2						400 00	Inqua'tine	Alfred Bradley.
June 20...	1	2									500 00	Sept. 19...	Major Foster.
do 22...							1				75 00	do 21...	A. T. Mohr.
July 18...			2	2							400 00	Oct. 17...	D. T. Rogers.
Aug. 30...	1										200 00	Nov. 28...	Murtock Brodie.
Sept. 4...			1	1							150 00	Dec. 3...	S. Dymont.
do 6...	5	9									2,500 00	do 5...	H. Bollert.
do 24...	2	8									1,000 00	do 23...	W. J. Breckon.
Oct. 3...					1	4					4,500 00	Inqua'tine	John Hope.
do 23...			1								1,000 00	do	W. A. Reburn.
Nov. 3...	1										200 00	do	Joseph Roberts.
do 17...				20							2,000 00	do	B. W. Folger.
do 24...			1								500 00	do	Joseph Hickson.
Dec. 1...				1							100 00	do	John Sullivan.
do 1...						4					200 00	do	Fred. Broughton.
do 6...			3	15							2,000 00	do	D. T. Rogers.
do 16...			1								300 00	do	Wm. Collard.
Total...	16	35	15	75	3	8	1	2	5	9	35,690 00		

ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S.

ANNUAL Report of Swine received in Ontario Cattle Quarantine, Point Elward, to 31st December, 1887.

Date of Entry.	White Chester		Poland China.		Red Jersey.		Berkshire.		Valuation	Removal.	Consignee and Address.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1887.										\$ cts.	
Jan. 1			1	1					25 00	May 25	H. Hurd.
Feb. 16	1								20 00	Mar. 9	Gurnett & Son, Ancaster.
Mar. 11	1								15 00	April 2	T. L. Dunkin, Norwich.
May 25	1								15 00	June 14	N. Masson, Hord Station.
June 2				1					25 00	do 23	J. Fizzell, Bradford.
do 17	1	1							20 00	July 7	A. O. Palmer.
do 22	1	1							20 00	do 13	Ed. Hughes, Ingersoll.
do 22	1	1							20 00	do 13	Wm. Farley, Warden, Que.
do 23	1	1							20 00	do 13	D. D. Courcey, Mitchell.
do 23	1	1							20 00	do 13	J. S. Lee, Cowanville, Que.
July 4					1	1			25 00	do 25	H. Procnier, Sarnia.
do 21	1								15 00	Aug. 10	D. Bluves, Brucefield.
Oct. 18					1	1			20 00	Nov. 8	G. Galloway, Ingersoll.
do 21			1						15 00	do 11	John Horton, Strathroy.
do 29			1	2					25 00	do 21	John Taylor, Montreal.
do 29					2	2			20 00	do 21	T. G. Nankin, Ottawa.
Nov. 5	1								15 00	do 25	T. L. Dunkin, Norwich.
do 18	1	1							30 00	Dec. 9	John Geary, London.
do 19							1		10 00	do 10	J Hug, Ridgetown.
Dec. 2	1								10 00	do 23	Wm. Griffin, Burgeesville.
do 23	1								10 00	Inqua'tine	R & J. Gurnett, Ancaster.
									395 00		

ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S.

No. 57.

**REPORTS ON EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM
AND EUROPE.**

REPORT OF SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,

9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS,

LONDON, S.W., January, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit in accordance with the usual custom, the reports for the year just ended, of the following agents of your Department:—Mr. John Dyke of Liverpool; Mr. Thomas Grahame, of Glasgow, Mr. Thomas Connolly, of Dublin; Mr. Henry Merrick, of Belfast, and Mr. J. W. Down, of Bristol.

I also forward a report prepared by Captain William Clark, who was deputed by you to take charge, under my directions, of the Canadian sections at the Exhibitions held at Liverpool and Saltaire, which were open to the public from May to October. I may say that at Liverpool, Captain Clark acted in conjunction with Mr. Dyke, but that he had the sole charge of the exhibit at Saltaire.

The reports of your agents will, I am sure, be read with much interest in Canada. Not only do they contain an interesting record of the work performed during the past year in reference to emigration matters, and the dissemination of information relating to the position and resources of the country, but they demonstrate the activity which has been displayed, in accordance with my instructions, in connection with the extension of Canadian trade, and the provisions of new markets for the products and manufactures of the Dominion. I have great pleasure in placing upon record my appreciation of the services they have rendered.

The following is an extract from the emigration return issued by the Board of Trade for 1887, so far as it relates to the Dominion.

Nation- alities.	1887.	1886.
English.....	24,645	18,886
Scotch.....	3,609	2,971
Irish.....	3,799	2,888
Total British origin.....	32,053	24,745
Foreigners	12,371	5,376
	<u>44,424</u>	<u>30,121</u>

It will be observed that the emigration of British origin has increased from 24,745 to 32,053, the emigration of foreigners from 5,376 to 12,371, and the total emigration to Canada, as recorded in these returns, from 30,121 to 44,424, or an increase of 47 per cent. An examination of the figures shows that the emigration to Canada was greater than to all the Australian Colonies put together, and that it compares also very favourably with the emigration to the United States, considering that the population of the latter country is twelve times greater than that of Canada.

The figures will doubtless not agree with those collected and published by your Department. As I have had to explain previously, a considerable emigration to Canada takes place *via* United States ports, and is naturally included in the returns of persons proceeding to the United States. The attention of the emigrating public has of late years been directed in a remarkable degree to the advantages offered by Canada, of which the American steamship companies have not been slow to avail themselves, with the object of securing a share of the trade. Passengers by that route have not received any benefit from the assisted passages, even to the limited extent to which that concession has been available, but the ordinary fares *via* the United States, and direct to Canada, have been much the same, and a good many people have been conveyed by the former route as the outcome of the great competition that has existed.

Both the numbers and the suitability of the emigrants have been very satisfactory; and I am sanguine that the reports of your agents in Canada will entirely bear out this statement. Every endeavour has been made to discourage unsuitable emigration, and the public are beginning to understand clearly, from frequent reiteration of the facts, the classes which are required in the Dominion and which may hope to succeed, and further, that intending emigrants who have been pauperized, or who are tainted with crime, or who do not possess thoroughly satisfactory characters, and a capacity for hard work will not receive any encouragement, but decided discouragement from the officers of your Department. It must be borne in mind, however, that under the existing arrangements it is possible for any person to go to Canada without coming at all in contact with the Canadian Government agents, especially if no application is made for an assisted passage. So long as this can be done, and it is difficult to see how it can be prevented, a certain number of undesirable people are sure to emigrate each year, but this is not a matter for which your agents can be held responsible. Even if every emigrant to the Dominion, by direct Canadian steamers, were required to give a certificate of character and fitness and to be formally approved by your agents, it would be difficult to make any such arrangement applicable to persons proceeding *via* the United States. I have gone into this matter somewhat fully in order to inform you of the difficulties connected with it, and I can assure you that, so far as your agents are concerned, every endeavour will be made to promote only de-

sirable emigration, and to discourage in every way the emigration of those people who are not likely to succeed.

The larger emigration to Canada during the past year is attributable to many causes, and above all to the progress made in the development of the resources of Canada in the last few years; to the Canadian display at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and to the construction and completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Since the visit of the tenant-farmer delegates to Canada in 1873 and 1880, and the publication of their reports, Canada has been brought into prominence in many ways. Articles in the press have been more numerous, lectures upon the Dominion are now of every day occurrence, visitors go to the country for health, sport, to see their friends and to spy out the opportunities offered for settlement and investment in much greater numbers than heretofore, and in consequence Canada is much better known. Then, again, the visit of the British Association in 1884 did much to bring the country prominently into notice, and the Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, and the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1886, already mentioned, as well as the displays made by Canada at the various agricultural shows and exhibitions, and the distribution of many millions of pamphlets in every part of Great Britain and Ireland, have had results of a very beneficial nature, in conjunction with the efforts and activity displayed by your agents. The work that has been done by the steamship companies and by the railway companies, is also deserving of special mention, and altogether it may be said that the increased prominence which Canada now enjoys, is largely owing to the persistent manner in which its progress, its resources, its present position, financially and commercially, and the advantages it offers to capitalists and immigrants, have been kept before the public.

Assisted passages have only been granted to agricultural labourers and to domestic servants during the last two years. This year in accordance with your instructions, the reduced rates will only be given to these classes when they are proceeding to Manitoba, the North-West and British Columbia, which will limit the privilege to a still greater extent. I think it right to say, however, that several of the Australian colonies are actively engaged in promoting the emigration of the same classes, and in the case of Queensland free passages are offered to such persons as are selected by the Government travelling lecturer. Then, again, considerable inducements are offered by the Argentine Republic and to Chili, and the Government of the former country have opened an information office in London. I mention these facts to show the competition that exists for agriculturists and domestic servants, and the necessity for every endeavour being made to place before the public the advantages Canada offers to such people and to enable them to reach the country with as little expense as possible.

The question of emigration as a measure of relief to the unemployed, over-

crowded and congested population in Great Britain has assumed a prominence in the last year which it has never before occupied. There is a large number of philanthropic associations in London and in different parts of the country, engaged in disseminating information, and in some cases assisting desirable persons and families to emigrate. They rely entirely upon public assistance for the necessary funds, and I believe from my communications with them, that they desire to cooperate with us to the utmost extent in preventing undesirable emigration. In many instances they have correspondents and representatives in Canada, who assist in finding employment for the people sent out, and they have always expressed themselves as most anxious to be guided by my advice as to the classes of persons who are wanted. A considerable emigration has taken place to Canada within the last two years through these channels, for in the nature of circumstances the Dominion has largely attracted their attention and has been the principal object of their work. One institution to which I have also to refer is the Emigrants' Information Office, recently organized under the supervision of the Colonial Office. It distributes to enquirers information about all the Colonies. These particulars are supplied by the Colonial representatives to a large extent, and although they include very much the same facts and figures as may be obtained from the offices of the various Colonial Governments, the Emigrants' Information Office has at its command many channels of circulation not otherwise available, and it therefore renders most valuable aid in the work of placing before the public a knowledge of the position and resources of the Colonies. The office was established in response to a widely expressed public opinion that something should be done by the Imperial Government to give intending emigrants accurate and reliable information, and I believe that the result of its work will be most beneficial. The first report issued by the Department shows that of the total number of enquiries received 24·4 per cent. related to Canada, while 17 per cent. of the applications were of a general character relating to no special Colony. This serves to indicate the share of attention which Canada receives from the emigrating classes. In addition to the papers and hand-books prepared] by the Imperial Government for distribution by the office, and which I have gladly assisted to revise from time to time, I have kept the Committee of Management well supplied with the publications issued by your Department. I must also mention the work which is being done by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, which gives information to the Clergy of the United Kingdom about the Colonies. An Emigration Committee has been formed by the council of this Society, of which the Rev. J. Bridger, of Liverpool, is the Organizing Secretary and leading spirit. This gentleman is already well known in Canada and is at all times I believe engaged in conducting a voluminous correspondence] about emigration. I understand that by far the larger number of his enquirers relate to Canada, and it will be remembered that last year he organized several parties of emigrants, which were personally conducted. One of them he himself accompanied, and I

am told that the people were of so suitable a character for the country, that no difficulty whatever was experienced in placing in satisfactory situations all who went out under his auspices. It seems invidious, however, to mention any particular association or individual where so many have been actively engaged in emigration work, and I take the opportunity of recording my thanks to all for the assistance which they have rendered to me, and for the cheerful manner in which they have observed the precautions, which I have ventured to submit as being necessary in connection with their work.

I have to allude to the visits to Canada during the last year of several distinguished persons, whose writings and lectures are calculated to bring its agricultural resources prominently before the public. Many lectures have also been delivered by other gentlemen, who have a personal knowledge of the country and its resources. Sir Francis de Winton who will be remembered in Canada, delivered an interesting lecture in June last to the members of the Royal Colonial Institute, in which colonisation in the Dominion was dealt with. The Bishop of New Westminster also delivered a lecture before the same society on the advantages of British Columbia. The Honourable P. Carteret Hill, of Nova Scotia, is indefatigable in explaining to the public in the district in which he resides and elsewhere, the advantages of the Maritime Provinces as a field for settlement. Professor Sheldon the well-known authority on dairy farming, and a professor of the College of Agriculture at Downton, has paid another visit to Canada and has made a most interesting report upon his travels from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which will be read with much interest by agriculturists. Professor Tanner also has paid another visit to British Columbia and the North-West, and his views have been published in pamphlet form. Professor Fream, another well-known authority, is proposing to go out this year, and the recollection of his previous writings upon Canada, especially in the journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, leads me to believe that a very useful report will be the result. Publications on the subject of Canadian agriculture by these specialists are calculated to bring Canada to the notice of the farming community, and not only to encourage emigration but to aid the development of the export of cattle and sheep and the various dairy products, for which already so considerable a market is found in Great Britain. In this connection, I may mention also, that the display of grain, &c., which was made at the Royal Agricultural Show at Newcastle attracted considerable attention, as will be seen in the reports of your agents, Messrs. Dyke and Grahame. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his sons, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, visited the stand and spent some time in examining the exhibits. His Royal Highness always takes a keen interest in everything pertaining to the Dominion and continues to speak of his visit in 1860 with much pleasure.

With regard to the probable emigration in the present year, I believe that it will be found to be equal to, if not in excess of, that of the past year. The en-

quiries both personally and by letter have been very numerous, not only in the office of the High Commissioner, but in the offices of the agents of your Department, and besides the steamship companies and their agents are, I believe, very hopeful of the prospects before them. The reports of the bountiful harvests of 1887 in Manitoba and the North-West must also tend to direct attention to the Dominion. The enquiries relate more or less to the whole of the Provinces, but the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, particularly the improved farms to be obtained in the former, seem to be attracting more notice than hitherto.

The discussions upon the necessity of state aided emigration or colonisation, have been more frequent and more important within the last twelve months than at any previous period that I can remember. An unofficial sub-committee of the Houses of Lords and Commons to the number of 160, was formed during the last session, to enquire into and to discuss the several proposals before the public. This committee was the outcome of a very general feeling among members of Parliament, that some scheme of organized emigration afforded the only practical and effective means of relieving the distress arising from the congestion of population, which is apparent in many parts of the country. The committee has published a report and has also made representations upon the subject to Her Majesty's Government, and as the result, I believe they have communicated with the various colonies. So important has the question become, that it was recently referred to by the Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, and I think it desirable to quote his remarks:—

“ Now, what I want you to consider is this—that the tone which the working classes have adopted with respect to emigration is a very unwise one. I know that emigration at this time happens not to be in fashion; it happens not to be popular; the Irish resist it to the largest possible extent; even in England you will hear people say, ‘ Why should not emigration come from the upper classes?’ Well, I entirely agree with the people who make that contention. My idea of emigration is that it should involve all classes of the community. I think it would be an infinite calamity if it should ever be reduced to those whose condition is absolutely desperate, and who probably are disqualified by physical or moral conditions from success in foreign lands. Remember this: Every year between three and four hundred thousand souls are added to your population. And the result of that constant increase of the mouths which the community has to support expresses itself in a lowering of wages, and a consequent increase of misery and suffering to a great part of the population. If you formed part of a continent you might wander across the border and find relief in that way; but as you are in an island, unless there is machinery specially devised for enabling this emigration to take place, it will not take place with sufficient rapidity to relieve the evils which the constant growth of population is certain to cause. Now, of course, I am told that only the worst part of the population will emigrate, and that foreign countries will not receive it. I quite understand the feeling of foreign countries and of colonies in that respect. I think they have a right to expect that those who come from this country should be persons competent to support themselves when they reach a foreign shore; but what I believe to be a great fallacy is that the emigration of these men would be no relief to the population they leave behind. You may have seen an overgrown wood, in which the best

trees are cut down, but that affords room in which those that are left behind can grow to the size of those cut down. So it is with that community. People who are to be of use to emigrate, if you give them a chance, will grow up to the moral and physical stature of their fellow-citizens, and any relief for the pressure of population must include all classes of the community. There is undoubtedly a certain set of opinion among our countrymen adverse to emigration. They think it is a mere recommendation of the rich to get rid of the poor. My belief is that all classes should join in it. I do not believe that an island such as this can possibly go on for any length of time constantly adding from three to four hundred thousand to its population without seeking in foreign lands an issue for the excessive access of mouths it produces. And remember, every cargo of emigrants which you send to foreign lands are consumers of your manufactures. They are people who will add to your prosperity. If you can cover Canada as you have covered Manitoba, it is not merely that you get rid of those who might have been sufferers here for want of labour, but you will produce a demand for English manufactures which would spread prosperity and contentment over vast masses of your manufacturing population. There are parts of Ireland which no land legislation can really draw out of the slough of poverty. Mr. Tuke, the quaker, a strong Liberal, and a man who might perhaps have little sympathy with my ideas, told me frankly that in large parts of Ireland people could not live upon the land. It is essential to bear that in mind. Unfortunately in Ireland there is not only a very strong attachment to the land—which is in itself a very amiable and admirable feeling—but I am sorry to say that the ministers of religion, through a mistaken sense of duty, assign to themselves the duty of preventing the Irishmen of those congested districts from seeking in foreign lands a happier lot. We have to contend with other influences, and unless we can command the influence at the same time of the working classes of England, and unless we can command the general public opinion of England, we have no chance whatever. I do not blame them, and I have no doubt they do it with the purest motives, but I believe that they are organizing famine and distress in unproductive districts, and that they are massing men which certain districts are unable to support.”

Whether anything will come of the movement in the near future I am unable to say, but it is quite certain that sooner or later the matter must be dealt with by the Government, if it is not taken up by colonisation companies. Her Majesty's Government are aware of the views of the Canadian Government, of the co-operation they are prepared to offer, and of the conditions they insist upon as to the selection of families, &c., as well as the success which has attended the experimental Crofter and East London settlements in the North-West, but Her Majesty's Government have hitherto declined to adopt any of the proposals made to them, unless the Dominion were prepared to guarantee the return of the money that might be advanced. There the question stands for the present.

In England there can be no doubt that the depression of trade, and other causes which it is not necessary to specify here, have led to the migration of a large number of people from the country districts to the towns, already overcrowded and containing besides large numbers of foreign immigrants, who are prepared to work for and who can live upon wages much less than are deemed necessary by the English workingman. In the *Times* review of British agriculture for 1887 some interesting remarks are made upon the migration to which I

have referred, and the following is an extract from the paper in question :—

“The changes which are taking place in agriculture are causing greater economy in the expenditure of the farm, and this is affecting the labourer. In many parts of England it has always been the custom to reduce the summer wage as soon as the winter began, but as we lay down land more and more to grass this has been accompanied by the discharge of a certain number of labourers for whom there is no work to do. This has been more pronounced in 1887 than in any previous year, and the result is that these men and boys make their way to the towns, where many of them, go to swell the ranks of the great unemployed. This is one of the worst features of the gradual change which is coming over the rural industry, and it is one worthy of most anxious thought. But it is not to agricultural changes alone that the intensity of the evil is due. Our manufacturers seem to become more and more attracted to the congested centres where the greatest railway facilities are to be had. This movement is taking the life out of village industries, and as these have generally been to a certain extent the regulators for the uncertainty of farm labour for non employment in winter, has always been a certain factor in farm labour, though not so much as at present—the result is that the over-peopled towns and cities receive from time to time larger proportions of the unskilled labour of the country. In village and home industries, if they could only be made to live against the large manufactories of the city, we should probably find the best system for regulating and meeting the always uncertain demand on the farm. It is a problem which the year 1887 asks us to solve, and it is one worthy of the consideration of our best minds.”

As to the position of the cities and towns in the United Kingdom, I may say that a census taken in London alone by a commercial firm recently, indicated that the persons who had recorded their names as being out of employ numbered, with the people dependent upon them, nearly 60,000, and this is regarded as rather a low figure.

In Scotland there is great distress among the crofters and the general opinion is that it will be necessary to remove a considerable number of the people to new homes owing to a larger number being congregated upon the land in particular districts than it can by any means support. You will be aware that various commissions and committees have reported upon the desirability of this emigration and the secretary for Scotland has, it is well known, been in communication with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and with some of the land companies, to see if any scheme can possibly be arranged for the settlement of some thousands of this hard working agricultural population in the North-West Territories. So far, however, no conclusion has been arrived at, owing to the requirements of the Imperial Government for the guarantee of the return of the money which they would require to advance. In fact, although the difficulty is one which alone concerns Great Britain, Her Majesty's Government do not appear to be willing to take a fair share of financial responsibility in connection with emigration, even though it would remove to a large extent the congestion in various districts in the Highlands and Ireland, which has given rise to so much discussion in recent years. There are hopes, however, that before long something may be arranged, which will be satisfactory and lead to the emigration of a large number of the crofters to the Dom-

inion. You will be aware also that another proposal has been made to the Imperial Government recently, by a gentleman who is said to have represented the British Columbia Government, to the effect that Her Majesty's Government should advance money sufficient to remove a number of the crofter families to Vancouver Island. This it is reported they are prepared to do, providing that the Provincial Government will guarantee the return of the money, with interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. I understand that the matter is now under the consideration of the British Columbia Government.

In Ireland the condition of the people has not in any way improved during the last year, and the reports of your agents seem to indicate that a considerable emigration of agriculturists, particularly in the west of Ireland must soon take place. The anticipation of some further legislation with regard to land purchase and reductions in rent is no doubt causing a good many people to retain their holdings, but unless affairs take a more favourable turn and the price of produce increases to an appreciable extent, it is evident that emigration must be resorted to as one of the remedies for the congestion which is apparent in some parts of the country. There is of course a certain amount of opposition to emigration, but notwithstanding this a large exodus takes place every year. Those who have gone to Canada seem to have done well, and the Dominion is much more favourably regarded as a suitable place for settlement than it was some years ago.

All these things point to one conclusion, that a continuous stream of emigration is necessary for the United Kingdom, and that large numbers of the people are bound to go to the colonies. It is estimated that the natural increase in Great Britain is 400,000 per annum; this with the comparative slow growth of commerce, is causing difficulties which year by year become harder to deal with. Labour in unlimited quantities cannot, however, be absorbed in the colonies, therefore people must go upon the land, and it is a matter of congratulation that there exists in many parts of the Empire, and especially in Canada, an unlimited area of land, unoccupied and untilled, upon which millions of families of suitable experience and good character could be placed, assured of happy homes and a comfortable living in return for their labour.

The question of the emigration of orphan and destitute children still engages much attention. A considerable number of children are sent to Canada each year by various institutions, such as those of Miss Rye, Miss Macpherson, Mrs. Birt, Mr. Quarrier, Dr. Barnardo, and many others whose names will be familiar to you. This emigration has been so successful in its results, that the feeling prevails among philanthropists and others that its extension under the auspices of the State would be of incalculable benefit to the community, for not only would it remove from evil and dangerous surroundings a large number of strong and healthy boys and girls, but it would also be sending to the colonies a class of emigrants who would grow

up with the country in which they might be placed and become in every way desirable settlers. A movement has therefore been started for considerably extending the work, and deputations have waited upon the Home Secretary and upon the Local Government Board. The proposal is, that orphans and destitute children shall be taken at a certain age from the various institutions which deal with such cases, including Industrial Homes, and placed in training institutions, and after a time transferred to homes in the various colonies from which they might be distributed throughout the country and arrangements made for a periodical inspection. It is proposed that only such children as were strong, healthy and of good character should be selected, and care would be taken to prevent their becoming a charge upon the community. The funds would have to be provided by the Government or out of the local rates. No actual progress has yet been made, but the subject is claiming the attention of the public. I have had several interviews with persons associated in the work and have made them acquainted with the views and policy of the Government in the matter.

The endeavours made to direct some of the emigration from the Continent to Canada are beginning to bear good fruit, as will be seen by the larger number of such arrivals in the last year. The various settlements in the North-West will all have good reports to make of the bountiful harvest of 1887, which are sure to direct attention to the country. This matter has had my special attention, and I look forward to good results from the work that has been inaugurated. That there is a good deal of communication between Canada and the continent is evidenced by the considerable transactions which take place in money orders, and the fact that the balances are always against the Dominion, shows that more money is sent from Canada in this way than is received, which can have no other meaning than that the settlers from the continent are prospering.

The Board of Trade returns of the imports and exports of Great Britain for 1887 have just been issued.

The following is a table of the imports of live animals into Great Britain for the last three years together with their value in sterling.

Animals.	From	Quantities.			Value.		
		1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.
		No.	No.	No.	£	£	£
Oxen and bulls..	Denmark	30,211	31,945	25,079	593,101	410,947	295,295
	Germany	14,273	6,235	7,873	272,863	97,216	123,672
	Spain	12,757	8,461	6,653	233,254	146,798	108,428
	Canada	64,443	63,407	62,537	1,292,530	1,140,800	1,089,352
	United States	137,324	113,756	94,642	3,101,502	2,270,831	1,849,307
	Other countries	22,852	17,556	22,438	465,740	292,295	336,601
	Total.....		281,860	241,360	219,222	5,959,185	4,358,887	3,802,655
Cows	Denmark	31,460	32,311	28,711	614,464	399,807	329,253
	Sweden	2,786	2,637	1,872	54,809	32,056	22,983
	Germany	4,190	2,097	2,263	72,110	31,035	32,908
	Canada	4,019	3,796	2,588	80,898	67,878	45,470
	United States	507	175	215	10,395	3,352	3,567
	Other countries	2,432	1,937	3,117	46,028	36,924	54,882
Total....		45,394	42,953	38,766	878,704	571,052	489,063
Calves	Denmark	6,059	4,629	4,944	22,093	15,633	16,163
	Holland	38,499	30,181	32,734	180,803	121,072	129,424
	Canada	94	45	29	248	70	58
	United States	2	2	1	7	3	5
	Other countries	1,207	451	265	5,993	2,155	1,437
Total....		45,861	35,308	37,973	209,144	138,933	147,087
Sheep and lambs	Denmark	79,475	120,584	97,845	129,322	192,724	131,843
	Germany	325,553	339,719	321,095	674,279	632,365	554,596
	Holland	252,144	468,373	501,701	626,667	971,776	867,673
	Canada	39,725	94,343	35,473	80,130	184,050	65,738
	United States	11,829	5,553	1,027	29,801	10,706	2,610
	Other countries	42,201	10,395	14,272	84,912	19,577	20,947
Total.....		750,927	1,038,967	971,403	1,625,111	2,011,198	1,645,837
Swine	Denmark	251	1,802	885	707	5,027	2,485
	Holland	15,777	18,862	20,947	60,735	56,221	61,549
	Canada		70	3		210	6
	United States	57			144		
	Other countries	437	618	130	1,662	1,922	384
Total.....		16,522	21,352	21,965	63,248	63,360	64,424
Total of Animals, living..... £					8,735,392	7,143,430	6,149,066

It will be observed that the imports of oxen and bulls have been decreasing and that Canada is the only country whose figures are at all remaining stationary. The cows and calves coming from Canada are not numerous, and with regard to sheep it will be observed that the numbers show a serious falling off compared with 1886. Indeed, it is said that fewer sheep have been imported from the Dominion during the last year than in any previous year since 1873. The statistics

show that an unlimited market exists in Great Britain for live stock, and that Canada, at the present time, has but a comparatively small share of it, but there seems no reason why her exports should not indefinitely increase, provided that the quality of the stock is kept up, or rather improved. There is always a market for well-bred stock, while inferior animals are at times more or less unsaleable. The prices realized during the year have been very low, from the causes which are mentioned in the reports of your agents, but notwithstanding this it has been stated that, financially, the season has not been so bad to the shippers as it has been reported. I am not of course able to speak positively as to this, but in any case there cannot have been much money made out of the trade, in spite of the reduction in the freights which has taken place in sympathy with the falling prices. I quote an extract from an interesting review of the Canadian Live Stock Export Trade during 1887 which recently appeared in the *Canadian Gazette*:—

“Chief among these circumstances we note the abnormally low range of prices current throughout the whole season, the highest average barely reaching 6d. per lb. sinking offal. Even this figure was not maintained for any time, the heavy arrivals rushed into every market port during June and July, speedily reducing the earlier current quotations to 5½d. and 5½l., at which they remained with hardly a break until the end of July. When it is remembered that the cattle selling at these prices were the choicest of our Dominion stable-fed stock, the freights on which ruled from 60s. and 70s. per head, the ruinous character of the business will be fully appreciated. The principal cause for this condition is found in the fact that, during the whole time these cattle were being marketed, the weather throughout England and Scotland was of the sultriest kind, making it impossible to cash heavy-weighted animals, buyers naturally preferring leaner-meat stock, besides availing themselves of the liberal offerings of lamb and mutton. When the first extra rush ceased a slight improvement followed, and from the middle of August till the end of September an average of 5½d. was steadily maintained, one or two markets locally affected by temporary shortages averaging 5½d. From this date a strong downward tendency became apparent, the increasing supplies of Irish grass fed cattle, coupled with a marked falling-off in the quality generally of our Canadian stock, being the active factors in producing the decline. Since October, and up to the end of November, the average never exceeded 5d., this period witnessing the lowest prices ever known in the trade, viz., 4½l. and 4½d. For two weeks trade may be said to have been completely paralysed, the greatest difficulty being experienced in selling, even at these figures, and the losses to exporters at this time must have been enormous. We have heard it stated, with some show of reason, that financially the season has not been so bad as many report it. We are quite prepared to admit that since the stall-fed cattle were sold, and freights dropped from 60s. and 70s. to 35s. and 45s. a bare margin of profit was possible, because, although prices here were phenomenally low, yet the cattle were bought in very cheap on the other side, 3½ cents and 3½ cents (live weight) being about the figure. With freights at the lower prices indicated, our Dominion stock could stand the bad trade, but no more. To this extent the season's trading latterly may have been tolerably remunerative, but to those exporters who stood the early markets, the margin was on the wrong side all the time.”

I am glad to state that no reports reached me during the last year, of the arrival of any diseased animals from Canada. Both horned cattle and sheep appear to have landed in good health, and I have no doubt that the immunity which prevails

in this respect in the Dominion is largely owing to the watchfulness and care exercised, under your directions, by the officers of your Department. Pleuro-pneumonia, however, still exists to a considerable extent in Great Britain. The following counties were reported as infected on 31st December, 1887:—Buckingham, Dorset, Essex, Hertford, Kent (ex-Metropolis), Lancaster, Middlesex (ex-Metropolis), Norfolk, Sussex, Eastern Division, the Metropolis, Edinburgh, Fife, Forfar, Kinross, Lanark, Perth and Stirling. I have kept you informed of this from time to time, in order that the importation of pedigree stock might be carefully watched on their arrival and during their stay in quarantine. The spread of the disease has been much discussed by agriculturists in this country lately, and during the Smithfield Club Show, representatives from the leading agricultural societies waited upon the Vice-President of the Privy Council recommending that body to enforce uniform regulations for the slaughter of animals not only that might be affected with pleuro-pneumonia, but of those that might have been in contact with the disease. At the present time, a good deal of discretion is left to the local authorities, and the consequence is that the disease is not always dealt with in the vigorous way which appears to be desirable. Therefore, there is a growing feeling in Great Britain, that stringent regulations should be enforced similar to those which have proved so successful in Canada. To show the risks that are run, it is reported that an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia occurred in one of the best known dairy herds in Dorsetshire a week before Christmas. The herd had to be destroyed and the total loss cannot, it is said, be less than £3,000. It is to avoid these continual losses, and the danger to other flocks and herds, that agriculturists are demanding that the Privy Council shall exercise the powers vested in them, and make an attempt to free the country from disease. The following return, from the *London Gazette*, for the week ending 24th December, shows the number of cases of the various kinds of disease reported at that time.

Disease.	Number of Animals		
	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.
Pleuro-pneumonia	36	34	1
Anthrax	34	.....	10
Swine fever	948	250	213
Glanders	13	12	.....
Farcy	14	13	.....
Rabies	2	2	.....

In the case of swine fever, the feature is the small number of animals slaughtered by the local authorities, there being no fewer than 425 pigs attacked that have neither died nor been slaughtered, while over 60 are said to have recovered.

A smaller number of stock than usual has been exported from Great Britain to Canada. In accordance with your instructions no cattle from infected districts

have been allowed to be shipped, and in the case of those from places reported free from disease, I have required that a certificate should be given by the local authority that the district was not infested and one from a local veterinary surgeon that the animals were healthy and that they had not suffered from the disease at any time, either by infection or by inoculation.

There are two features in connection with the cattle trade of Canada this year, which deserve special mention. One is, that this season has witnessed the first extensive through shipment of cattle from the Alberta ranches. Over 800 head belonging to the New Oxley Rancho Company were shipped to London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol. The size of the animals attracted a good deal of attention and the general opinion has been with a little more breeding they will command a ready sale on this side. The following are the conclusions of the correspondent of the *Canadian Gazette* upon this subject :

“Notwithstanding their long railway and ocean passage, the excellent condition of the animals was a constant source of admiration and astonishment, the only drawback being their semi-wildness. In Glasgow, the bulk of them were put on the open market, but at Liverpool and London it was found expedient to have them sold at the foreign animals' wharves. There can be no doubt as to the saleableness of these rancho cattle, their weight and condition being alike suitable for our markets, and the permanent development of this section of our live-stock industry is simply a question of time. We believe the low prices realized for the rancho cattle are not at all discouraging, and with the much-looked-for improvement in trade anticipated next year, there is every prospect of higher values being current for stock of every kind.”

Major Craigie, the secretary of the Central Agricultural Society, in an interesting paper, which he contributed to the journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, entitled : “A statistical view of our meat supplies,” points out the fact that while the exports of beef from the United States are declining, those from Canada are, on the other hand, steadily growing. He is of the opinion that, thanks to the meat-making capacity of Canada, there is every probability of her supplies being materially increased. Her grassy ranches in the North-West have got plenty of elbow room, while the extent of her exporting ability is a factor as yet undetermined. He does not consider it necessary to make for her precisely the same forecast which, in his opinion, may be made for the United States, viz., that one of the next changes in the sources of the foreign meat supplies will be the gradual elimination of the United States

Another movement, inaugurated this year, has been the direct importation into Scotland of store cattle from Canada. The authorities at Aberdeen have gone to considerable expenditure with the view to promote and develop this trade, and the result has been the importation of three consignments by the North of Scotland Canadian Cattle Company. The animals were readily disposed of, the venture on the whole proving, so the papers say, quite as profitable as its promoters anticipated.

Some correspondence has taken place lately in the press with regard to losses of cattle during conveyance from Canada, especially in the winter season. It is believed that the mortality will be rather greater than in the two previous years, as one or two irregular steamers lost a considerable number of stock. On the regular liners, however, the percentage is remarkably low, both for cattle and sheep, comparing favourably with any service of the kind, either from the United States or the continent. It is possible, however, that you may find it desirable to devote some attention to this matter, to see whether, by any better arrangements on the ships other than those belonging to the regular lines, the safety of the animals can be better assured than at present.

The horses imported from Canada for army purposes, seem to have given satisfaction, and there appeared every reason to hope that a large and growing business had been inaugurated for Canadian breeders. But the matter attracted the attention of the English agricultural communities, and pressure was brought to bear upon the authorities to discontinue these purchases, and to do something more to encourage breeders at home. This has been done by the voting of a sum of money (£5,000), which is to be utilized for the institution of prizes for stallions at agricultural shows. These stallions are to be available for use on farms in the various neighbourhoods, under arrangements laid down by a Commission, which has reported upon the subject. But it is not believed that any great benefit will arise from this, at any rate to the army, so long as foreign Governments are allowed to buy up some of the best blood that offers, both stallions and young stock. In the meantime the visits of the British officers to Canada must have been very useful in spreading a knowledge of the class of animal that is required not only for army purposes, but for general use, and Canadian farmers cannot do better than direct their attention to the matter. I am glad to know that this is being done in the North-West, and I trust that the same thing will occur in the other Provinces. The market is sure to come, and there is likely to be much money made out of the trade.

The following are extracts from the Board of Trade returns, relating to the other items of agricultural imports:—

Articles.	From	Quantities.			Value.		
		1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Bacon	Germany.....	432,967	336,246	359,172	1,341,903	1,031,883	1,028,795
	United States....	2,452,076	2,578,167	2,203,163	4,472,262	4,320,613	4,228,559
	Other countries..	283,407	341,555	438,536	613,807	789,974	1,072,536
	Total.....	3,168,450	3,255,968	3,000,811	6,427,972	6,142,470	6,329,890
Beef, salted.....	United States....	232,031	183,276	203,112	442,739	303,841	309,576
	Other countries..	7,566	11,874	15,326	15,443	21,649	24,474
	Total.....	240,597	195,150	218,437	458,182	325,490	334,050
Beef, fresh.....	United States....	852,210	762,147	644,700	2,217,196	1,767,632	1,456,446
	Other countries..	49,979	44,634	12,874	125,628	94,454	24,737
	Total.....	902,189	806,781	657,574	2,342,824	1,862,086	1,481,183
Hams.....	United States....	782,551	840,841	814,304	1,984,471	1,970,994	2,097,394
	Other countries..	94,348	102,538	106,313	251,922	265,878	292,657
	Total.....	876,899	943,379	920,617	2,236,393	2,236,872	2,390,051
Meat, unenumerated, salted or fresh	United States....	2,811	1,655	5,828	5,198	2,947	12,630
	Other countries..	27,352	40,657	41,207	80,572	109,833	103,020
	Total.....	30,163	42,312	47,035	85,770	112,780	115,650
Preserved, otherwise than by salting.....	Belgium.....	14,277	13,113	11,754	196,315	177,591	176,204
	Australasia.....	198,279	57,376	167,177	473,364	136,398	386,920
	United States....	261,257	292,714	227,435	690,552	682,658	530,966
	Other countries..	52,914	67,143	112,814	173,946	190,363	255,895
	Total.....	526,727	430,346	519,180	1,534,177	1,167,010	1,349,985
Mutton, fresh.....	Holland.....	80,785	52,063	62,887	240,259	130,700	151,826
	Australasia.....	336,495	383,317	441,269	833,990	842,408	924,833
	Argentine Republic.....	112,223	190,409	251,273	289,625	370,360	442,597
	Other countries..	42,143	26,500	29,392	119,576	61,415	57,345
	Total.....	571,646	652,289	784,841	1,483,450	1,404,883	1,576,601
Pork, salted (not hams).....	United States....	221,967	212,720	191,512	332,255	295,086	274,500
	Other countries..	89,944	77,775	82,320	170,661	135,743	118,671
	Total.....	311,911	290,495	273,832	502,916	430,829	393,221

Extracts from Board of Trade Returns—*Concluded.*

Articles.	From	Quantities.			Value.		
		1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Pork, fresh.....		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
	Holland ..	35,730	53,498	117,924	97,443	134,256	293,051
	Belgium.....	29,398	25,10	29,773	73,956	62,083	71,248
	United States....	88 ⁹	9	152	1,545	17	310
	Other countries	3,966	2,043	5,886	10,513	5,007	14,994
	Total.....	69,973	80,653	153,735	183,457	199,363	379,603
Rabbits*.....	Belgium.....		102,541	110,476		283,873	293,338
	Other countries..		1,635	6,592		3,704	18,528
	Total.....		104,226	117,058		287,576	311,866
	Total of dead meat ..				15,255,141	14,169,364	14,662,100
Butter.....	Denmark	377,447	400,556	487,603	2,117,831	2,194,905	2,669,125
	Germany.....	143,482	119,154	156,431	788,899	611,548	793,579
	Holland	307,861	359,013	164,474	1,661,380	1,775,454	851,467
	France	450,933	402,820	416,067	2,578,618	2,264,001	2,264,689
	Canada.....	36,259	31,348	32,623	146,166	119,970	139,566
	United States....	77,588	42,336	52,329	314,062	160,391	213,712
	Other countries.	159,732	188,377	205,379	899,248	1,013,919	1,084,651
	Total.....	1,553,302	1,543,404	1,514,905	8,508,204	8,140,188	8,016,769
Butterine.....	Norway	17,41	20,875	18,650	69,99 [†]	82,582	61,962
	Holland.....	772,47	833,957	1,172,074	2,793,516	2,767,599	3,546,591
	Belgium	40,466	20,002	22,895	144,404	69,240	70,361
	Other countries.	16,914	11,739	61,476	46,764	38,879	191,094
	Total.....	847,263	886,573	1,273,095	3,054,679	2,958,300	3,869,948
Cheese.....	Holland	335,973	318,596	362,014	833,480	764,522	883,934
	France.....	29,817	32,13	30,26	96,221	103,185	99,667
	Canada.....	606,002	507,875	631,837	1,229,570	1,116,178	1,552,764
	United States....	844,361	854,770	759,463	1,863,958	1,834,370	1,847,412
	Other countries..	16,897	19,843	50,893	41,959	49,641	125,160
	Total.....	1,833,050	1,733,187	1,834,467	4,065,198	3,867,896	4,508,937
Eggs.....		Great Hunds.					
	Germany.....	2,279,646	2,581,215	3,209,799	671,867	743,618	943,914
	Belgium.....	2,082,724	1,955,741	1,678,420	706,226	653,784	552,688
	France.....	3,338,823	3,208,115	3,070,525	1,341,717	1,215,360	1,251,688
	Other countries.	650,113	868,091	1,111,093	209,276	266,238	332,361
Total.....	8,351,306	8,613,162	9,069,837	2,929,085	2,879,000	3,080,561	
Lard		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			
	United States....	789,093	797,685	831,790	1,430,143	1,332,210	1,459,055
	Other countries.	80,749	98,659	74,400	173,747	213,980	142,580
Total.....	869,842	896,324	906,190	1,603,890	1,546,190	1,601,635	
Poultry and game, alive or dead....	Belgium				384,728	60,653	84,387
	France.....				165,382	203,428	202,066
	Other countries.				105,128	87,118	122,730
	Total.....				†655,238	351,199	409,183
Fruit, apples, raw.	Bushels...	2,398,408	3,283,876	1,948,843	741,374	870,281	565,591

*Included with Poultry and Game in the year 1885. †Including Rabbits.

Canada does not seem to take any important position in any of these items, except in butter and cheese. This arises no doubt from the fact that our meat exports come over in the shape of live animals. It is true that in many shops Canadian hams and bacon are exposed for sale, but the Dominion takes but a small proportion of the trade. The figures I have quoted indicate the extensive markets that exist for this class of produce, and it is to be hoped that the attention of farmers and shippers will be directed to it. The total imports of dead meat into Great Britain for the year reached the enormous amount of nearly £15,000,000 sterling. The import of butter from Canada is not so large as I think it might be, and I trust that the care which is being devoted to the subject will have important results in increasing the quantity exported. All the eminent agricultural authorities who have visited Canada are of the opinion, that if the farmers were willing to take the necessary trouble there is no reason whatsoever why the country should not participate to a greater extent in the benefits of this important trade than it does at present. The value of the butter imported in 1887 was more than eight millions sterling, Canada's contribution to which only represented £139,566.

A considerable discussion has been going on for some time as to the growing manufacture and importation of the product known as butterine. The matter came before Parliament last session and as the result a Bill was passed providing that in future all substances prepared in imitation of butter are, when sold, to be called margarine, whether they are compounds or not, and whether mixed with butter or not, and other words such as butterine or oleomargarine are to be illegal as applied to butter substitutes. Pure butter alone may be sold as butter. When anything is sold as butter, it must, the Act says be made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without salt or other preservatives, and with or without the addition of colouring matter. Not only must the butter substitute be called margarine but every package containing it must be branded or durably marked "margarine" on the top, bottom and sides, in printed capital letters, not less than three quarter inch square. This regulation must be complied with by any one who deals in margarine, whether by wholesale or retail, whether as manufacturer or an importer, consignor or consignee, or as commission agent or otherwise. Further when margarine is exposed for sale, there is to be attached to each parcel and in such manner as to be clearly visible to the purchaser a label marked "margarine," in printed capital letters not less than 1½ inches square, and on sale by retail it is to be delivered to the purchaser either in a package printed or marked as has been mentioned or in or with a paper wrapper, on which is printed "margarine" in capital letters, not less than a half inch square. Heavy penalties are to be imposed for offenses against the Act. The object of this legislation is to give effectual protection to butter-makers from the fraudulent sale of margarine compounds. It is undoubted that these were sold largely as butter, and the measure is therefore likely to do good not only to the

consumer, but to the producer of the pure article, and it is as well that these facts should be made widely known in Canada.

The imports of cheese from Canada are larger in 1887 than in the two previous years. There is still room, however, for an increase in this trade, although it will be seen that Canada contributes one-third of the total imports. Canadian cheese is becoming better known each year, and it may be seen exposed for sale in most shops engaged in the sale of provisions, both in London and in the Provinces. It will be remembered that in 1886, a suggestion was made for the provision of a prize for bringing out the best kind of Cheddar Cheese made in Her Majesty's dominions, and as a result £50 was offered at the show held at Frome in September last. It was apparently not large enough to tempt colonial competition, for only one lot of Canadian Cheddar was exhibited, and that by a British firm of importers. This was highly commended, but a sample of ordinary importation could not be expected to compete with cheese specially prepared for the purposes of this competition. Out of the suggestion to which I have referred, a correspondence arose as to the effect of pastures on cheese, and this has resulted in Professor Fream of the College of Agriculture, Downton, who is well known in Canada, beginning an extensive series of experiments on the subject. The object is to determine the chemical and botanical composition of different pastures, and the publication of his investigations on the subject will be awaited with much interest.

There is also a large market in England for Canadian poultry, &c., especially in the winter season. Some extensive consignments of turkeys arrived in Liverpool and London for the Christmas market, and I believe realized good prices. I imagine, however, that they were largely sold as English turkeys. This trade is capable of being largely extended, and it is well worthy of notice by those interested, as the markets are sure and the profits considerable.

The following returns give the total importation of wheat and wheat flour into Great Britain:—

WHEAT.

From	Quantities.			Value.		
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
Russia.....	11,986,359	3,710,099	5,522,773	4,461,722	1,392,383	1,990,689
Germany.....	1,982,772	1,318,053	1,551,738	796,823	520,184	599,292
France.....	2,662	2,560	70,980	952	948	26,626
Turkey.....	652,879	248,626	1,989	230,715	82,301	677
Roumania.....	410,004	290,248	585,353	144,938	99,855	195,715
Egypt.....	109,983	40,632	197,787	38,320	15,211	67,266
United States—						
On the Atlantic.	10,171,206	13,531,346	20,537,419	4,157,808	5,245,777	7,971,450
On the Pacific.....	14,107,513	11,089,882	9,967,107	5,724,049	4,261,569	4,014,768
Chili.....	1,623,215	1,701,695	2,206,272	639,105	627,610	838,529
British East Indies.	12,101,963	11,028,665	8,509,095	4,530,699	3,946,775	3,102,159
Australasia.....	5,279,230	738,699	1,347,151	2,173,466	289,503	531,203
British North America.	1,745,542	3,080,964	3,964,784	716,829	1,182,728	1,510,305
Other Countries.....	1,280,455	622,875	1,322,237	450,587	221,411	489,223
Total.....	61,453,801	47,404,344	55,784,685	24,066,013	17,888,155	21,335,902

WHEAT, MEAL AND FLOUR.

Germany.....	1,415,046	816,737	588,876	876,074	475,859	330,001
France.....	187,097	114,594	97,620	114,613	65,372	56,271
Austrian Territories.....	1,816,231	1,362,285	1,390,805	1,415,833	984,293	971,393
United States.....	11,728,468	11,473,192	14,873,443	6,823,257	6,197,999	8,055,154
British North America.	230,479	770,530	958,873	164,864	421,741	535,541
Other Countries.....	407,891	201,894	147,128	256,867	109,743	72,073
Total.....	15,835,192	14,739,232	18,056,545	9,651,508	8,254,407	10,020,433

It will be observed that the imports from Canada show a considerable increase under these headings, and I hope in the near future that there will be a large development in this trade of which at present Canada has but a small share. The price of wheat has been very low, which operates disadvantageously for the farming interest in Great Britain as well as in Canada. It is asserted, however, that 1887 has seen a greater amount of profitable agriculture than has been the case since 1879. It is true that large profits are not being made. This is impossible at present prices, but the indications are that a larger number of smaller tenants are gradually—and in proportion as they realize that wheat has ceased to be the dominating factor in our agriculture, and that diversified and dairy farming occupies its place—finding that the soil of Great Britain is once again yielding a living profit. The imports of wheat are likely, therefore, to increase rather than to fall off. The average price of wheat during the year was 32s. 6d. per quarter, as compared with 31s. in 1886.

The copying and comparing of certain volumes and papers at the Record Office and at the British Museum, have been making good progress. These were selected by an officer of your Department, and I am satisfied that the work to be done is being performed in a satisfactory manner. A number of volumes have been bound and sent out to the Archives Branch of your Department, and I will continue to give my attention to the matter.

It is right I should say a word in this report about the High Commissioner's Office. I have dealt in my preceding remarks with emigration (enquiries as to which have come from all parts of the world), and also with the importation of agricultural produce into Great Britain. I need hardly point out to you that these matters, however, cover but a portion of the work of the office. There is a large and growing general correspondence upon various questions of interest relating to the Dominion and its trade and commerce. There is also a large and increasing correspondence upon official business with the other Departments, in addition to your own, and with the Imperial Government offices in London. The office is becoming, as it should be, the medium for the transaction of business in Great Britain and on the Continent, on behalf of the various Departments of the Canadian Government. I may mention, among other things which were placed in my hands during the year, the supply of materials and stores for the Militia Department; the preparation of silver and copper coinages; supplies for the Railway, Post Office and Public Works Departments, and the payment of the balances due to the various European countries with whom money order conventions may be in operation. In addition, reports are frequently called for upon various subjects by the different Departments. The office, as well as those of the agents of your Department, is becoming much better known in Great Britain, and it is availed of to an increasing extent by the press, and by writers and lecturers for the supply of statistics and general information. Frequent appli-

cations are made by the publishers of educational books, works of reference, maps, &c., to have revised and brought up to date the publications they may issue about Canada. I may state also, that during the past few years a growing interest in Canada has manifested itself in both the elementary and higher schools and universities in this country. Many applications have been received for large maps for purposes of exhibition, and also for the better kind of literature. The library of the office, with its collection of statutes, statistics and sessional papers and other publications, is availed of to an increasing extent every year, both by Canadians and others, who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity of consulting such works, and of looking at the files of Canadian newspapers of all political shades which are kept in the library. The number of Canadians registering their names in the office is increasing yearly, and will no doubt continue to do so. Letters sent to the office are forwarded if desired, or are retained till called for, and the existence of the office, and the facilities and information that can be obtained through its influence, by Canadians visiting England and the continent, cannot be too widely made known. The staff of the office is a small one having regard to the quantity of work to be done, and I have much pleasure in placing upon record my appreciation of the ability and energy which they have devoted to their duties. Neither the positions they occupy in connection with the civil service, nor their remuneration, are as satisfactory as they should be, and the growing importance of the office demands that some reorganization should take place at no very distant date. I trust that my representation and recommendation on the subject will receive the consideration of the Government, especially in view of the fact that the expenses of the office, notwithstanding the constant increase in the work, have been considerably reduced, by staff changes, without in any way weakening the efficiency of the office.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES TUPPER,

Minister of Finance.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Canada.

ROYAL YORKSHIRE JUBILEE EXHIBITION.

The following letters are an evidence of the importance of, and the value attached to the Canadian specimens exhibited at Saltaire :—

SALTAIRE, 14th November, 1887.

SIR,—I am directed by the Executive Committee to convey to you their best thanks for your kind interest in our Exhibition and for the valuable help afforded

to it. The Exhibition has admittedly been one of very great interest, and the Canadian exhibit of cereals, grasses &c., as well as the Canadian game trophy exhibited by Mr. Hubbard through your kind influence, have been much appreciated and I have the pleasure to inform you that the jury have awarded to each of these exhibits a first class, or gold medal. Thanking you, and your secretary, Mr. Chipman, for your courteous and kind reception accorded to myself when waiting on you in London prior to the formation of this Exhibition.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

WILLIAM FRY,
Secretary.

The Hon. Sir CHAS. TUPPER, G.C.M.G., C.B. &c.,
Ottawa.

SALTAIRE, 14th November, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—I have this day forwarded to the Imperial Institute—carriage-paid—the entire Canadian exhibit, in accordance with instructions received through Capt. Clark; and permit me to say this exhibit has had a wonderful effect in creating a stir and promoting emigration amongst the most desirable of emigrants to Canada. It is well known by all, that Yorkshire gives Canada a class of emigrants most desirable for tact and hardness akin to Scotch, and I look forward to next year as a prosperous one for our Dominion from this part. To say the least, it was a magnificent display, and well managed.

Sincerely yours

J. H. HUBBARD,
General Manager.

The Hon. Sir CHAS. TUPPER, G.C.M.G., &c.,
Ottawa, Canada.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIVERPOOL (ENG.) AGENT.

(MR. JOHN DYKE.)

15 WATER STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you with my twelfth annual report from this agency.

The numbers and nationalities of the emigrants who have sailed from Liverpool during the last two years are as follows :—

	1886.	1887.	Increase.	Decrease.
English.....	93,343	129,260	29,917	.....
Scotch.....	2,417	2,150	.....	267
Irish.....	12,829	13,723	894	.....
Foreigners.....	75,397	86,814	11,417	.....
Not described.....	3,514	6,471	2,957	.....
	193,500	238,418	45,185	267
Less Decrease.....			267	
Net Increase.....			44,918	

Of the 34,058 emigrants who sailed direct to Canada, 22,147 were carried by the Allan Line, 8,811 by the Dominion Line, and 3,100 by the Beaver Line, 4,128 were cabin and 29,930 steerage passengers as compared with 3,831 cabin and 19,450 steerage last year, a total increase of nearly fifty per cent. being thus shown on the year.

I have to report that this year has witnessed the departure of a greatly superior class of emigrants to those who went forward some years ago.

The instructions given by your Department that assisted passages were to be granted to none other than agricultural labourers and domestic servants have been rigidly enforced at this agency, character and competency having been strictly enquired into. This resulted in a large number being refused the assistance, but it should be borne in mind that if an emigrant pays his full fare to Canada, your agents have no power at present to prevent his going, and whilst Canadians generally never give your Department or your agents credit for the vast numbers of really first-class people, who arrive in Canada, they are only too prone to attach blame for the small percentage which do not turn out well. If these cases were investigated it would be found that very few, if any, had been forwarded by the agents of your Department.

Acting under the instructions of the High Commissioner I have continued the efforts I have been making for several years past, to promote emigration to the Dominion from the continent, and there is an increase, of 42 per cent. shown over 1886, to Manitoba and the North-West. The utmost economy has been observed, and the descriptive pamphlets of the Dominion I have prepared in various languages have been in active demand, the application for them by steamship agents and others having been four times the number of pamphlets I had at my disposal. It would be injudicious to enter into any lengthened detail here as to the operations conducted under the instructions of Sir Charles Tupper and yourself, in view of the extreme opposition which is shown to the promotion of emigration by the Governments of several continental countries; but some idea of the enormous quantity of work which these operations have entailed, may be gathered from the fact that I am in corres-

pondence with agents in all the principal places on the continent, from the Crimea to Iceland, letters being received and answered, in the German, French, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Dutch and Bohemian languages. I feel confident that if a judicious and well considered propaganda be now kept up for a few years a most valuable stream of emigration will be directed to the Dominion.

The increase I have referred to has taken place in the direct emigration from the continent to Manitoba and the North-West and does not include Icelanders and Mennonites. But this is by no means the only continental emigration to the Dominion, as the nucleus of a foreign settlement has been formed in British Columbia, in the shape of a fine party of fishermen and farmers who went out under my directions, and the colonies I founded many years ago in the Province of Ontario have received large accessions to their numbers.

The competition for emigrants is still keen. The agents in Liverpool and on the continent of the South Pacific Railway, of Texas, and California are very widely advertising the lands adjoining their line and are meeting with considerable success. The Queensland Government is again also very active, a certain number of married and single farm labourers and single women and domestic servants being offered free passages, and approved full paying passengers being given land order warrants, value £20.

The Government of the Argentine Republic is very active and has just opened an agency in London, but its principal efforts are made on the continent, a large number of emigrants being secured from Spain, Portugal, Italy.

It is stated that 138,000 immigrants have arrived in 1887, or 45,000 more than in 1886 and double the number for 1885. Very liberal concessions are made to colonists. One of the latest schemes for promoting emigration is described in the message from the La Plata Government to the Provincial Legislature. It is as follows:—

“It is needless to tell you, that any sound measure contributing to the colonization of the province will always meet with the approval and support of the Executive. Messrs Gorostiaga and Lacroze have raised a capital of \$15,000,000 which they purpose investing in the starting of colonies on a large scale. They propose to endow each colony with the necessary machinery, mills and stores on the co-operative system, and they will, to keep pace with the progress of each colony, open a stud farm, a steam flour mill, a model dairy farm, a distillery, a sugar factory, a brick factory, and large deposits. The company which intends to secure immigration from the North of Europe binds itself to sell the lots of land at reduced prices for which the colonist will pay by periodical instalments, and at the same time, to give the colonist agricultural implements, seeds, &c. The Executive, on the other hand, will give the company eight sections of land near the port and two blocks in the city upon which deposits offices and tramway stations will be built to facilitate trade and communication with the colonies. This concession shall hold for twenty years. The company is, of course, entitled to enjoy the privileges accorded by the recent Colonies Act.”

In a population of 3,805,000 no less than 560,000 are natives of Italy, France, Germany and other continental countries and the annual increasing emigration to this country is to a great extent attributed to the policy of setting aside colonies for the different nationalities. Thus in the Province of Santa-Fé there are 105 colonies comprising 80,000 inhabitants, whereof 32,000 are natives, 30,500 Italians, 6,500 Swiss, 4,500 French, 3,200 German, 1000 English, 1,500 Spaniards, 300 North Americans, 300 Belgians and 200 of other nationalities, and there are 40 other colonies in course of formation.

There existed for a long time in Canada a reluctance to adopt this policy, but this having been overcome, I have been able, under the direction of Sir Charles Tupper and your Department, to form the nuclei of several colonies of settlers from various continental countries in Manitoba and the North-West. The formation of such colonies is a very slow process, but a good start having been made, this branch of Dominion immigration will, in a few years, become one of the most important.

Already the first settlers are sending money home for relatives, and are inducing old neighbours to join them.

I have to report that the correspondence of this agency continues to increase, and from the letters recently received, I can say that the prospects for 1888 are better than they have been for the past ten years—I will not say in point of numbers, but in point of quality.

The correspondence is not confined to the British Isles, for letters are constantly received from the Argentine Republic, various places in the United States (for the pamphlets distributed on the continent have been conveyed to nearly every foreign colony in the Union), the Faro Islands, the East Indies and the Australian colonies, as well as the Continent of Europe.

It would be difficult to overrate the utility of this office. The increasing interest being taken in the Dominion (an interest greatly strengthened by the Indian and Colonial Exhibition) in its various branches of trade, &c., has greatly added to the importance of having an agency in Liverpool. There is no other place in the north of England where official information respecting the laws, trade etc., can be obtained, and as Liverpool is the centre from which the bulk of the trade and emigration to the Dominion is conducted, an office of this kind is invaluable both to shippers on this side and to merchants and others in Canada. The files of newspapers which are kept are eagerly scanned by intending emigrants, by friends of those who have gone forward, and by business men.

I have distributed large quantities of pamphlets during the year; steamship companies, their agents, clergymen and others in all parts of the country having been supplied. A very great number have been sent through the post, in response to applications by letter, and supplies have been placed on each of the steamers leaving Liverpool, and in all the emigrants' boarding houses.

Under Sir Charles Tupper's directions I prepared a very fine exhibit for the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, which was held at Newcastle this year. This society has upwards of 10,000 subscribing members, and embraces the leading agriculturists throughout Great Britain. The show was situated in a magnificent agricultural district, and the attendance was remarkable. It is estimated that on one day, during which the show was visited by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, and Prince George of Wales, there was not far short of 90,000 people present.

As usual the Canadian Government stand received a very large share of attention, and great numbers of pamphlets were distributed, and as heretofore the benefit was immediately shown by the greatly increased correspondence from that district.

The *Newcastle Chronicle* in this connection stated as follows: "The artistically arranged exhibit of the Government of the Dominion of Canada at the Royal Show merits a few words. It is varied in character and in interest.

"There are grains, straw and grass, coal and iron, copper and silver, marble, phosphates, timber, and even deer's heads. A picture of the Queen is the appropriate centrepiece of the stand. It says much for the Canadian Government that there is this trouble taken to send across the Atlantic these exhibits. They show what the Dominion produces, a production so great that it is regrettable that it has been deemed needful to put on high import duties. Canada exports about half a million head of horses, cattle and sheep yearly; it sends out 86,579,834 lbs. of cheese yearly. As much of the export is to this country, buyers will look with interest at the exhibits, and will admire the business 'push' of the Canadian Department having charge of its commerce."

As in previous years, a large number of continental professors of agriculture, especially from Scandinavia, of purchasers of agricultural machinery and live stock were present, and special attention was paid to them, and the capabilities of the Dominion have since been freely discussed in the continental journals.

Again acting under the instructions of the High Commissioner, I prepared an exhibit at the recent Liverpool Jubilee Exhibition, which was opened by H. R. H. the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne.

It was generally admitted that the Canadian section was by far the most interesting in the whole exhibition. In consequence of your Department abandoning the original idea of exhibiting at Manchester, and my time being so fully occupied by the duties of the office, it was decided that Captain Clark should divide his attention between the Liverpool and Saltaire Exhibitions, to give information. I feel sure that the interests of the Dominion were materially advanced, at a very small outlay.

The total amount of land in Great Britain under cultivation of all kinds of crops, bare, fallow and grass, exclusive of heath and pasture land, and of woods and plantations, has increased by about 24,000 acres in 1887.

The rate of increase is less than in former years. The acreage under wheat shows an increase of one-fourth per cent. as compared with 1886, but a decrease of no less than 6.5 per cent., as compared with 1885. The total acreage of the three principal grain crops, wheat, oats and barley, shows a considerable decrease. The total area of all grain crops is 8,145,900 acres, or 114,200 short of that in 1886, a decrease of 1.38 per cent.; the average of the preceding ten years having been 8,767,000 acres, or 620,000 acres more. I have still to report the gradual change in the character of English farming, as shown by the further increase in the area of permanent pasture. The area for 1887 is 15,671,000 acres, as compared with 15,535,000 acres in 1886, an increase of 136,000 acres. There is a decline of 577 agricultural horses, but there is an increase in the number of unbroken horses and of mares kept for breeding purposes of 3,601. The decrease of more than three per cent. in the number of cattle, notwithstanding the increased amount of permanent pasture, is attributed to the effects of the severe and protracted winter and the scarcity of keep in the subsequent dry spring and summer. Farmers were compelled to realize, and in many instances disposed of their breeding stock. The number of sheep has diminished from the same causes, but the loss is more than counterbalanced by the increase in the number of lambs. At certain periods of the past season the markets in the north of England were glutted with breeding ewes.

The permanent pasture was in 1887, in round numbers, 11,950,000 acres. This has increased in 1887 to 15,670,000 acres, whilst arable land has decreased from 17,770,000 acres in 1867 to 16,940,000 acres in 1887. Horses show a slight increase from 1,260,000 in 1867 to 1,420,000 in 1887. The figures for cattle are 5,690,000 in 1877, and 6,440,000 in 1887. Sheep 28,160,000 in 1877, and 25,950,000 in 1887, and pigs 2,490,000 in 1877, and 2,300,000 in 1887.

The importation of horses has increased slightly, from 11,027 in 1886 to 11,649 in 1887.

No phase of British agriculture has received more attention during the past year than that of horse raising, more especially that of horses suitable for army remounts and hunting purposes.

The demand for hunters may be imagined when the fact is mentioned that it is computed about five million dollars per month is spent in Great Britain in connection with hunting. There are 350 registered pack of hounds, and in one way and another the expenditure amounts to \$25,000,000 per season.

The supply of army remounts is notoriously low. According to the latest reports there are only about two-thirds of the British cavalry supplied with remounts. In my previous reports I have pointed out that there was a lack of breeding or quality in horses in Canada and the opinion then expressed has been fully borne out by the reports of Colonels Ravenhill and Phillips.

Although for the moment the purchase of army remounts from the Dominion may have been abandoned, still in the event of war breaking out or even of there being a possibility of an outbreak of hostilities recourse must again be had to Canada. The market could not be met at home in consequence of the British markets being depleted of horses fit for cavalry and artillery purposes.

Canadians, however, should not breed entirely for the British army supply as the demand for hunters and carriage horses, of really first class quality, both here and on the continent, is and will continue to be very great. First class carriage horses and hunters are now being shipped from this country to the United States

and to South America, the prices paid in most instances exceeding \$1,000 per head. It is the opinion of those conversant with the trade that the demand for really first class carriage and saddle horses is sure to increase in the United States, and enterprise on the part of Canadian horse breeders should enable them to secure a large portion of this trade.

At a recent sale of hunters in London the following prices were obtained! For a black mare, 350 guineas; chesnut horse, 300 guineas; another 210 guineas, and a chesnut gelding 160 guineas. At the same sale two harness horses were knocked down for 230 guineas and 135 guineas respectively. This shows that given first class quality there is no difficulty in getting a good price.

What Colonels Ravenhill and Phillips had principally to complain of in the Canadian horses was the lack of type. The Clydesdale horse breeders of the Dominion have their stud-book and it is intended to have a stud-book for Suffolkshire-breed horses, but, as yet, no combined effort has been made to encourage a type of pure hunter Cleveland bay coaching horse, or thoroughbred in Canada, though light legged horses can be bred with far more success in the Dominion than heavy draught horses, and in most parts of Canada these would be more useful for the style of agriculture practised, with the short and quick seasons of sowing and harvest.

Strenuous efforts are being made here by the Hackney Horse Society and the Hunters Improvement Society to encourage the breeding of such horses. At the show, which is to be held in March by the two societies, the total prizes offered amount to £1,113 5s. 0d., of this sum £488 5s. 0d. go for prizes for hackney, and £665 0s. 0d. for hunter breeding animals.

There are here, of course, a large number of thoroughbred stallions, but the difficulty in this country is the same as that met with in an intensified form in Canada, that is the selection of mares to mate with stallions, to produce the required class of stock. I would, therefore, again urge upon those who have the control of such matters to offer prizes for mares suitable for breeding animals of the class I have mentioned.

It has, no doubt, already been reported to you that the Queen's Plate moneys, £5,000 per annum, is to be given in prizes for stallions in competition in various parts of the country. It may be of interest to give the details and to quote extracts from the report made by the committee appointed by Parliament to consider this subject. The members of the committee were the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Coventry Lord Ribblesdale, Colonel Ravenhill and Messrs. Henry Chaplin, Jacob Wilson, Job Gilmour and J. Bowen Jones. The report states that there can be little doubt that for a considerable period the royal bounty, as expended in Queen's Plates, has failed effectively to fulfil the purpose for which it was originally intended. But it is only within recent years that any further encouraging the breed of horses, apart from the influence of private enterprise, has arisen. Private enterprise was formerly sufficient to produce and to maintain a breed of horses in this country which was unrivalled in the world, and that preëminence was successfully maintained until the Governments of foreign countries became alive to the importance of acquiring an equal advantage for themselves. The foreign horses which were established for this purpose in various countries on the continent created a most serious drain upon our resources in this country.

It is a matter of notoriety that year after year the United Kingdom has been swept by the agents of foreign Governments for the stallions and mares best suited to their purpose, and they have been bought with public money, and taken from the country, frequently, at prices with which it was impossible for private enterprise successfully to compete.

"The consequence of this has been that with the exception of the highest class of stallions and of mares, for the breeding of race horses, this country has been left for the most part, with the inferior and often unsound animals which the foreign agent has rejected, and the result has been a gradual but marked deterioration in the general breed for which England was at one time famous.

"Your commissioners have therefore come to the conclusion, having regard to

the time of year at which your Majesty's Commission has been issued, and the amount of funds at their disposal, that they will best be expended in the coming year in premiums for thoroughbred stallions suitable for getting half-bred horses, of general utility to be offered at a show in conjunction with that of the Royal Agricultural Society to be held at Nottingham on the 9th and 10th February, 1888. But your commissioners without committing themselves to any specific action in the future, desire to record their intention of taking further evidence, and collecting all available information with reference to every recognized breed of horses, in the United Kingdom, before arranging a scheme of distribution for 1889.

"The premiums to be offered will be called Queen's premiums.

"It appears to your commissioners, that by a system of premiums carefully guarded by adequate rules and regulations, some of the difficulties which have hitherto stood in the way of breeders of horses (especially small occupiers of land) in securing the services of sound stallions may be removed. The scheme, together, with the rules and regulations under which the premiums will be offered for competition this year will be found in the appendix."

The following is a summary of the appendix referred to:—

Twenty-two 'Queen's premiums' of £200 each, will be offered for thoroughbred stallions (three years old and upwards). It shall be a condition that each stallion winning a premium shall serve not less than fifty half-bred mares, if required, during the season of 1888, and shall stand or travel at the owner's option in the district for which he is exhibited, at a fee not exceeding 40s. for each mare and 2s. 6d. to the groom.

These premiums are intended to subsidise six-sevenths of England and Wales, in accordance with the district map of the Royal Agricultural Society of England and Wales.

For the purposes of this exhibition each district will constitute a separate class to be styled "district class." The district undertaken by the Royal Agricultural Society will be excluded from the operation of the grant.

Stallions shall compete in the "district class" only for which they are entered. The premiums are for three stallions at £200 each in each district.

The season of services will commence on 20th March and terminate on 1st July.

It will be observed from the above that earnest efforts are being made to promote the breeding of general utility horses. The principal object to be attained in Canada is chiefly of type. In the case of heavy draught horses the type has been thoroughly established and nearly every farmer is acquainted with it. The lack of knowledge of the requirements of the European and United States markets, on the part of the ordinary Canadian farmer, is, however, very apparent. Colonel Ravenhill's description of the class of horse required leaves little to be desired but the establishment at the Government Experimental Farms of studs of Hackney, Cleveland bay, and thoroughbred horses would do more to make Canadians acquainted with what is wanted. These could be exhibited (not for competition) at the leading agricultural shows, and this with the offered prizes for mares suitable for breeding carriage horses, hunters and hackneys for export, would in a short time enable Canadians to command a large and valuable trade.

In a report made in 1886 to the High Commissioner and a copy of which was appended to my last year annual report (see page 303), I referred to the action I took in 1875 and 1876 to inaugurate sales and fairs in Canada.

The first paragraph in the Report of Colonels Ravenhill and Phillips to you shows that their views are identical with mine as to the importance of establishing centres for the sale and purchase of horses, and it is very desirable in the interests of all concerned that some steps should be taken at once to meet the difficulty which at present exists.

If periodical horse-fairs were held, I could bring them to the notice of a large number of dealers in Great Britain and on the Continent who I am sure would be only too glad to attend them.

As regards draught horses a large number of very superior animals have been

shipped to the Dominion and the breeding of this class of animal is fairly well looked after.

In my report for the year 1883 I ventured to utter a warning with regard to the introduction of Percherons into the Dominion, and I alluded to the means which were adopted to obtain a number of stallions from France. My remarks have been frequently reproduced in the Canadian papers, and that they were warranted is proved by the action which the Percheron breeders in the United States are now taking owing to the fraudulent practices of dealers in France. In no other country in the world are so many horses left uncastrated and it is stated that in order to meet the demand from the United States for Percherons, the dealers in France have been securing a lot of inferior animals and fraudulently transferring to them pedigree certificates. The American breeders have now resolved to ask the French Percheron Society to prevent such practices by branding all registered horses and requiring a sworn transfer, with full description of the animal in the case of every sale.

The imports of live cattle during the year show a decrease from nearly every country.

The Board of Trade returns give the decrease from Canada as only 970 head, but as a good number of cattle, on account of more favourable rates of freight, have come *via* Boston, the Canadian trade may be said to have held its own. Canadian animals coming *via* Boston are treated by the authorities here as United States cattle. The decrease from Denmark is 6,938, and from the United States 19,114 head, the total decrease being 22,138 head.

Unfortunately the drought, and consequent dearth of hay and root crops, necessitated British farmers forcing their stock on the markets, and this has resulted in a still further fall in prices.

The live sheep trade has been even more seriously depressed. This will no doubt, to a great extent, account for the decrease in the number of sheep from the Dominion, which is no less than 58,970 head. The more remunerative prices in the United States were probably taken advantage of. The decrease in the number of sheep imported from all countries is 67,564.

The mortality of the live stock on the passage from Canada is above the average, but the returns show that the increase is due to the losses which occurred on "outside" steamers, or what are termed "ocean tramps."

These are not adapted to the trade, and should receive special attention from the agents of your Department at the ports of embarkation.

Last year I referred to the inadvisability of shipping store cattle to this country. A company, as you are no doubt aware, was formed in Aberdeen to import store cattle from America, and my friend, Mr. Wilken, who was invited to the Dominion as a tenant farmer's delegate in 1879, paid a visit to Canada to make the necessary arrangements.

So far the venture can scarcely be termed a success.

One of the principal difficulties appears to be the high rate of freight to Aberdeen, and it is necessary to ship them direct in order to avoid areas infected with cattle disease.

There being no trade in grain or other heavy commodities with Aberdeen, the rest of the cargo has to be conveyed to some other port and the expenses of making a special call at Aberdeen are therefore heavy.

The cattle have on the whole given satisfaction, but I do not think that this trade could compete with the Irish store cattle trade, if Ireland can be freed from pleuro-pneumonia.

An influentially signed memorial has been sent to the Irish authorities on this subject and it is stated they intend to stamp out the disease. It is confidently asserted that this can be done and if it is accomplished the low prices and the great difference in freight will give the Irish trade an abnormal advantage.

A number of dairy cows have again been imported from the Dominion, but owing to inferior quality I am afraid the venture has not proved remunerative. Although the prices of dairy stock have fallen, I think there is a fairly profitable

market, both here and in London, for good Canadian cows, up to five or six years old to calve, with the second or third calf, after arrival. The knowledge that there is no danger of Canadian dairy stock introducing disease gives them a considerable advantage.

The frozen mutton trade is still increasing, the quantities imported this year show an increase of 132,552 cwts. The total values as entered are \$7,838,005 as compared with \$7,024,440 in 1886. According to the return the values average £2 6s. 1½d. per cwt. in 1886, but only £2 0s. 2d. in 1887, or a reduction of 1½ cents per lb. According to the values as returned by the Board of Trade, the price of the mutton for the past year averaged 8½ cents per lb. but from the market reports I notice that the majority of recent sales took place at under 8 cents and some as low as 6 cents per lb.

The current rates in London on the 28th inst. are as follows:—

Canadian and Foreign Sheep, imported alive and killed in London	5½ to 6¼	pence per lb.
Frozen Mutton from the River Plate	3 to 5½	do
do do Melbourne	3¼	do
do do New Zealand.....	3¾ to 4	do

Whether the trade from Australia and New Zealand will be maintained when the subsidies subscribed by the stock-raisers there and referred to in my previous reports become exhausted is questionable.

The River Plate trade, however, provided the quality of the mutton were better, would offer serious competition. That the flockmasters are making strenuous efforts to improve the breed of their sheep, I have mentioned in previous reports. During the past year, they have imported 25,698 pure bred down sheep. The Government of the Argentine Republic, with a view of stimulating their trade, have just decided to offer a bounty on the exportation of cattle and sheep. The following are the terms:—

The sum of \$500,000 is to be set aside each year for three years, to be reckoned from 1st January, 1888, with a view to encourage the exportation of live cattle, and of beef and mutton preserved in tins by the refrigerating process, and of other preparations which, in the opinion of the executive, are deserving of that concession, and for subsidies and prizes of rural exhibitions and fairs, and this sum shall be distributed as follows:—

For premiums on the exportation of live cattle, or of beef preserved by the cold process in tins, or of other preparations which, in the opinion of the executive, may be deserving of the concession, \$250,000 annually; for premiums and subsidies to rural exhibitions and fairs, \$100,000 in each year.

The amounts which may be destined for the exportation of live cattle, and of frozen and preserved meat, shall be distributed amongst the respective exporters in the ratio of twenty dollars for every thousand kilos of beef, or of three dollars for each live bovine animal which may be exported, and of six dollars for every thousand kilos of mutton.

It is stated that there are about 20,000,000 head of cattle in the Argentine Republic, and that the export amounts annually to about 500,000, nearly 400,000 of these being killed for jerked beef and extract of beef. The Government, however, declares that the profits of the business are too small to remunerate breeders, and hence the bounties already mentioned. The bounty (about 12s. per head) can scarcely make any difference in the export of live cattle to Europe, the loss on recent attempts to carry on that trade being estimated at £1 per head, and not the least of the difficulties to be encountered is the necessity of crossing the equator. Nor will the frozen beef sell in European markets, however, low the price may be until it is better in quality.

As regards mutton, the Government puts the cost of the sheep at \$2.20, from

which there are deductions of 15 cents for tallow and \$1 for the skin, leaving the value of the carcass, estimated at 40 lbs., only \$1.05.

In gold dollars the expenses are reckoned thus :

Carcass, 40 lbs.....	\$0 84
Freezing.....	0 42
Freight and packing.....	1 15
London expenses.....	0 42
	<hr/>
	\$2 83
Deduct bounty.....	08
	<hr/>
Nett cost.....	\$2 75

This is put at about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

The Government, in the message to Congress, says that there are about 100,000,000 sheep in the country. The profits in this frozen mutton trade have so far been *nil* if, indeed, heavy losses have not been made, for it is reported that some of the cargoes have arrived in a very unsatisfactory condition.

It is gratifying to find that the imports of cheese from Canada amounted to 631,837 cwts., as compared with 507,875 cwts. in 1886.

This represents $34\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the cheese imported from all countries by Great Britain, the total value of which for 1887, is returned at \$7,763,820. The only country with the exception of Canada from which an increase is shown is Holland, whence there is an increase of 43,418 cwts., due no doubt to the demand alluded to in my report for last year for Edan cheese for re-exportation.

The imports of cheese from the United States show a decrease of 95,307 cwts., which is in marked contrast to the increase in the Canadian article.

I regret, however, to state that whilst Canada has been able to more than hold her own as regards cheese the butter trade shows but little signs of improvement, the quantity imported being 32,623 cwts., or an increase of 1,275 cwts. only. The imports from Denmark stand at 487,603 cwts., of the value of \$13,345,625, the increase in weight was 87,049 cwts., and in value \$2,271,000.

It is of course to the inferior quality of the butter that the lack of expansion in the Canadian trade is due. Whilst the better class of butter from Norway, Germany and France and other countries is imported annually in increasing quantities, Canadian butter shows a marked decrease from former years.

Butterine which comes into active competition with the inferior Canadian butters shows a increase of 386,522 cwts. over 1886. The total value of the butterine imported is given as \$19,349,340, an increase over last year of \$3,508,240. A Bill was passed during the last session of Parliament in reference to the importation of margarine and other butter substitutes. The Act provides that all substances, whether compounds or otherwise prepared in imitation of butter, and whether mixed with butter or not, shall be described as "margarine" and shall only be sold under that name. Packages, whether open or closed, containing margarine, are to be durably marked on the top, bottom and sides with the word "margarine" in capital letters not less than a quarter of an inch square. In the case of an offense, the prosecution is to be against the vendor. Persons dealing in margarine shall for a first offense under the Act be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, for a second offense to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, and for a third offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Canadian butter, therefore, will receive a fair chance against these substitutes, and Canadian dairymen should stir themselves, to obtain a share of this enormous trade. The value of butter imported into Great Britain this year was \$40,083,845.

The tinned butter trade to which I devoted considerable space in last year's report is rapidly developing. The *Times* in referring to the annual report on the Irish butter markets in 1887 say that "a very satisfactory feature of the report

is that there is a further decided improvement in the make of Irish butter; whilst some foreign butter is going backward in quality Irish butter is advancing in public favour * * * We are glad to be again able to report a continued expansion in the Irish preserved butter trade. New markets have been gained and Irish tinned butter has to a considerable extent superseded foreign in some of the largest shipping ports. A very large quantity of it has during the year been shipped to all parts of the world and the reports to hand up to the present are most favourable."

This is the most gratifying report on the Irish butter trade that has been issued for very many years, if indeed such a report has ever before been possible.

The advent of the Canadian Pacific Railway bids fair to have considerable importance in connection with the tinned butter trade to the east. The packers and shippers of Irish and Danish tinned butter have already commenced to utilize the "Queen's highway," and arrangements have been made to ship large quantities *via* that route to China and Japan. The exports to these countries have hitherto had to cross the equator twice, and a route which passes only through a temperate climate has great advantages. Surely the Canadian, and especially the Manitoban farmers, will endeavour to secure a share of this important growing trade which will pass their doors.

In my report for 1876, I pointed out the advisability of Canadians entering into the condensed milk trade, and I have urged this in letters to the Canadian press and in my annual reports ever since. At the Antwerp Exhibition in 1835 there was one exhibit of Canadian tinned milk, and this gained a prize. In my last year's report I gave statistics showing the volume of this trade and this year again the business has increased. The Royal Agricultural Society of England with a view of furthering the interests of the farmers, especially those in outlying districts, have decided to offer a prize of £25 for the best apparatus for condensing milk, suitable for use on a farm. It may perhaps be deemed advisable by your Department to offer similar prizes.

In view of the cultivation of flax seed in the North-West, it is interesting to note the increase in the quantity imported by this country from 2,081,283 cwts. in 1886 to 2,341,175 cwts. in 1887. The value of the latter quantity being given at \$21,484,340; specimens of oil cake manufactured in Manitoba have been received at this office and have been critically examined by members of oil cake trade here, and it has been pronounced a very superior article.

I understand the experiment of shipping some cake from Manitoba to this country is to be tried. The sons of two or three of the leading seed crushers here are going forward through this agency in the spring with a view of engaging, if possible, in the seed crushing trade in Manitoba.

The export of dimension timber should show a marked increase this year, but as most of this material is exported during the winter months, and *via* United States ports, the whole of it will not appear in the Canadian returns of exports to Great Britain. Suffice it to say that the importation of dimension timber for agricultural implements and for the manufacture of furniture has received a marked impetus here, and I am glad to say that I have been able to assist in the expansion which has taken place.

I have from time to time alluded to the advisability of Canadians marking with the place of origin their articles of export, more especially putting the words "Dominion of Canada" in full. The abbreviations are not widely understood here. "N. B.," for instance, while meaning New Brunswick in Canada, means North Britain in this country. I am induced to refer to my previous remarks on this subject through noticing that such marks generally used, if not enforced in the United States, are conspicuous by their absence on the majority of the articles from Canada.

Having learned that it was proposed to ship a large number of rabbits to British Columbia, it became my duty to inform your Department of the proposed consignment, and I trust that steps were taken by the Provincial Government to prohibit the entrance of these most prolific and mischievous rodents. That the matter is of

sufficient importance for the adoption of special measures is shown by the following figures referring to the enormous ravages they have committed in the Australian Colonies :

The Parliament of Victoria provided money for the purpose of combatting the plague of rabbits to the extent of £1,280 in 1879-80, of £2,600 in 1880-81, and of £10,000, £12,000, £33,000, and £25,422 per annum in the following years, and will not be less this year because the pest has increased rather than decreased. The expenditure in New South Wales has been nearly £170,000 per annum for the past three years. In South Australia, notwithstanding the depression that existed, the expenditure from the passing of the 1885 Act to the 1st June, 1886, is given as £45,688, and in New Zealand nearly £40,000 has been spent annually for some time past. These are enormous sums to spend on rabbits, but then the havoc wrought by the rabbits is enormous. They eat up the grass and the herbage, and even strip the bark off all the edible shrubs and bushes, rendering it impossible to support sheep on the runs. I may add that a reward of £25,000 is offered by the New South Wales Government for an efficient means of destruction.

In carrying out the instructions of your Department I prevented the shipment to Canada of rags from infected countries.

Professor Sheldon has again visited the Dominion, and his extensive report will prove of great interest to intending emigrants and others. I am in constant receipt of enquiries from secretaries of Agricultural Associations and others, as to whether your Department will invite farmers' delegates during the coming year to visit the Dominion. A number of really first-class and thoroughly experienced men could be obtained from the various districts without much trouble.

Certainly no efforts ever made by the Government were followed by such good results as came from the visits of the delegates in 1879 and 1880. Those gentlemen still take a deep interest in the country and are always willing to afford information.

Their opinion carried great weight in their respective districts, and their reports are still actively enquired for.

The past year has been one of very low prices for phosphates. The total export from Montreal during 1887 has been 20,349 tons against 19,298 tons in 1886. Prices have rather gone back somewhat, owing to trade depression, and a large supply of low grade phosphates; 80 per cent. strengthened as the year advanced, and closed firm. The average price for the year is about 1 per cent. per unit, ex-ship, United Kingdom.

A good proportion has gone to Germany and also to Ireland at proportionately higher prices, but has not compensated for the additional freight that had to be paid.

Lower grades have been selling at 9½d. for 75 per cent., and 8d. for 70 per cent. The future outlook for Canadian phosphates is favourable, one shilling to 1s. 1½d. could now be obtained for 80 per cent. for this next season. There are slight signs of prices strengthening.

South Carolina phosphate (which is used largely by manufacturers here) has slightly varied in price. The average for the year is about 7½d. per unit ex-ship, United Kingdom.

Belgian phosphates have been sold at lower prices than hitherto, 40 to 45 per cent. ranging from 5d. to 6d., and 50 to 60 per cent. from 6½d. to 7½d. per unit ex ship here.

Of a newly discovered phosphate (Somme) only moderate quantities have as yet been offered, but sales have been made at 10½d. for 70 to 75 per cent. ex ship here.

The new source of phosphoric acid from basic slag has attracted considerable attention. This material contains somewhere about 17 per cent. of phosphoric acid, equal to 35 per cent. tribasic phosphate. It is found when reduced to fine powder to be easy of assimilation by plants, especially where the soil is of a peaty nature, and can supply the necessary carbonic acid to assist in the solution of the phosphate. In Germany the use of this has been rather large where there are big tracts of land, and it can be

used to advantage. To a limited extent it is being introduced into Ireland and other parts of the United Kingdom at comparatively cheap prices.

Every year my annual report to your Department receives considerable notice from the agricultural press of Great Britain. This year it has been very extensively reviewed, some of the provincial papers giving two or three columns to the subject, and the *Mark Lane Express*, *Bell's Messenger*, *The Irish Farm* and other agricultural papers have given extended notices. Extracts have also appeared in the continental and Australian papers. In this way the resources of the Dominion and the advantages it offers have been prominently brought before the public.

The instructions of your Department being that this report should be sent in at the earliest possible moment, I regret that I have not been able to include the usual statistics with regard to the emigration from the various continental ports, nor the statistics relating to the cases of cattle disease in this country, as up to the moment of writing I have not been able to obtain the returns. However, immediately they are received I will forward them in the form of an appendix.

I am to report that there has again been no case of disease discovered in Canadian live stock landed here, and I have to thank Mr. May, the Privy Council Inspector at this port, for the great courtesy and attention I have received at his hands.

I have several times prevented the shipment of cattle from infected areas here to the Dominion, the steamship companies in all cases consulting me before making their contracts with the shippers.

I am happy again to acknowledge the consideration shown me by the High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, and to my colleagues in this country and in Canada, and to record my sense of obligation for the kind and prompt manner in which they have at all times given me their assistance. My relations with the steamship companies and others interested in Canada still continue to be of a most friendly nature, and I am still further indebted to the members of the British and continental press.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DYKE,

Canadian Government Agent, Liverpool.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of Emigration from the Port of Liverpool, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1886 and 1887.

Destination.	1886.	1887.	Increase.	Decrease.
United States.....	164,968	199,138	34,170	
Quebec.....	18,563	26,335	7,772	
Halifax.....	4,718	7,723	3,005	
South America.....	1,757	1,466	.....	291
East Indies.....	1,776	1,993	217	
British West Indies.....	146	123	.....	23
China.....	183	301	118	
West Coast of Africa.....	767	1,140	373	
Australia.....	622	199	.....	423
Total.....	193,500	238,418	45,655	737
Less—Decrease.....	.....	.....	737	
Nett Increase.....	.....	.....	44,918	

APPENDIX B.

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

Date.	Steamers.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steer- age.	Cabin.	Steer- age.	Cabin.	Steer- age.	
1887.	<i>Allan Line.</i>							
Jan. 4	Carthaginian.....			5	5	5	5	10
do 6	Circassian.....			10	48	10	48	58
do 20	Peruvian.....			15	113	15	113	128
Feb. 3	Sardinian.....			11	123	17	123	134
do 10	Sarmatian.....			4	122	4	122	126
do 17	Circassian.....			31	178	31	178	209
Mar. 3	Peruvian.....			34	304	34	304	338
do 17	Parisian.....			85	796	85	796	881
do 31	Circassian.....			40	724	40	724	764
do 31	Siberian.....				413		413	413
Apr. 12	Nova Scotian.....			26	76	26	76	102
do 14	Sardinian.....			40	758	40	758	798
do 22	Norwegian.....		381				381	381
do 22	Polynesian.....	34	585			34	585	619
do 26	Peruvian.....			17	123	17	123	140
do 28	Parisian.....	95	805			95	805	900
do 29	Carthaginian.....		439				439	439
May 5	Sarmatian.....	30	722			30	722	752
do 10	Caspian.....			27	32	27	32	59
do 13	Circassian.....	26	1,033			26	1,033	1,059
do 19	Sardinian.....	41	888			41	888	929
do 24	Nova Scotian.....			35	47	35	47	82
do 27	Polynesian.....	26	616			26	616	642
June 2	Parisian.....	78	562			78	562	640
do 7	Peruvian.....			22	65	22	65	87
do 9	Sarmatian.....	25	605			25	605	630
do 17	Circassian.....	27	507			27	507	534
do 23	Sardinian.....	59	552			59	552	611
do 21	Corean.....			13	21	13	21	34
July 1	Polynesian.....	44	359			44	359	403
do 5	Nova Scotian.....			37	29	37	29	66
do 7	Parisian.....	98	643			98	643	741
do 14	Sarmatian.....	63	474			63	474	537
do 19	Peruvian.....			37	57	37	57	94
do 22	Circassian.....	30	329			30	329	359
do 28	Sardinian.....	68	390			68	390	458
Aug. 2	Caspian.....			60	31	60	31	91
do 5	Polynesian.....	61	326			61	326	387
do 11	Parisian.....	144	694			144	694	838
do 16	Nova Scotian.....			56	75	56	75	131
do 18	Sarmatian.....	103	369			103	369	472
do 26	Circassian.....	47	359			47	359	406
do 31	Peruvian.....			45	62	45	62	107
Sept. 1	Sardinian.....	124	410			124	410	534
do 9	Polynesian.....	71	301			71	301	372
do 13	Caspian.....			24	101	24	101	125
do 15	Parisian.....	131	453			131	453	584
do 22	Sarmatian.....	60	263			60	263	323
do 27	Nova Scotian.....			20	48	20	48	68
do 30	Circassian.....	10	272			19	272	291
Oct. 6	Sardinian.....	53	232			53	232	285
do 11	Peruvian.....			33	64	33	64	97
do 17	Polynesian.....	24	249			24	249	273
do 20	Parisian.....	92	312			92	312	404
do 25	Caspian.....			9	41	9	41	50
do 27	Sarmatian.....	20	256			20	256	276

APPENDIX B—Return of Emigrants and Steamers from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887—Continued.

Date.	Steamers.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steer- age.	Cabin.	Steer- age.	Cabin.	Steer- age.	
1887.	<i>Allan Line—Concluded.</i>							
Nov. 8	Nova Scotian			10	57	10	57	67
do 10	Sardinian			17	196	17	196	213
do 22	Assyrian			6	13	6	13	19
do 24	Parisian			31	219	34	219	253
Dec. 6	Peruvian			5	29	5	29	34
do 8	Polynesian			19	140	19	140	159
do 20	Nova Scotian			1	21	1	21	22
do 22	Circassian			12	96	12	97	109
	Total Allan Line	1,693	14,386	840	5,228	2,533	19,614	22,147
	<i>Dominion Line.</i>							
Jan. 13	Sarnia			11	33	11	33	44
do 27	Oregon			11	37	11	37	48
Feb. 24	Sarnia				128		128	128
Mar. 10	Oregon			23	94	23	94	117
do 24	Vancouver			48	247	48	237	295
Apr. 7	Sarnia			24	408	84	408	432
do 21	Oregon	38	729			38	729	767
do 29	Toronto	6	384			6	384	390
May 6	Montreal	5	209			5	209	214
do 12	Vancouver	51	698			51	698	749
do 20	Sarnia	30	466			30	466	496
do 26	Oregon	43	323			43	323	366
June 3	Toronto	2	115			2	115	117
do 10	Montreal	4	112			4	112	116
do 16	Vancouver	44	355			44	355	399
do 24	Sarnia	17	173			17	173	190
do 30	Oregon	33	171			33	171	204
July 8	Toronto	14				14		14
do 15	Montreal	2	105			2	105	107
do 21	Vancouver	84	271			84	271	355
do 29	Sarnia	19	130			19	130	149
Aug. 4	Oregon	55	180			55	180	235
do 12	Toronto	24	174			24	174	198
do 19	Montreal	15	104			15	104	119
do 25	Vancouver	190	306			190	306	496
Sept. 2	Sarnia	61	195			61	195	256
do 8	Oregon	61	136			61	136	197
do 16	Toronto	10	26			10	26	36
do 23	Montreal	8	82			8	82	90
do 29	Vancouver	90	337			90	337	427
Oct. 7	Sarnia	39	83			39	83	122
do 18	Oregon	21	164			21	164	185
do 22	Toronto	7	42			7	41	48
do 28	Montreal		114				114	114
Nov. 3	Vancouver			20	108	20	108	128
do 17	Sarnia			12	167	12	167	179
Dec. 1	Oregon			2	108	2	108	110
do 15	Vancouver			18	124	18	125	142
do 29	Sarnia			3	29	3	29	32
	Total Dominion Line	973	6,183	172	1,483	1,145	7,666	8,811

APPENDIX B—Return of Emigrants and Steamers from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887—*Concluded.*

Date.	Steamers.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steer- age.	Cabin.	Steer- age.	Cabin.	Steer- age.	
1887.	<i>Beaver Line.</i>							
Apr. 20	Lake Winnipeg.....	8	320			8	320	328
do 27	do Superior.....	25	460			25	460	485
May 4	do Nepigon.....		148				148	148
do 28	do Winnipeg.....	10	138			10	138	148
June 3	do Superior.....	20	119			20	119	139
do 10	do Ontario.....	13	314			13	314	327
do 17	do Nepigon.....		47				47	47
July 1	do Winnipeg.....	2	116			2	116	118
do 8	do Superior.....	32	48			32	48	80
do 15	do Ontario.....	18	208			18	208	226
do 22	do Nepigon.....		69				69	69
Aug. 4	do Winnipeg.....	11	102			11	102	113
do 12	do Superior.....	70	48			70	48	118
do 19	do Ontario.....	66	78			66	78	144
do 26	do Nepigon.....		47				47	47
do 30	Canopus.....		3				3	3
Sept. 16	Lake Superior.....	56	47			56	47	103
do 23	do Ontario.....	32	105			32	105	137
do 30	do Huron.....	6	47			6	47	53
Oct. 12	do Winnipeg.....	6	45			6	45	51
do 21	do Superior.....	27	47			27	47	74
do 28	do Ontario.....	35	47			35	47	82
Nov. 1	do Huron.....	13	47			13	47	60
	Total Beaver Line.....	450	2,650			450	2,650	3,100

SUMMARY.

Allan Line.....	1,693	14,386	840	5,228	2,533	19,614	22,147
Dominion Line.....	973	6,183	172	1,483	1,145	7,666	8,811
Beaver Line.....	450	2,650			450	2,650	3,100
Total.....	3,116	23,219	1,012	6,711	4,128	29,930	34,058

REPORT OF BRISTOL AGENT.

(MR. J. W. DOWN.)

BATH BRIDGE,
BRISTOL, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you with my annual report for the year 1887.

Emigration this year has been very brisk, not only from the south-western counties, but also from nearly every district in the United Kingdom. In previous years emigration has set in about April, and fallen off about August, but this year there has been a continuous stream of emigrants from January through to December. Early in January I began to perceive indications pointing to an extended emigration and at once set to work placing Canadian bills about the country, distributing pamphlets in agricultural centres, and getting settlers' letters published in the leading city and country newspapers. By the end of February it was plainly evident that large numbers of the agricultural classes were bent upon seeking relief from their present depression by resorting to emigration. Day after day I was kept busy by men of all classes calling at this office seeking information upon Canada and desirous to know the best field in which to make a fresh start in life. I am pleased to state that the class of persons who have called upon me personally have been of an exceptionally good stamp, likely to wear well, and of a build well calculated to carry them through the hardships of the first few years of a settler's toil. There has of course been a large number of unsuitable persons applying, unsuitable either from their trade or calling, or from bodily infirmities, unsoundness of mind or constitution. But these though very numerous, and unfortunately increasing, are beginning to understand that the Colonies offer no inducements to them, and that they had far better stay at home than venture into a new country where fortune only favours the sons of toil and the weaker go to the wall. In dissuading those people whom my knowledge of Canada has led me to regard as unsuitable emigrants, I have had to exercise considerable discretion, since many of such unsuitable persons have been men of considerable educational abilities, and when spoken to firmly and really for their own good often get angry and abusive when their last straw is broken, and finding there is no hope for them in the Colonies they rush into print launching out into bitter tirades against them. In dealing with such men much valuable time has been involved. They however cannot be overlooked. Indiscriminate emigration to the Dominion cannot for a moment be considered, its baneful effects being too glaringly apparent. And in eliminating the unfit from Canadian emigrants I have taken the greatest care possible, that while doing so I have not unfavourably prejudiced Canada in the opinion of those men she so much needs for the development of her great natural resources.

Daily letters reach me from all parts of the Kingdom asking for maps, pamphlets, &c., on Canada and for other information not contained therein relating to trade matters, duties, &c., &c., which I have been able to supply direct or through the High Commissioner's Office, London.

As in former years my labours have been mostly devoted to the spreading of knowledge of Canadian affairs before tenant farmers and farm labourers. These classes are somewhat difficult to get at, as they give but little time to reading newspapers or pamphlets, and it is only by keeping at them in the most persistent manner that good and satisfactory results can be obtained. The succession of hard times, poor crops, low prices, &c., are working an effect upon the farming community, who

still however stick to their land though yearly losses are great and no clear prospect of better times can be observed. Many farmers holding from 200 to 600 acres who a few years ago would not give me even an ear in emigration matters are now seeking the information I tendered, of their own free will. The tenant farmer of moderate means is a man who does nothing in a hurry, he takes his own time, and in a matter so momentous as emigration turns it over and over perhaps several years before he finally determines upon it. And it is for this reason that every year I find good results coming from work done years back, and now almost forgotten.

At all the small agricultural gatherings I have had pamphlets distributed and have personally visited a great many for the purpose of imparting information on Canada and for seeking opportunities for getting into contact with agricultural men of standing, whose favourable opinion would be of the greatest value to me in advancing Canadian emigration.

I still continue to receive flattering accounts from settlers from all parts of the Dominion. The following is one from a North-West colonist, which I have had printed and sent out with others to farmers :—

“DEAR SIR.—Seeing that considerable interest is at present being taken in the North-West Territories of Canada, and having just returned from those fertile lands to this country, I think a great many people would be glad of an actual settler's opinion upon that great district.

“I may say I am perfectly satisfied with the country and the climate, the latter being considered the healthiest in the world. I feel certain that any young man with energy and health, and a moderate amount of capital will meet with success there. I do not say that he can make much money for the first three or four years; but he can obtain a good living, and the fact must not be lost sight of that as the country settles up so the land increases in value and finally he should find himself in good circumstances. The district in which I am situated is considered to be one of the finest in the North-West, being in fact a natural park, beautifully wooded and well watered. There are still some very desirable sections of land there open for settlement. The fact that two gentlemen who have been land surveyors for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and who have travelled all over the country, have taken land that adjoins mine speaks a great deal in favour of the district; both of these gentlemen are sons of English farmers. Our location is, as you are aware, a few miles north of Broadview and the Qu'Appelle River.

“I shall be returning to Canada shortly, and if you know of any intending settlers of the description I have mentioned I should be glad for them to accompany me, and I would show them the lands in my neighbourhood. I have no doubt there are some who would prefer travelling with some one who knows the country to going by themselves.

“E. W. H. FROOD.”

Female domestic servant emigration is an important branch of work. Large numbers of strong healthy girls can always find ready employment in Canada at good wages, but in spite of this fact, the emigration of this class has been comparatively small. There are several reasons for the low returns in this class of emigrants. The home demand for girls of good character is never satisfied, as a glance at the columns of any daily paper will clearly show; factories hitherto employing male labour are now introducing labour-saving machinery, worked by girls, and our rival colonies are offering every inducement in the way of reduced and free passages to domestic servants. The emigration of really good English servant girls to Canada is a matter of considerable importance, as for work, truthfulness, intelligence, civility and general appearance they are not to be equalled by those of any other European country. I am assured that if the advantages Canada offers to such were more frequently and plainly brought before them, a goodly number would be attracted to the Dominion. At present none of our pamphlets treat particularly on this branch of emigration work, and I would suggest the printing of a small pamphlet designed especially for the hands of domestic servants. A few pages stating the demand and

wages, at the principal cities, and giving a few other particulars likely to interest servant girls would, I am sure, contribute a great deal to increase this portion of the emigration business.

Early in the year the public mind was much occupied with the question of state directed colonization. A scheme for promoting that kind of emigration was presented to the Government, but it was not considered detailed enough to enable the authorities to regard it with a view of asking Parliament for any large sum of money. The inaction of the Government in the matter has led to the foundation of several societies, which have formulated schemes for the purpose of assisting emigration to the colonies. There can be no objection to the action of these philanthropic institutions in assisting suitable persons and families to settle in Canada, as such is a distinct gain both to settler and country, but I regret instances have come under my notice where I have had to remonstrate, in very decided tones, upon the class of emigrants selected or encouraged by means of grants of sums of money or an assisted passage. The societies, however, are well meaning and no doubt after a little experience in emigration matters will see the bad policy of aiding the idle and worthless to emigrate instead of extending their alms only to a carefully selected class of strong men of good character who would do them credit and prove a boon to the country receiving them.

Rival colonies and the South American States have this year as usual been very active, striving to their utmost to induce emigrants and capitalists to their lands, by distributing glowing accounts and offering considerable help in the shape of cheap passages, &c. The great advantages Canada offers to settlers in the way of climate, railroads, canals, civic institutions, and other marks of an advanced civilization are now becoming well known and are telling seriously upon rival countries, where in their all but primitive state inadequate law prevails and other intolerable inconveniences exist. Till quite recently it has been the practice of persons and companies interested in foreign countries and rival colonies to publish freely untruthful statements respecting Canada, but I am pleased to report that this practice has been discarded, and now Canada is left on her merits, and this year has been spoken and written of by hundreds of disinterested persons, in terms of the warmest praise. The exaggerated and mischievous accounts of Canada's climate and resources which for years went the round of the press have, I believe, had their day, and a serious obstacle to her progress has disappeared. This is no small matter for emigration, as looking out for erroneous and damaging statements and correcting them or exposing their misrepresentations absorbed much time, badly needed in other directions.

It has long been observed that with a rise in wages and general prosperity large numbers at once begin to emigrate, but the increased emigration which has characterised this season cannot possibly be ascribed to better times in England, for everywhere trade has been dull and wages down to the lowest limit. The reason is found in another direction. Increased facilities for reaching the colonies and a wider knowledge of their varied resources existing among the people than hitherto, have been among the most potent causes of the marked increase in the emigration returns, and with the advent of better times in Great Britain we may reasonably anticipate still larger returns.

Though most of the enquiries at this office have been for information upon Ontario, Manitoba, the North-West, and British Columbia, yet a large number of persons have questioned me upon the Maritime Provinces, especially Nova Scotia, which Province is gradually coming again into favour, partly in consequence of its nearness to European markets, and from the favourable accounts published lately respecting its crops. I look forward to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick next year securing quite a number of farmers with capital, anxious to purchase improved farms and partly cleared lands.

Much attention has been drawn to the Canadian Pacific Railway since its completion from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and the possibility of the route, as forming a highway across the new world for the trade passing between the European

and Asiatic continents, has been well discussed. It is not thought probable that European freight will be for some time carried in competition with the Suez Canal and Cape all-water routes. The advantages of the Canadian Pacific Railway as an alternate mail and short passenger route, however, are readily recognized and acknowledged. In the matter of passenger travel the Canadian Pacific Railway route, it is agreed by all, will have numerous advantages over the all-water routes, not the least important being the greater freedom from climatic changes which travellers from Europe and Great Britain by this route would enjoy. The British public are alive to the practical benefits which would accrue to them from the establishment of an alternate mail line, and the existence of a connecting link between Great Britain and her eastern possessions across British territory is a matter earnestly considered by British statesmen. Large numbers of tourists and others *en route* for China, &c., must make use of the Canadian Pacific Railway tickets through from Europe to Hong-Kong, being considerably cheaper *via* Vancouver and the Canadian Pacific Railway than *via* San Francisco.

Looking after immigrants on their arrival in a country is an important part of that country's immigration policy. It is with extreme pleasure I have to record the great care and attention on the part of the Dominion Government agents to all parties I have sent out to Canada. Immigrants on their arrival in a new country require a great deal of attention and assistance, and it is just as necessary that they should receive this attention to keep them in the country as it is to endeavour to get them there in the first place. The advice and help rendered by your able staff in Canada undoubtedly has had a splendid effect in creating a favourable impression among new arrivals, and first impressions are not easily wiped out. Immigrants who are well received and made at home will be far more likely to settle down contentedly and induce their friends to follow them, than would be the case were they treated with only ordinary care and left to their own resources. The action of old settlers towards newly arrived immigrants in past years has often been the subject of complaint, many of my colonists stating that they frequently found the older settlers looking more to making money out of immigrants than to assisting them, charging exorbitant prices for conveyances to look at lands, and for the things they had to sell. Happily the tendency is now in the other direction, and incoming settlers I learn in the future may expect every care and attention on all sides. This is a matter for congratulation, as a contented settler makes the best of emigration agents.

I am glad to learn that the project of experimental farms has been at last fairly-inaugurated. The reports of the varied and extensive work to be undertaken on these farms will be of the utmost value to your agents in the United Kingdom. Agriculture in many parts of Canada must be experimental to a very great extent for some time to come, owing to the fact that the country is yet new. Its capabilities are only beginning to be known and much experiment is necessary to test the adaptability and merits of the different sorts of cereals, vegetables, fruits, forest trees, &c., with special reference to the varying climatic conditions of different parts of the country. Emigrant farmers have neither this knowledge nor time and means to carry on a system of experimental agriculture, and the establishment of Government farms will be able to supply this want. The reports on stock-raising-with a view to testing the relative value of the different breeds and their adaptability to climatic and other conditions will be very interesting and of much service to me in dealing with persons seeking information on the stock-raising capabilities of the Dominion. The investigations in economic dairying will also be of great importance as the farmers through the Cheddar valley are always open to information in this direction.

During the month of October I paid a short visit to Canada, and the following are extracts from a letter published in the local papers on my return:—

"I have just returned from a visit to Canada, and so deeply impressed have I been with the wonderful progress that country has made since my last tour, in 1880, that I feel a few observations respecting the prosperity of the Dominion, and the

inducements it offers to capitalists and the industrious and thrifty labourer, may prove of interest to a large number of your readers.

"I left Bristol on 5th October, and the next day was steaming away from Liverpool in the *Sardinian*. In this age of scientific triumphs the voyage from land to land across the Atlantic Ocean is reduced to a pleasure trip, shorn of all the fancied dangers hitherto clinging to it. The fleets of steamers running between Liverpool and Quebec are indeed veritable floating palaces, and from steerage to saloon, every possible care and attention are taken to ensure the safety and the comfort of the passengers. The efficiency of these liners is sufficiently exhibited in the now common occurrence of commercial men leaving England, personally transacting business in Canada and being home again within a month.

"The run to Moville was equally, but from leaving Ireland till we steamed through the Straits of Belle Isle into the noble St. Lawrence the voyage was one of unmixed pleasure. The scenery along the banks of the St. Lawrence is one of marvellous grandeur, and probably unsurpassed of its kind anywhere in the world. On 15th October we had reached the old city of Quebec, said to rival even Naples in its splendour. The inhabitants of this quaint city are mostly French speaking. Ottawa, the seat of Parliament, about 300 miles west of Quebec, I reached in the evening of 16th October, having thus made the journey from Bristol in ten days.

"During three days spent in Ottawa I was enabled to make a few inquiries into the general prospects of the district. Tradesmen were satisfied with the business done this season, and were sanguine of a continuance of good times. The farmers I met in the neighbourhood expressed the fullest content with their present condition and prospects, the only drawbacks being, they stated, the difficulty to obtain good farm labourers who understood their work, and female domestic servants. The crops, taken all round, have been abundant, and highly satisfactory returns must result. Within easy distance of Ottawa are obtainable lands of excellent quality, suitable for mixed farming, having timber, game, and water plentiful. Many a hard-working small farmer here at home, labouring incessantly for such poor returns as barely suffice to supply his family with life's necessaries, would find in the fertile lands around Ottawa many opportunities, by dint of industry and reasonable economy, of speedily placing himself in as high a state of comfort and independence as the most prosperous and well-to-do farmer anywhere in the British Isles.

"In the Ottawa valley are worked rich deposits of phosphate ores, which for quality rank among the most valuable obtained from any part of the world. Considerable capital has of late been directed to these excellent deposits, but still splendid opportunities remain for its use in developing untouched seams. Valuable lodes of metal such as copper are being opened, and show every likelihood of being highly paying concerns. In fact, the metal mining of the district is expected in the near future to assume large dimensions. The timber industry is enormous, turning out thousands of feet daily, and comprising a combination of all the latest and best improvements in sawing machinery, giving steady employment to a large body of men.

"Toronto, which I next visited, is a handsomely built city. It had a population of 86,415 in 1881, but has since grown to 140,000, and is, as your readers know, the centre of many important and thriving industries. With its splendid public buildings and business premises, and fine, wide, well-kept streets, it may well be the admiration of every visitor. It is the centre of a large agricultural district, and does a very miscellaneous trade, exporting largely to Great Britain and the United States. Small tradesmen are doing a remunerative business, and large firms and companies show high rates of interest on money invested in them. In a city of this description, extending in all directions at a steady rate, there can be but little doubt that many openings must exist for profitable investment and for the working of capital.

"Leaving Toronto I spent two days in the Huron district, well known to me. It being eight years since I had been there, I was very anxious to learn how matters had gone with many of my friends in that part of the Province of Ontario. The

old log houses I had been accustomed to see had disappeared, and in their stead had been raised good, elegant brick and stone buildings. Everywhere the land had the appearance of careful treatment. Large crops of clover, wheat, barley, roots, and potatoes had been harvested. The farmers own the land they till. They may lack several of the luxuries of English farmers, but they have an abundance of all that is really necessary to make rural life happy and prosperous—comfortable homes, ample provisions, good health, independence. Their land has been reclaimed from the forest, and is as good as can be found anywhere throughout the whole Province of Ontario. The people love their homes, and evince every sign of contentment. They acknowledge having worked hard, and very hard indeed, but when they remember that most of them went to Canada with only a few shillings to help them, and that now they are large independent farmers, they look back with a degree of pleasure upon the toil they have gone through. Throughout Ontario the apple crop appears to have been very heavy.

"The country lying along the route from Toronto to Goderich I have been acquainted with intimately for years, and have watched the gradual transformation of its forests and open lands under the hands of the careful husbandman into patterns of garden-like culture, often spoken of as the garden of Canada. Twenty years ago the land for the greater part was lying in its primitive state awaiting the magic touch of labour to unfold its hidden treasures. For a time the immigrants' rude log huts were the only marks of civilisation, but long since they have given way to large substantial buildings standing on smiling farms of from 200 to 600 acres of the best land; and presented to my view was the pleasing picture of the tiller of the soil harvesting the fruits of his own labour—happy, free and prosperous. What these sons of toil have accomplished, hundreds, nay thousands, may still do, if they will only display the same pluck, endurance, and determination.

"Manitoba and the North-West have had bountiful yields of grain, roots, &c. A few years ago these regions had to import grain, their own yield falling below that needed for local consumption. Now I learn from a reliable source that this year they have a surplus in wheat alone of at least 8,000,000 bushels. Their cattle ranches have been big successes, some of the herds now numbering several thousands, most of which must come to the British market. In the face of these facts I fail to see how the British farmer can hope to compete with Canada in rearing cattle and growing grain.

"I sailed from Quebec on October 27th, and reached Bristol on November 5th, having made the round trip under the month. My short visit was sufficient to convince me that Canada is making greater strides than ever in commercial progress, and that the amount of wealth accumulated there is very considerable, and has every prospect of leading to still greater accumulations. Nowhere did I encounter any of the very poor, or of the 'unemployed' class.

"My conclusions are that in British North America capitalists may find numerous opportunities for the safe and profitable investment of their money, the small tenant farmer has splendid chances laid open to him, and farm labourers and domestic servants can generally obtain immediate employment at high wages, though mechanics, artisans and general labourers are not needed in any great numbers."

I have to thank the Department for its regular supply of sessional papers and other valuable books sent me throughout the year, and to express my warmest appreciation of the able assistance rendered me from time to time by your agents in Canada.

As formerly, the advice and information I have obtained through Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner, and London staff, have been of the utmost service.

Appended are reports on trade and manufactures for the past year.

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

JOHN W. DOWN.

Canadian Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

BRITISH TRADE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1887.

(a.) AGRICULTURE.

There has been very little if any improvement in the condition of agriculture in this centre during the present year. At the present time the agricultural returns are of special interest as they provide a ready means of forming a tolerably accurate idea of the actual amount of agricultural depression existing throughout the country. The low ebb at which agriculture has stood for many years has been so obvious to all that no reference to figures has been necessary to make it a recognized fact. But a disregard of reliable statistics has led to very mistaken ideas as to the amount of land under cultivation, and consequently to an erroneous idea as to the extent of agricultural depression, since variations in the amount of land under cultivation afford some means of gauging the actual extent of the agricultural depression that prevails. Time after time the press has assured the public that land is falling out of cultivation at a very rapid rate, and also alarming statements have appeared as to the amount of arable land unoccupied. A reference, however, to official returns distinctly shows that such statements are very erroneous. Taking Great Britain as a whole there has never been so much land under cultivation as at the present time. There are now 24,000 acres more under cultivation than last year; 900,000 acres more than ten years ago, and nearly 2,900,000 acres more than there were twenty years ago. Seeing that every year large quantities of land are taken from cultivation for building purposes and for making roads, railways, &c., it is clear that yearly a very considerable amount of unreclaimed land is necessarily brought under cultivation, and consequently the country is not returning to desert as some people have asserted. The truth is that a larger proportional acreage of available land is cultivated than was ever the case before. From statements which have appeared in the papers on the authority of country gentlemen and others who have been struck by the number of farms which they have seen or have believed were unoccupied, it would be assumed that the quantity of unoccupied arable land in the country was quite unprecedented. However, upon this point returns have not usually been procurable, but a return was obtained for England and Wales in 1881, and another has been taken this year. The result is to show the quantity of unoccupied land in England and Wales this year is 25,284 acres, and is 18,533 acres less than it was in 1881, when the figures were 43,817. A point to be noted is that the quantity of bare fallow or uncropped arable land in the whole of Great Britain is much less than it was ten or twenty years ago. This year the quantity of bare fallow or uncropped arable land is 485,874 acres; last year it was 552,898 acres; and in 1867 it was 922,558 acres. There is therefore only about one-half as much land lying fallow as was the case twenty years ago. Although the quantity of land under cultivation in Great Britain has continually and gradually increased and keeps on increasing, a great change has taken place in the crops obtained from it. The arable land has diminished and the permanent pasture has largely increased.

The following are the figures :—

	1867.	1877.	1887.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Permanent pasture.....	11,967,288	13,728,355	15,671,395
Arable land.....	17,777,302	17,984,058	16,943,909

The corn crops in this district show a great falling off, an increase being apparent only in oats. Green crops have remained about stationary, clover and rotation grasses have largely increased, and orchards, market gardens, and woods and plantations have also exhibited an increase. In the permanent pasture department the quantity of land devoted to hay continues to increase.

In the direction in which cultivation is moving may be seen the effects of the crisis through which British agriculture has so long been passing.

The cultivation of increased quantities of hay tells its own story. Farmers have been very largely drained of their capital. Many of them have been bound under agreements and leases to pay rents which not only left absolutely no profit but involved a call upon previous savings. Owners have continued in their occupation hoping against hope for better times, which have however not come. Consequently capital has been drained away and the result is now very apparent. This year the severe winter made fodder scarce, and realization upon live stock was therefore general. The supply of hay available for what was left was barely sufficient to meet requirements. Hay naturally became dear, and a desirable crop for farmers with insufficient means to cultivate, but not only can they readily turn it into money at any time, but its cultivation requires a less outlay on labour, and therefore helps them in both ways to tide over embarrassment.

In several other ways the shortness of capital among farmers in the neighbourhood is telling upon cultivation, tending to impoverish the soil.

The number of horses used solely for agricultural purposes in the south western counties has fallen off very considerably, and is to be accounted for much in the same manner as have been previous reductions in the numbers of this class, namely, that owing to the smaller quantity of land under corn crops fewer horses are required under the present system of farming. The deficiency in this class is more than made up, however, by the increase shown in unbroken horses and mares kept for breeding. The horse shows and sales have been well stocked and the trade done in the purchasing of horses has maintained its usual extent. Many good animals have been exported from Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, Devonshire and Wilts, and quite a number of very inferior horses have been imported, chiefly from Ireland, for rough work and on account of the low prices asked for them.

It is noticeable that in spite of the increased acreage under permanent pasture, clover, and artificial grasses, in the south and south-west of England, the stock of cattle in those parts has diminished very considerably during the past year. The combined efforts of the severe and protracted winter and scarcity of keep in the subsequent dry spring and summer are noticeable as being the chief reasons of the decline in numbers, farmers having been compelled to realize upon all they could spare when it became evident that cattle food, either in grass or roots, would probably be again scarce. On young cattle especially, the first mentioned causes appear to have told very heavily.

In many counties calf rearing has been found to be unprofitable notably in Somersetshire and Gloucestershire. The experience of farmers has been that the prices obtainable for cattle at two years old falls short of the cost of rearing them by about 30s. a head. They were consequently sent in larger numbers than usual to the butcher.

The remarks as to scarcity of keep, due to the long winter, and its consequences in diminishing the number of cattle, are put forward to explain the lessened number of sheep of one year old and above which were to be found this year. There has been, however, a considerable increase in lambs, due, it is generally said, to the favourable lambing season in most districts and thus turning the deficiency in sheep of a year old and above into a total increase in sheep and lambs.

Pigs have largely increased in numbers compared with the previous year. This increase is in a large degree due to the cheapness of potatoes and barley meal, and the higher prices now obtainable for this description of stock.

The source of all trouble to the English farmer is the great fall in prices, and the cause of that fall is the enormous increase that has taken place in the world's productions during recent years, combined with, and to some extent the result of, the vastly reduced cost of carriage by land and sea which has rendered it possible to bring into British markets produce from markets whose distance from Great Britain at one time put them entirely out of the list of competitors. The supply of grain, meat, bacon, fruit, vegetables, poultry and butter from foreign countries has

increased at an enormous rate, and it is against this rush of supplies from all parts of the world that English farmers have had to stand.

The prospect of British cattle breeders is well set forth in the following extract from the *Live Stock Journal* :

“The outlook for British cattle breeders is by no means bright, but it is well that we should know the worst and see whether some lessons that might profit us in future cannot be derived from a consideration of our present troubles. We are certainly not among those who are of opinion that stock raising in this country is in danger. There may be great changes in the future of British agriculture, but the breeding and rearing of the best description of live stock must continue to occupy a large amount of attention, and to afford a fair return for the capital invested. The causes of the existing depression are well known. The cattle breeder has not experienced the effects of the fall in prices so soon as the corn grower, but now they have also reached him, and have been aggravated by a most unfavourable grazing season and short root crop. The foreign demands for several pure breeds, notably the Herefords and Aberdeen Angus, imparted great activity to the trade in these varieties in 1885 and 1886. During the past year the foreign business has decreased, partly from the large imports in former seasons, which have temporarily overstocked the markets abroad, and, perhaps to an even greater extent from the diminished purchasing power of ranche owners. In 1887 prices for the two breeds we have named have reached a lower point than for a long time past, and although a few have been imported there can be no doubt that in 1887 there were a greater number of foreign commissions for Shorthorns than any other breed. The dairy breeds unassisted by an export demand, but relying more on the wealthy classes at home, have suffered less than others, and the year has witnessed several brisk sales of Guernseys and Jerseys. The prospect is not discouraging for these. It is expected that the Act that has been passed for regulating the traffic in butterine will give a stimulus to the production of the high class genuine article, and this no doubt will tend to enhance the value of butter cows. The immense import of butter and cheese prove that in this department there is hope for British cattle breeders and dairy farmers. The tendency is in the direction of relying on the production of articles which the least easily bear the cost and deterioration of a sea voyage, and among these dairy produce stands in the first rank.”

Several consignments of Canadian cattle have arrived at Bristol this year, and as usual have been entirely free from disease. They have mostly been consigned through to London, but those on sale at Avonmouth and Bristol markets have been beasts of very prime quality and have realized good prices.

Throughout this district there are annually held hundreds of fat stock shows, at each of which the few prime beasts on sale always find purchasers. During the month of December thousands of beasts could be disposed of at handsome figures by adopting the plan of sending a few only to each show. The sales individually small would aggregate a fine total. That good beasts during the year have commanded fair prices is shown by the fact that thousands of farmers have during this dreary season of depression been enabled to fulfil their obligations almost solely on account of the good prices which have been obtainable for well-bred horses, cattle, sheep and pigs.

The quantities of Canadian butter and cheese shipped to Bristol still continues to increase. The quality of the cheese has been exceptionally good and has been the means of displacing large quantities of inferior description. The same remark applies though in a less degree to butter. If the present quality of these articles be maintained it is safe to predict an almost unlimited demand for them will soon be created. I have sought for every information on the subject and have never found a single complaint urged against these Canadian products. For many years the United States cheese held the market here, but the Canadian article has from its exceptional value gradually supplanted the United States product. In 1885 the imports of all foreign cheeses fell off in Liverpool by 250,000 boxes, but the imports in Bristol from Montreal increased by 12,000 boxes, total for year 201,000 boxes, and the

receipts from New York fell off considerably. Great Britain manufactures each year about 135,000 tons of good cheese, valued at \$35,000,000. The primest English cheese is generally agreed to be that made at Cheddar, and has hitherto always commanded the top price, but lately many instances may be quoted of "Canadian Cheddar" actually ousting the genuine home made article and fetching higher prices. Nearly every spring the local papers contain lengthy letters discussing the system of Cheddar cheese making. Many argue that the renowned cheese made in the Cheddar valley is the result of particular herbage and pasturage, but the prevalent and probably more correct idea is that this wholesome cheese is the outcome of improved manipulation rather than of particular grasses. From the exceptional quality of Canadian cheese made on the Cheddar principle it is evident that Canadians have made great advances, and in the opinion of many good judges have gone on improving till they have actually surpassed their teachers.

A stimulus will no doubt be given to the butter trade by the margarine Bill which comes into operation on 1st January. Large quantities of very inferior stuff are now daily palmed off as butter, and when sellers are bound to offer it in its true colour the public will to a large extent discard it. The present big demand for margarine will then be transferred to butter, and this fact should not be overlooked by Canadian butter exporters, and many experts in the trade consider a butter famine not improbable.

I have on several occasions inspected new and tried dairy appliances, but none have been of any extra merit or possessed of any marked advantages over those at present in use in Canada.

The following brief description of the working of one of the best constructed dairies in England may be of interest:

Messrs Gibson Bros have just finished a new working dairy in which they carry on the business of butter-making and cream separating. Hundreds of gallons of milk arrive every day from the Midlands and Eastern counties, having first been properly refrigerated by the farmers and forwarded in railway cans made of one plate of steel and improved dust proof lids. From the receiving department in the rear of the premises the milk is, after being tested, hoisted into a receiving pan and by means of steam is raised to the proper temperature for extracting the cream. It then passes into the separator, and makes 2,800 revolutions per minute. This centrifugal machine extracts every particle of cream and throws the separated milk through a tube to a pan fitted above a scalding and refrigerator, by which process the separated milk can be kept fresh for twenty-four hours. The milk running down a cascade arrangement can be sold hot or cold to suit customers. The cream is then put into a triangular churn and made into butter, the process taking about three-quarters of an hour, and thence to a rotary butter worker, where it is beaten into pats and is ready for sale, contact with the hands being thus avoided. The machinery is driven by a 4-horse power vertical engine.

The enormous supply of eggs Great Britain receives from the continent is well known, but it may not be so well known that America is also fed from Europe. The United States imports an enormous quantity of eggs and England receives yearly about £3,000,000 worth. Before the exportation of eggs can be made a success, of course the method of preserving them must be very perfect. The following remarks on egg preservation are from an expert on the subject:—

"In the preservation of eggs there is one thing that is seldom regarded, namely, the state of the eggs themselves which are to be preserved. I do not mean so much the freshness of the eggs, for it is generally agreed that they ought to be as fresh as possible for this purpose, but whether they contain within them anything which is likely to stimulate decomposition. I am inclined to think that fertilized eggs are more likely to decompose when the germ has died than are unfertile eggs. It is well known that eggs which never have been fertilized do not become actually rotten, as do addled eggs. This has been proved in some hundreds of instances, both under hens and in incubators. The rotten egg has contained a living germ, which has died from one cause or another, and thus set up decay, whereas the unfertile egg simply dries

up a little and in process of time if subjected to incubatory conditions, becomes fusty. This theory offers an explanation for the fact that sometimes batches of eggs subjected to the same method of preservation are so variable, some keeping well and others not at all. Experience has taught me that only unfertilized eggs ought to be used for preserving, and that they will from their own favourable state keep for a comparatively unlimited period."

At the recent competition of preserved eggs at Birmingham the winners had been well rubbed over with mutton and beef suet melted together and packed in clean dry lime, whilst the second prize lot had been packed simply in common dry flour. Many nice lots were packed in salt, which for ordinary purposes seems the most effective.

The market for good poultry and eggs is very great and far from satisfied in England. Poultry farming in Canada as a separate calling is not likely to be a success, but in my opinion Canadian farmers on the whole give too little consideration to the question of poultry rearing. Several times I have endeavoured to open up a poultry trade with Canada and this port, but the slowness of the Canadian poultryers have always been a matter of regret, as promptness in executing orders can alone ensure the successful inauguration of the business. There can be no doubt that a large and increasing trade could be readily secured in the shipping of poultry for the English market if only the matter be taken up with spirit and perseverance.

The imports of Canadian bacon and hams have been well maintained. Next year large quantities of English bacon will be in the market and prices will consequently be slightly lower in all probability than have been secured during the present year, but this fact ought not to tend to diminish the amount of Canadian exports as the demand for Canadian bacon is sure to be good, providing the quality of former years be maintained. The quantity of hog's meat imported into Great Britain year by year is equal to the whole quantity produced therein, and no less than 80 per cent. comes from the United States. Here surely is a line of business in which Canada should figure more prominently, and the North-West with its exceptional advantages for profitable hog-raising should certainly step in for a share of this trade.

Canadian wheat and flour have given every satisfaction working their way into houses formerly dealing exclusively with the United States or European countries, and from the enquiries I have made I feel justified in predicting that the notable increase in the imports of Canadian wheat and flour observed this year will be continued for several years to come.

The trade done in Bristol and district in canned meat is enormous, Chicago packers sending thousands of parcels which are readily disposed of at good figures. It is a matter of regret that the Canadian canned meat industry is not pushed more, as prime stuff finds an almost unlimited market.

Canned fruits are also sold in enormous quantities, and here again Canada does not participate in the trade to anything like the extent her special advantages in fruit-growing should enable her.

(b) MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES.

The manufacturing industries in this neighbourhood embrace some of the most important in the Kingdom, and coal mines and mineral deposits are very extensively worked. Great depression has shown itself in nearly all branches of trade, and several formerly thriving industries have been forced to close their doors owing to the low prices at which their goods had to be offered. However, a few branches of trade have done fairly well, notably the boot and shoe trade, Bristol and neighbouring towns engaged in this trade having executed numerous large orders during the year. There are some indications of more prosperous times, but they are not very pronounced, and capitalists with difficulty are induced to embark their money in any local industries even at the low prices interests may be purchased in good old established businesses. I have been continually on the look out for new markets for Cana-

dian manufactures but with the present low prices for goods of all description there is no very enticing opening for Canada. Undoubtedly many Canadian goods could be disposed of here at a fair profit, but with the present state of glutted markets, I think it would be unwise to attempt trading on any extensive scale in articles not previously known to the public. The opening up of a new trade is always surrounded by numerous obstacles. The public are uniformly prejudiced against new commodities or commodities obtained from new sources. This is especially the case when imported articles are offered at lower rates than the home products, suspicion at once arising in the public mind that inferior goods are being palmed off upon them, and unless new articles are put in the market at such low rates, they stand no chance in competition with similar goods obtained from the old channels, unless they possess some very special marks of superiority. Skilled labour of a very high class is readily obtainable and commands but low wages, and with the wider establishment of technical schools skilled labour must become more common and consequently cheaper.

The manufacture of agricultural machinery and implements until last year was carried on in this district on a large scale. But this industry is now reduced to very modest proportions, the output being enormously diminished. Nearly the whole of the trade has gone into the North of England or foreign countries. Here some of the excellent agricultural machines which Canada produces, may with careful management be satisfactorily disposed of, but the demand is limited and almost entirely under the control of the north country makers.

This year I have had a very extensive correspondence with Welsh miners and men engaged partly in mining and partly in agricultural work. At any time should capital be at hand to work any of the great coal or metal deposits in Canada, any number of skilled miners may be readily obtained from Wales. The mining industry in Wales has collapsed in many formerly thriving centres, and the capital withdrawn re-embarked in similar but more lucrative mines in other parts of the world. As Canada's mineral wealth is great and now comparatively well-known, I hope to be the means of directing to the Dominion some of the capital now being taken from the poorly paying Welsh concerns.

Large quantities of petroleum oil are yearly imported into Bristol, and but little of this comes from Canada. From time to time I have written to the leading oil merchants on the subject of Canadian oils and have repeatedly sent them information, showing what opportunities there are in the Dominion for the profitable investment of capital in working its oil wells. I have laid particular stress upon the petroleum deposits of Athabasca, and hope to induce a representative body of gentlemen to visit them next year.

Canadian phosphate has been shipped direct to this port only in small quantities, but these direct importations by no means indicate the amount consumed in the neighbourhood, as very large purchases have been made by local manure companies from London and Liverpool importers. This article is still highly esteemed by buyers, and will no doubt hold its own against competitors for years to come, and a steady trade may be expected though there are no strong indications of the trade rapidly developing into a big thing. I have been unable to increase the direct importations to this port, buyers as a rule not yet taking sufficient quantities to warrant them importing direct to Bristol.

In biscuit making Canada has many special and valuable advantages over other countries engaging largely in the trade. In England and Europe the quantity of biscuits consumed is enormous, and the prices obtainable for fancy sorts must amply repay the manufacturer. This trade which for some years has been only moderately carried on between England and Canada might easily be doubled and with but little extra trouble or expense. The goods are non-perishable and the market safe. I hope to materially increase the exports from Canada to this city next year, as I know many large wholesale houses favourable to the importations of Canadian biscuits if they can only be assured of the quality beforehand.

Timber has been imported in less quantities than last year both from Canada

and other countries into this port, and no improvement is looked forward to for some time hence.

Clothes pins of United States manufacture are still sold in large quantities.

Wooden ware of Canadian manufacture finds its way into the local markets, but I am afraid the prices fetched could not be very remunerative to the producers. The cabinet works in this neighbourhood turn out excellent work and hold the market firmly and probably will do so for some time to come.

Cheap fancy articles are readily sold here and are almost invariably of foreign make, German and United States as a rule. In such Canada may do a fair business, but in the more substantial and expensive articles of household furniture and house fittings I am of opinion the present prices are far too low to favour the importation of Canadian goods.

Furs are worn now much less than formerly, cheap imitations of them having come into general favour. The principal furs on sale are from Europe, though a few Canadians are obtainable, but the call for them is very limited.

Canadian leather has sold well, and the imports show an increase. The quality of the material is open to considerable improvement, and this improvement must be made or Canadian leather will be driven out of the market by other countries, which even now run it close in competition. In the seasoning of the leather, I am told considerable improvement might be effected, and it is suspected that the process of tanning is hurried to the detriment of the finished products.

Tinned salmon from British Columbia, and lobsters from the Maritime Provinces have been on sale in large quantities. The quality is uniformly spoken of as excellent. This trade has now a firm footing and should prosper in spite of its rivals.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. DOWN,

Canadian Government Agent.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

(c) FIRMS OPEN TO TRADE WITH CANADA.

Flour, wheat, &c.—

Baker & Sons, Redcliffe Back, Bristol.
Chamberlain, Pole & Co., Broadmead, Bristol.
Budgett & Co., Nelson Street, Bristol.
Cox & Sons, Bath.

Butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, &c.—

Budgett & Co., Nelson Street, Bristol.
Crew, Didgery & Co., Victoria Street, Bristol.
Price & Parker, Victoria Street, Bristol.
Collett & Isaac, Cardiff.
J. Hibbert, Collingdon Road, Cardiff.
Marsh & Ford, Newport, Mon.
Johnson & Burgess, Swansea.

Biscuits—

Gardner, Thomas & Co., Nelson Street, Bristol.
 Lovell & Sons, Victoria Street, Bristol.
 Shute & Co., Lewin's Mead, Bristol.
 A. A. Lyddon, Castle Green, Bristol.
 Serpell & Co., Plymouth.
 Pearson & Co., Portsmouth.

Fruit—

Berrill & Co., Bridge Street, Bristol.
 Jones & Charley, High Street Market, Bristol.
 Marks & Co., St. Mary Street, Cardiff.

Timber—

Heaven & Son, Canon's Marsh, Bristol.
 Jones & Nash, Canon's Marsh, Bristol.
 May & Hassel, Canon's Marsh, Bristol.
 Alexander & Co., Canal Wharf, Cardiff.
 Burt, Bolton & Haywood, Newport, Mon.
 Elliott, Sons & Co., Southampton.

Hemp and Flax—

Hare Brothers, St. Philip's Marsh, Bristol.
 Hawkes & Co., Victoria Street, Bristol.

Oils—

Colthurst & Harding, Temple Gate, Bristol.
 Hare & Co., Bath Bridge, Bristol.
 A. Ireland, Cheese Lane, Bristol.
 Bird & Sons, East Moors, Cardiff.
 J. C. Munday, Southampton.

Phosphates—

Avon Manure Co., St. Philips, Bristol.
 H. Proctor, Cathay, Bristol.
 A. Kent, St. Philips, Bristol.
 Western Counties Manure Co., Plymouth.
 Bernard, Lack & Algar, Plymouth.

Furniture and Woodenware—

Alsop, Union Street, Bristol.
 Laverton & Co., Mary-le-Port Street, Bristol.
 Trapnell & Co., College Green, Bristol.
 Ashbell & Sons, Bristol Road, Gloucester.
 Cridell & Smith, Truro, Cornwall.

Agricultural Implements—

Wm. Baker, Temple Street, Bristol.
 Bristol Waggon Works Co., Bristol.
 Bartlett & Sons, Welsh Back, Bristol.
 G. H. Harris, Bristol Street, Birmingham.
 Mapplebeck & Lowe, Bull Ring, Birmingham.
 C. D. Philips, Newport, Mon.
 Carson & Toone, Warminster, Wilts.

Leather—

Gerrish & Gwyn, Old Market Street, Bristol.
Lindrea & Co., Mary-le-Port, Bristol.
Ashman, Broadmead, Bristol.
Wm. Baggott, Birmingham.
John East, Exeter.

Cattle—

Ennitt & Coonan, Bristol.
J. Hennessey & Sons, Bristol.

Fish—

Bigwood, Baldwin Street, Bristol.
Lubin, Broad Weir, Bristol.
Neale, Thomas Street, Bristol.

JOHN W. DOWN,
Canadian Government Agent, Bristol.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DUBLIN EMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. THOMAS CONNOLLY)

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE,
DUBLIN, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that there has been a large emigration of most desirable emigrants through this agency to the Dominion of Canada during the past season.

And I beg to thank the High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B., for the ample supply of books and pamphlets he sent me at the close of the Colonial Exhibition. They contained information suitable for the peer or the peasant, and many of them are most useful for educated people who desired to acquire reliable information relating to the Dominion of Canada and its resources. At the opening of the season I visited several districts in the south and west of Ireland where I procured many reliable correspondents who distributed pamphlets and other printed matter for me free of cost, and later on I sent sixty-five parcels to the station masters on the Midland and Great Western Railway, who were instructed by the Chairman of the Company, Sir Ralph Cusack, to carefully distribute them.

All through the year a number of people called at this office from day to day for advice and information, and I maintained an extensive correspondence with intending emigrants, in all parts of this country and some places abroad, while I sent through the Post Office some thousands of useful hand books and pamphlets supplied by the Department. In accordance with strict orders from the High Commissioner I did not send out mechanics or skilled workmen, but I sent out female domestic servants, agricultural labourers, and experienced farmers with capital to purchase improved farms in the older provinces, or settle on wild land in Manitoba, the North West and British Columbia. In sending out female domestic servants, I have done all in my power to have them properly attended to during the voyage, and given over to the care of our agents in Canada. The following letter will show how I have done my duty in that respect :

“SHERBROOKE, 3rd November, 1887.

“DEAR MR. CONNOLLY,—I enclose herewith draft for £4 4s. 9d. which you so kindly paid on account of the girl Maryanne Neale, whom you forwarded to me, and who speaks in the most kindly terms of you and Mr. Stafford of Quebec, for the kind and fatherly way in which you assisted her on her journey out, for which she requests me to thank you in her name. Please accept my sincere thanks for the kindness you extended to the girl, and the favour you have done me in which Mrs. King joins.

“CHAS. KING.”

During the spring and early summer, the rush of emigrant settlers was chiefly to Vancouver Island and the mainland of British Columbia, the attractions being the salubrity of the climate and the development of great mineral wealth. Owing to the drought of last season, emigration to Manitoba and the North-West Territories was not quite so popular ; however, with the approach of the harvest, the glowing report of the crops revived the confidence of intending emigrants in the future prosperity of these vast agricultural districts, but no one had more reason to rejoice

on the receipt of these cheerful reports than I, who have sent out so many of my friends and fellow-countrymen to settle there, and be assured I was well pleased, when I received amongst others the following letter, in which the writer gives expression to the feelings and the prospects of the settlers of the district in which he resides :

“HILL VIEW BURROWS, WHITEWOOD.

“ASSINIBOIA, N. W. T., 22nd November, 1887.

“DEAR MR. CONNOLLY,—Since I last saw you I have been getting on very well; I got out here after a very rough passage, both by sea and land, as the train was snowed up for some days after leaving Halifax. Seeding was going on when I got down here, and had been for some time, and the crops this year have, I believe, been better than any year yet. Farmers are all in good spirits, and are quite satisfied with their crops. Threshing machines are to be seen everywhere, working away putting out the grain as fast as they are able. Wheat is being shipped east as fast as the trains can take away, and at a good price, 50 cents a bushel being the present price about here, so everything looks well for a good emigration next spring. I have taken up another farm close to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and I want to sell this one as I will not be able to manage both; this is a farm of 160 acres, nicely situated, only one mile and a-half from the Canadian Pacific Railway; there is a good house, with three rooms, a stable and fifteen acres ready for crops in the spring; do you think you would be able to get a purchaser for it, as I want to move on to my other farm in the spring. I want £200 for it, if you should know of anybody wanting to buy an improved farm you would very much oblige by letting me know. I am living just half a mile from Francis Cosgrave. I was married to one of his daughters last summer; he is getting on very well. Winter has now set in, but not very severe, it has only been down to five degrees below zero as yet. Meat is very plentiful this winter, nearly all the farmers are killing their own, but pork is rather scarce about here just at present.

“Yours sincerely,

“HERBERT BROWNBIGG.”

Every letter which has reached here of late from Manitoba or the North-West is written in the same hopeful confident spirit, and Major Fitzsimmons, of Blackrock, when he returned from visiting his sons, who are settled in Assiniboia, fully corroborated these statements. All I sent to British Columbia were a superior class of settlers, mostly in the prime of life, educated and having sufficient capital to settle on land. Their letters home are also very cheerful, like the following, which refers to a family who belonged to my native county of Limerick and who had been my neighbours here for some time:—

“SHAMROCK LODGE, FRENCH CREEK,

“NANAIMO, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C., 26th June, 1887.

“MY DEAR FRIEND,—I just received your letter and *Irish Times*, for which I am very much obliged, and will gladly do anything I can to assist any friend of yours. You set me rather a difficult task, as my experience of life out here as yet is not much, but as far as I have seen of this country it seems to be one just suited for a settler with a small capital.

“The country is young, so you have not to compete with advanced settlers. The natural resources, such as meat, (deer and elk) are plentiful but require some little experience to get at them.

Fish is abundant—trout and plenty of sea fish, and salmon in the fall of the year; wild fruit—strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries and many others grow wild here nearly as well as in gardens at home. Anything you plant, such as potatoes, turnips, onions, &c., grows luxuriantly. We hope to have new potatoes next Sunday, planted late in April, but the drawback to these farming operations is the generally

heavy timber on the land. The chopping the trees down, burning them, and getting the roots out of the ground requires great labour and is very slow work. There certainly are clear spots here and there. We have been lucky enough to get some of them, but it has kept me going very hard, and I had some help to get in my crops of potatoes, &c., and I had to content myself with less than I would wish. Harry has taken up fishing in the gulf and makes some money out of fish oil as well as keeping us well supplied with the finest of fish.

"I would be very glad to take your friend as an apprentice, but for his own sake I would not advise him, if he comes out here, to bind himself to any one. He will soon pick up a general knowledge if he keeps his eyes open; but if he comes to us for three months he can see how we work on our claims and I will show him claims that he can take. I have been on two survey parties and know this district very well, and will feed him for £10.

"You require no interest to get land as this district is in the Railway Belt, and you can at eighteen years of age and over pre-empt 160 acres for \$1 per acre, payable in four years at one quarter dollar per acre, the first instalment to be paid the end of the second year. Then you have to put improvements valued at \$400 on the 160 acres, but as these include your cabin, barn, sheds, cleared and fenced lands, &c., they are only a security that you will improve your ranche and, of course, they all belong to yourself. You pay \$2 for recording your claim, and a small tax of two or three dollars a year. This part of the island will be closed for pre-emption in December next. I do not know how you will be able to get land after that. We came here *via* Quebec, then to Victoria by the Canadian Pacific Railway; we were seventeen days coming from Dublin to Victoria, and had one day in Quebec and one in Montreal. Intermediate on the boat and third-class on the railway is the best, but it is a little expensive. Mr. Connolly will be able to explain to Mr. Labertouche the route much better than I can.

"One of the chief attractions here is the climate; last winter was severe, but since spring commenced lovely weather has been the order of the day. The day warm, not too hot, owing to a nice breeze, that never fails, and the nights cool, not cold. You can sleep in the open air, I slept out the other night on the beach, the tide was high and I could not get through the bush, so I just lit a fire, lay down and slept with my head on a log, as well as I would in bed.

"Any one coming out here must be prepared for every kind of hardship, and to forget that he ever had any luxuries and home comforts in the old country, but he will soon get used to that, and be quite content with the plainest of food. There are not many settlers round though a number have come since we came. We have nice neighbours, Mr. Bott, an English gentleman and his son. The Roes young chaps from Leislip only 21 years of age, are our nearest. We have no womankind except mother, she has only seen one white woman since she came up here.

"Mother is the best, and hardest working of us all, and our cabin and belongings can hold their own with any of the island. Bring all the old clothes you have, corduroy, the strongest you can get is the best stuff for wear here, no clothes are too old to bring, new ones you do not like to wear out; flannel shirts and vests, strong brogues. I wear loggers, long boots, but they are expensive, \$6 or \$7 a pair, I got mine wholesale for \$3.50 from a friend in Victoria.

"I am sorry I cannot offer Mr. Himsworth our hospitality for nothing, but our capital is very small, and we have to make everything we have pay its way, but he will see more of the country and live cheaper than at hotels by coming to us. If he could get another young fellow to come out with him it would be far better; one cannot work for oneself, the work is too hard, and one cannot live on a ranche alone at least half a mile from his next door neighbour. You want a rifle here, a 44-bore Winchester, or better still a 45, and also a gun. I was often sorry since I came here that I did not bring out an old muzzle loader, about 11 bore, it would be the best for the wild geese. You do not want a revolver, but you want a good hunting knife, you get them better at home than here. If your friend comes out will you let me know in time to ask him to bring a small parcel for me.

"It is a long journey and you have to feed yourself; a ham, some butter, tea, cheese and eggs, can be packed up at home, they will keep on the sea-voyage, and are ready for use on the train. Now a word about yourself and friends, I hope you are all well, it was a pleasure to hear from you, everything so different from what one was brought up to, however, I do not regret the change. I am going to post this myself to-morrow, a ride in a Mexican saddle, on an Indian pony, six miles on a bad trail.

"You asked me if I ever played tennis now? Well, I have no time now, and no one to play with. I spend my spare time fishing and shooting. I am going next week for a hunt; I hope to shoot my first deer. You know I have Badger and Biddy out here. Bidy had puppies since she came out. I sold one for \$25, and hope to sell another for the same.

"Give my kindest regards to Mr. and Mrs. Labertouche, and all inquiring friends, and hoping to hear again from you,

"I am,

"Ever your sincere friend,

"W. H. LEE."

Having received instructions from the Department to send my report to the London office before the close of the year, I regret that I cannot give you the emigration returns and other useful statistics which are usually published during the first week of the new year. However, I can state from other sources there has been an increase of emigration from Ireland, of which Canada has received a due proportion.

The bulk of the emigrants go to the United States, chiefly on prepaid tickets sent by their friends, but the Australian colonies are also active competitors with Canada for emigrants, and during the last year the Argentine Republic has opened an emigration office in Dublin.

Much has been said and written in reference to the class of people who emigrate, and often by somebody who never did an honest day's work in his life; but from experience, I do not hesitate to state, that the bulk of the emigrants who left Ireland this season were of a superior class, accustomed to labour, and with education sufficient to enable them to make their way in the new world. In my young days the schools were few and far between, but now there are schools in every parish, and education is within the reach of all who desire it.

Emigration has never been popular in Ireland, because it did not go hand in hand with remedial measures, but was looked upon as a substitute for them. However, the emigrants who have left these shores have done much to help the people they have left behind during times of great depression, and now in the most critical period of her political history, the Irish all over the world sustain in no grudging spirit the demands of this old country for self-government, which they believe would foster native industries and supplement the products of the soil, which is scarcely able to support half the present population in moderate comforts. The drought this summer burned up the grass, and the crops in general were poor, and the prices were so low that it was almost impossible for the farmers to pay rent. However, the Government intervened, and large reductions have been made in the rents all over the country, but several good landlords conceded the abatements the tenants asked for, and received more in the end than those landlords who evoked the aid of the law to protect them in collecting impossible rents.

This year there were 10,051,741 acres under grass, 2,143,533 acres under meadow and clover, and 66,222 acres under wheat, 1,315,702 acres under oats, 162,160 acres under barley, 10,366 acres under bere and rye, 7,114 under beans and peas, 796,763 acres under potatoes, 300,008 acres under turnips, 41,670 acres under mangold wurzel and beet-root, 43,699 acres under cabbage, 33,001 acres under carrots, parsnips and other green crops, 13,605 acres under vetches and rape, 130,202 acres under

flax. There has been a decrease of 110,966 acres in the area under grass, as compared with 1886, but there has been an increase of 30,538 acres under crops.

It appears from the following table, that between 1886 and 1887 there has been an increase in the number of horses and mules amounting to 8,722, whilst there has been a decrease in the number of cattle amounting to 26,515. There has been an increase in sheep amounting to 12,374, and in pigs amounting to 145,343.

Table showing the number of live stock in each year, from 1884 to 1887, inclusive:—

Years.	Horses and Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs
1884	562,439	4,112,789	3,245,212	1,306,550
1885	376,430	4,288,851	3,478,056	1,269,092
1886	578,299	4,183,924	3,566,043	1,263,142
1887	587,021	4,157,409	3,378,417	1,408,485

The following table shows the range of prices in the Irish markets from 1882 to 1887, both years included.

The prices of grain are those of the Dublin market; flax, the Belfast market. The prices of butter are taken from the quotations of "firsts," "seconds" and "thirds" in Cork butter market. The prices of beef, mutton, pork, potatoes, wool, hay and straw, are Dublin prices. Eggs are the wholesale rates current during the summer months in the Dublin market. The prices of milch cows, two years old, and one year old cattle, were the prices current in country fairs, during the months of May and June in each year. And the price of lambs are those current during May 12 and June in the Dublin markets.

	1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat, per 112 lbs	0 8 4 ³ / ₄	to 0 11 2 ¹ / ₄	0 6 5	to 0 8 5	0 6 5	to 0 8 5	0 6 9	to 0 10 2	0 5 10 ¹ / ₂	to 0 6 10	0 6 1	to 0 7 1 ¹ / ₂
Oats	0 5 6 ³ / ₄	to 0 8 10 ¹ / ₄	0 6 0	to 0 7 0	0 6 0	to 0 8 0	0 6 0	to 0 10 0	0 5 1 ¹ / ₂	to 0 7 4 ¹ / ₂	0 4 9 ¹ / ₄	to 0 7 9 ¹ / ₄
Barley	0 6 6	to 0 9 3	0 6 3	to 0 8 6	0 6 3	to 0 8 6	0 6 7	to 0 8 3	0 5 7 ¹ / ₂	to 0 7 0 3	0 5 1 ¹ / ₂	to 0 7 2 ¹ / ₄
Flax	1 12 0	to 4 0 0	2 4 0	to 3 16 0	2 4 0	to 3 16 0	2 2 0	to 3 8 0	2 3 6	to 3 1 0	1 8 6	to 3 4 0
Butter	2 15 0	to 8 0 0	2 2 0	to 7 10 0	4 10 0	to 7 0 0	2 14 0	to 6 16 0	2 3 7 6	to 5 5 2	4 3 0	to 5 15 10
Beef	2 16 0	to 4 1 0	2 15 0	to 4 5 0	3 2 6	to 3 17 6	2 0 0	to 3 10 0	2 3 4	to 3 2 6 ¹ / ₂	1 19 9 ¹ / ₂	to 2 15 6 ¹ / ₂
Mutton	3 5 0	to 4 18 0	3 10 0	to 5 12 0	3 0 8	to 5 0 4	2 0 0	to 4 8 8	2 11 4	to 3 17 0	2 6 8	to 3 10 0
Pork	2 10 0	to 3 2 0	2 6 0	to 3 6 0	1 10 0	to 3 0 0	2 6 6	average.	1 14 6	to 2 6 1	1 13 8	to 2 4 5
Potatoes	0 1 8	to 2 16 0	0 2 0	to 0 6 8	0 2 0	to 0 4 10	0 1 6	to 0 3 8	0 2 1 ¹ / ₂	to 0 3 4 ¹ / ₂	0 2 9	to 0 4 5
Wool, per lb	0 0 9	to 0 1 0 ¹ / ₂	0 0 8	to 0 0 11	0 0 8	to 0 1 0 ¹ / ₂	0 0 8	to 0 0 9 ¹ / ₂	0 0 7 ¹ / ₂	to 0 10 ¹ / ₂	0 0 7 ¹ / ₂	to 0 11 ¹ / ₂
Hay, per 112 lbs.	0 2 0	to 0 5 0	0 2 0	to 0 5 0	0 4 6	to 0 6 0	0 1 3	to 0 5 6	0 1 10	to 0 2 8	0 1 9 ¹ / ₄	to 0 4 4 ¹ / ₂
Straw	0 1 4	to 0 3 4	0 1 3	to 0 2 10	0 2 0	to 0 3 10	0 2 0	to 0 4 0	0 0 1 6	to 0 2 8 ¹ / ₄	0 0 1 7	to 0 2 10
Eggs, per 120	0 5 6	to 0 12 6	0 5 3 ³ / ₄	to 0 13 6 ¹ / ₂	0 6 0	to 0 11 6	0 5 0	to 0 11 3	0 5 9 ¹ / ₂	to 0 7 6 ¹ / ₄	0 5 6	to 0 6 10
Milch Cows	16 0	to 25 10 0	14 0	to 25 0 0	14 0	to 25 0 0	11 0	to 20 0 0	9 0	to 20 0 0	8 0	to 17 10 0
Two-year-old Cattle ..	10 0	to 15 10 0	11 0	to 18 0 0	8 0	to 16 5 0	7 0	to 13 0 0	5 10	to 13 5 0	6 0	to 10 15 0
One-year-old Cattle ..	5 0	to 11 0 0	5 0	to 12 12 0	5 0	to 10 0 0	4 0	to 8 10 0	3 10	to 7 17 6	3 5 0	to 7 15 0
Lambs	1 10 0	to 2 12 0	1 4 0	to 2 12 0	1 0 0	to 2 8 0	0 18	to 2 10 0	0 16	to 2 2 3	1 0 0	to 2 3 0

However the great annual gathering in October at Ballinasloe is the real testing point in the value of stock for the year in Ireland. At the last fair the prices offered were in some cases less than was expected by fully £3 and the prices obtained all round were £2 under the prices got the year before. Landlords and tenants, large graziers, and small farmers, say it is evident foreign competition is beginning to assert its power. What that power is anyone who considers the position of the stock raisers in America, Canada and Australia, and compares it with the position of the Irish, or British farmer, must recognize that they have not the most remote chance under present circumstances of competing with it. The chief thing that has prevented foreign farmers from driving our agriculturists out of our own market is their remoteness from us; every day this disadvantage to the foreigner is decreasing and with the increasing facilities of bringing foreign cattle to the home market, the chances for the survival of the home farmers grow infinitely less. From all the signs of the times the day is not far distant when our markets will be filled with cattle reared on the prairies of Canada and the United States and sheep bred on the plains of Australia. The entire land for the raising of cattle in Ireland is but a speck compared to the tracts in either of these countries, but for that speck as much rent is paid in Ireland as there is for twenty times its area in these foreign countries, not to mention rates and taxes.

There was a fair supply of horses at the Ballinasloe Fair, but the quality was limited for the reason that the small farmers who have lately turned to this industry availed themselves of the use of the best sires for mares of the oldest fashion and the worst description. The record of the sales is very small compared with other years, it was said to be a fair at which a poor man could not sell at any price, but a rich man could buy and sell just as he liked, anything with blood was eagerly sought after, and weight-carrying hunters changed hands quickly, the figures ranged from £80 to £150, and a grey gelding was sold for £175. Some splendid selections were made for the French Cavalry and some troopers were bought for the English cavalry, at prices varying from £50 to £70, at the close there were sold 378, and 624 remained unsold.

The subjoined table, which gives the returns and prices for twelve years, will I think be useful.

NUMBER of Horned Cattle and Sheep Offered for Sale at the Great October Fair of Ballinasloe, with the Number Sold, and the Average Prices for the Year 1876-87.

HORNED CATTLE.

Years.	Sold.	Unsold.	Total.	AVERAGE PRICE OF OXEN.				AVERAGE PRICE OF HEIFERS.										
				1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		4th Class.		
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1876	11,458	8,067	19,525	24 0 0	16 15 0	10 10 0	5 0 0	23 0 0	16 10 0	9 0 0	4 0 0	23 10 0	17 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	21 0 0	13 0 0	7 10 0
1877	12,806	4,486	17,352	24 10 0	17 15 0	11 0 0	6 10 0	21 0 0	18 0 0	14 0 0	11 0 0	19 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	22 10 0	15 10 0	14 0 0
1878	16,528	1,330	16,858	21 0 0	17 0 0	13 0 0	8 0 0	11 0 0	14 0 0	11 0 0	15 0 0	21 10 0	18 1 0	15 10 0	17 0 0	20 0 0	16 10 0	14 0 0
1879	9,906	8,297	16,203	19 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	12 10 0	22 10 0	14 10 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	22 10 0	18 10 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	15 10 0	10 10 0	8 0 0
1880	14,477	2,084	16,561	22 10 0	19 10 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	18 0 0	16 10 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	22 10 0	18 10 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	15 10 0	10 10 0	8 0 0
1881	11,932	3,785	15,687	21 0 0	18 0 0	14 10 0	12 10 0	21 10 0	16 10 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	22 10 0	18 10 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	15 10 0	10 10 0	8 0 0
1882	15,074	1,774	16,848	22 10 0	19 10 0	16 10 0	13 0 0	22 10 0	18 10 0	15 10 0	14 0 0	22 10 0	18 10 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	15 10 0	10 10 0	8 0 0
1883	10,219	2,431	12,650	20 10 0	18 0 0	15 10 0	10 10 0	19 0 0	16 15 0	13 0 0	8 0 0	18 10 0	14 10 0	12 10 0	10 10 0	11 10 0	9 0 0	8 0 0
1884	9,958	3,682	12,640	19 0 0	15 15 0	13 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	10 10 0	9 10 0	14 10 0	13 0 0	11 10 0	11 0 0	11 10 0	9 0 0	8 0 0
1885	9,149	3,902	13,051	15 0 0	12 0 0	10 10 0	8 0 0	16 0 0	13 10 0	11 0 0	9 10 0	16 0 0	13 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0
1886	10,491	1,830	12,321	16 0 0	13 10 0	11 0 0	8 10 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 10 0	8 10 0	13 0 0	11 10 0	10 0 0	11 10 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0
1887	8,089	4,623	12,717	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 10 0	8 10 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 10 0	8 10 0	13 0 0	11 10 0	10 0 0	11 10 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0

SHEEP.

Years.	Sold.	Unsold.	Total.	AVERAGE PRICE OF WETHERS.				AVERAGE PRICE OF EWES.										
				1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		4th Class.		
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£
1876	57,003	2,806	59,809	4 4 0	3 9 0	2 8 0	1 15 0	4 2 0	3 6 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	4 4 0	3 10 0	2 12 0	1 15 0	4 4 0	3 10 0	2 0 0
1877	52,456	3,132	55,588	4 4 0	3 9 0	2 19 0	1 16 0	3 15 0	3 10 0	2 10 0	1 6 0	3 0 0	2 15 0	1 15 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 6 0
1878	52,597	6,378	58,975	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	1 14 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 14 0
1879	30,715	15,186	45,901	3 0 0	2 15 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	3 3 0	2 18 0	2 18 0	1 9 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	1 15 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 15 0
1880	41,583	7,093	48,676	3 10 0	3 3 0	2 18 0	2 5 0	2 18 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	1 9 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	1 15 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 15 0
1881	35,976	6,192	42,168	3 5 0	3 5 0	2 18 0	2 10 0	3 5 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	1 9 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	1 15 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 15 0
1882	36,435	2,043	38,478	3 12 6	3 5 0	2 18 0	2 5 0	3 5 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	1 15 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	1 15 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 15 0
1883	34,680	2,416	37,096	3 8 0	2 18 0	2 14 0	2 0 0	3 5 0	2 18 0	2 18 0	1 15 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	1 15 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 15 0
1884	37,318	1,870	39,188	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 17 6	2 0 0	3 5 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	1 15 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	1 15 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 15 0
1885	33,084	4,767	37,851	2 16 0	2 2 0	1 16 0	1 10 0	2 2 0	2 16 0	2 16 0	1 15 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	1 15 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 15 0
1886	32,346	1,679	34,025	3 3 0	2 15 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 16 0	2 16 0	1 15 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	1 15 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 15 0
1887	25,762	4,454	30,216	2 18 0	2 12 6	3 2 0	1 15 0	2 6 0	2 18 0	2 18 0	1 15 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	1 15 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 15 0

Last year 719,637 head of cattle were shipped from Ireland to Great Britain. This year, 1887, it is estimated the shipment will be about 698,061, a falling off of some 21,576, not caused by any scarcity of cattle, but by the vexatious and sometimes unnecessary restrictions placed on the movements of horned stock from Ireland by local authorities in England and Scotland, the store trade having suffered severely in this respect in their dealing with the latter country. The close of 1887, however, gives promise of higher prices for well finished beef than were available at the opening of the year, when 52s. 6d. to 54s. per cwt. were about the usual rate for the best quality, while at the last Dublin market prices were up to 58s. per cwt., and in some cases 60s. per cwt. for well finished beasts, and there is every probability that these figures will continue well into the coming year. The first Dublin market in the new year will see a great innovation in the method of purchase and sale of stock, as it will then be compulsory on the market authorities to have scales available to enable those who desire it to buy and sell by live weight; that this will benefit producers of mutton and beef there can be little doubt, but it is equally certain that victuallers will not take kindly to the system, at least not for a time.

There are several associations for the improvement and promotion of agriculture in Ireland, but the most important, the most active, and the most useful is the Royal Dublin Society, which was founded in 1731 and incorporated by charter in 1750, for promoting husbandry and other useful arts and sciences in Ireland. It is under the patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the Presidency of His Grace the Duke of Leinster, and a large number of the land owners and leading agriculturists are members. They have the finest show-grounds perhaps in the world, where they hold an annual exhibition of cattle in the spring, and a horse show in the autumn. I have a regular exhibition of Canadian products at these shows, and although they cost very little they are most useful for emigration purposes. The prizes offered by the society at the last show amounted to £1,487, divided amongst the different classes as follows:—Thoroughbred sires, yearlings and brood mares, £325; hunters, £160; young horses, £340; ladies' and park horses, £30; cobs and ponies, £15; harness horses, £245; remounts and hackney's horses, £48; jumping, £264. The total number of entries was 950, and I think there is no country in the world where you could bring together a finer collection of good, serviceable animals.

In addition to the ordinary prizes, the sum of £3,200 was offered in premiums for thoroughbred stallions, Her Majesty's Government having voted a sum of money out of which £5,000 has been set apart to be administered by the Royal Dublin Society for the purpose of encouraging improvement in the breed of horses and cattle in Ireland. The Royal Dublin Society accordingly offer the sum of £3,200 in sixteen equal premiums of £200 each for thoroughbred sires, three years old and upwards, suitable for getting hunters, and other half-bred horses, subject to the conditions that each sire selected for a premium shall serve, if required, not less than fifty half-breed mares, the *bona fide* property of farmers, at a fee not exceeding £1 for each mare, and shall not serve more than sixty mares during the season of 1888, and shall travel in the district to be assigned by the Royal Dublin Society.

At the society's next spring show the sum of £1,450 will be offered for bulls in one hundred service premiums of £15 each. The bulls to be selected in the following proportion: Short horns 65, Polled Angus 15, Herefords 10, and Kerries 10. The fee charged for the service of cows to be 2s. 6d. and the number of cows to be served by each bull not less than thirty, or more than fifty. The service premiums will be divided as equitably as possible between the four Provinces. The fluctuations of the butter trade during the year was most extraordinary owing to the drought and heat of the summer. In the early part of the season butter was plentiful in all the markets and about the 1st of June, "firsts" stood at 74s., "seconds" at 62s. and "thirds" at 55s., after that a long continued drought set in, the yield of milk and butter fell off rapidly, and the market supplies became so small that prices rapidly advanced, until on the 1st of October, "firsts" were 116s., an advance of 43s. per cwt., or 4½d. per lb. However, with the cool autumn weather there was good after-grass, and prices

now, 30th December, in the Cork butter market are still good. Ordinary "firsts" 130s., "seconds" 120s., "thirds" 90s. and "fourths" 72s. Many new creameries and factories have been established during the year, and a good deal has been done to spread information among the dairy farmers, for after all it is in the home dairy that the best of all butter is and can be produced when the necessary technical knowledge and working appliances are available. Many experienced people hold the belief that dairy instruction should form part of the national system of education and think when the country quiets down a large number of the police barracks in the rural districts might be converted into dairy schools. We have now two dairy schools in connection with the National Board of Education, one in the south of Ireland, and the other at the Royal Albert Model Farm, Glasnevin, the working of which is best explained by the following report of a late meeting at which prizes were awarded to the pupils.

"The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the dairy school at the Glasnevin Model Farm took place yesterday, and Mr. Carroll, in his report on the session now ended, stated that the application to study of the pupils, their attention and readiness at all the work of the school were most commendable.

"During the course, lectures on elementary science in dairy work were given, the treatment and feeding of cattle were dealt with. Mr. Steel, the Veterinary lecturer to the institution, gave considerable assistance by a course of lectures on the common diseases of cattle, and the nursing and care of sick farm animals. Bee-keeping also entered into the subjects of the course. The Commissioners of National Education sent their instructress three times each week to the Glasnevin institution, for the purpose of giving lessons in practical plain cooking and household management. The work of the session appears to have been of a very useful, practical character, and must result in considerable benefit to those of the agricultural element who come to this admirable dairy school.

"The Royal Dublin Society has shown a practical regard for the promotion of the dairying industry of the country by offering considerable money prizes on the termination of those sessions to meritorious pupils of the dairy school." The great railway companies have, at the instance of the Royal Dublin Society, granted free passes to and from the school. Scholarships entitling the holders to a free place at a subsequent session are offered by the Royal Dublin Society for competition at each session. All the appliances for teaching extensive systems of dairying exist at the Model Farm, and we must say the Commissioners of National Education have exercised considerable discretion in making use of their agricultural department for the purpose of helping to raise an industry which appeared to be in danger of annihilation in this country.

"Another session for dairy instruction will commence at the Albert Model Farm, January 7th next.

"Mr. Boyd of Limerick, who was deputed by the Royal Dublin Society to act as judge of the butter made for competition by the pupils, reports: "Having carefully examined the butter made by the pupils of the dairy school at the Albert Farm for the session now ending, I have to report that I found the whole eighteen specimens most creditably made. The texture was close, and even deserving of high credit, and evidencing much care on the part of teachers and pupils, who each and all deserve high commendation."

The importance of this training cannot be too highly appreciated at the present time, when the great difference between a superior and medium class butter will make the produce of a single cow quite equal to three or four pounds per annum.

As the Board of Trade returns will not be published for another week I cannot refer to the volume of trade for the year between Canada and the United Kingdom, but I learned it from other sources. There is a substantial revival of trade throughout Great Britain in many leading branches of industry, which means more employment and better living for the workpeople, and more demand for Canadian corn, and cattle and other agricultural products at better prices. However, I can consult my Canadian reports and in doing so I am led to believe there are not five million

people on the globe who have grander possessions, an extent of land sufficient to raise corn, and cattle for the half of Europe; fisheries rich beyond measure and inexhaustible; forests from which in addition to the home consumption more than twenty million dollars worth of lumber is annually manufactured for export, and deposits of coal and iron ores sufficient to make rails for all the roads in Canada and the United States. Estimating the life of a steel rail at twelve years and 60 lb. to the yard, it would require more than 100,000 tons every year to renew and keep in repair the railroads of Canada alone. I believe if a combination of the principal railway men would engage in a manufacture of iron, it would be successful, when they can consume all they make, while at the same time they would give encouragement to start furnaces and smaller works in convenient locations to manufacture iron and steel for general consumption. The railway people would largely increase the traffic on their roads, and many thousands would be added to the working population who would be consumers of agricultural products. Then many other industries would flourish in Canada that are largely dependent on the iron trade.

I am pleased the Government have appointed a Commission chiefly composed of workmen to report on the trade and manufacturing industries of the Dominion and I am confident the result of their enquiries will be beneficial to the country. Workmen have done more to elevate labour, and render it productive, than any other class in England, and some of the best and most useful social reforms have been initiated and advocated by them. When I reported on the Paris Exhibition of 1867 for the Society of Arts I called the attention of the people of England to the necessity of technical education for workpeople. The question was soon taken up all over the country. Since then the technical training of workmen has made rapid progress, and before long will be an important part of the educational system of the country.

Allow me, Sir, to thank the High Commissioner for his advice and assistance, and for the kind manner in which he has given me encouragement in the discharge of my duty, and the officials of the Department on this side of the water, and in Canada, for many acts of kindness and courtesy extended to me.

I have the honour to be, Sir

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS CONNOLLY,

Canadian Government Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GLASGOW AGENCY.

(MR. THOMAS GRAHAME.)

40 ST. ENOCH SQUARE,

GLASGOW, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour herewith to submit this my sixteenth annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

During the winter months I have as usual taken every opportunity in my power of disseminating knowledge regarding our country, by meeting people by appointment in various parts of the country, by correspondence, and by giving information at this office to a great variety of persons seeking information. I have also attended a large number of fairs, markets, shows, &c., at which I have seen to our literature being distributed to best advantage, and met with many connected with agricultural pursuits who had determined to go to some new country, and who were desirous of obtaining the particulars referring to our various provinces.

As in former years, I am constantly keeping a large number of the Tenant Farmer Delegates, who went out some years ago, posted as to what is going on in reference to Canada by sending them papers, and varieties of literature, which I think will be useful to them as reference, or for imparting information to those seeking it from them. A number of them take a great interest in all that is going on in our country, some of them being particularly interested in stock matters, especially the exportation of pure bred animals to our various provinces.

I have as usual had a large number of callers all through the year, wanting information as to all parts of our country, more particularly, however, the Province of British Columbia this season, that province since the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, having attracted a great deal of attention in this country. In regard to my correspondence, I may say I have had letters from many parts of the world a considerable number from the continent, more especially from Bohemia.

A series of very interesting letters have been written to the *Herald* of this city, by a special correspondent, entitled "Through our Western Empire," which give a great deal of very valuable information regarding all of the various interests and districts of our country.

I attended the Royal Show at Newcastle, as usual, under the direction of the High Commissioner. There was a very fine display of stock of all descriptions at the exhibition, and as in former years, a large number of Canadians present for the purchase of stock. A large quantity of our literature was distributed at our exhibit, to good effect. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales again, for the fifth time, visited the exhibit, on this occasion being accompanied by his two sons, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George Frederick, the former having been made a member of the society the day before. They all expressed themselves as much interested in what they saw, and take a warm interest in matters pertaining to Canada.

The Highland Society's show at Perth, which I also attended, was a very good one, both in horses and sheep particularly, but it was very detrimental to the interests of the society and the public, that on account of the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia no cattle was allowed to be exhibited. Here, also, there were a number of Canadians on the look-out for stock. The show of black faced sheep was particularly fine, being admitted to be the finest ever in held Scotland. I took the opportunity, as usual, to see to the distribution of a large quantity of pamphlets, &c., during the week of the exhibition to best advantage, and had long conversations with many agriculturists in regard to various parts of Canada.

I visited our court at the Liverpool exhibition on two occasions, and was much pleased with the tasteful manner in which it was prepared, which undoubtedly made it very attractive.

I am very happy to say that in accordance with my suggestions in my various reports, under the direction of the High Commissioner, with some difficulty, I have been enabled to obtain a very admirable situation for our Exhibit at the Glasgow International Exhibition, to be held here next year, the space secured being 50 feet by 50 feet, and the place on the Main Avenue, between the Glasgow Municipal Court and that of the Ceylon Government. At the time when I last obtained information from the authorities, there was from 75 to 100 per cent. more applications for space than was available, so that I think we are very lucky in being so well placed. I have little doubt that the Exhibition will be a great success, as the grounds are very finely situated, and the design of the building a very admirable one. To my mind our Court is sure to be of very great service to Canada, and I will of course use every effort in my power to have that effected as fully as possible. A matter that will be of great importance in connection with the Exhibition is the fact that the Highland and Agricultural Society are to have their Annual Show in Glasgow next year also, and means can be taken to induce a very large proportion of the agriculturists, and others, who attend the show, to pay a visit to our Court at the Exhibition.

I am in hopes that there will be a variety of fresh articles sent over from Canada such as grains, &c., and particularly also fruits and vegetables as they become fit for transportation. Arrangements, I understand and am in hope will be made to have a few specialties of a suitable character from individuals, incorporated within our Court.

The question of Crofter immigration from the Highlands of Scotland, has considerably developed during the past year. The Commission appointed to enquire into the position of this class, have in a great number of cases come to their decision, and it practically amounts to this: that a large proportion of the population of these districts will require to find some new outlet for themselves, either by migration or emigration. Now, having all along taken a great interest in this class of people, from having been instrumental in placing a number of them in the North-West from the Western Highlands, I have followed with great attention the course of events which have taken place of late in this respect, and have been consulted by a considerable number of people in regard to them. The Marquis of Lothian, the Secretary for Scotland, has for some considerable time been deeply impressed with the advisability of some scheme of emigration being established for these people, and with this end in view he did me the honour, last summer, of asking my opinion on several points connected with the carrying out of this object, which I afforded him to the best of my ability.

Unfortunately, for the time being, the propositions suggested fell through for want of money available for the purposes contemplated. Taking such a warm interest, however, as he does in the matter, and his hands being strengthened, as I believe they will be during the coming winter, I have good hope that some satisfactory plan will be adopted so as to have a very considerable emigration of these people to our new districts next season. I may say, in connection with this, that Mrs. Thomas, a very benevolent lady residing in Edinburgh, has for many years taken a great interest in the Island of Harris particularly, and has been instrumental in sending a considerable number of people from that island to various parts of our country. She informed me that, had the scheme as contemplated under the auspices of the Marquis of Lothian been accomplished, she expected four or five hundred families would have gone out last season. So far as I can judge, these people make admirable settlers, and I think it is worthy of consideration whether our Government should not consult with the Imperial Government, so as to arrive at some definite conclusion as to the best manner in which a large emigration of these people should be effected, either to the North-West Provinces or British Columbia, the latter Province being admirably adapted for them, from the mode of life which they have been

accustomed to in the past. This might be accomplished on some principle of colonization, if thought advisable, or by arrangements with the various land companies who would be prepared to take the matter in hand.

In reference to the satisfactory way in which the crofters, settled in our North-West, and the Eastern Townships, are getting on, I may quote from the letter of Alexander Shaw, in the *Scotsman* of 23th March last. He says in this to a friend:—

“ HIGHLAND SETTLEMENT, 1st February, 1887.

“ DEAR FRIEND JOHN,—You will be thinking long for this letter. The winter is so severe now we can't get into town. In the first place we are all well. I am coming from Neil's house with this sheet of paper to write to you. Flora is baking loaves, and little Neil is playing about the room. It is snowing so heavy that I'll hardly get to the stable at eight o'clock. It is very cold here now, but the worst of it is over. Now, John, this is the easiest winter I passed in my life. Although the frost is very severe I have a good warm house and plenty of fire myself, and Neil has a pile of wood at the end of our houses as big as half of the house. You were asking me if there was plenty of firewood. You will never want firewood here as long as you live, for we are in the middle of the wood. There is nothing to hinder us from being well here if we get plenty of rain in the summer time; if not, the crop won't grow at all because the summer is so hot. It was so very hot and dry last summer that the crop did not grow well at all; we had nothing set. But we hope it will be better this year. Myself and Neil have five acres each ploughed for wheat, and we intend to plough for potatoes, oats, barley and turnips in the spring time. We are hearing in letters from Harris that Lady Scott is not going to send any here next summer; but as that might not be true, be sure and tell me soon if you are coming or not, as they are taking up the land here every day, and I am afraid it will be taken up near us before you come, and if I was to take the land for you I would need to pay for it, and if you did not come I would not get my money back or the land either. For water, if there is plenty of rain in the summer time you would have lochs of water in different places; but if the summer is dry they will all dry up. But you know we must all dig wells, and we might get water at once, and might not. But if we happen to strike water it will never dry up. Myself and Neil dug a well in the heat of summer at Neil's house, 25 feet deep and got no water in it, but we are going down 10 feet more. But we went to another place, a mile from our houses, and when we went down 10 feet, we got plenty of water for both our cattle and our houses, and that well would be just as near you as it is to us—one mile. There is plenty of wool here and cheaper than in Harris; therefore you will be sure to bring a spinning-wheel with you. Now, pay attention to what I am going to tell you: If you come you need not bring any shoes with you, only one pair for each for the passage, and don't have any iron in them, but all the shoes you have already take them with you, whatever kind. If they keep your feet from the sharp grass, that is all you need. Here your feet will never be wet, and there are very few stones to meet you. Leather shoes of all kinds cheaper than in Glasgow, and more suitable for the place. You will get them in Regina, and every other thing you want except bed-clothes. Bring as many as will make three blankets and a cover for each bed, you will want that in the winter. But very little will do you in summer. Crockery is very dear here, but tin is very cheap. You will get every article of cooking dishes here along with your stove, and ten milk tin basins. Bring two pairs of Harris tweed trousers, three pairs of drawers for Norman, Duncan, and Archie, and you can bring what you like for the rest. But that much would pass the winter for yourself, Norman, Duncan and Archie, as you would need to be out. You will bring a gun if you can, of the kind I got. Bring two cards along with the wheel, and bring one for Flora. Bring me a Gaelic Bible and (psalm) book, a bible of large print for family worship. No doubt you will give Kitty a decent dress for the passage; she will get it ready-made in Glasgow. An ulster would be very useful on the passage. If they are going to send you near us, you will be sent to Regina; if you will be sent anywhere else, you will not come near

us. If you get here, you will do well if the rain comes in the summer time; if not you must chance it like ourselves. Moleskin trousers will be very useful for the winter. If you could manage to get an inch and quarter auger, take them with you, for building your house, for you will be making a log house. Neil is quite well, and his wife Flora joins in sending kind love to you all. Double share to Kitty and Norman. She says if your family was here she would be happy. I am very sorry I did not bring my father. I wish you would try and bring him here to me. Flora says if she heard you were coming she would not do a turn till you would come, but making ready for you. Remember me to my poor old aunt. I wish she was as near to me as she was this time last year. Write soon.

Your true and loving friend, Alex. Shaw, Highland Settlement, by Regina, N.-W.T., North America.

And in *Scotsman* of same date, letter from Roderick Morrison to his brother:

“CANADA, February 17th, 1887.

My DEAR BROTHER,—I have to inform you that I am well and the rest of the family. Donald is at home since New Year. Mary is at service in the same house. Norman McLeod, from Urgha, came here shortly, and we got all the Harris news from him. He is visiting among friends since he came. He came at a very dull time of the year. He will be all right in a very short time. Your wife said in the letter that Harris and Scotland in average has the Gospel: I have to say America has the benefit of having the Gospel also. There are four congregations of Gaelic people in the four townships called Linwick, Winston, Hampton, Martin, and anyone attending the communion can see at the Lord's table a good many God-fearing people, so that anyone who is thirsty in the inward man can drink of the living water through the preaching of the Gospel, with able ministers—Rev. Malcolm McLeod, Linwick; Rev. W. Matheson, Winston; Dr. Hugh Lamont, Hampton. Marston is a mission station. We have no minister for ourselves since Mr. W. Ross died. We have missionaries in summer season. We have a church and manse of our own. We are Presbyterians in Canada. We the Scotchmen are keeping to the rules of the Free Church and of the Word of God, which was taught us in our birth-country. I am sorry Quiddish is not bringing forth crops as you expected. You wanted me to encourage you to come out to this country. By all means I do advise any wise man having a strong family, as you have, to come. You can settle on a farm, that is to say Bushland, 100 or 200 acres, one mile from me, only it is a little backward from main road. Also yourself and sons could do well on railroad work till you and they get some knowledge of the place. Mrs. Thomas would (through Mr. Davidson applying for you to her) direct you in getting assisted passage either to Canada or Manitoba. I think Manitoba is a better country than Canada. I have to say that you live in the poorest country that I know of. All I have seen, say that Lewis, Harris, Uist, and Skye are creating some trouble among themselves, while they should come out here and settle, where no gunboat comes to frighten them. Your best time of coming here is April, then you could cut down seed crops in May and June till the 20th. If God spare you and family, you can make a comfortable home in the course of a few years. It will be good for the young boys to leave Harris and to come to a country where they can work with horses and oxen, and not make horses of themselves in Harris any longer. If you can get your things sold out, do not delay in coming. Take the Allan Line to Quebec; one day will bring you here from Quebec by rail. You want me to mention things useful to bring with you. Spinning-wheel, all kinds of woollen cloth, wool or worsted, harvest hooks, potatoe hoes, cast pots, under 5 gallons, the small ones packed in the bigger; plates, cups, spoons, knives, forks; all that is useful there will be useful here. There is plenty of all kinds to be got, here. If you could get it sold and make money you can buy here; if not, bring all you can buy; any luggage you like. Have your boxes strongly lashed with rope, addressed well to your destination. You will get as much seed as you need for the first year, and if you will plant it will surely grow, some a hundred-fold, some

sixty-fold, some thirty-fold. Whatever time you come, you will be right, having a strong family that will stick in to work at once. Pretty good pay—from 5s. to 6s. per day. Provisions are cheap: flour, 5 dollars per barrel; fresh beef, 2½d. per lb., fresh pork, 6 cents (3d); herring, 7 dollars and 50 cents per barrel; butter, 14 to 18 cents per lb.; barley grain, 1 cent per lb; oats, 1½ cents; milk cows, 15 to 30 dollars each; hay, 8 to 10 dollars per ton. I hope that you are wise enough to leave your native place; it is natural to be clinging to birthplace. It is want of education and knowledge of the world that makes men in the Highlands of Scotland die of hunger and poverty, while there are other countries rich, and giving good offers to emigrants to share it. I hope to see you soon in our prayer-meeting. Give my love to father, brothers and sisters. Write as soon as you get this, to let me know if you are coming this summer. (Signed) Roderick Morrison, Piopolis P.O., Compton County, Canada East, Lake Megantic."

And also in a letter from Donald Black to the Marquis of Lorne in the Glasgow *Herald* of 21st April, he states:—

"WAPPELLA P. O., 29th March, 1887.

"To His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne:—

"I am sorry to trouble you again in writing to state how I am getting on since I came to this country. I am getting on very well in farming, although we had two bad years in succession. The first year we got our grain frozen, and next year it was destroyed with drought, but still we can make better living than we could in the Old Country. I am getting my brothers and family out to this country with me, as I know that they can make themselves better than they could do in Tyree, and next year I am going to send for the rest of my friends, as I shall be in a better position to help them, as I am sure that they can make themselves very comfortable here in a very short time, as can anybody who is willing to work. I started on my farm of bare prairie on the 11th June, 1884, and I had fifty three acres ready for seeding in the fall of 1885, and as I got my grain frozen got discouraged and I did not plough any more in addition to what I had before. I had only one team of oxen and one cow and calf when I started on my place, and I increased to twelve head of cattle and one pony, which I would never see belong to me if I had stopped in the Old Country. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories has been kind enough to appoint me a magistrate and justice of the peace in and for the district of Redjacket.

"I have, &c.,

"DONALD BLACK,
"Wapella P.O., Assa., N.W.T., Can."

In regard to the literature for distribution for the year I have had a very good supply, but would venture to suggest that it would be well to have all new pamphlets intended to have effect next season, sent to the various agencies at as early a date as possible, for circulation during the winter months. I think it would be advisable also to have any new literature for distribution, emanate distinctly with Government authority attached to it.

I continue as usual to act in hearty co-operation with the various steamship companies, and take all opportunities as in the past to have our pamphlets, &c., distributed through them. The passenger steamers are well looked out for in this respect, and in every way I take means to have information disseminated mutually in the interests of our country.

A great deal of attention has been attracted of late to the Canadian Pacific Railway, from the fact of lines of steamers being established or in contemplation, to so many countries in the Pacific Ocean, and there can be no doubt, the trade from a number of these countries will be increased and developed to a very considerable extent with this country, from the fact of that line being the shortest connecting link across the American continent. For passenger traffic also, I think there will be a

great development before long to these far distant countries, as besides reasons already adduced, the climate through which the traveller goes is so fine.

The Hudson's Bay line of route still continues to excite a good deal of interest, but there being no decided move in respect to its development beyond the laying of part of the line of railway north from Winnipeg, attention has not been so much directed to it, as in former years.

A great number of Canadians have called upon me this season from all parts of our country, as usual, chiefly on pleasure, but many also on the look out for pure bred stock, and for information in regard to emigration, mercantile and other matters of business. This office continues to be more a place of call for all classes of people connected with, or interested in, Canada.

I find that as in the past capitalists are looking to Canada to a very considerable extent for the investment of their funds, in many instances through companies of a variety of descriptions, and through the Banks large sums continue to be sent out to friends, or are taken out by those who intend to settle in our various provinces.

In regard to what may be anticipated next year in the way of emigration, I think the prospects are very favourable. The season being so good and the crops so satisfactory in Manitoba and the North-West, have drawn renewed attention to these districts of our country, and in the older provinces also the outlook is on the whole quite as good as it has been in years gone by. As usual people doing well in all of our various provinces are writing to their friends advising them to go out, and the universal depression in agriculture and trade here is a very strong inducement for many of the best classes for settling to go out from this country during the coming season. I may say that it is expected there will be a very large number of Icelanders go from Glasgow to Manitoba and the North-West next year, and judging from those who went out this season, I think they will prove a very good description of settlers for many portions of our country. On all occasions I have done my utmost to prevent unsuitable people of every kind from going out, not only those accustomed to sedentary pursuits who have no capital, but also those of any class who have no means to take them up the country, in fact the poverty-stricken people of this country. There can be no doubt of there being an immense number of superfluous people in this country who would make very useful settlers in our country, and more particularly among the agricultural classes.

As you are no doubt aware agriculture and trade of all kinds are in a very depressed condition all over this country, more particularly the former. To the minds of a very large and ever increasing number, some alterations are requisite in the fiscal relations with other countries, before any change for the better will result to the agriculturist. At any rate at the present time property has depreciated enormously in value everywhere, and more particularly in districts where wheat formerly used to be grown in very large quantities. In fact in some of these districts land is almost valueless, and as a consequence the number of labourers employed in agricultural pursuits is continuing to decrease from year to year, and of course their wages also. Tenants are not able to pay their rents in many instances, notwithstanding the large reductions made by the great majority of landlords, and in fact never has this generation seen anything pertaining to agriculture in such a deplorable state for landlord, tenant and labourer. Even stock-raising and feeding for meat purposes, on account of the depreciated value of animals of almost all descriptions, from the immense number of live animals and dead meat sent from abroad, has been anything but a paying business this year, as a rule. The question that occurs to my mind, therefore, is, how can we most readily induce a large proportion of these people to go to our various provinces? It seems to me that no better plan could be adopted than that of some years ago when a number of tenant-farmer delegates were sent out, bringing about such good results. I think from Scotland there should be six delegates sent from districts as far as possible not represented by the former ones. What I would venture to suggest is that there should be one from Perthshire, one from Fife and Forfar, and one from Ayrshire, and then from the Highland districts, one from Invernesshire, one from Sutherland

and Caithness, and one from the Western Islands. In all cases representative people should be sent. In the crofter districts a crofter should be sent, and in the others tenant farmers typical of those renting land in each district. In reference to the foregoing, I quote from the *Scotsman* of 15th December, 1887:—

“Our Stornoway correspondent writes:—The idea of escaping by means of emigration from the misery and wretchedness in which they are at present fixed is daily beginning to be received with more favour by the crofters and cottars of Lewis. The Canadian Province of British Columbia has been several times spoken of as best adapted for colonization by the crofter fishermen of the West Highlands, and it is understood that were the British or Canadian Government prepared to entertain such a proposal, and ready to grant facilities for carrying it out, the men of Argyle, Lewis and the Outer Hebrides would be disposed to appoint delegates to proceed immediately to examine the Columbian territory, and report on their return. Among the Lewis men the name of Mr. Alexander Morrison, commission agent, Stornoway, who is a native of the island, and intimately acquainted with the peculiarities of his fellow countrymen, has been received with the greatest favour, and he would probably be proposed unanimately by the crofters. It appears that matters are tending towards this point, communications having been received in Stornoway from responsible persons who view the scheme with favour, and could do something to help it forward. The Press Association's Stornoway correspondent says that Mr. Alexander Morrison, of Stornoway, who is a prominent leader in Lewis in the Land Law Reform movement, has been asked by the Government to proceed to British Columbia to report upon its suitability as a colony to which a portion of the Lewis population might emigrate if assisted by the Government. Mr. Morrison, if he accepts the appointment, would have the confidence of the crofter population.”

It would be of great importance, in my opinion, that these delegates should visit British Columbia, as the former ones did not, and there is a very great desire for the fullest information regarding this Province, among all descriptions of agricultural classes, from practical men, presenting as it does so many varied interests of such great importance, and so eminently suitable to such a great number of the people of this country, who would prove the best of settlers, and also from the situation and climate as well.

It is thought by many influential people in this country, that Imperial federation will in the near future come to be one of the most binding links between the mother country and the various colonies, and that when this is brought about, it will tend to a vastly increased emigration to the colonies, of which we being the nearest would get the largest share. I think this may be made practicable in the future, although I fear it will not be effected for some time yet.

Taking all things into consideration, and in view of the satisfactory emigration of the past season from Scotland, I think we may look forward to a very considerable increase over this season in regard to numbers next year, and also that the class of people going will continue to be more and more appropriate for settlement in our country. The tendency is decidedly among the very best classes to go to the west, the further the better, many think, but there are great numbers having friends in the older Provinces, who prefer settling near them, and for other reasons, to going to a newer or more distant part, this being especially the case with elderly people.

From information obtained from the Board of Trade and the various steamship companies, I herewith give the statistics of emigration from the Clyde to Canada during 1887 and the previous year:—

1886.....	3,745
1887	5,823

From the above, it will be seen that there is a large increase this season over the previous one, and as referred to in a former portion of this report, many more from the Highlands would have gone had adequate arrangements been made, which

I hope and anticipate will be the case next year. As formerly, a very considerable number of people, especially of the better classes, have gone from Scotland *via* Liverpool, from the accommodation being so much more extensive, and competition so great there, especially for first-class travellers, which makes the apparent number for Scotland much less than it really is. I am glad to say that the Allan Company here are continuing their course of last winter in having steamers call at regular intervals at Halifax during the winter months, that being the only available port of importance for emigrants during these months, and it being a much more expensive and serious matter for people with a small supply of funds to have to go *via* Liverpool.

I have as in the past, on all occasions, the hearty co-operation of all my colleagues in this country, and in Canada, in my communications with them, and also of the press in regard to any matters which may be of importance to Canadian interests.

Appended is a report on Trade during 1887.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GRAHAME,
Canadian Government Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

TRADE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1887.

Trade has, as a rule, been of a similar character to former years, from the Clyde. There has been a fair volume of the traffic in the way of exports, on the whole slightly in excess of those of last year. There has been less pig iron than formerly sent out but more of the manufactured article. A marked increase has been observable in the extent of fireclay pipes exported, iron tubes also being shipped in larger quantities. Coal has been sent out in increased quantities.

As regards imports, the tonnage has been fully up to that of last year, and consisting of the usual articles. Grain and flour have come forward in more than the usual quantities, and there has been an increase in the case of cheese; butter being about the same. Provisions generally, bacon, hams, &c., have been consigned over in large quantities and there has been a lively business done in these articles, also in lard, tallow, &c.; canned meats have also been shipped over in very largely increased quantities.

A subject that is frequently referred to by people of all classes calling here is the tariff on various articles, either sent out by individuals to their friends, or by mercantile men in connection with their business. In order to simplify matters in this connection, I think it would be well to have all the various changes consolidated into one separate statement.

As in former years there were large shipments of various descriptions of pure bred stock of excellent quality for Canada. On account of the prevalence of pleuro pneumonia referred to hereafter in this report, there were not as many cattle shipped as usual. There were, however, some very fine specimens of Shorthorns sent over by Messrs. Cruickshank of Aberdeenshire, and Sylvester Campbell of Kinellar, to Messrs. Dryden, Russell, Redmond and other breeders in Ontario, as well as a good consignment of Galloways by Messrs. Biggar & Sons.

There were also some very fine specimens of Clydesdale horses sent out all through the season. For heavy draught purposes this breed is chiefly sought after

in all portions of America and Canada, and large prices have been given for exceptionally good animals. The stallion show for this breed, held in this city the end of February or beginning of March, (this year 1st March), and which I have attended consecutively for a great number of years, always has a large number of very fine specimens of both old and young stallions, often from 200 to 300, and people come from all parts to purchase or hire them for the season. Then again the summer show held here in June or July, (last year 5th and 6th July), is very largely attended, and by more people comparatively from abroad, and at that time animals of this breed of all ages, and both sexes, are exhibited, and large sales frequently effected: One of the most noted breeders of this class of horses is Mr. Riddell, of Blackhall, and as illustrating the extent to which sales are effected, I insert a short cutting from the *Glasgow Herald* of 29th June.

"Mr. Edwin R. Bennett, of the eminent horse-importing firm of E. Bennett & Sons, Topeka, Kansas, United States of America, has just paid his annual visit to Europe for the purpose of purchasing horses with a view to replenishing their stock preparatory to the great American State fairs of the ensuing autumn.

"Mr. Bennett first of all paid a visit to France, where he purchased a large number of French horses, which were shipped direct from France to the United States. French horses have always been in considerable demand in America for light work, for which a Clydesdale is ill-adapted, and it is necessary in a great establishment like that of the Messrs. Bennett that they should be able to supply their numerous customers with horses of every description. Coach horses are in great demand in America as well, and Mr. Bennett is at present in Yorkshire for the purpose of securing some of the first-rate entire coach horses with which that county abounds, in order that he may be the means of improving that breed of horse in America. It is not, however, with French horses, or even with British coach horses, that we are more immediately concerned. It is with the extraordinary sale of Clydesdale horses of the very highest individual merit and of the purest strains of blood, which was effected last week between Mr. David Riddell, of Blackhall, and Mr. Bennett, which, both in point of numbers as well as prices, ranks as the largest private sale ever effected between two individuals in Great Britain or elsewhere. Last year Mr. Bennett purchased from Mr. Riddell no fewer than 68 Clydesdale horses, all of which he disposed of to great advantage in America; but this year he has purchased 72 head of horses—68 stallions and 4 mares—of the very best and purest Clydesdale type. If proof of this be wanted, we need only say that they are sired by such horses as the "Prince of Wales," "Darnley," "Sanquhar," "Topgallant," "McGregor," "Premier Prince," "Gallant Scot," "What care I," and others equally renowned but too numerous to mention. Mr. Bennett, from an experience of several years purchasing, has found that he can attain his end—viz., that of securing a first-rate shipment of horses—far more easily and satisfactorily by selecting horses from one stud where none but the best Clydesdale horses of the best breed, whether their pedigree be what is called pure or what is called cross, are to be found, than in wandering up and down the country picking up a horse here and there. The time which is lost and the expense incurred in such peregrinations often run away with the whole profit expected in the purchase. Mr. Riddell has also sold to Mr. Knepton, Canada, a very fine colt by "Prince David," by "Tam O'Shanter;" and Colonel Bridgeland, Indiana, two colts and a filly by "Darnley" and "Gallant Scot;" and to Captain Brown, of Havre, France, a splendid colt by "Premier Prince." It will thus be seen that within a single fortnight no fewer than 77 head of horses have been sold from the Blackhall stud—a rare number indeed."

Of course there are many other large breeders besides Mr. Riddell, such as Messrs. Andrew Montgomery, of Netherhall; Peter Crawford, Burnfoot; James Crawford, Brydekirk Mains; John Macdonald, Porterfield; Sir M. R. Shaw Stewart, Ardgowan; Alexander Baird, Urie; Lords Arthur and Lionel Cecil, of Orchards-town, &c., &c.

At the present time I think there is an excellent opportunity for those who want to improve their stock, to purchase in this country, as never for many years

have pure bred animals of all descriptions been so cheap as at present. In the case of sheep particularly, I think it would be well for the farmers and breeders of Canada to take into consideration this fact, and also that there is this to recommend them (these animals) that they are not subject to Pleuro-pneumonia, like cattle. As regards the various breeds of sheep, I am still of the opinion that in very many parts of our country, the hardy descriptions and of excellent mutton quality, such as the Cheviot and Black-faced would be of the greatest importance in crossing with the native breeds. This is more particularly the case in the higher and more rugged districts. Of course in the old settled parts where farms are comparatively small in average, and in all parts where the land is of great fertility, other descriptions might be more suitable, such as the Leicester, the Lincoln, and the Downs of various descriptions. Male animals were sold at the various auction sales last autumn at exceptionally low prices, and as there is very great room for improvement in the quality of sheep produced, I think it would be well for our agriculturists to bear in mind the fact that when the turn in the tide comes, there may not be such advantages for purchasing in the future.

There were sent out from the Clyde to Canada last season :—

Horses.....	1,260
Cattle.....	180
Sheep.....	10
Dogs.....	15

From the above it will be seen that, including ponies, there is a larger number of horses, but a very considerable diminution in the number of cattle, on account of the prevalence of Pleuro-pneumonia.

I herewith, as usual, give the statistics of the arrivals of live-stock from Canada to the Clyde during 1887 and the previous year :—

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1886	8	25,704	9,755
1887	94	22,455	2,491

As will be seen by the above, there has been a considerable increase in the number of horses, a slight decrease in cattle, and a marked decrease in sheep, chiefly to be attributed to depressed markets here, and they not standing the passage across the Atlantic so well as cattle. The percentage of losses all through was again very small, similar to last year.

In respect to the trade generally, the quality, particularly of cattle, has distinctly improved, especially in the early months of the season up to July, the shipments to Messrs. John Swan & Sons, McQuade & Nelson, and others, being exceptionally good from Ontario. Later on, however, there was a very distinct falling off in quality, many of them being of a very rough and unimproving character, thus showing the necessity in very many parts of our country for the use of more pure bred male animals than yet prevails. There were a couple of consignments of animals from the ranche districts of the North-West. These animals were, as a rule, of good size, and many of them of very fair quality, but they were exceedingly wild and difficult to handle, shooting having to be resorted to in most instances in killing them. From the long distance which they had travelled on land before the sea voyage, they were very much pulled down in condition, and the internal fat did not at all meet expectation in most instances. I am inclined to doubt the advisability of sending stock of this description such a very long distance without some intermediate stop of very considerable extent, and I fear that the consignees would make no profit on them. They do not seem to take to the sea voyage so satisfactorily as those accustomed to be handled from the older provinces, a considerable loss having occurred in the case of one of these consignments. As respects the success of those engaged in the trade, so far as

I can learn, there are very few who have made any profit, in fact very many must have lost largely, from the prices almost continually dropping lower and lower during the season for anything except the very best quality, of which, unfortunately, there were very few animals after the middle of the season.

As in former years, I herewith insert a letter which I have received from that firm so long known in connection with the cattle trade, Messrs. John Swan & Sons, of 37 Lauriston Place, Edinburgh, giving their opinion as to the state of the trade.

By your request, we as usual, for the information of the Canadian Government, give you a short epitome of the Live Stock trade between the Dominion and this country, during the year just closing.

"It must be admitted, that, not only in this country but in nearly every other, times have been bad for agriculturists, whether as proprietors or tenants. In Great Britain and Ireland this important industry has reached a very low ebb, leading to insolvency in thousands of cases amongst the more peaceable classes, and disaffection and defiance of the law amongst those who have been guided by mischievous agitators; hence at no period in the history of the country, has abeyance of the right of bargain between landlord and tenant been in the same position as it is at the present time. Hence, while this condition of affairs originated in Ireland, and fanned by political agitators who had nothing to lose, it has spread and is still spreading throughout all the various districts in Scotland and Wales, where overpopulation and small holdings exist; the remedy pointed out, and now being to a certain extent given effect to, is emigration for the congested poorer population; and which is now exercising the wisdom of the Government of this country.

"The year, that is just closing, has not, on either side of the Atlantic, been a prosperous one for the land interest generally. With the trade of the world and all its interests in a depressed state, bad seasons, low prices of all descriptions of grain and meat, the production of which has been unprofitable to the producer and unobtainable even at the low prices in many instances by the consumer, has resulted all through in what may, most appropriately, be termed bad times.

"It is satisfactory, however, to be able to observe a general indication of a slight improvement; and if the manifesto issued by the President of the United States be given effect to, it will materially benefit both continents.

"With regard to the Live Stock trade, as between Canada and this country, not being in possession of statistics as to the quantities shipped, our opinion is that the number shipped to Scotland has scarcely been so large in cattle and very materially less in sheep than that of 1886. The general state of the cattle trade, throughout the year, has, until November, not only been unprofitable to feeders in this country, but also to shippers from Canada, both of cattle and sheep. Trade throughout has been dull, and prices, in our opinion, on an average will have left no margin of profit to shippers.

"It is satisfactory to note a decided improvement in the breeding of Canadian cattle; and equally satisfactory to state that these are coming into more request by farmers in this country for winter feeding, and a very large proportion of those shipped from Canada during August and onwards have gone into stalls or courts for the purpose of being winter-fed here, and at the comparatively moderate prices at which farmers were able to buy them, they are now being marketed all over the country, as fat, at highly remunerative prices to the feeder.

"We think as the Dominion extends with the cultivation, as this country has extended and thereby lessened the breeding of cattle, it will be well that attention should be given to the production and shipment of well bred young cattle from Canada to this country, as being more likely to pay; especially where the country in Canada is better adapted for the growing of young stock rather than the production of fat.

"Toward the end of the season, and as the result of the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway, various shipments from the North-West Provinces have been made to England and Scotland. This is a branch of trade inaugurated this year; and while to a certain extent, as is invariably the case, it has been unsatisfactory, experience

will, no doubt, remove any difficulties, and develop the shipments from the North-West to this country to a very great extent. These cattle, necessarily, are difficult to handle, and the long journey, and the length of time which they are in the cars, between the point of loading and debarkation at Montreal, the time there between arrival and shipment, shipping and the treatment on board so foreign to their natural treatment, have in nearly every instance contributed to a material reduction, by waste of condition, in the value of the animals. Naturally and on their own grazing when started they must be very useful cattle, and could they be handled as ordinary stock coming from Canada, a material rise in their value would take place. It is not that they are savage, but they are wild. With the introduction of well graded bulls from this country, amongst the vast herds which are sure to arise there, an impetus will be given to the production not only of fat cattle but also of such as are adapted for the store markets of Great Britain, and there is no industry more worth cultivating than this.

"It is gratifying to note, that, with one or two exceptions, the losses at sea have been now reduced almost to the lowest possible minimum. Shipowners, alive to the increasing importance of the trade, spare no expense in providing live stock carrying steamers in every way adapted to the trade, and unless in exceptional cases where a gale occurs, we are safe to say that whether from America or Canada, cattle as a rule when landed are, in comparison, in quite as good condition as those coming from Ireland to this country.

"As before referred to, the commercial interests of the world generally have been in an unsatisfactory state. Hence this country, which may be looked upon as the market of the world for consumption, has not been able to consume with any profit to consigners to it, the quantity alike of cattle, sheep, meat and agricultural produce generally. There is, however, slight indication of improvement. Land is now being taken according to its present value, and as current leases drop out, they are either re-taken by new tenants or re-let to the old ones at consistent values. In many cases reductions of from 30 to 50 per cent. where the land has been over rented, are being accepted, and 15 to 25 per cent. reduction where it has been fairly rented. A system is arising as well, of short leases, enabling the tenant or proprietor to break on the expiry of say three or five years. The whole system is undergoing a change in this country, which will undoubtedly mitigate the grievances under which tenant farmers have had to contend, attributable to high rents, foreign competition and bad times. Land is now being taken at its intrinsic value. There is a considerable proportion of land out of cultivation in this country, and to men able to take it, offers, in our opinion, as full facilities by remaining here, as by going abroad. But our population is too big for the country, and in many cases small holdings have not yet obtained a footing in the more fertile portions either of England or Scotland."

"With regard to future prospects we think it probable that times are likely to be better in regard to shipments of live stock. There has been nothing but loss to shippers of frozen meats from New England and Australia as well as the Cape; though of course this will, as an outlet for their surplus produce, continue.

"Cattle ranching, as invested in largely on this side of the Atlantic by capitalists, has not in one single instance, so far as we know, legitimately yielded a profit, and is now at a discount.

"In every department of commerce there is a sign of improvement, and in our opinion, better times are in store for agriculturists in 1888 than have been for the past few years.

"Yours truly,

"JOHN SWAN & SONS."

The very serious question is now agitating most of the farmers of this country, as to how to get permanently rid of pleurc-pneumonia, which has spread so alarmingly of late. In most instances it is thought the only way to stamp it out efficiently, is to destroy all the animals in any infected herd, and compensate the proprietor. There

are a few, however, who still think that the principle of inoculation will serve the purpose of eradicating it. This matter is creating a good deal of discussion in the press. I am still of the opinion expressed in my last year's report that the only effectual way of getting rid of it is by slaughtering all animals that have been in contact with infected animals, and I am the more confirmed in this from the frequent conversations I have had with scientific people, with practical farmers, and with others who are constantly coming in contact with stock. They have been almost unanimously of the opinion that inoculation will not at all accomplish the object in view. They say, and I quite believe it, that the seeds of the disease may be dormant in the internal parts of the inoculated animal for a very long time, and the disease may break out at any moment through coming in contact with such an animal. In fact there is no accounting for some of the outbreaks which have taken place, except on some such supposition. I notice that strong pressure has been brought to bear on the Government of this country to have decisive action taken to stamp out the disease completely. I therefore think it was of great importance that the regulations which were prescribed in regard to animals exported from this country to Canada, during the past season, were carried into effect. As the disease is still increasing, I would venture to suggest, that these regulations should be at least as stringent, unless the stamping out process is carried out most effectually before next season, and that in case of any very large increase of the disease, it might be worth considering, whether it would be advisable to allow any cattle at all to be exported for a short time from parts near which it exists.

The landing place and stabling accommodation at Shieldhall continue to be kept in capital order, and are a very great boon to Canadian exporters compared to what was in use formerly of a similar description.

In regard to what I stated in my last year's report on this subject, the company formed in Aberdeen for the importation of cattle direct to that port have had three consignments sent them, the last going by way of Glasgow. I believe on the whole the animals have given satisfaction, though it is questionable whether it was a profitable speculation for the company. As time progresses, and they find the class of vessels suitable for their purposes, I have no doubt there will be a considerable expansion of the trade to that port, and that they will from year to year be enabled the more readily to get the exact class of animals they want.

As usual, I have received from the Clyde Trust, the Custom house and otherwise, the following statistics respecting the general articles of import from British North America and the tonnage of vessels for the past year.

For the year ending 30th June, 1887:—

The tonnage of sailing vessels was.....	18,671
do steam do	113,682
Total.....	<u>132,353</u>

As against the year ending 30th June, 1886:—

Sailing vessels.....	12,966
Steam do	114,576
Total.....	<u>127,542</u>

For the last half year the estimate is:—

Sailing vessels.....	11,549
Steam do	101,731
Total.....	<u>113,280</u>

From the above it will be seen that the tonnage has been slightly greater for the full year and also for the estimate for the last half year.

The following are the articles imported during the year 1887, which I have prepared in a similar manner to former years:—

Flour,	cwt.....	345,565
Wheat,	do	1,029,222
Indian corn,	do	243,597
Peas,	do	237,214
Oatmeal,	do	5,955
Oats,	do	33,380
Hams and bacon,	boxes.....	5,122
Cheese,	do	126,162
Butter, packages.....		12,311
Fish, barrels.....		306
Canned meat, boxes.....		31,570
Spools, bags.....		24,331
Asbestos, do		2,614
Potash, barrels.....		24
Apples, do		35,063
Skins, cured.....		40,310
Lobster, cases.....		784
Phosphate, tons.....		1,643
Tallow and lard, hogsheads		7,904
Oil, casks.....		5,336
Timber, pieces		1,373,000
Boots and shoes, packages.....		6
Nails,	do	695
Furniture,	do	3
Agricultural implements, packages....		2,621
Bungs, barrels.....		56
Oilcloth, packages.....		266
Clothes-pins, cases		1,000
Oil-cake, sacks.....		1,254
Hay, bundles.....		2,636
Ashes, barrels.....		332
Soap, do		563
Splints, cases.....		1,240
Biscuits, crates.....		4
Clover seed, bags.....		30
Hardware, packages.....		141
Mattresses, do		40
Barley, cwt.....		2,200
Rice flour, bags.....		699

There were besides a number of other articles too numerous to mention, of which there were small quantities of each.

It will be observed that there is about the same variety of articles as last year, and much larger quantities of flour, wheat, cheese, apples and agricultural implements.

The excellent quality of the wheat coming from Manitoba and the North-West continues to attract a great deal of attention, and there is a growing demand for it in many parts of this country.

In regard to trade in apples, I find that our Canadian varieties are the more appreciated the better they are known, and the proof of this is the much larger quantity brought to Glasgow than last year. As a rule they have turned out of good size, and of excellent quality.

Butter has been of very good quality, and has given good satisfaction. Cheese is largely in excess of former years, and the quality of a constantly improving character, many of those of small weight, such as Canadian stilton, being in great de-

mand. Bacon and hams have also proved of excellent quality, and these, especially when well smoked, have been much sought after in and about Glasgow.

Agricultural implements of many descriptions have been brought over, and those especially of the lighter descriptions have been much in request.

There has not been much development in trade in fish, I am sorry to say, as I think there is ample room for a very much more extensive development of that business to this country, with profit to those who partake in the enterprise. The Hudson's Bay Company discussed this question at their last meeting, I notice, but nothing definite was done regarding it.

The mining industries of the country are likely to induce people with means-interested in such matters, to get more thoroughly informed with a view to investment, as to several descriptions of minerals, more particularly the copper mines at Sudbury, and the silver mines about Port Arthur. Then, as British Columbia becomes more opened up and settled, I have no doubt there will be large developments in the gold fields of the mountainous districts of that Province.

THOMAS GRAHAME.

REPORT OF BELFAST AGENCY.

(MR. H. MERRICK.)

35 VICTORIA PLACE, GREAT VICTORIA STREET,
BELFAST, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of this agency for the year 1887.

Since my arrival in July last, I have endeavoured to carry out your instructions, and believe no better class of emigrants has gone to Canada the past season than those from Ireland.

I have had the opportunity of interviewing a considerable number of tenant farmers, besides having correspondence with a number of others, and am glad to be able to report that nearly all of them were loud in their praises of Canada, especially the North-West, many of whom have friends there, from whom they have received the most favourable reports.

The success which has attended the experiment in the North-West of securing a variety of wheat, which would ripen much earlier than any before sown, and soon enough to escape the early frosts, is almost as well known here among the leading farmers as it is in Canada, many of the newspapers having mentioned the fact.

The great bug-bear, "early frost," will no longer do service for those who are acting in the interests of other countries as against the North-West.

I may mention that the complaints urged with such persistency in past years against Canadian winters, which, no doubt, prevented some from emigrating there, have now almost wholly disappeared. This is to some extent the result of statements made by those who have gone there from this country and have written letters, which have been published, regarding the North-West, and from some of which I give the following extracts: "Splendid growth here," "atmosphere very dry," "don't mind the cold in winter," "better than the wet and slush." Such statements over well-known signatures have done much towards stopping complaints. No better emigration agent could well be found than one who having gone from here, writes his friends a satisfactory account of his own success and contradicts the reports which have been circulated against the country on this side of the water. If Government agents in the North-West would open correspondence with settlers regarding the crops, climate, average yield per acre of wheat, oats, roots and vegetables, and forward the replies here for publication in local newspapers, they would do good service to the cause of emigration. I am of opinion that, there will be about the same number of tenant farmers emigrate to Canada this coming spring as last, but do not expect much of an increase.

There are a large number who desire, and I may say are anxious, to sell out their holdings, many of whom have considerable money, for the purpose of going out to the Canadian North-West, but are waiting until after this coming session of the Imperial Parliament, when they confidently hope for legislation which will facilitate the sale of tenant holdings and define more clearly their interests and secure to them better prices.

I am convinced that the unsettled condition of the land question in Ireland for the past seven or eight years has to an appreciable extent created in the minds of tenant farmers a feeling of uncertainty and a desire on the part of a considerable number of them to sell out their holdings and find a place, if possible, where their children would be freed from the anxiety and continued agitation to which they, for

so many years, have been subjected, and where they might become owners in fee simple of the land they cultivated.

In the north of Ireland I am satisfied that Canada is preferred by most of those who intend emigrating, as they prefer remaining under the British flag. There are active influences at work promoting the interests of Australia, but the ocean voyage and general expense being greater is in Canada's favour. There is also the United States in the field, with a number of circumstances in her favour, among which is the fact of a large number of her citizens hailing from the Emerald Isle, and who not only send money to bring their friends, but induce many others to join them by sending exaggerated accounts of the prospects of success. She has also a large number of steamship companies and active railway corporations who join their interests and do an immense amount of advertising, in which most extravagant accounts are given of many of the Western States, and in addition to this offer very low rates to emigrants, and by these means secure a fairly large share of the emigration. Canada will require to look well after the tenant farmers who desire to seek new homes across the sea.

There are a number of prominent and influential tenant farmers in the northern part of Ireland, from whom, if thought expedient, a representative delegation could be obtained to proceed to Canada for the purpose of seeing the country and learning something of the climate, soil, and method of farming and making a personal examination of some of the Free Grant Lands.

I don't know of anything which would do more to promote a large immigration of the tenant farmers than a delegation, say not to exceed six in all, chosen from different districts. Each delegate to be resident of the locality which he represented, and on his return report for publication the result of his mission.

In the spring of 1889, if I can judge from what is said round about me, there will be an exceptionally large emigration from Ireland of tenant farmers. I am therefore strongly impressed with the importance of sparing no trouble or reasonable expense consistent with economy and the public interest to secure as many as possible of this important class.

FEMALE DOMESTICS.

There are a great number of female domestics in this part of Ireland who are very anxious to go to Canada, but find very great difficulty in saving enough money out of their small earnings to pay their passage across the Atlantic, and require to work nearly—if not fully—six months and save every shilling in order to accomplish it.

Female domestics are not paid very high wages here, as the supply being so much greater than the demand, wages are kept very low. General servants and housemaids are only paid from eight to twelve pounds per annum and to save money enough to pay their passage to Canada, and supply themselves with necessary clothing during the time, would require uninterrupted employment for a year or more and to practice the most rigid economy. It is really surprising, considering the difficulties these girls have to encounter that so many manage to emigrate, which demonstrates beyond question the favorable position which Canada occupies in the minds of intending emigrants of all classes. This is owing in a considerable degree to the admirable system inaugurated by Sir Charles Tupper for circulating the fullest information regarding Canada and its resources in every part of Great Britain, and by which every important circumstance occurring within the Dominion which is thought to be in the interest of emigration is with great promptitude placed before the British public and intending emigrants.

Notwithstanding that a number of female domestics go out to Canada each year, there are still a very large number remaining who are most anxious to go, but cannot procure the necessary means. I am surprised that no organized system has, so far as I know, yet been adopted in any section of the Dominion, where the want of female servants is keenly felt, to arrange to advance at least a part of the amount necessary to purchase their tickets. If societies were formed, in localities where

servants are required, with a secretary to conduct correspondence, with whom each lady requiring a servant could deposit say two pounds ten shillings to be forwarded to the Government agent on this side to assist in paying their passage, no difficulty would be found in furnishing them. The steamer by which the servants were sent could also carry instructions to the Dominion agent at the port of disembarking enabling him to forward to the destination of the servants full particulars. The tickets given here would be through by rail to locality specified and would insure their reaching destination.]

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

Regarding agricultural labourers, there are always quite a number of this class emigrating, and Canada has been receiving her share, and will this coming spring also. I think ere long there will be means provided in some way on this side to relieve the congested districts in some parts of Ireland. Were it not for the influences used by some of the leaders against emigration, I am satisfied means would be provided readily to aid to some extent those who desire to emigrate. So far as I can judge of the signs of the times, emigration will of necessity prove to be an important factor in furnishing relief to Ireland. I find the duties of this office are not only those connected with emigration, but in addition matters of trade and commerce. During the last few months I have had visits from a number of business men of Belfast and other towns who have called to obtain information regarding matters of trade, &c., with Canada. One of the members of a leading and extensive firm here, importers, called to get information about two months ago regarding the tea trade in Canada and the advantages of bringing tea from Japan by the C. P. R., and has just informed me that their firm have decided to open in the City of Toronto a tea blending establishment. I with great pleasure acknowledge the uniform courtesy and kindness shown me by the High Commissioner Sir Charles Tupper, and to thank Mr. Colmer, who, in the absence of Sir Charles, has so agreeably and promptly given me every possible information regarding the many subjects brought under his notice.

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

H. MERRICK.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REPORT ON CANADIAN EXHIBITS AT THE ROYAL JUBILEE EXHIBITIONS, LIVERPOOL AND SALTAIRE, 1887.

CAPT. WM. CLARK.

SIR.—I have the honour to make the following report on the Canadian exhibits at the Royal Jubilee Exhibitions.

Liverpool.—In accordance with instructions, space was secured in the Colonial section of this exhibition for an exhibit illustrative of the resources of the Dominion of Canada.

The position selected for the Canadian court was located in the north-east corner of the building, the space occupied being 30 feet wide and 90 feet in length. Work was begun in the court during April, and by the opening day everything was in position.

The exhibits consisted mainly of a selection from the Government collection shown the previous year at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, supplemented by various articles from the Government Offices in London and Liverpool, also by pictures from the leading steamship lines trading to Quebec, by pictures and other interesting articles from the Liverpool offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and by a number of specimens of the fur-bearing animals of Canada, kindly lent by Mr. J. H. Hubbard from his well-known natural history collection.

The main entrance to the Canadian court opened through an archway around which was inscribed the words, "Government Exhibit"—"Dominion of Canada." Two figures, male and female, representing Canadian agricultural industry, occupied niches on either side of the arch, over which was placed the Royal Arms and shields containing the crests of the different Canadian Provinces, draped with flags.

The upper reach of the wall space was allotted to the nine large paintings of the chief cities of the Dominion, which attracted so much attention at South Kensington. These were arranged in the following order: Charlottetown, Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Victoria. This series of paintings was of much value, not only in placing before visitors correct views of our most important cities, but the sequence in which they were displayed enabled the public to get an intelligent idea of the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

The north end of the lower wall space was occupied by the Trophy of the Woods of New Brunswick, built by the Messrs. Howe, of St. John, for the Colonial Exhibition. This unique and handsome trophy, 30 feet long and 10 feet in height, shows to great advantage the forest wealth of that Province and represents in a general way the trees indigenous to the Eastern portion of the Dominion of Canada. The main body of the trophy embraces all the larger or Commercial Woods forming the most important varieties in the lumber industry of the Province. These are divided into three sections, the right wing comprises the coniferous specimens including Hemlock, red and white Pine, black and white Spruce, and Cedar. The centre is composed of the dense Woods, such as black and white Birch, Beech and the different varieties of Maple. The left wing is made up of black and white Ash, red and grey Oak, Elm, Butternut, Basswood and Poplar. At the base of each of the 15 panels there is a log of the same wood two feet in diameter and three feet in height, while the sides of the panels are formed of saplings of the same woods, surmounted by carved capitals representing the foliage, fruit or blossoms of the trees—these again are surmounted by a bracket containing sections of the bark of the various specimens. Between the panels and the logs an inclined case runs the whole length of the trophy and contains 30 smaller panels showing the smaller Woods of the Province, such as are useful in the Arts or for Chemical and Medical purposes. The panels are framed with strips of wood showing the bark, the corners being filled up with

polished cross sections of each variety. Each panel contains a hand-painted illustration of the fruit, flower, or foliage, executed with great taste.

This trophy received marked attention from visitors of all classes and was frequently spoken of as one of the most interesting and instructive objects in the whole Exhibition, whether viewed from an Artistic, Educational, or Commercial standpoint.

Among the Exhibits occupying the lower wall space, were two cases, each 12 feet by 8, fitted with glazed doors. In these were arranged specimens of the various fodder plants of Canada, both wild and cultivated, including the pea vine and North West prairie grasses. Samples of wild hops, maize and specimens of all kinds of cereals in the straw filled up this collection.

British farmers invariably make most minute enquiry regarding facilities for feeding stock; such collections, therefore, which not only show the cereal straw, but the different varieties of grasses, are of very great value in supplying in the most practical way the information desired.

A portrait of Her Majesty the Queen, placed there in honour of Her Jubilee year, occupied the central position in this space. It was surmounted by a shield bearing the Dominion Coat of Arms draped with flags. Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise in opening the Exhibition was pleased to notice this picture specially.

Among the other pictures in this space mention should be made of a large frame contributed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, showing interiors of the various cars in use on this trans-continental route. Also of a similar frame containing exterior and interior views of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal. As illustrating modes of travel and high class hotel accommodation, these pictures were of great importance.

A panel filled with large-sized photographs of the various public schools in Winnipeg, as well as the St. Boniface, St. John and Manitoba Colleges, which constitute the University of Manitoba, created very marked interest, showing the work accomplished in the cause of education in a few years in that Province.

The large ornamental panel sent to the Colonial Exhibition by the City of Guelph, and which contains a series of views of that city and of the Royal Agricultural College, served to illustrate the commercial and agricultural importance of that place.

The floor space was occupied by the following exhibits:—

An obelisk representing the output of gold in the Province of Nova Scotia during the last twenty-five years.

An obelisk representing the output of gold in British Columbia during the same period.

A block containing about two tons of coal, from the Lethbridge mines, in the District of Alberta. This sample was taken from a 5-feet 4-inch seam, calculated to produce five and a-half millions tons to the square mile. It attracted much attention from miners from the Lancashire colliery districts, and afforded to all visitors convincing proof of the adequacy of the fuel supply of the North-West.

A quantity of geological specimens from the Canadian Pacific offices completed the collection of exhibits illustrating the mineral wealth of the Dominion.

Two octagonal trophies, 8 feet wide by 12 feet in height, the supporting pillars of which were festooned with wild grasses and grain in straw, carried on their terraces a large number of glass jars and bags containing samples of the cereals of Canada. These represented the growth of every Province from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and comprised samples of the various kinds of spring and winter wheat, black and white oats, barley, peas, beans, buckwheat, maize, linseed, rye, tares, clover, timothy, and other grass seeds, as well as flour and oatmeal, manufactured in Winnipeg from Manitoba grain. Each specimen contained a card, specifying the particular kind of product, and the Province and district in which it was grown. A further collection of the same articles occupied a bench of three terraces running the whole length of the wall space in the Court. These exhibits naturally attracted the greatest amount of attention, bearing, as they do, so directly on emigration. They were the subject of close study by farmers and those interested in the grain trade.

The quality of the various products were a surprise to all not previously acquainted with them, and to visitors they formed a continual source of interest and enquiry.

A game trophy was erected from specimens of Canadian fur-bearing animals lent by Mr. J. H. Hubbard, along with a number of cases of preserved fishes sent from the Government Office in London. This exhibit created a great deal of interest and served in a condensed form as an illustration of the National History of Canada.

A collection of maps and framed photographs, comprising views in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, arranged round the outer margin of the Court, completed the list of Canadian exhibits, all of which were placed with due regard to effect—decorated throughout with mouldings, shields and flags, which had previously done duty at Antwerp and the Colonial. The Canadian Court was repeatedly pronounced by visitors to be the most attractive portion of the Liverpool exhibition.

Throughout the whole season visitors were constantly supplied with information in answer to enquiries, and pamphlets were freely distributed to all comers. The agricultural class came principally from Lancashire, Cheshire and adjoining counties, but frequently farmers from all parts of the kingdom were to be met with; Americans from almost every State in the Union and Canadians from every Province in the Dominion visited the Court in considerable numbers, while Germans and Scandinavians on their way to and from the American Continent called from week to week. Australians, New Zealanders and travellers from China, Japan and the Indian Empire were also frequently seen specially eager for information relative to the prospects of steam communication on the Pacific in connection with the Canadian trans-continental route.

From this it will be seen how important to Canada such opportunities become, and how far-reaching are the results likely to arise from the exhibit at Liverpool.

The exhibition was opened by Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, on the 16th of May. Her Royal Highness paid marked attention to the Canadian Court, and in the opening speech Lord Lorne alluded very specially to Canadian matters. The exhibition closed on the 31st of October.

Saltaire.—The space placed at the disposal of the Canadian Government by the Executive of this Exhibition was much more limited than that at Liverpool. It was therefore decided to limit the scope of the Canadian exhibit to such articles as would illustrate principally the agricultural resources of the Dominion.

These comprised specimens of the wild and cultivated grasses and fodder plants of Canada, with samples of wheat, oats and barley in straw; also a large number of glass jars and bags containing samples of all Canadian cereals, being a duplicate of the collection already detailed in the report on the Court at Liverpool.

A number of maps and photographs of Canadian farms and places of interest were appropriately arranged with this collection.

A table containing various kinds of minerals completed the list of the Government exhibits.

The position secured was in close proximity to Mr. Hubbard's Canadian Natural History Collection. The value of this was at once apparent as thereby interest in the Government exhibit was greatly enhanced.

The visitors at Saltaire exhibition were not drawn from so wide an area as at Liverpool. The largest proportion comprised the inhabitants of the populous district in which Saltaire is situated. The close proximity of the exhibition to large towns, such as Leeds and Bradford and the arrangement of a series of organized trips from all parts of Yorkshire and adjacent counties, kept up a steady stream of sight-seers to the close.

The agricultural population of Yorkshire is one of the most important in England. The farmers and agricultural labourers of that county, as well as the inhabitants of the manufacturing towns, took much interest in the Canadian exhibits and showed their eagerness for all information bearing on the subject by carrying away

a large quantity of pamphlets throughout the season. The opportunities afforded at Saltaire to the people of that part of England of becoming better acquainted with Canada will doubtless have a marked effect on the prospects of emigration from that quarter.

Mr. Hubbard was appointed during the exhibition to the post of general manager, and in that capacity cheerfully did everything in his power to add to the usefulness of the Canadian section.

The Exhibition was opened by Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice, on the 6th of May, and continued open till the 29th of October.

General Remarks.

Acting under instructions my time was apportioned between the exhibitions of Liverpool and Saltaire. The advantage of having exhibits at these places speedily became apparent, and visitors who had seen the Canadian display at the Colonial Exhibition were quick to appreciate the wisdom and enterprise of the Government in following up in the Northern Counties the work of the previous year. In this respect Canada stands alone, no effort having been made by any other Colony to carry out this programme. A few exhibits selected by the Committee from the Imperial Institute stores were to be found in the Colonial section of the Liverpool Exhibition. These were drawn from the Cape, Australia and New Zealand, and were shown in a miscellaneous way mixed up with articles from the West African Colonies and the Straits Settlements. These Colonies had no representative to whom application could be made for information, no pamphlets were distributed, and as a consequence the exhibits were of little or no practical value to the Colonies they belonged to.

Enquiry was principally directed to agricultural matters and the desirability of Canada for the prosecution of farming in all its branches. On this question information was afforded as to the facilities and peculiar adaptability of the various Provinces for each particular branch. The report of the splendid harvest, particularly in Manitoba and the North-West, which had been widely circulated by the English press, formed the subject of much enquiry and congratulation and afforded an admirable opportunity of calling the attention of intending emigrants to the prospect of independence in the pursuit of agriculture on the prairie.

The progress of ranching in the district of Alberta was the subject of frequent discussion, while the results of the first sale of cattle in England from that Territory was particularly noted as to the effect the growth of that industry would have on stock-farming in the British Isles.

The question of climate is one of the most difficult to dispose of among the enquiries of intending settlers. To this subject in all its bearings upon health, comfort, growth of plants and such matters I have given particular care. Fear of our Canadian winter is the most difficult obstacle to remove from the minds of the British public, and I consider patient personal explanation in the highest degree valuable in combatting this difficulty.

Considerable enquiry regarding mining in all its branches was made from time to time. In this connection I would suggest that the publication of a popular pamphlet bearing on this subject would be of great advantage. The pamphlets of Professors Sheldon and Fream are eagerly read, as embodying a British expert's opinion on agricultural matters, and I believe that a mining pamphlet, the result of an English expert's enquiry, would supply a specific want in the literature supplied for distribution. Considering the important relation minerals bear to the other resources of the Dominion, as well as the interest manifested in the subject by the public here, I feel that such a pamphlet would be of very great utility.

I consider these exhibitions to be of the highest importance in keeping interest in Canada alive amongst the population of Great Britain. Taking into account the over-crowded state of the Mother Country and the agricultural depression so evident on every hand, nothing can better contribute towards leading the public

mind to the opportunities open in our portion of the Empire, than the object lesson embodied in the exhibits on view at Liverpool and Saltair.

The process of securing good settlers is largely an educational one. The most desirable class do not decide on a day's notice; the best who go out year by year have been influenced by what they have seen and heard and read in years gone by; the attendance of men and women and the visit of school children with their teachers to these exhibitions help to a large extent to educate and influence those who will be the emigrants in years to come. The results arising from such exhibitions are positive and certain; are helpful in a great degree to the established agencies already in this country and must necessarily, if continued as opportunity offers, largely contribute to the increase of emigration to Canada.

In concluding this report I have much pleasure in testifying to the co-operation of the Canadian Government officials in England, to whose valuable assistance much of the success attending these exhibitions is largely due.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. CLARK.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REPORT OF PICTOU, N.S., QUARANTINE OFFICER.

(Dr. J. McMILLAN.)

PICTOU, N.S., 31st December, 1887

SIR,—I have the honour to report that since I assumed the duties of this Quarantine Station, rendered vacant by the death of the late Dr. Kirkwood, I have complied with the Quarantine Regulations in every respect, boarding and inspecting all vessels which required the performance of such duties.

I found no infectious or contagious diseases, and the only case which required removal to the hospital was that of a seaman from the SS. "Relief," suffering from typhoid fever. In this case death ensued three days after removal from the vessel.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McMILLAN, M.D.,
Inspecting Physician.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

CANADIAN RANCHE CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

(Appendix to Mr. Dyke's Report.)

LIVERPOOL, 7th February, 1888.

A new and most important feature in the Canadian cattle trade has been the arrival of several thousand head of Canadian ranche cattle. They have been universally admired, though there was at first some little prejudice against them amongst butchers and salesmen. With a view of showing the opinions of the trade now, I beg to quote the following from letters I have received from the leading dealers and salesmen who have been connected with the disposal of them.

Mr. George Roddick writes: "They were superior to any range cattle ever landed here from the States, both in breed and condition. They weighed over 800 lbs. of dressed beef, and were good in colour and quality of flesh, and had a fair quantity of internal fat considering the time they were on rail and steamer. With proper care and skilful handling on the voyage, I have no doubt they can successfully compete in our markets with any other foreign cattle."

Messrs. Jas. Nelson & Sons write: "The cattle which came from the western cuntry are highly approved of by our butchers here; they are fully as good, if not of a higher grade, than the best Colorado beasts, and we predict that prosperity is in store for the ranchemen of the Canadian North-West, as soon as a little more breeding has made itself apparent."

Messrs. John Giblett & Son state: "We received altogether three consignments of North-Western Canadian ranche cattle last year, namely:—

64 in London, SS. "Assyrian,"	shipped by a Montreal dealer.
133 do do	do N.-W Cattle Co., Montreal.
197 in Bristol, SS. "Texas,"	do The New Oxley Cattle Co.

"These cattle came to hand in very fair condition considering their long journey and appeared to be mostly crosses with the Shorthorn, and we should think a few crosses with the Hereford. Some of them killed, rather a dark colour, but on the whole they were very fair quality beef, and compared very favourably with other shipments of Canadian cattle."

JOHN DYKE,
Canadian Government Agent.

ADDENDUM.

Mr. S. Gardner, Immigration Agent at St. John, N. B., writes under date 3rd March, 1888, that the total settlers in New Brunswick last year were 1,662, and that this number is not included in the returns furnished *via* Customs.